Boston Public Library
3 9999 10588 689 7

AP2
.N2
V.41
1885

GIVEN BY
Evening Post Publishing Company

The Nation

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

7671-3
Vol 41
1885
Perkins

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, & ART

VOLUME XLI

FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1885

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

NEW YORK
THE EVENING POST PUBLISHING COMPANY
1885

372.433
Evening Post Publ. Co.
Jan. 12, 1816.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1044. THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885 PRICE 10 CENTS.

"Unprecedented in the history of the world."

—London Times.

THE CONGO,

AND THE

FOUNDING OF ITS FREE STATE:

A Story of WORK and EXPLORATION.

Public Library

By HENRY M. STANLEY,

AUTHOR OF 'THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT,' 'COOMASSIE AND MAGDALA,' ETC.

Dedicated by Special Permission to H. M. the KING of the BELGIANS.

In Two Volumes, pp. 1130, 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, with over a hundred Illustrations and Maps, $10.00.

"In 1879 Mr. Stanley was sent to the Congo as Commander-in-Chief of the International Association Expedition, and for nearly six years he has been wholly employed upon the great River, and in explorations of the country surrounding it. Of his doings during those six years we have only the imperfect information given by Mr. Stanley in an occasional lecture since his return to Europe. *The Congo* having now become a great State, recognized by all European nations, the time has arrived for the publication of his adventures, of which these two volumes are a full record."

SOME PRESS NOTICES.

"A record of extraordinary achievements. . . . The facts speak for themselves; and that Mr. Stanley should have succeeded in establishing, without bloodshed, a series of stations along the Congo, extending to a distance of fifteen hundred miles from its mouth, is a feat of courage, endurance, and management combined, the like of which has rarely been heard of."—*St. James's Gazette, London.*

"The story of the exploration will at once command the attention of the civilized world. . . . It is written with great spirit and simplicity, bringing every scene and circumstance graphically before the reader."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"An important contribution to the world's history, all the more valuable as being written by the man who has himself made that portion of history."—*Graphic, London.*

"The great book of the season. , . . The story of stories, the romantic narrative of the discovery and founding of the Congo State."—*Joseph Hatton in the Boston Herald.*

"Quite as much as the most thrilling romance, the book claims attention from the first page to the last."—*Literary World, London.*

"Mr. Stanley's work on the Congo may justly be regarded as the book of the season. No other volumes which have appeared within the past year comprise the history of so many, so important, or such varied achievements."—*London Standard.*

"Proves to be full as vivid, as graphic, as interesting as anything we have had from the pen of the most daring and intrepid explorer. The reader will turn over its pages with delight."—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

"The book is at once a romance and a masterly history of the most romantic undertaking our generation has known."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

"Sufficient in itself to have founded a great reputation.'—*London Daily News.*

"Mr. Stanley may fairly boast of having given to the world two of the most remarkable books of travel and adventure."—*Athenæum, London.*

"Thoughtful and ably-written volumes, which combine with the fascination of stories of travel among strange people humanitarian lessons fraught with good for the scattered tribes of Africa."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The above work sent, carriage paid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.

1437

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 1

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 4

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Some Startling Announcements 6
The English Radicals and the Irish Nationalists 6
The Sanitary Condition of the City of Mexico 7
John Harvard 8

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
The Apache Outbreak 8
London Water-Colors 9
A French Nibelung Opera 11

CORRESPONDENCE:
A Correction 12
Secret Societies and College Government 12
Mr. Kelley's Accomplishments 12
Rhode Island Slighted 12
The Drinking of Alcohol 12
Cabinet Responsibility 13

NOTES 13

REVIEWS:
The Cattle Business 15
Recent Novels 17
Our Birds in Their Haunts 19

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 19

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The regular EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,500 copies; extra edition, 16,500; total, 25,000. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Trap," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BACKWARD AND INVALID BOYS. —The undersigned, an experienced physician and teacher, makes the care and instruction of such boys a specialty. Address DR. WILLIAMSON.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—The school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 30. Special advantages for acquiring the modern languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

MISS PUTNAM WILL BEGIN THE twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Special advantages for the study of the Languages, Music, and Art. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlboro' St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HARVARD 1874, and for eight years Instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies in BOSTON in the coming autumn. An experienced lady teacher has been engaged, and specialists will also be employed. For circulars address as above. References: C. W. Eliot, LL.D., Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Prof. G. H. Palmer, and others.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTing, Museum of Fine Arts.—The tenth year of this school will begin on Monday, 28th September, 1885. The course in Decorative Design, which was begun last year, will be continued. For circulars and further information address the SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT ADmits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. One vacancy. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY PREpares boys for the various colleges and higher schools of science. The Fall Term will begin September 3. For Catalogue address
J. H. SAWYER, A.M., Acting Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox.

LENOX ACADEMY—BOYS.—Classical; preparatory; Mineralogical excursions and laboratory work. Write for circulars and testimonials.
HARLAN H. BALLARD, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—Preparatory and Boarding School for Boys. Second term year began 12th January.
Address for information,
WILLIAM EVERETT, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — PREPARAtory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.— Four years' course for women. Special courses in French, German, and Greek. Laboratories, cabinets, and observatory. Library of 11,000 vols., and art gallery. Board and tuition, $175 a year. MISS BLANCHARD, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREparatory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore Coll., Boston Univ., and Newnham Coll., Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wilbraham.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—ONE OF the half-dozen best Academic and Classical Schools in New England. The payment of $60 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, with board, for fall term, beginning August 26. Send for catalogue to Rev. G. M. STEELE, Principal.

MICHIGAN, Olivet.

$200 WILL PAY ALL NECESSARY expenses for a year at Olivet College. Send for Catalogue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Preparatory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. For catalogue and information, address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LAdies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 52d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK (L. I.), Garden City.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Send for circular. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Troy.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 16. The Register for 1885 contains a list of the graduates for the past 61 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc.
Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 18, 1884. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.— Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For program of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHOADS, Pres't, 1316 Filbert St., Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-President of Harvard University, and others.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Haverford College P. O.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.—Under care of Friends (Orthodox). In the country, nine miles from Philadelphia. Students boarded. Classical, Scientific, and Engineering Courses. For catalogue and information, address
ISAAC SHARPLESS, Dean.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz, P. O.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth Year of this school (Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia), the Third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23.
Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN,
Address, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery, Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY- first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.
References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, Jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors B. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles E. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

The Sauveur Summer College of Languages.

TENTH SESSION—From July 6 to August 14.

REDUCED RAILROAD FARES. A *circular* giving full information will be sent to applicants by either Dr. L. Sauveur, Germantown, Pa., or by Mr. Wm. A. Deering, Burlington, Vt.

For *certificates* entitling to reduced rates, the pupils should apply only to Mr. Deering, as above.

CIRCULARS may be had at the book stores of F. W. Christern, New York; Carl Schoenhof, Boston; W. R. Jenkins, New York; at Prof. A. N. Van Daell, 1715 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; and will be sent to applicants by Prof. F. I. Merchant, Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.; Prof. J. H. Dillard, Norfolk, Va., and by
L. SAUVEUR, LL.D.,
Germantown, Pa.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialities:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address
THE MISSES DUNN,
37 W. Cedar St., Boston, Mass.

POTSDAM ENDOWED SCHOOL, JA- maica, on Sta. Cruz Mts., 2,560 ft. above the sea, presents unsurpassed opportunities for the education of boys who cannot work in a variable climate. Apply to Rev. W. D. PEARMAN, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's, and Editor of *Somnium Scipionis* for the Syndics of University Press, Cambridge, England.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN- guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

School Agencies.

Colleges, Schools, and Families

promptly provided without charge with best American or Foreign Teachers. Positions secured for Governesses, Tutors, Grade Teachers, Specialists, and Principals. Information of good schools free to parents. *School property sold and rented.*
J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO.,
Eastern Teachers' Institute, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, WHO has spent two years in post-graduate study, desires a position where he may teach the English language and literature (including Anglo-Saxon and Early English). Has studied in Germany, and will teach German also if desired. Highest references. Address ENGLISH,
Care of the *Nation*.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, AN EX- perienced teacher and private tutor, desires additional engagements to tutor during the summer and for next year. Long experience in fitting for Harvard. Best of Harvard references. Address
"HARVARD GRADUATE," care of *Nation*.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address
JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

AN INSTRUCTOR AT HARVARD, who has studied three years in Europe, desires a position as teacher of history or the classics. Highest references. Address H. E. S., 54 Thayer, Cambridge, Mass.

C. M. CLARK, WILLIAMS, '84, Φ, B, K, and honor man in classics, desires a position as teacher of classics or other branches this fall. Best references. Address "U. S." Hotel,
Saratoga, N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR A GIRLS' SCHOOL, preparatory for College.—Native teachers of French and German, with philological training and experience in teaching.
Address "PREPARATORY,"
Care of the *Nation*.

GERMANY.—PROF. ALEX. FLEISCH- mann, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars
Address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

Wants.

A GENTLEMAN OR LADY OF CUL- ture, with a few thousand dollars, who may wish to engage in a literary enterprise of very great possibilities, where the labor will be light and can be done at home, may hear of something to his or her taste and benefit by addressing "M. M.,"
Care of *Nation*.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH, GER- man, and Italian—after three and a-half years' residence abroad—wishes an engagement as travelling companion, or as teacher of French and German in school. Address Box 136, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

AN ENGLISH LADY SPEAKING German and French fluently, with best references, wishes to meet with an immediate engagement as travelling companion to an American lady or family of distinction. Will meet them at any port on the Continent, if desired.
Address Miss STEVENSON,
Traenenstrasse 41, Pola, Istria, Austria.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—TO PUR- chase or rent a boys' boarding and day school. It is located in a beautiful and healthful place, and is in a prosperous condition. We have seen it and know all the appointments to be exceptionally first-class. Price $1,500 for furniture and good will; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to
A. LOVELL & CO., 16 Astor Place, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX- perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN, competent and well recommended, a good German and English scholar, desires an engagement.
Address A. B., care of *Nation*.

For Cottagers, Yachtsmen, Sports men, Collations, &c.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mulagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Terrapin, Soup and Bouilli, Vermicelli.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats,

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of Count Grammont.

By ANTHONY HAMILTON.

Edited, with Notes, by Sir WALTER SCOTT.

With sixty-four copper-plate portraits engraved by EDWARD SCRIVEN.

NEW EDITION.

Two vols. 8vo, Roxburghe binding, gilt top, $10 50.

"'The Memoirs of Grammont,' by Anthony Hamilton, scarcely challenge a place as historical; but we are now looking more at the style than the intrinsic importance of books. Every one is aware of the peculiar felicity and fascinating gayety which they display."—*Hallam.*

"The artist to whom we owe the most highly finished and vividly colored picture of the English Court in the days when the English Court was gayest."—*T. B. Macaulay.*

Old Times:

A Picture of Social Life at the End of the Eighteenth Century. Collected and Illustrated from the Satirical and other Sketches of the Day. By John Ashton, Author of 'Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne.' One volume, fine paper, medium 8vo, handsome binding, eighty-eight illustrations, price $6.00.

This book is a compendium of the Social Life in England at the end of the last century, corresponding with Mr. Ashton's 'Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne.' Avoiding history, except in so far as to make the work intelligible, it deals purely with the daily life of our great-grandfathers. Nothing is taken from diaries or lives of the upper classes; it aims solely to give a fair account of the life of a majority of people then living, or, as we may term it, of the middle class. This could best be done by taking the daily notices in the press, which would naturally be a perfect record of each passing folly of fashion, or even of the markets; so that by this means we get a glimpse of the inner life of that time, unattainable by any other method.

Profusely illustrated from the satirical and other sketches of the day, it forms a volume of reliable authority, such as up to the present time has been looked for in vain.

Madame de Maintenon.

AN ETUDE.

BY J. COTTER MORISON.

Square 16mo, parchment, 50 cts.

NEARLY READY:

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, Lucy. Revised and Edited by Charles H. Firth, M.A. With Ten Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, medium 8vo, and handsome binding.

To understand the history of any period, it must be studied not only in the records of public events, but also in the daily lives of individuals.

Of the many Memoirs and Autobiographies which illustrate the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, none is more popular or entertaining than the 'Life of Colonel Hutchinson.' But though these Memoirs have passed through many editions, and their value is universally admitted, they have not yet been edited with the care and labor they deserve. In the earlier editions, the irregular and unfamiliar spelling of the original renders the book difficult for the general reader to enjoy. In the later ones the text has been modernized with more freedom than fidelity. In the present edition the spelling alone will be modernized, while the phraseology and grammatical peculiarities of the original will be carefully preserved. The most valuable of the annotations of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson will be retained, and a large number of new explanatory and illustrative notes will be added. Letters written by Colonel Hutchinson during his government of Nottingham, and other documents of interest, will be for the first time collected. A full and accurate Index to the Memoirs will complete the work.

Ten newly-etched portraits of persons of whom mention is made in the text will help to render this a worthy edition of an English classic.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous Illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

The Index Guide to Travel and Art Study in Europe.

By LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS, A.M.

With Plans and Catalogues of the Chief Art Galleries, Maps, Tables of Routes, and 160 Illustrations.

One Volume, 16mo, 600 Pages, $3.50.

"*Only words of praise can be spoken of this work.*"
"*The best and completest.*"
"*By all odds the best Guide I have ever seen.*"
"*And something better than a guide book.*"
"*Almost a triumph of genius in bookmaking.*"

PART I.—*Scenery, Art, History, Legends, and Myths,* including descriptions of places, buildings, monuments, works of art, and the historical facts, legends, and myths connected with these.

PART II.—*Plans and Catalogues of the Art Galleries of Europe.*

PART III.—*Maps, Tables, and Directions for all leading Routes of Travel.*

The Sailor's Handy Book and Yachtsman's Manual.

By E. F. QUALTROUGH, Master U. S. Navy.

With colored plates and many illustrations. 1 vol., square 16mo, 620 pages. Blue roan, red edges, price $3.50.

A book absolutely indispensable to all yacht owners. The most complete and thoroughly accurate work on this subject. Send for illustrated circular.

How to Camp Out.

By JOHN M. GOULD.

1 vol., illustrated 12mo. *New edition.* 75 cents.

A practical little book, containing precise and valuable information concerning the cost of outfits, position of camps, hygienic notes, and much general advice.

*** These books will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers, or they may be ordered through booksellers.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

*** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF SPORTING BOOKS, ALSO OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885.

The Week.

THE President's selection for Collector of New York to succeed Mr. Robertson is not the best possible, but we are confident that he has had good reasons for making it. At present the objections to Mr. Hedden are lifted into greater prominence than his merits, simply because the latter remain to be demonstrated by his official conduct. The warm approval of Hubert O. Thompson is a serious objection, and we are disposed to give it its full weight, but the approval of many eminent merchants must be taken for its full weight also; and moreover, while Mr. Thompson is claiming the choice as his "victory," and is naturally taking as much credit for it as he can gain, it is by no means improbable that he is exaggerating the power of his personal influence in securing the appointment, and that he rather than the public may be disappointed in the new Collector's methods. The President and his advisers have taken hold of the abuses in the Custom-house with a firm and intelligent purpose to correct them, and we are confident that the new Collector has been appointed with a view to expediting and not hindering that work. He is an unknown man, but there are thousands of good men in New York who are no better known who are capable of making first-rate Collectors. We do not say he will make that kind of an officer. We simply will not condemn him or the President until a basis for judgment has been furnished.

The outburst of hostile criticism which the appointment has provoked is very instructive as showing the level to which the President has lifted all kinds of appointments. The public expectation is higher than it has been for years. Take, for example, the men who have been chosen for Collectors within recent years and compare them with Mr. Hedden. There was "Tom" Murphy, Grant's choice; what were his qualifications? After him came Chester A. Arthur, who was put in office solely because of his shrewdness as a politician. Then came General Merritt, who was not even a resident of the city, was not even a business man, but a professional politician from the interior of the State. He was removed by Blaine and Garfield to make room for Judge Robertson, who was also a professional politician, and who had earned the place by his services in splitting the New York delegation to the Chicago Convention, thus defeating the third-term scheme, and making Garfield's nomination possible. There was no pretence of reform in any of these appointments, and there was no especial fitness in any of the candidates. President Cleveland's choice is better and more fit than any of them, and it would have been at once accepted as such had not he taught the public to expect from him the best possible. Sharp critics will do well to recall their harsh judgment of Mr. Manning at the time of his selection for the Treasury portfolio, and compare it with their present opinions of his course.

The restoration of Mr. Burt to the position of Naval Officer in the Custom-house was one of those acts of poetic justice, as well as of public duty, which in our Government, owing to the tyranny of party, few Presidents have ever been able to perform. No Republican President certainly has ever done anything of the kind so creditable. Mr. Burt was a Republican from the beginning. He had fifteen years of faithful and efficient service in the Custom-house to show, and had been in part rewarded for it by promotion. He had been identified with civil-service reform in the Custom-house from its first introduction. Moreover, he was an old friend, from their college days, of President Arthur. Nevertheless, with all these titles to reward and to consideration, and with all this suitableness and efficiency, when Mr. Burt's term expired President Arthur kicked him out of office without the slightest ceremony, and as if in mockery, or to make a joke for "the boys," offered him the place of Chief Examiner of the United States Civil-Service Commission, at a salary of $8,000 a year, in place of the Naval Office, at $8,000. One does not envy the feelings of the man to-day who did this thing. He had to be a dog to do it. But one does envy the feelings of the Democratic President who, without any solicitation from Mr. Burt or his friends, undid it, and put back this faithful Republican into the office from which he ought never to have been removed.

There were employed in the New York Custom-house, at the last published summary of the force, 1,480 persons, from Collector down to scrubber. Of these the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Appraiser have the absolute appointment of barely 200 of all sorts, and more than half of these are messengers, porters, janitors, watchmen, etc. All others can enter the service only by the door of competitive examinations.

Two cases of important officials in the Treasury Department now under discussion illustrate in a concrete way the abstract principles which should govern the retention or dismissal of men found by a new Administration in high positions in the service. Secretary Manning has requested the resignation of Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, and a current rumor represents Mr. Fiedler, ex-Congressman of New Jersey, as seeking the place of Mr. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service. Here are two men who have been long in office, one of whom ought to be dismissed in the interest of good government, while every consideration of efficient administration demands the retention of the other. Mr. Burchard's original appointment by a Republican President was discreditable, his only "claims" being that he had failed of reëlection to Congress and needed to be "taken care of," and that he had been an ardent silver man. He has never manifested any executive talent, and a new Administration conducted upon business principles must necessarily be hampered by his continuance in office. On the other hand, Mr. Kimball is as near the ideal sort of a head for the Life-Saving Bureau as the country could ever expect to get. He has grown up with the bureau, so to speak, reached his present position legitimately, enforced the principles of non-partisan administration for years before there was any civil-service act, and in short has made his branch of the Government a model. His removal would be an act of the grossest injustice, which there is not the slightest reason to suppose has ever been contemplated by his superiors. If Mr. Burchard had been an official of the Kimball school, he might expect popular sympathy in his efforts to retain his place; as it is, he deserves none.

The position of inspector in the Post-office Department is one which demands special business qualifications. The idea that a man should be appointed to such an office because he had been a "good worker" in ward politics, or because he had "strong political backing," or because he had not been able to earn his living in any other way, is simply ridiculous. Yet the custom has always been to make these appointments on such grounds, and as the Civil-Service Act does not cover inspectorships, Republican Postmasters-General continued to regard the places as part of the patronage. It was left for a Democrat, exercising the discretionary power allowed the heads of departments, to apply the principles of careful investigation as to the business (not the political) qualifications of applicants, and to subject them to an examination which should fairly test their ability to perform the duties required. By applying these common-sense principles, Mr. Vilas has reached a sound basis for making appointments, and it is entirely safe to predict that the twenty-two new inspectors whom he named last week will make a much better record than any other twenty-two in the body. The Administration could not give a more convincing proof of its sincerity than by thus voluntarily extending the scope of the civil-service system.

We have been watching with some interest to see what view the President's enemies would take of the appointment of Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, as Minister to Italy, and are gratified to find that in the main it is very favorable. No newspaper of any party has been able to question the entire fitness of the Judge for the position, or to say a word in disparagement of his eminent ability, high accomplishments, and admirable personal character. The only objection which we have seen is the profound one of the *Tribune*, that "possibly the Judge will not be particularly welcome at the Vatican, as well-nigh the most conspicuous Free-thinker in this country," and this does not strike the country as insuperable. Mr. Keiley was the kind of man who was "particularly welcome at the Vatican," and we should have supposed that the controversy over him would have revealed to the *Tribune* the fact that the American Minister to Italy is sent to the Italian Court,

rather than to the Vatican. There are a good many expressions of surprise at the *Tribune's* ignorance on this point, but there need not be. The daily task of keeping the bloody-shirt floating in the wind, with no help from any quarter, is so onerous that little else can be attended to.

The memorial which the most eminent dry-goods merchants of the country have sent to the President in regard to the efforts of the Administration to have the revenues honestly collected, is likely to put an end to further discussion about the "oppressive Treasury regulations." The document is signed by names of firms which will be recognized in all parts of the country as standing first in America in reputation, character, and commercial ability. When such men as these put their names to a declaration that the importers who had an interview with the President on Wednesday week, "do not represent the class of merchants who suffer most by the system of undervaluations, but on the contrary are representatives here of foreign manufacturers, and act as consignees of foreign firms, and not as owners of the merchandise they import," all doubt about the real motives of those complaining importers is ended. They were begging for a continuation of the old system, by which foreign manufacturers have been enriched at the expense of American merchants. Their protests are the best possible evidence that the new Treasury regulations are as effective as they are legal and wise; and if further evidence were needed on this point, it is found in the closing portion of the memorial of the American merchants: "We earnestly advocate the present system of reappraisements and reforms so recently adopted by the Government, and we most heartily approve the efforts of the Government in its attempt to protect honest importers in their legitimate business."

It appears that ex-Secretary Chandler's letter about the *Dolphin*, published last week, does not agree with his statements made in his report to Congress in 1883 about the same vessel and what she would be in speed and in other respects. He as completely contradicts himself in the two documents as Mr. Roach did in his two statements. The trouble with both men is the same. They have been, during their peculiar partnership in ship-building, in the habit of talking very plausibly to the public, and then making contracts which were very bad for the Government, but very good things for themselves. Now they are attempting the impossible task of making their work and their talk harmonize. If they were not so nervous about what has already come out, and still more nervous about what is yet to come, they would see that their best course is to keep very quiet and say nothing. This ought to be much easier for Mr. Chandler than for Mr. Roach. The latter has his reputation as a shipbuilder at stake, but the former has no reputation of any kind that we can think of which will be seriously damaged by any such exposure. He was simply a machine politician of the ordinary type when he was put at the head of the Navy Department, and it will be a surprise to no careful observer of his career that he administered the ship-building branch of the Department in the same way as he did the other branches of it—like a machine politician.

Senator Logan appears to have taken in dead earnest all the jubilant talk which his admirers have been indulging in lately about his position as the foremost "leader" of his party. His speech in Boston on Monday night was pitched in the vein of a leader, and is, considering Logan's record as a friend of civil-service reform, very amusing reading. He has a very low opinion of the kind of reform which is going on at Washington, and says with perfect truth that it is not of the Republican kind, and that the only way to restore true civil-service reform will be to put the Republicans in power again. And that the Republican party will presently return to power, he has no doubt whatever, because "its principles, knocking at the door of the conscience of the people, will regain admission." What these "principles" are he thus explains:

> 'It is the party of the people. Protection to our home free labor demands it; the restoration of true civil-service reform demands it; adequate appropriations to aid the system of free schools wherever needed demand it; the promoting of our home industrial interests in all proper ways demands it. The necessity for the enforcement of the right of every voter within our national boundaries to cast his ballot and have the same fairly counted at the national elections, and to give to each man that equal and adequate protection before the law to which he is entitled, requires the return of the Republicans to power, both in Congress and in the Executive branch of the Government, in order that the financial system established by the Republican party may be preserved, that the revenues of the country may be protected against unwarranted claims upon the Treasury."

It will be seen that this is the "keynote" of the late campaign, without a single new variation. What Logan means by the "financial system established by the Republican party" includes, of course, unlimited silver coinage, of which he was always an advocate. What he means by true civil-service reform everybody, including all the members of the Logan family who were quartered on the Government in one position or another, knows. What he means by "protection," the Custom-house revelations show. What he means by "unwarranted claims upon the Treasury" may mean the old rebel-claims bugaboo, or it may mean John Roach's bills for the *Dolphin*.

Everybody expects talk of this kind from Logan, because he is that kind of a man. He has been a working politician all his life and has succeeded in getting a very comfortable living by his exertions. He has never taken a "theoretical" view of anything in politics, and for that reason his disgust with the Cleveland kind of civil-service reform is natural and to be expected. But what shall be said in explanation of Senator Hoar, who spoke after Logan, and went far beyond him in the partisanship of his censure of the national Administration? Mr. Hoar criticised the foreign appointments with great bitterness; said that Mr. Pendleton was only "a little bit of a civil-service reformer," who lent his name to a bill which Dorman B. Eaton had matured; and apparently had not a good word to say for anything which has been done at Washington since the fourth of March, for he declared that for his part "he was prepared to serve God in the minority rather than serve Baal with the Democrats and Mugwumps, even though they were in the majority." Henry Cabot Lodge, we are told in the telegraphic accounts of this remarkable occasion, "also condemned the Democratic civil-service policy." What hope is there for the Republican party if its "leaders" have nothing better to say for it than this?

We referred the other day to the evidence of growing harmony between the two races in Mississippi afforded by the fact that whites and blacks are working together in the temperance movement, and that many colored men have been chosen as delegates to the approaching State Convention of the Prohibitionists. An even more important proof of the same tendency is shown by the action of a prominent Democratic club in Warren County, Miss., of which Vicksburg is the capital, with reference to the coming election in that county. The club a few days ago adopted a resolution declaring that many reforms in administration are needed, "and in order to accomplish these ends, all persons, *regardless of color*, are cordially invited to unite and coöperate with us." There is not the slightest doubt that the Democrats in the South will speedily win over a large proportion of the black voters to their side. The chief reason why they have hitherto voted the Republican ticket was because they had been taught that a Democratic victory meant their re-enslavement. Now that all such apprehensions have been allayed, as that leading colored Republican, ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, admits to be the case, they will not be afraid to vote the same way as their white neighbors. In the North, too, the effect of the change of Administration is already seen in a growing disposition among the colored men to divide their votes. This is strikingly illustrated by the strong opposition among them to the election of the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, because of his attitude as a lawyer on the mixed-school question some years ago. As there are some 22,000 colored males in the State, the great majority of whom have hitherto voted the Republican ticket, a serious defection in their ranks may prove an important and even decisive element in a close contest.

The colored people of Texas observe the 19th of June as "Emancipation Day." Last week was the first time they ever celebrated the anniversary under a Democratic President, and in view of the Blaine prophecies of last fall that a change of Administration would mean the virtual re-enslavement of the blacks, Northern people will be interested to learn how the day passed off in the State which gives the largest Democratic majority of any in the Union. Reports to the Galveston *News* from a score of different points agree in representing that the celebration was on a more general scale than ever before. A most significant and encouraging feature of the observance was the coöperation of the whites in many places. Thus we read that at Wharton "quite a number of whites were in attendance, and were loud in their praise

of the splendid barbecue and of the pleasant and harmonious manner in which the celebration was conducted." At Hillsboro the colored people were addressed by two prominent white citizens, as well as by several speakers of their own race. At Corsicana fully 5,000 people were present at the fair grounds, "where speeches were made by prominent citizens of both colors." At Burton the colored people "spread a sumptuous banquet, and cordially extended an invitation to their pale-face friends to partake of the feast, offering separate accommodations to them." To appreciate how much this state of things means and what great progress in harmony between the races it shows, one must remember that only a few years ago it would have been impossible to get a white man in Texas to address a colored audience on Emancipation Day, while a proposition to accept "a sumptuous banquet" at a "nigger celebration" would have been spurned with contempt. Like many other recent developments in the South, this news from Texas shows that the race problem is working itself out satisfactorily, and that it is no longer necessary for the North to elect "war horses" to office in order to make sure that the negroes shall be protected from oppression.

The recent exposition in the *Evening Post* of the contribution made to the Union army from the slave States, especially those on the border line, renders peculiarly timely a discussion between two South Carolina papers as to the composition of the Confederate army. The Charleston *News and Courier* a fortnight ago remarked that "not more than one Southern soldier in ten or fifteen was a slaveholder, or had any interest in slave property." The Laurensville *Herald* disputed the statement, and declared that "the Southern army was really an army of slaveholders and the sons of slaveholders." The Charleston paper stands by its original position, and cites figures which are conclusive. The military population of the eleven States which seceded, according to the census of 1860, was 1,064,193. The entire number of slaveholders in the country at the same time was 383,637, but of these 77,335 lived in the border States, so that the number in the seceding States was only 306,302. Most of the small slaveholders, however, were not slave-owners, but slave-hirers, and Mr. De Bow, the statistician who supervised the census of 1850, estimated that but little over half the holders were actually owners. The proportion of owners diminished between 1850 and 1860, and the *News and Courier* thinks that there were not more than 150,000 slave-owners in the Confederate States when the war broke out. This would be one owner to every seven white males beween eighteen and forty-five; but as many of the owners were women, and many of the men were relieved from military service, the Charleston paper is confirmed in its original opinion that there were ten men in the Southern army who were not slave-owners for every soldier who had slaves of his own. The truth is that the slave-owners carried through the secession movement, while the brunt of the fighting fell upon the "poor whites," who had nothing in the world to gain if the great planters won.

Hitherto the advocates of prohibition in the South have conducted their campaign on a non-partisan basis, Democrats and Republicans working together harmoniously. But there has been of late in several States an evident drift toward carrying the question into politics and organizing a separate party on this issue. The first important movement in this direction has just been made in West Virginia. The advocates of the prohibition policy met at Grafton last week, and, after an animated discussion, decided in favor of a third party by a vote of about two to one. The opponents of separate action immediately withdrew, and will seek to continue the fight on the old lines, but the majority are earnest in their new departure, and strong enough to make an important diversion. There seems no doubt that the Democrats will profit by the third-party movement. While both of the old parties have contributed to the ranks of the prohibitionists, they have drawn most largely from the Republicans, and, as has always happened in the North, the Democratic prohibitionists are most likely to fall back into their old party relations when election comes. For some time past the Republicans have apparently stood a good chance of carrying West Virginia, but a vigorous prohibition party, chiefly recruited from their ranks, would put an end to such hopes.

The recent decision of Attorney-General Garland regarding the eligibility of Indians for the position of postmaster reinforces arguments that were strong enough already, for Congressional action to put an end to the present anomalous relations of the red man to the country. Among the seventy-five postmasters in Indian Territory are a number of Indians, who for all that appears have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the people and the Government. The question seems never before to have been raised whether Indians might not properly hold such offices, but Mr. Garland was recently called upon for an opinion, and he decided against the practice. He bases his ruling upon the grounds that an Indian who is a member of a tribe cannot take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Government so long as this relation continues, and that the fact that an Indian cannot be held upon his bond further disqualifies him. Accepting this as good law, it shows the necessity of legislation which shall place the red man as nearly as possible on the same plane as the white and the black man. Mr. Cleveland's remark in his inaugural address that the education and civilization of the Indians should be promoted "with a view to their ultimate citizenship" shows that the advocates of a sound policy may count upon the support of the Executive in this matter.

An incidental effect of the change in the postal unit of weight which took effect yesterday, illustrates the curious complexity of business relations, and the unsuspected consequences which may follow a new step in legislation. The half-ounce limit has rendered it impossible to use heavy paper in writing a letter of any considerable length without its requiring double postage, and this fact has made the mass of people use the lighter grades of paper in correspondence. Now that heavy paper and a thicker envelope may be employed without coming anywhere near the single-rate limit, there will be a strong tendency toward their more general use, modified, of course, by the greater cost. The manufacturers of heavy writing paper are already congratulating themselves upon a "boom" in their business at the expense of the makers of lighter grades; and while they may be disappointed in its extent, the effect will probably be marked enough to be perceptible in the trade. With the adoption of the 2-cent stamp and the ounce limit, postal rates are placed on the same basis in the United States as in England. But two more changes in the matter of rates remain to be made. One is the reduction of the charge for "drop" letters from 2 cents to 1, in favor of which without further delay much may be said. The other is more remote, and should be postponed until the country is more thoroughly settled and the present system of carrying and delivering the mails has been perfected; but it is safe to predict that the youth of to-day will live to see the time when a letter will be transported across the continent for a single cent.

James D. Fish has been sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years, the full penalty of the law, and there is no respectable person in the city who will say that the decree is too severe. Judge Benedict's plain words in denying the motion for a new trial, concerning the nature of loans as distinguished from fraud, set forth Fish's offence in its true light. He was a robber and a swindler of the boldest and most calculating type. His pretence that he was deceived by Ward was absurd on its face, and was proved to be false by all his dealings with him. They were a pair of thieves who were working harmoniously together to cheat everybody who could be induced to trust them.

We believe there is now no doubt that Mr. Gladstone does not mean to retire at present from public life, and does mean to lead the Liberals in the coming campaign. Moreover, his health is not only good but very good, and his intellectual keenness as great as ever; so that the contest in the fall will probably be fully as lively as that in 1879. There seem at present to be strong signs of a competition between the two parties in the matter of concessions to the Irish. It now appears very certain that Mr. Gladstone on this subject sympathized with the Radical wing of the Cabinet; but his loyalty to Lord Spencer, who is one of his warmest admirers, compelled him to stand by him in asking for more coercion. Lord Hartington stood with Spencer, and indeed he differs from Chamberlain and Dilke in so many points that there are grave doubts as to whether he will ever be able to work with them again in a Cabinet. Chamberlain has written an article suggesting a remedy for the growing incapacity of Parliament to deal with local questions, in the shape of elected local assemblies sitting in Dublin, Edinburgh, and some place in Wales, for the transaction of local business, which shows how rapidly public opinion has been tending toward some process of decentralization.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, June 24, to TUESDAY, June 30, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

H. C. BURCHARD, Director of the Mint, who somewhat doubted whether he would make a contest with the Administration on the subject of his resignation, has refused to resign, relying upon the special law which created his office to retain him; for he does not believe that the Senate, where he has many friends, will approve of the charges which may be presented as a cause for his removal. It is believed that the main charge upon which Secretary Manning will rely is that Director Burchard, in the exercise of his discretion as to the monthly purchases of bullion for the coinage of the standard silver dollar, might have bought it cheaper. As to that there will naturally be great differences of opinion.

President Cleveland on Saturday suspended Mr. Burchard and appointed James B. Kimball, of Pennsylvania, in his stead. The change will take effect July 1. Dr. Kimball is a Professor of Economic Geology in the Lehigh University, a mining engineer and metallurgist by profession.

The President made the following important appointments on Saturday: Edward L. Hedden to be Collector of Customs for the District of New York; Hans S. Beattie to be Surveyor of Customs, New York; Silas W. Burt to be Naval Officer of Customs, New York. The term of Naval Officer Graham would not expire until 1887, but he is suspended in mid-term because the President believes that sound public policy requires a reorganization of the whole customs service at New York.

Edward L. Hedden was born in New York city in 1828. From 1859 until last year he was a partner in the shipping-house of Wetmore, Cryder & Co., and for thirty-five years conducted the Custom-house business of the firm. He is Vice-President of the North River Bank and a director in several insurance companies. He has always been a Democrat in politics. He was recommended to the President for the appointment by Edward Cooper, Gen. John B. Woodward, John E. Develin, Daniel Drake Smith, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Charles S. Smith, E. T. Tefft, of Tefft, Weller & Co.; John S. Crane; Bates, Reed & Cooley; J. T. Low, R. T. Woodward, John P. Paulison, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Hubert O. Thompson, H. B. Claflin & Co., and others.

Col. Silas W. Burt is fifty-five years of age, a graduate of Union College, and was appointed Deputy Naval Officer at this port in 1869. His appointment as Naval Officer by President Hayes in 1878, to succeed A. B. Cornell, was the first important promotion in the Federal service under the rules of civil-service reform. His management of the Naval Office was upon strictly business principles, without the slightest regard to political considerations. When Colonel Burt's term as Naval Officer expired in March, 1883, President Arthur nominated him as Chief Examiner of the United States Civil-Service Commission, but the appointment was declined. In the same year he was appointed Chief Examiner of the Civil-Service Commission of this State, and accepted the office, which he has since filled with much credit. Originally a Republican, Colonel Burt, it is understood, supported Cleveland for Governor in 1882, while in the last campaign he was a strong supporter of the Democratic national ticket.

H. S. Beattie is the Secretary of the County Democracy organization and is also Secretary of the Amsterdam Club. He is about thirty-five years of age, and is a lawyer by profession. He is said to be a man of good executive ability.

An executive notice was issued from the State Department at Washington on Thursday, announcing that a temporary diplomatic agreement had been entered into between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain in relation to the fishing privileges which were granted by the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. These privileges, which would otherwise have terminated with the treaty clauses on July 1, may continue to be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of the two countries throughout the season of 1885.

Secretary Whitney is engaged in a searching inquiry into every bureau of the Navy Department. He is proceeding slowly, and has called to his assistance the most expert accountants and engineers.

The statement telegraphed from London, on the authority of the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, that the appointment of Mr. Keiley to be Minister to Austria had been withdrawn, was officially denied in Washington on Monday.

United States Minister Francis has been instructed to postpone his departure from Vienna for America. This is taken as indicating that Mr. Keiley will be withdrawn from the Austrian mission.

Mr. S. L. Phelps, United States Minister to Peru, died at Lima on Wednesday.

The fiscal Government year closed on Tuesday. The Treasury statement has not yet been issued, but the following are approximate figures: The total receipts for the fiscal year will be about $9,000,000 below the estimates. The customs receipts have been $181,000,000, instead of $185,000,000; the internal revenue receipts $112,000,000 instead of $115,000,000; and the miscellaneous receipts, $28,000,000 instead of $30,000,000, which were the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report. The total receipts are thus $321,000,000 instead of $330,000,000. The expenditures of the Government, which were estimated at $290,000,000 for the year, will in round numbers be $310,000,000. The reduction of the public debt for the month will be about $10,000,000, which will make a total debt reduction for the fiscal year of $63,000,000, as against $101,000,000 for the last fiscal year.

S. W. Talmadge has prepared his monthly crop report and second estimate on the probable wheat yield of the United States for 1885. The estimate shows the probable yield of spring wheat 121,000,000 bushels, winter wheat 210,000,000 bushels; total spring and winter 331,000,000 bushels. From these figures it appears that the crop of 1885 compared with 1884 shows a shortage in winter wheat of 160,000,000 bushels, spring wheat 22,000,000 bushels; total shortage, spring and winter, 182,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Stephen B. Elkins has sent a letter to the Land Office denying that he is now or ever was an owner in the Maxwell grant.

Trouble is threatened at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations, Indian Territory. Ten troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry have been massed at Reno.

Reports come in from the Delaware Bend of Indian Territory that five more horse-thieves have been lynched. The hanging of twelve others was recently reported.

General Crook has started on an Indian campaign in the Sierra Madre. It is unofficially stated that the campaign will be conducted as follows: General Crook, with scouts and infantry, will enter the Sierra Madre Mountains and endeavor to kill or capture Geronimo and his followers. Should they escape him and attempt to return to the reservation in Arizona or New Mexico, they will be intercepted by cavalry, which will be stationed along the line. Troops will camp at different water-holes along the line between Fort Huachuca and Silver Creek, so that the entire line will be guarded.

A courier who has arrived at Fort Bowie, Ariz., from the troops in the field in Mexican territory, brings despatches from Captain Crawford, in the mountains southeast of Apulo. The courier says that on June 23 the scouts and troops struck the camp of the Chiricahuas and killed one buck and captured fifteen women and children, five horses, and a quantity of supplies.

In an interview Congressman N. D. Hill, of Ohio, is quoted as saying that the Democrats of Ohio are opposed to the Civil-Service Law almost to a man; that they regard it as a fraud on the public; that they believe in the right of the people to change every officer in the Government at the time prescribed by the Constitution; that he has heard many Democratic members of Congress say they would not vote a dollar to pay the expenses of the Commission, and that he felt that way himself.

Bids amounting to $2,000,000 were received for the $1,000,000 2½ per cent. Niagara Park bonds, proposals for which were opened by the Comptroller at Albany on Thursday. There being no bids above par, the Comptroller awarded $40,000 of the bonds to the United States Deposit Fund, $60,000 to the Common-School Fund, and $900,000 to the Canal-Debt Sinking Fund. In order to provide sinking-fund moneys to purchase the Niagara bonds the Comptroller has sold large amounts of United States 4½ per cent. bonds, which, at the price paid, netted the State only 2¼ per cent.

Reviewing the two weeks which General Grant has spent at Mt. McGregor, Dr. Douglas said on Tuesday: "His life has been prolonged by the invigorating air here instead of the great heat of New York. The disease has progressed in the natural way, which is one of increasing debility. Now, if you ask me when the end will probably be, I cannot tell; none can tell. He grows weaker and weaker, and at last the point of exhaustion will be reached."

John McCullough, the tragedian, has been placed in Bloomingdale Asylum.

At the trial in the Court of General Sessions of this city of Yseult Dudley for shooting Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the jury on Tuesday rendered a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity.

The Harvard Freshmen defeated the Columbia Freshmen in an eight-oared boat race at New London, Conn., on Thursday, by ten lengths. Time, 12:22; distance, two miles straightaway.

The Yale-Harvard University boat race at New London, Conn., on Friday, was won by Harvard by fifteen lengths. Time, 25:15½, four miles straightaway.

FOREIGN.

The members of the Gladstone Ministry went to Windsor Castle on Wednesday and delivered up the seals of office. Soon after they had retired, the members of the new Ministry arrived, and went through the ceremony of accepting office from the Queen and receiving the seals.

The official announcement of the installation of the new Ministry was made in the *Gazette* on Friday. The first formal Cabinet meeting was held on that day.

Writs for the reëlection of the new British Ministers were issued on Wednesday. The Duke of Marlborough is organizing opposition to the reëlection of his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, for Woodstock.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Gladstone read the correspondence between himself and the Marquis of Salisbury relating to the recent deadlock in the Cabinet, which was conducted through the medium of the Queen. The letters of Mr. Gladstone convey to the new Government the assurances of a general support on the part of the Liberals. The ex-Premier, however, throughout the whole correspondence, declined to make any specific pledges.

In the House of Lords on Thursday afternoon the new Lord High Chancellor, Sir

Hardinge Giffard, took his seat upon the woolsack. It was announced that the bill providing an annuity of £6,000 for the Princess Beatrice upon her marriage with Prince Henry of Battenberg had received the royal assent. The Redistribution of Seats Bill and several other bills have also received the royal assent. The House of Commons on Thursday adjourned until the 6th of July.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Salisbury Government: Sir Matthew White Ridley, member of Parliament, Under Foreign Secretary; William L. Jackson, member of Parliament, Secretary to the Board of Trade; Baron Macdonald, Lord Advocate. Queen's Household—Viscount Lewisham, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Arthur Hill, Comptroller; Viscount Folkestone, Treasurer; the Earl of Dunraven, Under Secretary for the Colonies; the Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Hopetoun, Lords-in-Waiting.

Queen Victoria has conferred a peerage upon Mr. Rowland Winn, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in the new Ministry. His title is Baron Stoswald of Nostell. Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild has been raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Rothschild. He is the first Jew to receive this honor. The Queen has also conferred Knighthoods of the Garter upon the Marquis of Northampton and the Earl of Sefton; Baronies upon Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Henley, Sir Robert Collier, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse; and Baronetcies upon John Everett Millais, R.A., George F. Watts, R.A., Charles Tennant, M.P., and Thomas Thornhill, M.P. Mr. Watts has declined the honor.

Queen Victoria has bestowed the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin, and upon Lionel Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington. Messrs. John Morley and Villiers, members of Parliament, have declined to accept peerages. Professor Huxley will retire from his Government post in October on a yearly pension of £1,200.

Earl Spencer gave a farewell reception at Dublin Castle on Saturday. Crowds were present, and he was fairly well received on his road to the railway station through the streets.

A mass-meeting was held in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday afternoon, to protest against the amendment to the Reform Bill adopted by the House of Lords, which proposes to disqualify every voter who has received pauper medical relief for himself or family within a year of any election. There were seven stands for speakers, and fully 30,000 persons were present. Michael Davitt spoke against the proposition on behalf of Ireland.

M. Waddington, the French Ambassador to England, at a conference with Lord Salisbury on Saturday, renewed the demand that an early date be fixed for the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, and suggested the reconstruction of the Egyptian army of mixed Egyptian and Turkish mercenaries. He also suggested a change in the administration from the Khedive downward. Lord Salisbury merely said that Egyptian affairs were under consideration.

Lord Salisbury is negotiating with the Porte for the occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops, the cost to be paid by the Egyptian Treasury. It is believed that England wants to retain full control of the civil administration of the country.

The orders to the camel corps at Cairo to embark have been rescinded. It was reported on Monday that the British Government meditated reoccupying Dongola.

The Berlin *Post*, in an article supposed to have been inspired by Prince Bismarck, hints at a desire on the part of Germany for an alliance with England.

The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, in an editorial article, expresses respect and sympathy for Mr. Gladstone. Referring to the new British Cabinet, the *Journal* says: "Russia, with respect to her own interests, and in view of her conciliatory policy, regards with calmness the accession of a new ministry."

Mr. Gladstone, in a recent letter to the Midlothian Liberal Association, says he did not think he should again ask to be returned to Parliament, but that events had occurred which rendered it necessary that he should not imperil the unity and efficiency of the party. This is tantamount to a declaration that he will remain the leader of the Liberals. This letter was the political feature in London on Tuesday. The Liberals are jubilant over Mr. Gladstone's decision.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain contributes an unsigned article to the *Fortnightly Review* on Irish reforms. He proposes that national councils be established, to sit at Dublin, Edinburgh, and, if the Welsh desire a council, at Cardiff, the members of the councils to be chosen directly by the ratepayers or elected by the county boards. The councils, he proposes, shall legislate and administer educational works, the poor law, and all measures not of an imperial character. The article is creating much discussion in London.

The 'Diaries of Gordon at Khartum' were published in London, on Wednesday. They cover the period from September 10 to December 14, and fill 395 pages. The diaries are a strange medley, varying in style, manner, and subject from page to page. One page will be an abstruse statistical discussion of the social and political aspect of the Egyptian problem. Then follows, perhaps, a page reading like a Biblical commentary, with many Scriptural quotations giving Gordon's peculiar views. Then suddenly will come a bit of reminiscence of life in England or elsewhere, or a story about some Arab child. One of his most characteristic utterances is: "I own to having been very insubordinate to her Majesty's Government; but it is my nature. I cannot help it. I know if I was chief I would never employ myself, for I am an incorrigible. I am not going down to history as the cause of this expedition. I decline the imputation. I came to deliver the garrison."

General Gordon's private Chinese diary is announced for August.

The chairman of the Cobden Club has issued an announcement concerning the British policy of free trade, with reference to the possibility of its disturbance by the Conservatives. He declares that, as the club has been warned that the principles of Cobden are threatened, it has taken measures to resist firmly any and all attacks upon them by the fair-traders and protectionists. Continuing, the chairman says: "We are not surprised at the attempts of the landed interests to retax food. The whole feudal land system of England is tumbling to pieces. A great number of the Salisbury Ministry have already advocated interference with the present fiscal system of England. The whole world is certain to eventually adopt Cobden's principles, which are now scoffed at by many. The tariffs of protectionist countries benefit the few to the detriment of the many, and by God's providence they will not be generally adopted."

Charles Warren Adams and Mildred Coleridge, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice of England, were married in London on Wednesday. A maternal uncle was the officiating clergyman. The marriage was private. Lord Coleridge was asked by his daughter to attend her wedding. He refused.

It was officially announced in Rome on Wednesday that Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, had been appointed by the Pope Archbishop of Dublin, to succeed Cardinal Archbishop McCabe.

The Pope has issued an order directing that the Ultramontane newspapers published in Rome maintain a friendly attitude toward the Italian Government. This action of the Pope implies an important change of policy on the part of the Vatican.

Signor Depretis has completed the formation of a new Italian Cabinet. It is believed that he will follow the line of foreign policy marked out by Signor Mancini.

A despatch from Teheran received in London on Monday stated that the rebel leader, Isa Khan, one of the sympathizers of the deposed Amir, Ayub Khan, at the head of a large number of followers crossed the border from Turkestan into Afghanistan, and marched on the city of Khanabad, which he captured after a desperate struggle, putting its defenders to flight. The rebels then looted the place, and among the plunder was £1,000,000 belonging to the Amir. This raid has caused intense excitement throughout Afghanistan. The Afghans openly accuse the Russians of having conspired at and planned it. This news caused great excitement throughout London. The Foreign Office telegraphed Lord Dufferin for the fullest information with regard to the affair, and should it be proved that the Russian officials are in any way implicated, a vigorous remonstrance will, it is said, at once be made through the British representative at St. Petersburg. The reports have not been confirmed.

A despatch from Teheran states that 1,000 Persians are at work constructing the Trans-Caspian Railway. Warlike preparations are still being continued by Russia. Rumors are in circulation in the bazaars of Teheran that war will probably occur after the Trans-Caspian Railway is completed to Merv in Turkomania, and about 200 miles north of Herat, in Afghanistan. The Russians are bridging the River Murghab, on the confines of Afghanistan. Eight hundred Russian infantry soldiers are at Old Sarakhs.

Advices from Tashkend, in Asiatic Russia, show that the rebellion against Chinese rule in Chinese Turkestan is spreading. In Kashgar the laborers have risen.

The Spanish Government organ, *Estandarte*, says: "It is believed that the Cuban treaty negotiated by Minister Foster has proved completely unacceptable. The new American Government has from the first shown an improper spirit in the matter. It is well. Let it be annulled."

The Government of Mexico, being financially embarrassed, has announced that all taxes shall be paid in cash or notes of the National Bank of Mexico; that for the purpose of retiring from circulation notes and bills constituting the floating debt, and to cover pending obligations, the Federal Treasury shall issue Treasury bonds of the value of $25,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, payable in twenty-five years, and that all salaries of public officers shall be reduced from 10 to 50 per cent. It is also regarded probable that railway subsidies will be suspended.

The issue of bonds by the Mexican Government has made the money market tighter than ever. The National Bank and many brokers have stopped all discount business. The commercial outlook is very ominous, and a number of houses heretofore in good standing are reported to be on the verge of bankruptcy. The official estimates of the Mexican Government for 1885–'86 reach $39,900,000. The receipts will not be sufficient to cover this expenditure. Only extreme measures of economy will enable it to meet current expenses. Great interest is felt in the promised plan for the adjustment of the English debt. It has leaked out that the Government will soon publish the report of the special commission on adjustment, advocating a recognition of the debt.

The revolutionary troops of General Caceres in Peru have completely disbanded.

A report was recently received by General Wolseley that Ollivier Pain died of fever while in the camp of El Mahdi, where he is said to have been held as a prisoner. Another report is, that he was murdered by Arabs paid by Colonel Schmidt, of the Egyptian service, to secure compromising papers which Pain was bringing from Khartum to Cairo.

SOME STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We said a good deal during the late Presidential canvass about the theory put forward, and indeed acted on, by a large number of Mr. Blaine's supporters, that there was only one party in the United States fit to be trusted with the administration of the Government; the other, though comprising half the voting population, being composed of "traitors and rebels." This, as we pointed out at the time, was a confession to all the world that the Republican experiment on this continent was a failure. Any government to which half the people, or indeed any considerable portion of the people, living under it, is hostile, must of course, on the theory which Americans have always applied to all other countries, be held to have missed its mark. The American theory is, and has always been, that the only true tests of the goodness of a government are the loyalty and devotion of those who live under it. A government which, after a fair trial, has not secured these things, has always been held by American publicists to be in some sort a tyranny or usurpation. Consequently, the reason given by the bulk of the Blainites for not letting the Democrats into power was really a more shocking charge against American institutions than any of their foreign enemies have ever ventured to make.

This was not the whole of it, however. In saying that the Democrats were unfit to be trusted with power, not simply because they were dishonest or incapable, but because they hated the Government and would like to overturn it, the Blainites also promulgated the doctrine that you can carry on a party Government with one party only, contrary to the generally received idea that a party Government requires two parties, one in power, and the other in opposition, but fit and eager to take power when called on by the voters. A party Government carried on by one party only, however, has never before been seen or tried, and it puzzled plain people to say in what respect it differed from a despotism or an oligarchy, or in what way it could be punished for corruption or malfeasance in office. An irremovable ruler, whether a king, or a clique, or a cabal, has hitherto been supposed by Republicans to be one of the worst forms of government—that under which most irremediable evils are apt to arise. It was, therefore, startling to be told that it had already, in the very first century of the Republic, been set up in Washington; that no matter how much we might be displeased with the doings of the Republican party, we were bound to continue the same set or nearly the same set of men in power, from one year to another, for an indefinite period; and that we were to trust to their inherent virtue to correct their own wrong doing.

What reason there was for expecting this system to succeed in the United States any more than anywhere else; or why American politicians, when intrusted with places and salaries with the assurance that no faults of their own would suffice to expel them from them, were expected to behave better than any other politicians had ever done under similar circumstances—was never explained.

Recently another announcement has been made, by politicians of both parties, which is for patriotic Americans hardly less startling than the two already mentioned. It is that the interest of American voters in politics is kept up altogether, or almost altogether, by the prospect of a "clean sweep" after the election—that is, the transfer of all the offices, high or low, to a new set of persons. We are given to understand, in fact, by persons calling themselves careful observers of the American character and manners, both in society and politics, that the bulk of Americans really care nothing, or next to nothing, about questions of government popularly so called—that is, about changes in legislation or in administration, about war or peace, about taxation or education; that they have no longer, if they ever had, an ideal state in their mind's eye to which they would like to see their own country approximate; that their main motive in going to the polls is to keep certain persons out of or put others in possession of a number of small places, without any reference to the manner in which the duties of these places are discharged. If elections cause no changes in these places, we are told, or if the changes are made without reference to services rendered on the stump or at the polls during the canvass, the American people will rapidly lose their interest in politics, and, in fact, gradually cease to vote altogether, and, if we may so speak, let their Government go by default into the hands of any one who likes to clutch it.

The melancholy contrast which this prospect presents to the state of things which has for so many years been witnessed in monarchical England, is enough to fill every lover of republican institutions with dismay. In England there are no offices but Cabinet offices and about a dozen others, all high, to be contended for at an election. No matter how it goes, it creates no vacancies in the Post-office, but in the Postmaster-Generalship. It places no Custom-house offices at the disposal of the Ministry, nor consulships, nor foreign missions. In fact, nobody but about twenty or thirty politicians of high rank expects to get or use either office or salary by the result of the popular vote, and candidates for Parliament are so tied up by law as to their expenditures and promises at elections, that the smallest or most indirect bribe or unlawful outlay insures the unseating and possibly the imprisonment of the person guilty of it; and the case is not triable by a partisan committee of the House, but by the judges of the higher courts. Nevertheless, the whole vote is invariably thrown at an English general election, and is cast amid the fiercest excitement, stimulated to fever heat by hundreds of the best speakers in the country. Money, too, is forthcoming in abundance for lawful expenses, and not from men who expect foreign missions in return for it if the party is successful, but from men who want to see their ideas triumph in legislation and administration. Now what does all this mean? Is it really true, as the Life-long Democrats, and the Anti-Humbugs, and the Veteran Observers, and the Prominent Politicians, and the Workers say, that republican institutions have, in one century, killed popular interest in politics; and that all the people seek in voting is the excitement of a fresh distribution of small places—or, in other words, that their electoral contests are like a boy's game of jackstones, in which a little dexterity, mixed with a little chance, decides the disposition of trumpery little stakes?

THE ENGLISH RADICALS AND THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

The abuse of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain by the extreme Nationalist organs, such as the *United Irishman*, for planning a trip into Ireland for the purpose of studying home rule on the spot, is an excellent sign of the times. Irish statesmen of the calibre of the editor of the *United Irishman*, and, in fact, of most of those who serve under Parnell, are well aware that anything in the shape of home rule would throw a considerable body, if not the whole of them, out of work. Nothing in the Nationalist agitation in the House of Commons has been more remarkable than its failure to develop talent among the Parnellites. Parnell himself, though not a great orator, has shown political capacity of a very high order, and, indeed, has proved himself a genuine leader of men. He understands well the needs and peculiarities of the two races with which he is connected—the English, which he has to combat, and to which he belongs, and the Irish, of which he has constituted himself the champion. His oratory is of exactly the kind which Englishmen cannot bear to hear from an Irish agitator—cold, cutting, incisive, and businesslike; and then he has acquired in a remarkable degree the art of exasperating them by his silence. There never was a speech delivered in the House of Commons so effective, as an answer, as Parnell's refusal to take any notice of Forster's furious and labored attempt to convict him of complicity with the Dublin assassinations. A few words of studied contempt was all the notice he bestowed on it, and it made poor Mr. Forster seem somewhat ridiculous, while the English public got very angry on finding that it made no difference to Parnell whether they thought him a murderer or not.

But there is little to be said for the talents of his followers in the House. One of them, Mr. Justin McCarthy, is an excellent writer both of history and fiction, but he can hardly be said to have made his mark in the House of Commons. Another, Mr. Sexton, is an orator of no mean powers, but his is not the kind of oratory which compels hostile audiences to listen, and it ordinarily empties the House very rapidly. Another, Mr. Healy, is a man whose bodily presence is so weak, and his manners so bad, that when he came into the House he was greatly underrated. He soon showed, however, that he was a very skilful Parliamentarian, and a very keen debater of bills in the Committee of the Whole. But he acts in the House like a savage, and seems to take delight in committing outrages on what all civilized men regard as the decencies of legislative bodies.

Of the others there is little to be said, except that they have generally obtained entrance to public life through their violence of language and willingness to pay Mr. Parnell implicit obedience. They would probably hardly hold their own if concessions were made to the

Irish touching local self-government, which would call for other talents than howling and denunciation. In fact, there could not possibly be a better illustration of the complete divorce of Irish politics from anything which can be called business or affairs, than the kind of men whom the Nationalist constituencies send to the House of Commons. Men who have too much self-respect to play the part either of mere disturbers, or blind followers of a despotic leader, not only will not go, but are not needed. There is no business, properly so called, in the House of Commons for Irishmen to do. They have no control of Irish affairs, and on English affairs their opinions count for nothing. At home there is just as little field for political capacity as in London. The police is in the hands of officers appointed by the Crown, generally Englishmen. The municipal affairs the Irish have control of, but Irish cities are mostly impoverished boroughs, from which energy and enterprise have long fled. The county government covers the great bulk of Irish local affairs, including the greater portion of the local taxes, but about this the taxpayers have no more to say than about the taxation of India. The counties are governed —that is, the local taxes are voted, collected, and expended—by a grand jury selected from among leading landholders by the High Sheriff, who is appointed by the Crown. Consequently there is in Ireland for the bulk of the people no school of politics, and there never has been one. If the concession of home rule should set one up, however, it is very certain that the present Irish Parliamentary party would undergo great modifications. A demand for men with some constructive talent would rapidly arise, and the roaring editors and platform vituperators who now fight the Irish battle, would hardly satisfy it.

This battle now seems nearly over. The inability of Parliament to deal adequately with local affairs is acknowledged by everybody, and its failure is more flagrant in Ireland than elsewhere, because Englishmen and Scotchmen know and care so little about Irish local affairs. The only difficulty to be overcome is the difficulty of satisfying English Radicals that any representative governing bodies in Ireland, armed with any power, however restricted, would not immediately go to work to provide the machinery of National independence and enter into alliances with foreign Powers. The ease with which this problem has been solved here has as yet made comparatively little impression on them, owing to the fact that they ascribe it to our having a written Constitution, and a Supreme Court to interpret it.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

"O Anahuac! cloudless are thy skies; thy soil is carpeted with flowers, thy lakes mirror the blue of heaven, thine air is loaded with the perfume of the jasmine." So declare the patriotic dithyrambs of Mexican poetry. Looking only to the natural advantages of the great central table-land, one might think the poets within the truth. But, unfortunately, vile man has placed himself in juxtaposition with the pleasing prospect, with the result of producing on this favored site a city whose death-rate is probably higher than that of any city of its size in the world. The Board of Health of the Mexican capital makes weekly contributions to literature in the shape of returns of deaths, which let one down in a very depressing manner from the heights to which he has been carried by the poems; for instance, taking the last two weeks of April and the first two of May, of this year, the number of deaths reported to the Board is respectively 293, 300, 300, 273. Now, the exact population of the city is unknown, the census being notoriously untrustworthy. Estimates vary by 75,000, yet taking the highest, 300,000, the figures given leave the death-rate of Mexico during the season of greatest mortality at about twice that of New York in August. It is, besides, to be remembered that according to the belief of prominent Mexican physicians, the deaths reported to the authorities are below the actual fact, owing to the lax enforcement of the laws governing such matters. It is not strange that the Mexican newspapers are beginning to call the city "The Great Necropolis." In an article under that heading the *Correo del Lúnes* recently said: "Undisguised terror is caused by these processions of the dead which daily defile through the streets of Mexico. To be alive here is getting to be a startling phenomenon. It may be a very short time, unless energetic remedial measures are adopted, before the capital will have to be moved to another location." Making due allowance for Spanish exaggeration, a sufficiently startling residuum of truth must remain.

It strikes one as surprising to find so prominent a place assigned to lung diseases among the causes of death. This seems inconsistent with the climate of perpetual summer which Mexico enjoys. Yet 20 per cent. of the deaths in the weeks referred to were due to consumption and pneumonia. All authorities agree, however, that almost the whole number of the victims of these diseases is found among the abjectly poor. Their homes are damp and dark basements and hovels. They never have fires for heating purposes, and are cut off from the sunshine which is indispensable to health in Mexico. Of course, the cold is never severe, but there are chilly nights and damp days, just fitted to cause colds, which only need the aggravating conditions of the homes and habits of the poor to develop them fatally. There are months in Mexico when colds are more universal than at the worst seasons of the year in New England. Opera singers complain of the constant coughing in their Mexican audiences, often so great as entirely to drown their finer notes.

Still more unexpected is it to find malarial diseases so fatal in a city at an elevation above the sea level of 7,500 feet. Of the deaths for the period cited 33 per cent., however, were caused by typhoid and other forms of gastric fever. This puts us on the track of the principal cause of the high death-rate of Mexico. It is a city without drainage. Its site is a bowl of the mountains. There is really no outlet to the shallow, marshy lakes whose surface is nearly on a level with the streets of the city. Yet, with true Mexican inconsequence, the capital has a system of sewers as if there were fall enough to drain them. But their contents scarcely move—during a large part of the year they do not move at all; hence they are in effect only a system of cesspools, ingeniously devised to make the disposal of the sewage the worst possible. The little that is washed out by the heavy rains is simply added to the filth of Tezcoco, the so-called lake whose diminishing area and close proximity to the city cause the gases of decomposition, which are so rapidly generated under a vertical sun, to be a prime source of infection to the inhabitants of the capital. The only thing which prevents a plague is the extreme rarefaction of the air, which seems to hinder the propagation of the germs of disease. As it is, typhoid prevails the year round, being especially virulent at the end of the dry season, when the heat is the greatest.

It is not due to Mexican want of enterprise alone that the chief city of Spanish America should thus be left to be the lurking-place of disease. The difficulties in the way of applying an efficacious remedy are tremendous. Such is the nature of the plain upon which Mexico is built, such the conformation of the land and the contour of the mountains about it, that a vast system of tunnelling and canalization would be necessary to create a fall sufficient to drain the valley; and before the city can be drained, the valley must be. A few years ago, at the request of the city authorities, an association of American engineers and contractors prepared and submitted plans for the work. The city fathers read with interest until they came to the estimated cost—$9,000,000. Thereupon they reflected that this sum was about a third of the entire revenue of the general Government, and wisely concluded that it would be rash to pledge the credit of the city for such an amount; so the matter was dropped. Meanwhile, the Academy of Medicine has offered a prize for the best explanation of "the insupportably fetid condition of the atmosphere," and the Common Council, not to be outdone, has also offered a prize for the same thing, promising, in addition, to the successful contestant, the freedom of the city. This is a fair indication of what may be expected from the Mexicans themselves. Yet it also suggests the strength of the conviction that a remedy of some sort must be devised. San Luis Potosi, or some other city, may wrest the commercial supremacy from the capital, unless life there is made more safe and tolerable.

Two rival plans are advocated among engineers. One of them is argued for by an American engineer, Mr. E. H. Spaulding, in the columns of the *Mexican Financier*. He would utilize the old Spanish cut of Nochistongo, which, he thinks, by deepening and extension, might be made adequate to the drainage of the valley. This cut, worked upon at different times for 180 years, is an excavation 168 feet deep and thirteen miles long. It was undertaken originally to furnish an outlet for the overflow of the lakes, which used to flood the city disastrously. In this it was but partially successful. It has already been put to use by American capital, as it is along the side of this work of the Spanish viceroys that the Central Railroad finds its way into the valley of Mexico. Mr. Spaulding proposes to push a great canal through this existing excavation, to the

River Tula, flowing off to the Pacific, and in this way secure a fall for the drainage of the valley and city. The only objection which he can see to the plan is the immense first cost of the work. But Mr. H. Rudston Read, of the Institute of Civil Engineers of England, declares that this remedy would be worse than the disease. He maintains that the excavations necessary for the construction of the main canal and the readjustment of the sewers would cause a pestilence in the city at the very outset, and that, on the best showing, all that would be accomplished would be some relief to the city at the expense of the contiguous towns, which would be poisoned, he asserts, by the sewage poured into their water supply. The plan he prefers is that first proposed by the late General Scott, of the Royal Academy, viz., the dry-sewage system. He would provide separate drains for disposing of the rainfall, and then disinfect and deodorize the sewage at various points near the outskirts of the city, to which the contents of the sewers could be brought through pneumatic tubes. This plan, Mr. Read argues, would be at once the cheapest and most effective. Still, that there would be need of an enormous outlay, he admits. It seems doubtful if anything thorough will be done till the American interests in the city become so large as to insist upon better sanitary conditions. It may be that American capital will yet do the work.

It ought not to be inferred that there is especial danger to the health of tourists passing through Mexico City or spending some time there. With a moderate amount of caution in diet, and with daily exercise in the sunshine, the pervasive malaria may be defied. Its victims are found mainly among the dissipated, or those who are compelled to lead a closely confined life. Very much depends also upon the season of the year. The winter months are usually chosen for a visit to the South. All things considered, those months are the best and safest for seeing Mexico. Yet if one has to pass much time in-doors in the damp, cheerless, unwarmed, and unwarmable rooms of the hotels, he will be tempted to resolve with Hawthorne in Rome that, wherever he may hereafter spend his summers, he will always pass his winters at the North so as not to suffer from the cold.

JOHN HARVARD.

It has been reserved for a Harvard alumnus to remove the mystery surrounding the origin of John Harvard, from whom the University takes its name and dates its virtual beginning. Thirty years ago Mr. Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters graduated at Cambridge, a simple A.B. At the commencement just passed, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A.M., in recognition of the gratifying discovery of the facts about to be related. Master of the art of genealogical research Mr. Waters has certainly shown himself to be. But before giving our readers a glimpse of the difficulties he had to encounter, let us briefly state the result of his inquiries.

A thin pamphlet lies before us, denoting itself a reprint from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for July: 'John Harvard and his Ancestry, by Henry F. Waters, A.B.' It contains ten wills and some other documents, and demonstrates beyond question that the Rev. John Harvard was baptized November 29, 1607, in the parish of St. Savior's, Southwark, London. His father was Robert Harvard, who was buried in the Church of St. Savior's, August 24, 1625—a victim of the plague of that summer; his mother, Katherine Rogers, who died Katherine Yearwood, and was buried July 9, 1635. Their children were nine in number, and John Harvard was the fourth. On the list of baptisms his name was written 'John Harvye s. of Robt. a Butcher'; and it is characteristic of the orthographic confusion which the searcher must penetrate if at all by a sort of instinct, that the other children are set down as Harverde, Harverd, or Harvye, indifferently—Harverde, however, leading off. These alternative spellings appear to have been common, for Mr. Waters cites the will of a vintner with sundry bequests to "Mrs. Herverd als Harvey, wife of Mr. Thomas Harverd als Harvey," and to "Richard Harverd als Harvey," both men being butchers, by the way; and another will making mention of "Robert Harvy als Harverde." "Harwar," "Harward," and "Harvard" stand for Mrs. Margaret Harvard, widow of Thomas (apparently an uncle of John Harvard), whose will is given by Mr. Waters.

This same Margaret appears to have been a Wallbank by first marriage, and the amount of remarrying in this little circle is another cause of the genealogist's perplexities, albeit sometimes the source of the surest inductions. Take Rose Reason, for example. This charming woman (if we may judge her person by her name) is named in the will of John Harvard's mother as her sister. More than a year ago Mr. Waters had made note of the will of William Ward, goldsmith, of the parish of St. Savior's (1624), for its reference to "my brother Mr. Robert Harverd." "My said loving wife Roase Ward" is also mentioned in that instrument; but Mr. Waters had forgotten her when he stumbled upon the marriage of William Ward and Rose Rogers (1621) in the parish registers. From other indications he felt sure that the mother of John Harvard would turn out to be a Rogers, and he mentally associated Rose Rogers with Rose Reason. They prove to be one and the same, by virtue of a second marriage.

Katherine Rogers must likewise have been an attractive sort of person. Her first husband, Robert Harvard, seems to have been aware of it, for he "ordaynes" in his last testament "that my saide wife shall, with sufficient Suerties, within three moneths next after my decease, *or at least before shee shalbe espoused or married agayne to any other*, enter and become bound in the somme of one Thousand pounds," etc. This was toward the end of July, 1625, and on June 15, 1626, we have the will of John Elletson, cooper, who leaves a "loving wife Katherine Elletsonne." The cooper having in turn followed the way of the butcher and of all flesh, we come next upon the will of Richard Yearwood, of Southwark, grocer, who restores to his "well beloved wife" Katherine "all such household stuff and so much value in plate as she brought with her when I married her"—thus clearly implying a previous wedded condition. Moreover, to her he gives "her dwelling in all that part of my dwelling house wherein I do now live, *so long time as she shall continue a widow* and dwell in the same herself." We cannot record a fourth marriage on Katherine's part, for she survived her last husband barely three years, and on July 2, 1635, prepared her own will, of which she makes "my eldest sonne John Harvard Clarke" an heir and executor, and in which she speaks of property devised by the late John Elletson—thus furnishing the link between her three marriages. But Mr. Waters, who leaves nothing to inference, sought for and found the entry of the marriage of "John Ellison and Katherine Harvie."

In the following year, 1636, death claims the brother Thomas, a cloth worker and joint executor with John of their parent's will. His own, dated July 15, 1636, names John Harvard and the Rev. Nicholas Morton, pastor of St. Savior's, as executors, and the latter qualifies on May 5, 1637, with a reservation in favor of John Harvard's obtaining his commission whenever he seeks it—"cum venerit eam petitur." He was, then, absent for some reason, and at this point our cisatlantic knowledge of the gentle scholar begins. He had entered Magdalen College, Cambridge, England, as a Pensioner in 1627, and graduated A.B. in 1631 and A.M. in 1635, and had married Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Sadler, vicar of Patcham in Sussex, who describes her in his will of February 6, 1637, as the wife of "John Harvard Clarke." The son-in-law possibly awaited this event before emigrating to America, and now he desired to dispose of his property in England as a preliminary to his long journey. Perhaps the most brilliant stroke in Mr. Waters's investigations relates to this transaction, the existence of which was for him a pure piece of genealogical imagination. By the cordial aid of an English antiquarian friend, he was directed to "the Feet of Fines of the Hillary Term, 12th Charles I., County Surrey," in the Public Record Office, and here he found a transfer "de uno mesuagio et tribus Cotagijs cum p'tin in Parochia Sci Olavi in Southwarke," to John and Johanna Man by John and Anna Harvard; though in the Concord of Fines he failed to discover the customary signatures of the parties. Mr. Waters also presents us with the will of this John Man, referring to the "four houses or Tenements with thappurtenances ["p'tin," as above] thereunto belonging, scituate in Bermondsey streete in the parish of St. Olave in Southwarke and County aforesaid which I purchased of one ——— Harbert"—the last indignity to this noble name which we shall exhibit.

This transaction bears date of February, 1636-37, and by May 5, as we have seen, on occasion of the probate of his brother's will, John Harvard was missing from England. In the interval he must have taken ship for the Bay Colony. In 1637 our non-conforming clergyman turns up at Charlestown, Mass., and, having been admitted a freeman in November, in 1638 he follows the fashion of his short-lived family and passes away at the early age of thirty-one, bequeathing to the college decreed by the General Court in 1636 half of his whole property and his entire library of 300 volumes—altogether equal in value to twice the amount originally voted by the Court. This determined the immediate opening of the college, and the choice of a designation for it.

Such is the interesting revelation which we owe to the masterly inquest conducted by Mr. Waters.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

NEW MEXICO, June 15.

THE recent outbreak of the Apaches from their reservation at San Cárlos in Arizona, though a fatal surprise to many, was still not unlooked for. The censure inflicted upon General Crook after his very remarkable and successful campaign in the Sierra Madre—however unwise and unjust at that time—was based upon the possibility of such an occurrence, and actuated by a very legitimate dread of its results. The inhabitants of Northeastern Sonora, upon whom the Apaches have preyed so long, predicted the return of their mortal foes, well fed, well armed, and consequently in the best possible condition for murder and rapine, by the spring of 1885, and, sad to think, they missed the time only by one month!

It cannot be denied that the intentions of General Crook were excellent, and their execution a

masterpiece of daring, prudence, and knowledge of Indian nature. In engineering back to the reservation the most independent, most lawless and desperate fraction of the Apache tribe, without bloodshed, and without yielding to them one iota beyond what he originally designed to yield, he performed a feat unparalleled in the annals of Anglo-American Indian intercourse. The question, however, was whether, in thus acting, the distinguished commander of the Department of Arizona did not perhaps underestimate the fickleness of the Chiricahuas, or overestimate his ability to restrain them. For it is certain that in transplanting them to Arizona again, contrary to the wishes of a part of its inhabitants (including many of the peaceable Apaches themselves), General Crook assumed, or his action at least morally implied, the responsibility of *keeping* them on the reservation thereafter, and thus protecting the settlers from any subsequent damage from Indian lawlessness.

The Chiricahuas are a mongrel lot. As early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, the "Turkey Mountains" ("Chihuicahui," an Ópata word, latterly corrupted into Chiricahui) of Southeastern Arizona became the favorite lair of the Apaches while ravaging Chihuahua, Sonora, the Sobaypuri (Pima) villages on the San Pedro, and around Tucson and even parts of the "Papagueria." Their stay there became so permanent that a distinct band was evolved to which, from their habitual place of abode, the title of "Apaches-Chiricahuas" was given. But what with the introduction of female captives, and with straggling accessions from other groups of their tribe, who joined them for purposes of predation, the breed became sadly mixed. Nevertheless, the most distinguished man the Apaches ever produced, the celebrated "Chis" (erroneously called "Cachise"), was a legitimate Chiricahua.

Being constantly on the war-path, while the more northern Apaches slowly yielded to the pressure of increasing colonization by whites and of military surveillance—thus confining them to the reservation—the number of Chiricahuas began to decrease. By the death of Chis, they lost their talented leader, and the Southwest became rid of a terrible scourge. Reinforcements from the Gila and the Mimbres grew less and less; from being difficult to escape observation, it became dangerous, and finally ceased even to be legitimate in the eyes of Apaches themselves. The result was that only desperate men ventured to join the Chiricahuas—outlaws from the quieter groups, men who had every reason to hide away from their surroundings, and whom their surroundings both hated and feared. This hatred, as well as fear, occasioned conflicts on the reservation itself, whenever the Chiricahuas condescended to recuperate there for a while, and finally developed into bitter enmity toward all of them for their extra-savage character, and mortal dread on account of their desperate violence.

When, in 1882, Gerónimo moved into Mexico with the Chiricahuas, reaching the Sierra del Carcay in spite of the vigorous pursuit of Lieutenant-Colonel Forsythe, and of the murderous conflict with the Mexican troops under Colonel García at "Los Alisos," he joined forces with the most southerly band the Apaches ever formed—the so-called "Janeros" under Juh. The Janeros slowly arose after 1684, and are an olla-podrida of Lipanes, Mescaleros, stragglers of other Apache fragments, of the original Indians living in Northwestern Chihuahua and Northeastern Sonora (the "Janos" and "Jocomes"), of renegade "Sumas" from El Paso del Norte, of scattering "Tobosos," of "Tarahumara," "Ópata," and Spanish captives. To this neat little conglomerate the Chiricahuas were added, and the marriage of Juh's daughter with Gerónimo cemented a union which, however, soon resulted in a quarrel; Juh being left alone with very few followers. After his death, these followers joined Gerónimo also, and the latter, himself a half-breed (son of a legitimate Chiricahua and a Mexican captive), repaired to San Cárlos at the head of one of the worst miscegenated and therefore most dangerous hordes an Indian community ever beheld.

General Crook was certainly correct in believing that the reintegration of such a desperate crowd among their cognates would be looked upon by the latter with sufficient distrust and fear to make them useful as watchers and spies upon the former. He certainly could rely upon the peaceable Apaches "telling on" the Chiricahuas. Still, the latter have broken out again.

It is said that this outbreak was not premeditated. Color is given to this statement by the fact that Chiato, Gerónimo's aid and adjunct in previous raids, is not with him, whereas one or more of General Crook's former scouts have joined the renegades. Still, while it is of course impossible to disprove this assertion, and while the assumption that they ran away after a "jolly old drunk" and hid themselves, through fear of punishment, like naughty boys, is not altogether inconsistent with Indian nature, yet there are signs which rather point toward premeditation and the execution of a matured and well-organized plot. The making and wholesale imbibing of "Tisuin" is not a mere purposeless carousal; it originally was, and still largely is, a religious practice, an act of superstition, initiating or terminating some important enterprise. It may, therefore, have been only a blind. Again, Gerónimo started with 133 persons, of whom only 32 are men, 8 are boys nearly grown, and the remaining 93 are women and children. He started fully equipped and armed, as if on one of the "summer-trips" of old. However it may be, they had set out before it was known, and were beyond the reservation ere an effective pursuit could be commenced.

The direction in which they went was easily guessed, for only the east and southeast are available for escape. Their ultimate destination was absolutely certain: it was the Sierra Madre, with the Apache flesh-pots of Egypt, to wit, a wide, uninhabited, inaccessible range, plenty of game, wood, and water, occasional American prospectors, well armed and stocked with cartridges, to kill and rob, and defenceless Mexican settlements along the principal chains, made to order, so to say, for easy slaughter and pillage. Thither, to the old haunts of many of his followers, Gerónimo could not fail to wend his way.

The cry "Stop thief" was at once, and very legitimately too, raised everywhere. But with equal propriety the plaintive objection could be opposed: "Hunt for a needle in a haystack!" Western New Mexico, between the Arizona line and the Sierra Magdalena, north of the Gila, and south of the Rito Quemado, is a bad country through which to hunt Indians. Sparsely settled, and even then only in places tolerably far apart, it is an intricate mountain labyrinth, covering almost 12,000 square miles. To protect such settlers as were living close to the Apaches was utterly impossible: the outburst was too sudden, too unexpected, the unfortunate settlements too remote from all garrisons. If any criticism may be indulged in on this score, it cannot apply to the present, but to the past. Why was not a military post established near the eastern boundary of the reserve, so as to obstruct the well-known *débouché* toward the San Francisco River? All that the military could do was to hem in the murderous fugitives so as to either drive them back into Arizona or capture them in New Mexico.

It is certain that both General Crook and Colonel Bradley have acted in the emergency with commendable alacrity and judgment. While troops from Fort Thomas pushed along the Gila, detachments from Fort Bayard scouted the wild ranges on its headwaters, the garrisons of Fort Selden, Fort Craig, along the Rio Grande, even of distant Fort Stanton, were put in motion toward the Mimbres Mountains in the West; volunteers from Socorro penetrated beyond the Magdalena; Major Fountain and his Rangers moved up from Las Cruces, the Pueblo Indians of Laguna took the field in the north, directed by able and courageous frontiersmen. General Crook himself appeared at Deming to take command. But to scour and protect the vast territory, he had only about thirteen companies and perhaps two hundred to three hundred militia!

To the energetic *converging* movements of these forces, Gerónimo with consummate skill opposed an amazingly rapid *dispersion* of his own people. In little more than a week after he left Arizona, hostile Indians had already threatened remote points on the inner periphery of the huge quadrilateral above described, and had conveyed the impression of an Indian outbreak of much greater magnitude. Such astounding velocity of march, unnoticed, unfelt, is attainable only by Indians, who travel day and night if the country is without inhabitants, who sleep or (in case it can be done with impunity) strike in the day-time and move at night, regardless of supplies, utterly devoid of feeling for their stock. They know the country thoroughly, and if they did not, they know *where they start from* and *where they are going*: more is not required for their guidance. This lightning-like scattering over an extensive, difficult region bewilders and baffles the most experienced commander, frightens the most courageous, civilized, and peaceable settlements. Gerónimo has, in this instance, acted with the brilliancy of Chis, the ferocity of Nané, and the cruel obstinacy of Juh. After he had conveyed the impression that his designs were to penetrate south along the Sierra Mimbres, his men turned westward again, and led their pursuers to believe that he was making his way for the Sierra del Dátil in the northwest. Then he quietly drew in the skirmishers, and, slipping past the troops on the Gila, ran the band, with booty and stock, through the narrow funnel at Stein's Pass into Southeastern Arizona and to the Mexican frontier. There he is now, with troops of the United States in close pursuit yet.

It will depend upon the coöperation of the Mexican forces whether Gerónimo can reach the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre or not. If the former are numerous enough and timely enough advised so as to force a decisive engagement (such as at "Tres Castillos" in 1880), then there is no hope left for the Apaches. At the hands of Mexican troops *their* doom is sealed. Should our soldiers, following them into Mexico as per treaty "on a hot trail," overtake them, then it is also to be hoped that they will not be suffered to capitulate. The present outbreak was utterly unprovoked; neither soldiers, nor officials, nor settlers have given any cause for it. The atrocities which were afterward perpetrated are unjustifiable crimes, for which not even the explanation of Indian warfare can be properly suggested.

LONDON WATER-COLORS.

LONDON, June 15.

THAT a decided decadence in the art of England is taking place, is made clear even by the water-color work in which has always lain the great strength of English art. It is not merely that there are no men now to be classed with Turner, Dewint,

Cox, Fielding, and many others not prominent in the presence of those giants, but that in the men who at present most succeed, with few exceptions, there is a distinct lowering of purpose, and a satisfaction in matter-of-fact and in mere technical successes which inevitably bring paralysis on the art that achieves them. The old English school was a poetic school, and reflected all the healthful and delightful sentiment with which nature inspires a sound and energetic race. It was not classical or artificial, hardly, as a general thing, highly artistic; but whatever charm it had was that of purity and simplicity, a style entirely unsophisticated, even in the case of Turner, who attained the highest point of pure art ever known in it, and growing out of the subject-matter as simply and directly as that of Burns.

Of this class of painters there is not one among the men now active in their profession. In the Old Water Color Society, Boyce comes nearest to the old vein, and the charming sentiment that runs through all his work is closely allied to the vein of Copley Fielding and some others of the past generation, but with less sense of freedom from the constraint of facts and more evidence of painting before nature. Always charming, subtle in style, and with a certain refinement which verges on monotony, but which never fails to wear and grow on the mind that has learned to appreciate it, Boyce's drawings are perhaps the best examples of the art which lies between the old school of idealists and the new school of actualists. They are in a plaintive key of color, and generally of subjects quiet in the extreme—old architecture, domestic by preference, with sketches of the gentler English landscape, or the similar portions of French.

T. M. Richardson, another of the veterans whose work I remember, I think, thirty years ago, still retains the influence of Turner and the idealists, but translates art into artifice, and while his technical ability remains, without question, great, its devices are too patent and weary the eye. A large view of Etna, from Taormina, is perhaps the best example of the scenic landscape to be found in the two exhibitions, but is a poor substitute for Turner, or even Leitch. S. P. Jackson, also a veteran of the "Society," still shows in his pure, transparent color and refined method of working—quiet, dignified, and in many respects like that of our W. T. Richards—a recognition of the value of sentiment apart from that of facts.

In the Institute, as the new society is called for distinction's sake, there is one remarkable drawing of an evening scene (illustrating, in the catalogue, a passage from Judges, but which is simply a street in an Eastern city with a brilliant evening sky and a well-rendered twilight dreaminess) that pertains clearly to the ideal and is a remembered effect. Arthur Severn has also some poetic studies of sea effects and of Venice, and Walter Crane has a noble drawing, "Pan-pipes," in a purely ideal vein, the landscape and all the accessories being rendered with a grace and classic feeling quite alone in the exhibition. Two shepherdesses dancing to the piping of a shepherd lad seated on an old sarcophagus turned into a drinking trough, on which is a relief of Pan and a Bacchante, make the picture.

These are all I could find of work which is in the finer vein of sentiment of nature. In the figure department there are not many memorable things, but a few are very fine in their way. Chief among them in the Institute is a drawing by C. Green, "Nell and her Grandfather at the Races," which is, so far as I am capable of feeling, the best picture of the year in the purely realistic, story-telling kind. It is only an English crowd at the races, with all the varied types of the English world, ruffians, clowns, gentlefolk—much as in the artist's well-known drawing in Mr. Walters's collection; but Nell and her grandfather crouching behind the box of Punch and Judy form the centre of the composition — charming conceptions, and rendered, like all the other characters, with great individuality and delicacy as well as masterly power; excellent in drawing, tender in color, and of extreme simplicity and directness in execution. I do not think that in the realistic vein water-color can go further. An artist whose name is new to me, and who has yet to acquire the mastery of the higher qualities of pictorial effect, H. R. Steer, has a remarkable drawing of great pathos and dramatic power, "Evicted," giving a street scene in smoky and dingy London, with a little lad keeping guard for an evicted family on the pile of furniture which is gathered in a heap on the sidewalk; the boy, a sad-faced, frightened child, but resolute to keep his guard, forming the centre of the picture. It lacks but little in the treatment—a little more concentration and emphasis of light and shade—to make this a picture which should rank with the best of the year as to the technique, while as to pathos and silent protest against the social inequalities which make London what it is, it is a noble picture—a painted sermon. With the exception of the drawings of J. D. Linton, the President, there are no figure subjects of great power in that vein of color which we recognize as ideal—that in which Watts, Burne-Jones, and Rossetti gave the lead; but those of Mr. Linton are noble, though in a lesser way than theirs.

In the "Society," Albert Moore gives his usual decorative figure drawings, in the classical vein and subtle color which I have done justice to in my Academy letter. It is simple decorative art, but very complete in its chord of tints, pale and opalescent.

In the more common vein of realistic figure painting the finest, *me judice*, is Napier Hemy's "Pilchard Fishers," a powerful piece of sunlight effect on some fishermen who have gathered up a shoal of pilchards in their nets and are scooping them out into their boats. For solid, large-handed realism and brilliancy of general effect, it would be difficult to surpass it in oil or water; and as an example of what water-color can do, it stands alone in vigor among the pictures of the season. Another of the same general vein, almost painfully realistic, is Walter Langley's "Waiting for the Boats"—a row of fisherwomen, half length and on a large scale, possibly half life-size, looking out to sea and out of the picture; the various types of fisherwoman well noted, and the whole painted with great solidity and masterliness, yet not an agreeable picture to have in one's room. There is a way of treating this rude peasant life that renders all its character with none of the repulsive details—as Millet did it, for instance, or Israels—which is at once masterly and true and yet not painful; but this intense realism, which strikes one as more real than the thing itself, thrusts into our faces the mere surface coarseness, with such energy that there is no chance to become interested in the hidden qualities of the subject. The dirt, the raggedness, and the degradation of poverty and of the low estate which borders on poverty, are too easily rendered to make them the subject of a triumph; but the painter who can find, as Millet and Israels did, the pathos and spiritual vitality which lie behind those, without insisting on the accident or misfortune of the peasant so strongly as to make us lose sight of the deeper qualities, will not be willing to deal in such a realistic and over-painstaking way with subjects of this class.

The intense realism, in general, which seems to be the dominant form of artistic vitality in England, is in fact impossible to men of great poetic or artistic gifts. Men of high imaginative power may be capable of rendering with the greatest minuteness the facts of which they make use, but it will not be in the way of realism, but because the imaginative vision is intense and minute, and the facts are needed; whereas the vision which is superficially minute is naturalistic and essentially commonplace, and this is the quality of most of the English naturalistic painting. Burne-Jones does in some of his pictures deal with the most elaborate refinement of detail, but always in the way of imaginative completeness, not from any intention to emulate naturalistic realism.

Of this naturalism, pure and simple, there is enough, if not always of the best, in both the water-color exhibitions, of a large and frank kind in the work of Mr. Earle—a study from the Villa d'Este, Tivoli; in that of Mr. George Marks, who has a curiously and largely truthful study of "A Chalk Pit"—a bit, apparently, of Surrey landscape; with more of human sympathy in "A Fen Farm," by R. W. Macbeth, and in "The Sisters," by Miss Gow, all of the Institute. Of the same class in the Society are "A Summer Paradise," by A. W. Hunt; a delicate study of spring vegetation by Mr. Charles Gregory, possessing very admirable qualities of realistic color; a landscape background to a scene from the "Tempest," inappropriate to the subject, but very fine as landscape; "The Delectable Mountains," by Albert Goodwin, which is simply a study of a hillside, purple with heather, and flecked with wild flowers; an architectural subject from Jerusalem, by Carl Haag; a brilliant seaside bit by Ernest A. Waterlow, and many studies of still life, notable for nothing but minuteness. A noble drawing of horses on a towing path by Mr. Beavis is realistic in a way, as such things can be realized; and in a certain vein of realism the backgrounds of Mrs. Allingham's exquisite pictures of child-life and domestic incident are thorough without being at all labored, and these little pictures are on the whole perhaps the most entirely satisfactory of this class in the whole range of my present letter.

There is a great deal of technical ability in the two exhibitions, but the dominant impression thus far, if one compares the old art with the new, is the singular want of purpose behind the painting power. As in the Academy, the hand is better than the head. The frivolity and sometimes inanity of the subject-matter, even when the picture is avowedly an incident picture; the intellectual insignificance of the work which is professedly undertaken with a literary meaning, strikes one with singular force. Such silly inventions are made the object of the labor of months that one can hardly form a favorable opinion of the general intellectual development of the English artist. Of course, men like Leighton, Watts, Burne-Jones, Richmond, Alma-Tadema, and some others would be distinguished in any school by the marked intellectual quality of their work; but, taken as a whole, the English school compares badly with any of the Continental schools in respect of the evidence of general and especially intellectual culture, rather than of technical weakness; and by a deficiency in style rather than in executive cleverness as compared especially with the French school. The rarest thing to see is, not a picture which shows that the artist knows how to paint, but one which shows a serious purpose in the painting; and "self-taught" may be inscribed on most of the work even of the better class. While a great genius may be better for being self-taught, the

average work of ordinary man is ill taught when self-taught. Watts, individual and strong as he is, shows everywhere in his work his keen appreciation of Greek and Venetian art; and Burne-Jones, with all the originality which at times he shows himself capable of, is at other times most strongly influenced by the mediæval Italian art and the color of Venice. To insist on forming one's own style or line of art is mainly to insist on poverty of thought and a narrow and transitory success; for what, in art as in thought, lasts longest is that which claims widest affinities and is least provincial, while most English art is provincial to the last degree. W. J. S.

A FRENCH NIBELUNG OPERA.

PARIS, June 15.

THE Paris press has often declared its dissatisfaction with the management of the Grand Opéra, which receives from the Government an annual subvention of 800,000 francs, charges high admission prices, and in return for all this does not give the public one-tenth the variety of entertainment that may be enjoyed in a German city of even the second rank. The principal cause of complaint, however, is that living composers do not receive sufficient encouragement. Some of the most successful operas of recent years had to be first exported and approved by a foreign public before a Parisian manager was found willing to try his luck with them. This was the case with Reyer's "Sigurd," which has just been brought out with success at the Grand Opéra. For ten years the composer had in vain endeavored to convince the successive directors of the suitability of his work for their stage; and at last he was obliged to take it to Brussels and produce it there. The leading Paris papers had their critics on the spot, and their favorable comments, combined with the satisfaction of the local audience, seem to have overcome the scruples of the Paris manager, and so M. Reyer, who is a member of the Institute, a well-known critic and author of several operas, at last found himself the hero of the day. To prevent, however, any injurious elation on his part, the managers took care to delay the first performance till two days before the Grand Prix, which marks the end of the Paris season, after which most of the regular patrons of the opera leave the city for their country villas and the watering-places.

In its outlines, the subject of "Sigurd" is almost identical with the last part of Wagner's Tetralogy—"Die Götterdämmerung." *Brünnhilde* appears as *Brunehild*, *Siegfried* as *Sigurd*, *Grimmhilde* as *Hilda*, while *Hagen* and *Gunther* preserve their names and characteristics. As in Wagner's drama, *Brunehild* is the Valkyrie who, for disobeying *Odin* or *Wotan*, has been put into a magnetic sleep, from which no one can awake her and claim her as his own except a hero with sufficient courage to brave the fire and other terrors with which she is surrounded, *King Gunther* and *Sigurd* are the two warriors whose aim is to win this bride. *Sigurd* visits *Gunther* to challenge him to combat. *Gunther*, however, offers him his friendship instead, for he recognizes him as the hero who once delivered his sister *Hilda* from the hands of the enemy. *Hilda* has fallen deeply in love with *Sigurd*, and seeks some means to make him return her love and forget the Valkyrie. Her nurse *Uta*, being versed in the magic arts, prepares a love potion which *Hilda* hands to *Sigurd* when he swears the oath of brotherhood with *Gunther*, and which has the desired effect. *Sigurd*, on condition of being rewarded with the hand of *Hilda*, agrees to assist *Gunther* to win the Valkyrie; and the two set out on the perilous journey, accompanied by *Hagen*. These are the contents of the first act, which is much too long, and includes none of the best musical numbers of the opera.

A scene in a sacred forest, bordering on a lake, with an altar of Freya on one side, and a chorus of priests and people celebrating a sacrifice, opens the second act. From a musical point of view this is the gem of the opera. Not only is the music here original and individual, but it admirably reflects the moods and color of the situation. When *Sigurd*, *Gunther*, and *Hagen* appear on the scene, they are warned by the priests of the extreme dangers of the journey. A consultation is held, and *Sigurd* offers to proceed alone from this point, after receiving from the priests the sacred horn which will aid him in getting access to *Brunehild's* castle. As soon as he finds himself alone he blows his horn. Immediately twilight overcasts the lake and the forest, thunder is heard, the wind howls, and from the lake arise the beautiful forms of the three Norns, holding in the water a white sheet (shroud?), indicating by gestures that it is intended for him. Undaunted by this gloomy prophecy, he prepares to blow his horn again, when he is suddenly surrounded by Kobolds and by Valkyries, against whom he has to defend himself with his sword. He blows the horn again, the phantoms disappear, and their place is taken by charming nixies and elfs, who dance around him voluptuously and endeavor to caress him. Like *Parsifal*, however, he remains unmoved, and again blows his horn. In storm and thunder the lake disappears, and the castle of the Valkyrie rises in its place. He enters and finds the sleeping *Brunehild* in a large hall guarded by Valkyries. He invokes the spirits; her couch changes into a vessel, which is immediately seen moving along the lake, drawn by two swans, *à la* "Lohengrin."

In the third act, which is somewhat abbreviated, the action is as scant as the music is uninteresting. As *Sigurd* had, on meeting *Brunehild*, carefully kept his features concealed beneath his helmet, she is persuaded, though with some misgivings, that *Gunther* is the hero who released her and is to be her spouse. Festivities follow; but as *Brunehild* seizes *Sigurd's* hand to place it in *Hilda's*, the sound of thunder is heard, awakening gloomy forebodings. In the last act, the dramatic interest again rises, but after three hours of often monotonous music in a hot theatre it is quite impossible to maintain one's interest in the proceedings on the stage. As *Brunehild* cannot conceal her misgivings and her admiration of *Sigurd*, *Hilda*, in a fit of jealousy, reveals her having learned from *Sigurd* that he and not *Gunther* had liberated her from her sleep. *Brunehild* divines the plot, and accuses *Hilda* to her face of having used magic arts to win *Sigurd's* love. *Hilda* confesses to *Hagen* her fatal folly in betraying the secret to the Valkyrie; and *Hagen* resolves that *Sigurd* must die. To save his life, *Brunehild*, on the entreaty of *Hilda*, agrees to renounce her claims; but it is too late—the treacherous *Hagen* has already done his work.

In this last part, more than elsewhere, the poetic genius, the grandeur, the exquisite subtilty of details, that are found in Wagner's version of this plot, present themselves so inevitably for comparison as to make Reyer's work seem infinitely less meritorious than it would perhaps seem if judged on its own merits. It is all the difference between "Hail, Macbeth!" and "Comment vous portez-vous, Monsieur Macbeth?" as the French translator puts it. However, it would be unjust to blame M. Reyer for trying to compete on common ground with the greatest dramatic composer of all time. His score was completed a decade ago, before Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung" was produced at Bayreuth; and though Wagner began work on the Tetralogy twenty-five years before it was completed, and at an early date published the poem, which Reyer may have seen, yet it is also possible that he took the hint from Schumann or Mendelssohn, each of whom had cast an eye on this subject—without any results, however. As it is not at all probable that "Sigurd" will long remain on the repertory, or ever be heard in New York, it would hardly be worth while to point out the details in which it differs from "Die Götterdämmerung." But it is of some interest to know that in his general method M. Reyer shows everywhere the influence of Wagner. His opera is not made up of a series of unconnected, isolated arias, duos, etc., but the melody is more or less "continuous." The vocal parts are entirely free from silly ornaments, and are often characterized by dramatic vigor and realism. The orchestral score betrays in its workmanship the hand of a conscientious musician, but he has not learned from Wagner the art of magic coloring. There are few passages in which the instrumentation enchants the hearer by itself, or even attracts his attention specially, nor are M. Reyer's powers of modulation always commensurate with the demands for thrilling dramatic expression. As a whole the opera is little more than *Kapellmeister-musik*; but it has redeeming features, and the overture, which is suppressed at the Opéra in order to save time, is said to be a favorite number on local concert programmes.

The Paris Opéra has always been famous for its *mise-en-scène*, on which fabulous sums are expended whenever a new opera is produced. With the exception of Vienna and Bayreuth, no city approaches the scenic marvels beheld here every day, and in all my operatic experience I have never witnessed anything more smooth, rapid, and natural than the sudden changes in Act II. from scene to scene, each more picturesque than its predecessor. And the point to which I wish to call particular attention is that the Paris Grand Opéra has paid Wagner the compliment of liberally borrowing from the rich stock of his innovations. The scenic plagiarisms, indeed, are the only striking evidences of the "Wagnerism" which some of the local critics have discovered in "Sigurd." The similarity of effect produced by the historical costumes is, of course, a natural coincidence. Not so, however, the swan-boat, which is a discreditable attempt to steal Wagner's thunder. Among the other plagiarisms the most conspicuous is the transformation scene, when *Sigurd* rushes through the flames (*i. e.*, colored steam) to find *Brunehild*. However, Wagner's operas are so full of beauties of all sorts that Reyer's "anticipations" of some of them will do them no harm when once they are produced in Paris. On the contrary, it may be an advantage to familiarize the public beforehand with the names of the principal personages in the Tetralogy.

Good singers are often as rare in Paris as elsewhere; but the performance of "Sigurd" is very praiseworthy, the leading artists being Mme. Caron—a French Materna—Sellier, Lassalle, Bérardi. The chorus is generally excellent, but has its weak moments, when it sings out of tune, or in an apathetic manner. The famous orchestra needs no commendation, nor does the ballet. M. Reyer abolished so many of the old-fashioned operatic nuisances in his work that it was somewhat interesting to observe how he would proceed to circumvent the rule that there *must* be a ballet in the second act—a rule to the neglect of which, it is well known, "Tannhäuser" owed its historic fiasco in Paris. Reyer did not dare to

omit the ballet, but introduced it in a mitigated form in the scene where the nixies and elfs seek to enchant the hero. Something similar was done by Wagner in the Paris version of "Tannhäuser"; but he absolutely refused to introduce it into the second act—the time when the *bons vivants* enter the Opéra after dinner. So much for having "ideals." F.

Correspondence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I understand that in your issue of May 21 there is the following paragraph:

"A correspondent writes us from Arizona: 'Permit me to call your attention to an instance of literary piracy. The story entitled "The Knight of the Black Forest," recently concluded in the *Century*, contains an incident—the purchase of pictures by the courier—which has been stolen bodily from a work extensively read some twenty years ago, "Roba di Roma," by the sculptor Story.'"

As the author of the unpretending little book, 'The Knight of the Black Forest,' and therefore as the natural guardian of its fair fame, I desire to state that your correspondent has unwittingly made some mistake, as there is no such incident whatever, nor anything at all resembling it, in my story.

Will you very kindly insert this note in your next number, and oblige yours truly,

Grace Denio Litchfield.

Aix-les-Bains, June 7, 1885.

[In 'Roba di Roma' (page 391 of the sixth edition) Story tells how a courier bought a picture and in the transaction defrauded his patron. From an incident in 'The Knight of the Black Forest' (pages 40-43) and from occasional paragraphs, it may be inferred that the business methods of the two couriers were similar; but we cannot think our correspondent was justified in asserting that Miss Litchfield's incident was "stolen bodily," or even in assuming that she ever read 'Roba di Roma.' —Ed. Nation.]

SECRET SOCIETIES AND COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I wish to thank "MS." for his letter relative to "Secret Societies and College Government." When I learned, June 18, that the society with which I connected myself while in college had issued (June 15) a circular urging my name as trustee, I was greatly annoyed, and at once wrote President Seelye expressing indignation that society politics should be mixed up with the election of trustees, and expressing a desire to resign. His reply, June 19, is as follows:

"Do not decline. It is now too late, even if it were ever proper. Let the matter take its course, and, whatever be the result, we will all join you in trying to eliminate society politics from such elections. I understand how you must be vexed by the circular to which you refer, and which was surely most ill-judged; but you had better, in my judgment, not take any public action about it at this stage."

It is but just to myself, however, to set forth these facts. Geo. A. Plimpton.

New York, June 26, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I sent you, upon the 22d inst., a copy of a circular letter, issued by one of the secret societies at Amherst, in which the alumni of the college are urged to vote for Mr. George A. Plimpton for trustee; and I made that letter the text of some remarks upon the impropriety of introducing society politics into trustee elections. I did not suppose that any one would infer or suspect, on the face of the facts presented, that Mr. Plimpton had evoked, sanctioned, or even been cognizant of the action of his imprudent friends; and it did not occur to me that any disclaimer of such an inference or suspicion on my part was called for.

To those who know Mr. Plimpton, the supposition that he had any hand in or fore-knowledge of the act of his society, or that he took any step to secure his nomination or election as trustee, is simply absurd. To avoid any misapprehension of his position on the part of those who do not know him, it is proper to state that from the beginning of the present contest he has been one of the most ardent and active supporters of another candidate—Professor John W. Burgess.

MS.

New York, June 26, 1885.

MR. KEILEY'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Several times I have thought of writing you a line to disabuse your mind of the very false impression you have gotten of my fellow-townsman, Mr. Keiley—an impression which shows how impossible it is for those at a distance to form a correct estimate of a man from a single circumstance. But your last declaration concerning him is so palpably, tangibly wrong, and stated with so much confidence, that I can no longer forbear. One of the very first Greek scholars of this country, who is now one of the intellectual ornaments of your city, speaking to me of Mr. Keiley's eminent fitness for the post originally assigned him, characterized him as a "beautiful classical scholar," adding that he possessed a thorough knowledge of Italian, as well as of those modern languages more usually acquired. Add to this the most delicate humor, the most polished wit, courtly manners, intellectual gifts of a high order, and a thorough knowledge of men and affairs, and it must strike every one that, were there no counterbalancing consideration, Mr. Bayard could hardly have chosen better in selecting a representative to Rome.

That one counterbalancing consideration was known to few. There never was a Romanist known more liberal in his views nor more cordial in his relations to Protestants. Had any one spoken of him to a Richmonder as a rabid Ultramontane, the only answer would have been a laugh. That unfortunate speech which caused all his woes, was a mistake of the kind to which men in public life are so liable. He was put up to voice the sentiment of those of like faith with himself, who were indignant at what they considered an outrage, and, like most orators, he wanted to do it well. The sentiments of that speech doubtless sat very lightly on him, and probably were almost forgotten by himself, as they were by his friends, when they so suddenly rose up to plague him. His conduct since has been that of a dignified gentleman placed in a most delicate and difficult position.—Yours respectfully, A Protestant Minister.

Locust Dale, Va., June 29, 1885.

[We do not understand how a man possessing a "thorough knowledge of Italian," and also a "thorough knowledge of men and affairs," can have supposed that an Ultramontane Catholic would be an acceptable representative of a foreign Power at the Italian court. On the contrary, such a view would seem to indicate extraordinary ignorance of recent Italian history and politics. Moreover, our correspondent must remember that the explanation which Mr. Keiley offered of the speech he made about the temporal power, was generally considered a much greater blunder than the speech itself, as it described the process by which the Government he was to represent at Rome obtained possession of his own State, as "a gross and bloody violation of public rights." It is really absurd to advocate the claims of any man capable of "putting his foot in it" in this way twice, to any diplomatic position of responsibility.—Ed. Nation.]

RHODE ISLAND SLIGHTED.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: On the publication of the first volume of McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States,' the *Book Notes* made serious objection to the introduction into the history of statements which, had they been historically true, would have exhibited Rhode Island in a very bad light. These things were introduced and discussed upon as if they had been facts. Now the *Book Notes* complains of the second volume, just issued, that certain facts of very great interest and a great credit to Rhode Island have been suppressed. The *Book Notes* refers to the seizure of the captain and chief officer of the British ship *Nautilus*, at Newport, in 1794, and holding them until certain impressed American seamen were released from the ship. The details of this very important affair appear in a message to Congress by President Washington dated June 4, 1794.

The history of Rhode Island is unfortunate in the hands of Mr. McMaster.—With respect, yours,

The Editor of the Book Notes.

Providence, R. I., June 29, 1885.

THE DRINKING OF ALCOHOL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There is an interesting point from which the alcohol question discussed in your last issue may be examined, and it seems to me an important one, viz.: What are the relative amounts of actual alcohol now and formerly consumed? This may be pretty accurately determined by a calculation based on your table of gallons per capita.

If we take the amount of pure alcohol in the distilled spirits to be 50 per cent., in the wine 10 per cent., and in the beer 6 per cent., the number of gallons consumed per capita will be as follows:

GALLONS ALCOHOL CONSUMED PER CAPITA.

	Distilled Spirits at 50 per cent.	Wine at 10 per cent.	Beer at 6 per cent.	Total Alcohol.
1840.....	1.260	.029	.082	1.371
1850.....	1.115	.027	.095	1.237
1860.....	1.430	.035	.194	1.659
1870.....	1.035	.032	.319	1.386
1880.....	.620	.056	.496	1.172
1881-2-3-4..	.730	.046	.609	1.385

If we take the amounts of alcohol in spirits, wine, and beer to be respectively 50, 8, and 5, instead of as above, then the figures will stand thus:

GALLONS ALCOHOL CONSUMED PER CAPITA.

	Distilled Spirits at 50 per cent.	Wine at 8 per cent.	Beer at 5 per cent.	Total Alcohol.
1840.....	1.260	.023	.069	1.352
1850.....	1.115	.022	.079	1.216
1860.....	1.430	.028	.162	1.620
1870.....	1.035	.026	.266	1.327
1880.....	.620	.045	.413	1.078
1881-2-3-4..	.730	.037	.508	1.275

And, finally, we may compare the total amount in 1840 according to the first table (1.371 gal.) with the same in 1881-84 as given in the second

table (1.275 gal.), for doubtless the wines and beers now drunk are both weaker than those used in 1840, the vast increase in the manufacture of lager beer leaving hardly any doubt as to the latter.—Very truly yours,

SAM. G. CHILD.

BOSTON, June 25, 1885.

CABINET RESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is hardly a number of the *Nation* that does not contain an illustration of the doctrine which, through your great liberality, I have striven to enforce upon your readers.

It seems that in our mediæval customs system, there are certain regulations so oppressive as to be intolerable, and the remedy has been sought, as is our wont in the case of bad and sometimes of good laws, in laxity of administration. This laxity, however, has nourished frauds which have gone far to destroy honest importing. Secretary Manning, upon a primitive and somewhat ingenuous theory that laws, good or bad, should be enforced while they exist, has directed that these regulations should be strictly carried out, whereupon certain importers have protested and appealed to the Secretary against such action. You say that they are taking a wrong course; that it is the duty of the Secretary to enforce the laws which are enacted by Congress, and which he has no power to modify, and therefore that importers should carry their complaints to Congress, where the real power and responsibility lie. As an abstract proposition this is unquestionably true, but let us see what it leads to in practice. Everybody knows that the guidance, and, at least so far as negative action goes, the absolute control of the tariff, lie with the Committee of Ways and Means; but, what everybody does not know, though the knowledge is spreading pretty fast, is, that the tariff question is never discussed or treated upon the merits of the case, but in dependence upon the largest amount of party or private interest which can be brought to bear upon the Committee. Importing is almost all done in a few large centres. The interests dependent upon what is euphemistically called protection are scattered all over the country, and are therefore much more powerful with members of Congress. Every one of these interests, individually or in combination, keeps an agent in Washington during the session bound to insure, by every device known to intrigue, that its particular article is not touched. As they know well the danger of pulling a single brick from the fabric, they combine to resist any change at all. The importers have learned by long experience the utter futility of all efforts with the Committee, and have, I imagine, pretty much given up trying. Tariff commissions are such a transparent sham, such an obvious throwing of a tub to the whale, that intelligent and self-respecting merchants will not appear before them. The manipulated Committee, by manipulating the rules of the House, has staved off all action for many years, and to all appearance will do so, if the system is continued, for many years longer. The only chance of change seems to be in a violent popular impulse, with a horizontal reduction, involving much disaster, with doubtful permanent gain, while the uncertainty of its occurrence from year to year keeps the whole business of the country paralyzed.

It seems very strange that the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief financial officer of the Government, the leading counsellor and appointee of the President, himself the only representative of the whole country, should have little if any more legal influence upon the tariff than any custom-house appraiser or clerk. Yet such is the fact. He can make recommendations in his report, but they are stifled, like all other importunate suggestions, in the quicksand of the committee. He may appear before the committee, though it is quite beneath the dignity of his position; but while his evidence may be paraded on the same principle as a tariff commission, it receives no more real attention than that of an importer of pig-iron. Being at the head of the whole revenue administration, he is the natural point of resort for the importing interest. Imagine his saying to a delegation of them, "Gentlemen, what you say is perfectly true, but I am as powerless in the matter as you are." What a different state of things it would be if the Secretary, standing up in the House, and in reply to the questions of individual members—and thus, as it were, speaking to the whole country—should state in detail his view of the present tariff. We need not go into any fine-spun discussion whether, under our system, the Cabinet could resign if defeated, or if the power of dissolution, which is impossible under that system, is a necessary complement of ministerial responsibility. What is wanted is light upon the tariff—not on its defects, which are quite palpable enough, but as to what changes are needed and practicable, and how they are to be brought about. Suppose that next winter, while the Committee of Ways and Means is in incubation and Congress is squabbling for the want of something to do, it were known that a public debate was to take place in the House between the Secretary and the members, say from New York and elsewhere; what intense interest would be felt throughout the nation! And if in that debate any practicable plan was evolved which Congress ought to adopt and would not, how the thunder of the country would begin to ring about their ears! Would it not be worth while for the writers on economics to intermit for a short time their twenty-years' discussion of the merits and demerits of the tariff, and give their attention to the means of getting it changed?

The report of the Senate committee to which I referred in a former letter said that the advantages of the course were too obvious to need discussion, and they would therefore only discuss its constitutionality. They would have done still better if they had explained that the chief obstacle is in the hostility of Congress, with the causes of that hostility and the means of overcoming it. It is, no doubt, the fear of that hostility which prevents so many executive officials who thoroughly believe in the change from saying so publicly. But that hostility has got to be met. The conflict between legislative and executive power is as old as the world. In this conflict, if the legislature secures the power of the purse, it may win in the beginning, but its rule leads to anarchy, and in the long run the executive gains the battle in irresponsible despotism. The immediate question may be the tariff, but the real and underlying one is the existence of the republic. Not only in the general Government, but in the States and cities, this conflict is coming as certainly and as portentously as that with slavery. Shall we make executive power strong enough to hold its own against the legislature, and yet be held to responsibility, or shall we go on unheeding till legislative anarchy leads the people to demand the strong rule of a despot?

G. B.

BOSTON, June 29, 1885.

Notes.

ESTES & LAURIAT have brought out a new edition of Rambaud's 'History of Russia' in three volumes, of which this Anglo-American version first appeared in 1879. A summary chapter has been added to that which treats of the Turco-Russian war, for the sake of rounding out the work with the assassination of Alexander II. and the accession of the present Emperor.

W. S. Gottsberger has just published in 2 vols. 'Matilda, Princess of England: a Romance of the Crusades,' by Mme. Sophie Cottin, translated from the French by Jennie W. Raum. This is the second translation of Mme. Cottin's 'Mathilde' which has been published in this country. The first appeared in 1837, in "Waldie's Select Circulating Library," vol. ix, and was entitled 'The Saracen; or, Matilda and Malek Adhel.'

Another instance of the reprehensible practice of publishing the same book under two different titles is afforded by Julian Hawthorne's recent novel, published last December by the Appletons, under the title 'Noble Blood,' and issued a few months later in London, by Chatto & Windus, as 'Miss Cadogna.' It would be interesting to know whether the transformation is due to the author or to the English publishers.

The characteristic feature of the thirty-fifth volume of *Lippincott's Magazine*, now lying bound before us, is that it has so few serial articles; the fiction (in two cases) and the New Orleans Exposition furnishing the only exception to the rule that each monthly number has been complete in itself. The frontispiece and the full-page engraving facing p. 425 go far to reconcile us to the gradual disappearance of illustrations from this magazine.

English history naturally overshadows every and all other departments of the 'Annual Register' (London, Rivingtons), and gives its chief value to this standard yearly summary. It will be long before the United States, by virtue of its large affairs or of the federative Anglo-Saxon idea, takes a second place in the political chronicle of the 'Register'; but we remark that in the volume for 1884, now before us, our country fills as large a space as Germany, and of good right, if only the Presidential election were recorded—by all odds the most important occurrence of 1884. The 'Register,' we need hardly say, takes the Mugwump view of Mr. Blaine's defeat. The customary daily list of events of the past year, the world over; reviews of literature, science, and art; and obituary, fill out the measure of about 600 pages of handsome print.

The new edition of 'Voltaire's Romances' published by Peter Eckler includes translations of 'Le Blanc et le Noir,' 'L'Homme aux Quarante Écus,' 'L'Ingénu,' 'Le Monde comme il va,' 'Micromégas,' 'Zadig,' et ., with some fragments like that from 'Candide,' here called "Pleasure in having no Pleasure." The publisher had a philanthropic aim in issuing this collection, being evidently an enemy of the superstition with which Voltaire contended. His notes and his illustrations are curious for the choice displayed in them.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has made a popular selection of Gray's Poems, following his own text in the four-volume edition published by Macmillan, and using his 'Life of Gray' in the "English Men of Letters" series as the basis of an introductory discourse on the career and productions of this author. The little volume is cheaply but handsomely brought out by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

The name of the author of 'Obiter Dicta' (reviewed in No. 1043 of the *Nation*) is no longer a secret. *Good Words* for June contains a short article on Emerson by "Augustine Birrell, author of 'Obiter Dicta.'"

The novel features of the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue, beyond the necessary addition of the graduates of the term, are an extension of the lists of fellows and tutors of the college, going backward from the year 1707, and a summary

view of the historical development of the Board of Overseers. Mr. William H. Tillinghast succeeds Mr. Sibley as the editor of this laborious work.

A year ago (June 19) was celebrated at Cambridge, England, the three hundredth anniversary of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. A thin volume recording the highly interesting proceedings has been issued "n. p., n. d.," as bibliographers are wont to say of dateless and unlocalized title-pages. An albertype print from the full-length portrait of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder, serves as a frontispiece, the face bearing a certain resemblance to the late C. F. Briggs ("Harry Franco") in his last years. Professor C. E. Norton, it will be remembered, represented Harvard College, in recognition of John Harvard's having been a graduate of Emmanuel. His remarks, as reported, appear not to have been revised by him. There is much valuable information collected in the appendix. The note on John Harvard (in ignorance, of course, of Mr. Waters's recent discoveries) has a facsimile of his autograph signature for the M. A. degree.

The considerable number of persons interested in the French spoliation claims, recalled to memory by Act of Congress last January, will find a list of all the works relating to this subject in the Boston Public Library in the current Bulletin of that institution.

Still another class is served by the "List of some of the official publications of the Society of the Cincinnati" appended to the July Bulletin of the Library Co. of Philadelphia.

Our countrymen fill a significant space in *L'Art* Nos. 504, 505 (Macmillan). Mr. C.C. Perkins treats at length of the third bronze gate of the Florence Baptistery, while a memorandum sketch after Mr. Chas. Sprague Pearce's "Heartache" in the Salon is given on p. 216, and another after Mr. Walter Gay's "The Spinners" on the page opposite. In these numbers the Salon generally is taken in hand, as also, minus the illustrations, in the *Courrier de l'Art* for March 8, whose praise is bestowed in very scanty measure. Those of our readers who recall our Paris correspondent's account of the restoration of the Château de Chantilly, will be interested in the first of two articles on this subject by M. Charles Yriarte. A number of curious old views of the castle are reproduced in facsimile.

Mr. William L. Hughes, who has translated other American books into French, has recently put forth a new version of the best of Poe's tales (Paris: L. Hennuyer), with a biographical sketch of the poet. We infer that the translator is an Englishman, inasmuch as he thinks that the *Atlantic Monthly* is an English magazine. His selection is well made, and the translation seems at least sufficient.

The latest American additions to the Tauchnitz series are Mr. Crawford's 'Zoroaster,' Mr. James's 'Little Tour in France,' and Mr. Hawthorne's 'Fortune's Fool.' Mr. Bret Harte's new volume, 'By Shore and Sedge,' is announced. 'Foreign Parts' is the name given in this edition to Mr. James's 'Transatlantic Sketches.'

An English edition of Mr. Laurence Hutton's 'Literary Landmarks of London' has been issued by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, and is already nearly exhausted.

It is certain that we shall see a sudden cloud of books and pamphlets bearing more or less directly on the departed leader of the Romanticist revolution. Among the first to appear is the volume of 'Souvenirs d'un Hugolatre—La Génération de 1830' (Paris: Jules Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern), but its contents are not of any real importance. The author, M. Augustin Challamel, took part in the good fight, but his place was modest like his talent, and his reminiscences are at best but very gentle gossip. Almost the only new fact to be gleaned by any one at all familiar with the literature of the time is, that Victor Hugo sometimes used the pseudonym of "Victor d'Auverney." But to one not well read in the memoirs of 1830, M. Challamel conveys a good idea of the times.

When the microscopic edition of Dante ('Il Dantino') saw the light at Padua in 1878, it was thought to be the smallest book in existence. But its nose was put out of joint by the discovery at Florence, in 1881, of an 'Officiolum' (Venice, Giunti, 1649) only 31 mm. wide and 50 mm. high. But this had evidently been much cut down in rebinding, and is therefore considered to be larger than an 'Officiolum' just discovered, also from the Giunti press, which has never been under the binder's knife, and in the original cover measures 33 by 48 mm. Thus bibliography, like microscopy, penetrates further and further into the Lilliputian world.

The University of Pennsylvania has just established a limited number of post-graduate fellowships in history and political science, open to the graduates of any American college. These fellowships entitle to free tuition in the department of political science, in which more than twenty lectures per week, during the whole college year, on political science and history, will be open to the students. Applicants should address Prof. E. J. James, University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Penn.

—A volume of letters has just appeared addressed to various persons in the course of twenty years by Jules de Goncourt, the youngest of the two brothers who were one author, whom Victor Hugo described as "charming writers, in unison a powerful writer, two minds from which springs a single jet of talent, supple, varied, fine, delicate." These letters will interest few people outside those belonging to the writer's own generation and nationality, and even to his very set; they have little general charm. The style is artificial in its carelessness, it is the "style compliqué" and "l'écriture à frémissements" invented by the Goncourts; and even the simplest pages remind one that M. Edmond de Goncourt wrote to a friend: "In my belief my brother's death was due to labor; painstaking especially about the elaboration of the form, the chiselling of the phrase, labor on style." The topics of which he treats are extremely limited; the people spoken of are, with a few exceptions (Gavarni, Sainte-Beuve, Flaubert), not very noteworthy; politics are discussed only in the earlier letters, and then superficially. There is no setting forth of theories or principles of art; scarcely a book is mentioned, save their own works or those of their friends, unless in such casual reference as, "For a fortnight we have thought of nothing resembling an idea; if you add the reading occasionally a page of Pascal or of the 'Liaisons' of Laclos, you will have the whole story." The letters from the East and from Italy are very inadequate. Among many other trivialities are not a few notes which are mere requests or thanks for "notices" or "announcements" or articles; or which are absurdly enthusiastic praises of "presentation copies," sounding terribly like a literary investment or bank deposit. But there is unmistakable cleverness and plenty of it, and one cannot but be amused by the account of the "deux Anglaises aux deux maris effarés, idiotisés par sept ans de voyage," or of M. Thiers at Trouville, who "se promène ici tous les jours, habillé tout en blanc; on dirait Polichinelle voué à la Vierge." In another vein he says: "Si on savait ce que coûtent les bonheurs de la vie, personne ne voudrait les acheter," or again, "Il n'y a que le travail pour guérir de vivre." Of the constant, characteristic *grossièretés* about women there is here no occasion to speak.

—The Paris *Temps* of June 14 prints a three-column letter, by a specialist, on the experiments in cholera-vaccination that have been going on for several months in Spain. The principal operators are Doctor Ferran, who initiated the method, and two colleagues, M. Pauli and Doctor Jimeno. At Valencia the professors of the Institute of Medicine have daily meetings, at which Doctor Ferran's method is discussed, the majority being, it is stated, in favor of it. Among the populace it seems to have aroused a *furore* of confidence and expectations. Doctor Pauli states that in one town near Valencia he has vaccinated a thousand persons in a single day. As fear is known to predispose to an attack of cholera, one of the best results of Doctor Ferran's vaccinations is the utter elimination of fear among those who have been operated upon. If they are attacked by cholera, they do not think it worth while to tell any one of it. One man having told the doctor casually that he had had some choleraic symptoms some days previously, the doctor asked him why he did not come to see him. The answer was, "Bah! señor, I had been vaccinated." If any one falls ill who is known not to have been vaccinated, the neighbors at once give him up as lost; and this attitude seems to be justified by the extreme virulence of the epidemic. Last summer in Italy and France the rate of mortality was about 50 per cent.; but this year, at Alcira, it was during the first month 67 per cent. In this same town the proportion of inhabitants not vaccinated who were attacked was 1.63 per cent., while among those vaccinated the percentage of attacks was only .15. Three important conclusions have already been drawn from the vaccinations made up to date. The first relates to the absolute harmlessness of the vaccinating material. Among more than 10,000 cases of vaccination not a single serious accident has been reported. The second point is that vaccination does not protect against attacks of cholera: it simply makes them milder and harmless. The third point is that whereas a single vaccination greatly reduces the rate of mortality, a second vaccination, with a stronger "dose" of microbes, proves an absolute safeguard. The solution used for the first operation is so mild that it would prove harmless if made on infants only a few months old. M. Pauli, it seems, has vaccinated himself so often with solutions of ever-increasing virulence—both subcutaneously and *via* the stomach—that he is now able, it is seriously stated, to take a dose of pure cholera microbes, and it will have no more effect on him than an ordinary cathartic; and the writer in the *Temps* anticipates the time when centimetre cubes of cholera microbes will be prescribed by the doctors. The present epidemic in Spain shows again the absolute uselessness, in most cases, of a "cordon." It began at Jativa, followed the course of the river Jucar, which passes through it, and infected the towns on its banks, as well as a few others connected with it by canals. When a commission was sent to investigate the advisability of establishing a cordon, Doctor Ferran quietly told them such a proceeding would be useless, because the Jucar was infected. The *Temps* winds up its article by a tremendous blast into the patriotic trombone: Doctor Ferran admits that it was Pasteur's discoveries and experiments which inspired him to pursue his present course. He told the correspondent that "the two greatest men humanity has possessed are Christ, who has given them moral redemption, and Pasteur, who has found out for us the laws which must lead us to our physical redemption." Jenner is nowhere mentioned.

—A paper by M. G. Humbert, read at two successive meetings of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, gives a very full account of the finance of the Roman Empire and the system of keeping the public accounts. The sum of it is that there was the same evolution of the imperial power as in the case of the Consilium Principis of which we spoke not long since. Beginning with Augustus, all the revenues came gradually into the hands of the Emperors. The first step was to divide the *Ærarium Populi Romani* by creating a special treasury for the army, with a capital of 170 million sesterces, and a revenue derived from a new tax of five per cent. on inheritances, and the old tax of one per cent. on sales. This imposition of new taxes was too fruitful a source of revenue to be neglected, and the Emperors fell into the way of not consulting the Senate in regard to their imposition. By the side of the *Ærarium militare* grew up the *Fiscus*, or privy purse of the Prince. Originally his private property, it absorbed little by little all the old sources of revenues, so that the *Ærarium Populi Romani* was, in the third century, little more than the Treasury of the City of Rome, as the Senate had become in fact only a Municipal Council. All the receipts and expenditures of army, navy, and provinces were in the hands of the Prince. Augustus and Tiberius made annual reports of them to the Senate, but their successors found the practice inconvenient, and even this slight safeguard against disordered finances disappeared. The disorder, it must be said, was not so much in collecting or guarding the taxes, as in spending lavishly more than was produced. As for the mere administrative details of collection and payment, they were probably conducted with the same accuracy as under the Republic. The clerks were slaves, and could be tortured if their accounts came out wrong; the higher officers were knights, and could be degraded, or banished, or, on occasion, put to death, if caught in any defalcation.

—An interesting literary ceremony took place not long ago at Amsterdam. In the presence of the élite of the literary and artistic world, the three hundredth anniversary of the most original comic dramatic poet in Dutch literature, Bredero, was celebrated by a representation of his principal comedy and by recitations of fragments of his other works. Great pains had been taken to carry back the audience to the times in which the poet wrote, not only by a correct reproduction of the costumes of the period, but also by making the music played by the orchestra consist exclusively of compositions of the seventeenth century. What is principally noticeable is the fact that the works of Bredero had been banished from the stage for a century; it was a revival in the strictest sense. As the orator of the day, Prof. van den Brink, remarked: "Even thirty years ago, the thought that a cultivated audience would find pleasure in such a representation would have been met by shouts of derision." Bredero was not a refined poet; his works breathe the same spirit of roistering gayety, of rough and boisterous animal spirits, which we find in some of the Dutch painters, like Jan Steen and Ostade. Though he took the general idea of his plots from classical models, especially from Plautus and Terence, the scene of action is always laid in Amsterdam, and his comedies are reproductions of the manners and customs of his age. He wrote at a time when Holland, after struggling for more than forty years against Spain, had closed an armistice for twelve years (1609-1621). Flushed with victory and enjoying unexampled prosperity, the Hollanders of that time were very different from the respectable, slow-going community they became in the eighteenth century; their Protestantism was like that of Luther, perfectly compatible with a love of wine, woman, and song. The same spirit pervaded the whole community, and works like those of Bredero were enjoyed and appreciated by all classes.

—The oldest and most revered of Belgian statesmen, Charles Rogier, died in Brussels at the close of May. He lacked only a few months of eighty-five years of age. A Frenchman by birth, a Walloon by education and sentiment, he early became a passionate opponent of the rule of the House of Orange over the Belgian Netherlands. When the hostility to the Dutch, which he had fanned in Liège, broke out in a revolutionary flame in Brussels in August, 1830, he hastened thither with three hundred Liégeois volunteers, and their patriotic steadfastness did excellent service in defending the capital both against the troops of the King and from the ravages of the mob. With two other popular leaders he formed the revolutionary Administrative Commission, and soon after became a member of the Provisional Government, as well as of the National Congress. He restramed the republican ardor of some of his colleagues, supported the candidacy of the Duc de Nemours, Louis Philippe's son, for the throne of the new kingdom, and subsequently that of Prince Leopold of Coburg, who, on his election, appointed him Governor of Antwerp, and in 1832, Minister of the Interior. He was zealous in promoting the construction of railways—the first on the Continent—and, after the fall of the Cabinet in 1835, in opposing the Catholic tendencies of its successor. In 1840-41 he was Minister of Public Works, in the following six years chief of the Opposition, in 1847-52 the leading member of the new Liberal Cabinet—saving the throne of Belgium by his energy and decision during the stormy days which followed the French Revolution of February, 1848—and again at the head of affairs, mainly at the Foreign Department, from November, 1857, to January, 1868. In 1879 he had himself carried into the Chamber to give his vote for the anti-clerical Education Bill. In 1880, on occasion of the semi-centennial celebration of Belgian independence, he was the recipient of ardent popular ovations. More tangible rewards for his eminent services, offered to him both by the Crown and the nation, he had previously declined, excepting the national gift of a modest mansion in the Boulevard Botanique, in which he spent the last years of his life.

—The *Rundschau* for June has an article, by Paul Bailleu, which gives a full history of the arrest, trial, and prison-life of Fritz Reuter. Bailleu's essay is based upon an examination of the secret archive of Prussia; it contains a good deal of matter not before made public, and is interesting for the light it throws not only upon the life of the German humorist, but also upon Prussian administration during the latter days of Friedrich Wilhelm III. Reuter, born in 1810, began his university career at Rostock in 1831. The following year he went to Jena. Here he found friends immediately among the bibulous and roistering class of students, and was soon a member of the secret order (*Burschenschaft*) Germania. These *Burschenschaften*, so prominent during the war of liberation, then suppressed in 1819, had been secretly revived as early as 1827, and Jena became a stronghold of the institution. Here, as the result of a split that occurred in 1830, Reuter found two orders, the Germania and the Arminia. The Germanians were the fewer and the more radical; they insisted upon taking an active part in politics while at the university, and their programme was the "*creation* of a free and united Germany." The Arminians were less political; they avouched as their aim "*preparation*, by means of moral and scientific culture," etc., for a German unity to be achieved somewhere in the indefinite future. It was only through an accident of friendship that Reuter happened to cast his lot with the radical Germanians. Once in the organization, Reuter wore its colors, the black, red, and gold, and drank beer with its members; he paid no attention, however, to its political doings, never read its constitution, or held office, often stayed away from its meetings, and when present never spoke but once, and that on a non-political matter. He had none of the fibre of a revolutionist. Herr Bailleu makes it clear, although he refrains from saying so, that a more harmless enemy of kings than this same Fritz Reuter could not well have been found between the Baltic and the Alps.

—In December, 1832, a general convention of the *Burschenschaften* was held at Stuttgart. Here the radicals carried the day, and it was voted that the orders must proceed at once to revolutionary measures. There resulted from this in Jena that several beadles were whipped, professors had their windows broken, and street-lamps were demolished. As Reuter saw these proceedings, he, with several friends, withdrew from the order and afterward fought a "duel" with one of the faithful. In February, 1833, he went home. Then, after due family council, it was decided that Fritz should continue his "studies" in Berlin. Arrived there, he learned that the Prussian Government had arrested two of his former comrades in the Germania, and that one of these, a theological student, had turned state's evidence. Reuter escaped to Leipzig, but Leipzig shut its doors upon him, and then he decided to return home. On his way thither, October 31, 1833, he was arrested by the police at Berlin. The hearing of his case before the police lasted one month. Then he was turned over to the Prussian Chamber of Justice, which, during the year 1834, tried 204 students for the crime of belonging to a *Burschenschaft*. Of these 192, Reuter among them, were condemned to be beheaded. Herr Bailleu notes that the decree of the court in these cases makes eleven thick folio volumes of manuscript. His sentence was made known to Reuter in August, 1836, he having meanwhile lain in prison at Silberberg. On December 11 of the same year the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for thirty years. On January 28, 1837, he was informed of this commutation, and in May there followed at his request an official statement of the grounds of the decree. Meanwhile, the foul and damp air of his prison had undermined his health, and he was threatened with blindness. He decided to forego further legal remedy and to petition the King for mercy. His father had already in most pathetic language made the same appeal. These petitions the King handed over to a ministerial commission, which in August made a report that animadverted bitterly upon Reuter's character, but recommended that his sentence be further commuted to imprisonment for eight years. Of this Reuter got news in October at Magdeburg, where he was living in quarters already officially condemned as foul and unhealthy. Here, however, he continued to live until March, 1838. Then the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg asked for the custody of his subject, and in 1839 this prayer was granted. The arrest lasted another year at Dömitz before Reuter was liberated in consequence of the decree of amnesty promulgated by the new King, August 10, 1840.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

Report in Regard to the Range and Ranch Cattle Business in the United States. By Joseph Nimmo, jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Washington. 1885.

THIS pamphlet of 200 pages, with accompanying

maps, is an answer to a resolution of Congress calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information with regard to this business and its bearing upon internal and foreign commerce. The subject is one upon which accurate figures are difficult to obtain, and it is not therefore surprising to find that it consists mainly of letters, tables, and answers to circulars from various editors of live-stock journals and presidents of cattle associations. Some doubt, however, is cast upon the care with which the first pages (which are supposed to be a summary of the information thus obtained and of that already at hand), were compiled, by the very first verification one makes of figures given there. On page 54 a table is given of the number of cattle in the United States, in the census years since 1850 from census figures, and in 1884 from estimates. An examination of the Tenth Census, vol. iii, p. 1,104 (Meat production, p. 150), shows the figures 35,925,511 given here to be simply those of cattle on farms, and that, including range and ranch cattle, the total number in the United States at that time was 39,210,563. The business of raising cattle on the Western plains is scarcely fifteen years old, and, according to Mr. Nimmo's figures, represents a capitalized value of some 340 millions of dollars. It finds itself to-day in an extremely uncertain condition, owing to the absence of any legal right to the lands which it uses. The scientific studies of the Western portion of our continent, which have been more systematically conducted, owing to the liberality of Government appropriations, than those of the rest of the country, show that a large area, extending roughly from the 100th meridian west to the valleys of California and Oregon (according to Mr. Nimmo, 44 per cent. of the total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska), is practically unfitted for agriculture, owing to the dryness of its climate. In a small portion of this area, in the neighborhood of the larger and more rapid streams, cultivation of the earth by irrigation is possible, and comparatively large returns are obtained from the virgin soil; but this portion is very small (according to Mr. Nimmo, 5 per cent. of the whole), and would probably never have been occupied by agriculturists had not exceptional inducements for them to venture into the wilderness been offered.

The first of these inducements was the driving out of the Mormons from Illinois and Missouri, and their consequent desire to seek an isolated spot, where they could support life and at the same time exercise their peculiar religious tenets undisturbed by civilized neighbors. The second was the discovery of rich metallic deposits in the region, which led to its occupation by mining communities, and thus furnished a good local market for agricultural products. The third was the discovery that the dried grasses of these apparently desert plains and valleys furnished a most admirable food for cattle, and that the dryness of the climate enabled them to winter without shelter, and their consequent occupation by herds and rancheros, thus offering to the granger either a market for his product or an opportunity of selling his claim, which the paternal Government had donated to him, if it chanced to be so situated that the neighboring herdsman had the alternative of buying it or moving his herds to some region as yet unoccupied by grangers.

Since the occupation of eastern Kansas and Nebraska by a farming population, it has been found that, in a series of years, the limit of land which it is possible to cultivate without irrigation has moved somewhat to the westward. The farmers judge this to be due to their turning up of the ground and their planting a few trees, with the effect of inducing precipitation. Some otherwise intelligent legislators, with the natural tendency that is inborn in many to prefer the opinion of a practical man to that of a scientific one, have hence come to the conclusion that it will be but a short time before precipitation will have increased over the whole of this arid area, so that it will bloom like the valley of the Mississippi. It would take too much space here to show, as might be done, that the farmer has generalized on insufficient premises, and that the change expected by the legislator can only come about by a climatic oscillation, which may take hundreds and even thousands of years, and that the possible change during the present generation is not such as can sensibly affect the present conditions of precipitation in the area as a whole.

Of the natural resources of the United States, none is certainly more remarkable than the peculiar adaptation of this great area for pasturing purposes. Here is land which at present costs nothing, since the Government has been unwilling to put it into the market at a price at which it can be bought, and which of necessity will be always very cheap, upon which cattle can be raised until they are ready to send to the cornfields of the Valley States to fatten for market, thus giving the farmer a use for his unsalable grain, and relieving him of the burden of raising young cattle on land which is more valuable for other purposes. We have long produced more cereals than we can consume, and now a limit seems nearly reached to the portion of our surplus which we can sell to other nations; but, judging from the fact that, in spite of this overproduction of cereals, the price of beef has been steadily going up, the increase of our cattle has not kept pace with that of our population. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wise statesmanship rather to encourage the cattle industry than to put obstruction in its way and to persecute it. As yet, in this respect, as formerly in regard to its mineral wealth, the Government has pursued a *laissez-faire* policy. The present condition of mining titles is a striking illustration of the value of that policy. Seventeen years after the discovery of gold in California, and when the whole Rocky Mountain system had been proved to be full of valuable minerals, Congress awoke to the advisability of granting to its already large mining population a right to the land which, with the enterprise characteristic of the American people, they had already taken possession of and developed. The law which they framed for this purpose was founded, not on the experience gained in mining communities in other civilized regions of the world, but upon local laws adopted by rude miners to govern their limited districts. This law, slightly modified and amplified in 1872, governs to-day all title to mineral lands upon the public domain, and, while it has enriched mining lawyers, has been a most serious drawback to the development of mining industry, from the fact that it contemplated only one form of deposit. Thousands of mines now idle would be working to-day if the men who framed this law had been broad-minded enough to consult the experience of European nations which had been mining for hundreds of years, and to look forward to the possible development of a different kind of deposit from that which was then being worked.

In the winter of 1878-9 the attention of Congress was called by a few far-sighted men to the fact that the existing land laws, admirably adapted as they had proved in governing the measurements, classification, and sale of the prairie lands of the Mississippi Valley, were neither practicable nor advisable in their application to the mountainous region to the West, now that these prairie lands were practically disposed of. A commission of six men, remarkably well-fitted by education and experience for the purpose, was appointed to investigate the present applicability of the land laws during the summer, and to report at the next session with suggestions as to their modification. It was a gigantic undertaking for so short a time, but was accomplished, and an admirable report was made, which was promptly pigeonholed, and has not been heard from since. Among other things, this report recommended that to the existing classes of public lands, mineral and agricultural, a third class, "pasture lands," should be added, to include these grazing lands, which cannot be sold or made of any profit to the Government under existing laws. It also recommended that the classification of the lands should be intrusted to competent trained persons, and not left, as now, in the hands of entirely irresponsible and often ignorant surveyors.

It is evident that cattle men cannot afford to buy these lands at the present minimum price of $1.25 per acre, since, as shown by the Census report above quoted, it requires from 10 to 70 acres, according to varying conditions of locality, to support a single head of stock. At present they practically get the use of the land for nothing, and it is impossible for the Government to obtain any remuneration for this use, except indirectly in the increase of the wealth of the country. Yet they are ready to pay a fair price in order to secure a legal tenure of the land they use, as evidenced by the fact that, wherever it is possible, they buy up water fronts which naturally control considerable tributary areas of pasture lands. The Land Commission of 1879 recommended that the pasture lands be sold under the same general system as agricultural lands, but that the unit should be correspondingly large as compared with their relative value, viz., 1,200 acres, instead of 160 acres, considering that this system would fulfil the intention of the original law of giving to each preëmptor or homesteader enough land on which to support a family by his own labor. They did not, however, commit themselves as to the price which should be paid for these lands, but recommended the adoption of a sliding scale, under which the lands should be offered during a certain number of years at a maximum price, this price to be gradually reduced from time to time, and the relative value of the lands to be determined by the price which those who knew them were willing to pay. The Canadian Government has adopted for corresponding lands within the Dominion line the system which prevails with regard to similar pasture lands in Australia, and leases them to the stockmen for a term of years at a small price per acre.

The National Cattlemen's Convention held at St. Louis last November adopted resolutions in favor of the adoption of a similar system by our Government, which are given in full on page 46 of Mr. Nimmo's pamphlet. The reasons there urged in its favor are, 1st, that under a secure tenure cattlemen would improve the country by sinking artesian wells; 2d, that at reasonable rates the rental would yield an annual income of ten to fifty millions to the Government. The latter reason Mr. Nimmo disposes of very briefly by saying we have no need of an increase of revenues, and gives, as an important consideration against the advisability of the adoption of this policy, the possibility that small settlers might be forced to sell their present holdings to large herdsmen. It is difficult to see why, if the law were properly framed, the small settler should be in any worse condition than he is now, and, even could it be demonstrated that he would be, why the people in general should pay from ten to fifty millions per annum to secure to the holders of one-twentieth of this area privileges over those of the other nineteen-twentieths. An equally suggestive objection brought forward by

Mr. Nimmo is that leasing at the present time would prevent other owners of herds from entering into the business in the future, and thus shut out competition. It is not to be supposed that the Government would deed away all this area at one fell swoop; and although in time it might happen that all the pasture lands would be leased, as all the Mississippi farming lands have been sold, it does not appear that competition would be shut out more in the one case than in the other, or that it is the duty of the Government to reserve the one class of lands from lease, any more than to reserve the other from sale, in order to prevent this. The clinching argument seems to be the danger lest the "unnaturalized foreigner" obtain a more permanent foothold in this country than he has already done. What he has done is apparently set forth in the tables on page 45, taken from speeches of two members of Congress, according to which the amount held by individuals and companies representing foreign capital exceeds twenty millions of acres. There is no means of verifying the correctness of these figures, since the sources from which they were obtained were not given. In the only case coming within the actual knowledge of the writer one item, which appears identically in each table, is only ten times greater than the truth. Supposing them, however, to be in the main correct, why should we be more afraid of using foreign capital to develop our lands than to build our railroads? The money paid for them (and it has generally been more than the American capitalist would have paid) has been so much added to the wealth of the country, and the fact that many "Britishers" have embarked in the cattle business is building up a strong party in England in favor of doing away with the unfair restrictions on the importation of American cattle by the Lords in Council. Were these restrictions removed, our present export of seventeen millions' worth of cattle would be rapidly doubled or even quadrupled, and go far to offset the falling off in the export of cereals.

The pith of the objection to the Britisher may be found in the following sentence of Mr. Nimmo's: "Certain of these foreigners are titled noblemen of countries in Europe. Some of them have brought over from Europe, in considerable numbers, herdsmen and other employees who sustain to them the dependent relationship which characterizes the condition of the peasantry on the large landed estates of Europe." Could anything be more ingeniously worded to appeal to the prejudices of demagogues? To those who have been in personal contact with these "titled foreigners" and their employees, it would seem supremely ridiculous to magnify an occasional valet or groom accompanying his master into a national danger, and a cowboy of the West would ask no better amusement than to see some of the "imported herdsmen" enter into competition with him on his broncho.

The general tendency of a certain class of public sentiment of late seems to have been as follows: those who have been interested in the range-cattle business have made such certain and large profits that capital is beginning to seek investment in it on a large scale. The investment of capital on a large scale means large corporations; large corporations mean large monopolies; large monopolies are popular things to war against; therefore, let us war against the range-cattle business. The outgoing Administration ordered the destruction of the wire fences which many large cattle men had put up on land to which they had no title. This action, if carried out fairly and without favoritism, would have the sympathy of a very large class among cattlemen themselves. But it seems rather pitiful to see the cry raised that it is the foreigner who is to blame for this illegal fencing, since in the majority of cases he was persuaded to pay a large price for a herd of cattle by the inducement offered by his shrewd American seller, that so many thousands or millions of acres were under fence, and that title to these lands had been tacitly conceded by the Government.

It remains to be seen what will be the policy of the new Administration in regard to this important question, and it may be hoped that broader and less demagogic views will characterize its action. So far, it must be confessed, it does not promise very well. Land Commissioner Sparks, under date of April 3, 1885, has suspended final action on all claims for land in the West dependent on acts of settlement and cultivation. It may be assumed that this action is mainly directed against cattle companies, from the frequent remarks in the public press of late in regard to their supposed acquisition of large tracts of land by fraudulent entries. The action of Mr. Sparks takes the ground that Western men as a class are less honest than Southern, for his order does not apply to the Southern States. It allows the settler to do whatever is required by law for the proof of his claim, and to furnish the same proofs of his honesty and good faith that are required elsewhere. Having furnished this proof to the satisfaction of a law expressly framed to guard against fraud, his entry is then suspended and resubmitted to an ex-parte examination by a detective in the field. No form of procedure is indicated by which he may meet these ex-parte charges, if any are made. It seems to be assumed that, if he lives west of a certain line, he is necessarily dishonest, and his sworn statements cannot be believed. This action differs from that of the previous Administration in that it promises to work more injustice to the small settler than to the companies.

RECENT NOVELS.

Great Porter Square. By B. L. Farjeon. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Lazarus in London. By F. W. Robinson. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Wyllard's Weird. By Miss Braddon. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Lester's Secret. By Mary Cecil Hay. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

The Shadow of a Crime. By Hall Caine. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Diana of the Crossways. By George Meredith. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Jan Vedder's Wife. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Across the Chasm. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Knight of the Black Forest. By Grace Denio Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Superior Woman. No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

In the recent numbers of the Franklin Square Library five well-known authors appear ministering to the revived taste for crime and mystery. The outlines of three of these novels are much alike. Murder is committed by a person unknown: innocent men are suspected and arrested by too zealous detectives, professional or amateur; people prowl about under any name but their legitimate one, and, finally, the opportune death of the criminal relieves the author from making the gallows a feature of his dénouement. In 'Great Porter Square' Mr. Farjeon uses these materials admirably, heightening interest in the events by giving a share in them to several irresistibly comical characters. Mrs. James Preedy, who took lone gentlemen in at No. 118, and "generally did for them," is a most amusing creature, and the sympathetic reporter of the *Evening Moon* is not far behind. The plot is ingenious, but to effect the necessary rupture between Mr. Holdfast and his son a stronger situation might have been devised. No man would have rested under Mrs. Holdfast's odious slander, with the means of disproving it and proving her infamy so easily within his reach. As a portion of Dickens's mantle has fallen upon Farjeon, so too he must share the reproach of inability to draw a lady or gentleman in the conventional sense. The fascinations of Lydia are of the *bouffe* order, and how are we to reconcile the high honor and chivalrous instincts of Mr. Sydney Campbell with his conversion of his fiancée's apartments into a common gambling house, the lady being reigning and only goddess?

The scene of 'Lazarus in London' is in the class which Mr. Robinson has succeeded in investing with interest, though of a painful kind. There is little of swift, stunning tragedy, or of picturesqueness, in the history of the millions to whom the struggle for existence is made doubly hard by self-compelled reference to standards of respectability. Their lives are on the whole barren of event, with a limited and simple range of emotions. Nothing but a keenness in getting at all the pathos, dignity, and humor there may be in common things can make such people even endurable in fiction. Mr. Robinson, contriving to ferret out these qualities, excites sympathy for his three young women stitching surplices from morning till night, tackling the problem of how to sell stockings at a profit with the young man on the next corner always advertising "great clearance sale of extra fine hosiery below cost." Indeed, curiosity about their little, incessant worries drives quite out of mind the question, Who murdered Mr. Mackness? And the answer to this question is so weak as to confirm the wisdom of indifference.

Atrocious crime is, so to speak, Miss Braddon's native heath; and though she cannot be said to have the "fleet foot on the corrie" of twenty years ago, she neither lags nor stumbles. In 'Wyllard's Weird' the victim is a young girl, fallen or flung from a railway carriage, found dead in a ravine, with nothing by which to trace her identity. As the name gives the clue to the murderer, all the complications go for naught, excepting that they exhibit the author's nicety in articulating her skeleton. If Miss Braddon would kindly append to her novels the skeleton innocent of padding, she would confer a favor on readers at once inquiring and impatient.

Miss Hay might advantageously employ a similar device. Perhaps her appendix would be more useful in the form of a receipt setting forth the exact proportion of lost will to Scotch marriage, and referring generally to handfuls of silly, irrational motive thrown in. These ingredients are used lavishly in 'Lester's Secret,' where the only novelty is yet another queer variety of the gentleman—one who permits his fondly-loved wife to impose on the public as a British maiden of the most immaculate type.

'The Shadow of a Crime' has a strong theme, with several scenes displaying power and intensity of purpose. The time, the early years of the Restoration, and the scene, among the Cumberland dalesmen, probably foredoom the book to more limited appreciation than is granted to its inferior kindred. The plot, unfortunately, lacks concentration, and the introduction of a number of people with no distinct individuality obscures the fine portrait of the Puritan Captain, Ralph Ray. There is difficulty in grasping Ray's reason for his voluntary exposure to death by the *peine forte et dure*, while the multitude of circumstances connecting him with the murder of the King's agent are confusing and tiresome rather than provocative of interest. But with patience, which is amply repaid, the chain of incident firmly linked may be followed, and there is

no uncertainty in the illustration of the inspiring idea—

"Whom God's hand rests on has God
'At his right hand."

Mr. Meredith's 'Diana of the Crossways' has no secrets excepting those hopelessly buried in his metaphors and his strangely distorted sentences. His opening chapter—which readers craving story only are advised to skip—presents Diana as an historical wit and beauty, and incorporates an essay on the Art of Fiction. From the essay we gather that the Art is in a bad way, and that unless authors shall make haste to vivify it with blood, brains, and philosophy (which Mr. Meredith does and gets no thanks), it must presently die. There are many who so frankly regard Mr. Meredith's novels as "told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," that total extinction of fiction would seem to them preferable to a reconstruction in harmony with his theories. On the other hand, there are some who love him, laud him as "one of the breed of Shakespere and Molière," and in whose breasts the brutal insensibility of the larger faction rouses the angriest passions. It is a case where the security of the middle way tempts one to brave its imputed ignominy. Dispassionate judgment suggests that few authors have Mr. Meredith's store of wise, far-reaching ideas, and that for expressing them obscurely he is beyond compare. Then his work cannot be separated from an obtrusive personality. By a wanton interpolation of venom in the narrative, there is ever present a sour, malicious being who blights delicate fancy and poisons the tip of the shaft flying straight to the core of existence. A perpetual display of ill-temper is not excused even by his honest, scathing contempt for sham virtue, sham decency, and for all the shuffling hypocrisies which the world heaps into a rampart of defence against the shock to self-love consequent on looking fairly at the facts of life and the mainsprings of action.

Mrs. Caroline Norton is spoken of as the prototype of Diana. Both incident and what Mr. Meredith calls internal history lend plausibility to the rumor. Diana is of Irish descent, a beauty, an author, the favorite of a member of the Cabinet, and the defendant in a divorce suit. She is clever, vivacious, loving, and, if it were not for her "infinite gab," altogether charming. But she is made to pose as a wit who never nods, and she and her "Emmy" are unconsciously a fine pair of *précieuses*. In the delineation of the lady, however, at her best as at her worst, but one incongruity is noticeable. To sell a lover's intimate gossip for money is a queer business for an honest woman; to plead ignorance of the confidential nature of her talk with Dacier, a weak excuse for a clever woman. We suppose that race proclivities must bear the burden of this bit of inconsistency, and that Diana, being an Irish woman, hard up, possessing marketable secrets, involuntarily became an informer.

No effort is needed to understand the heart tragedy in 'Jan Vedder's Wife.' It is a story of the Shetland Norsemen, homely and simple, but full of picturesqueness and vigor. The situation is a common one—a cold, righteous wife, quite the pattern saint, yet full of the narrow pride and vanity of a small, self-centred nature, driving a sweet-tempered, unstable husband to the inn, to the fishing, anywhere away from home and her conscious correctness. Whether or not the habits of life and thought among an isolated people be truthfully described, the reader gets the impression of truth, which is the essential. For the hour, one lives in Lerwick, hates Margaret Vedder and her father, Peter Fae, delights in Suneva Torr, with her fluttering yellow hair, blue ribbons, and sharp tongue, and is reprehensibly in love with the sinner Jan. All this, till the turning-point of Jan's career, when the illusion fades and the interest flags. The handsome ne'er-do-weel's phenomenal rise in the British navy recalls the legends of the Reformed Pirate, while the final measure of bliss is improbably full, and divided with a too careful impartiality. But, for the sake of little Jan's welcome home to his heroic father, splendid in gold lace and buttons, what is feeble and tame may be overlooked; and, indeed, it is somewhat captious to refer to defects in a book so unpretentious and attractive.

'Across the Chasm' is chiefly devoted to a comparison between the social customs of the Northern and Southern States. The comparisons are made by a Virginian girl, wintering in Washington, and, though neither very valuable nor searching, have an air of judicial gravity and impartiality. Her observations were largely restricted to a family exceptional in at least one respect. We are confident that, as a rule, Northern people, boasting honorable, historical lineage, wealthy and unimpeachable, do not lose their heads on receipt of an invitation from any general, even if the invitation be for what the author describes as a "recherché stag-party." There is no sort of objection to the incident from which the author is inclined to generalize; on the contrary, it is amusing, and by way of contrast with the unaccountable elation of the Gastons, the old Southern soldier's indifference is very funny. Miss Trevennon, by her marriage with the Northern Gaston, probably laid all her troublesome ghosts temporarily, but Gaston would be a rash man to assume that they would not rise again and become the permanent skeletons of the family closets.

'The Knight of the Black Forest' is a shallow stream of talk, running not with the pleasant murmur of 'Across the Chasm,' but with jarring noise. The principal characters of the sketch are two American girls, one the pert, flirtatious chit of whose innocence Europeans are incredulous—small blame to them for the incredulity; the other is a moon-struck damsel employed as a foil to her voluble companion. To carry on the slight action, there are a German Count, who, except for slight external dissimilarity, might as well be the courier, and a dull, worthy specimen of America's "bone and sinew." The tone of the sketch is irritatingly trivial and flippant, and the irritation is not lessened by the author's qualified disapproval of her heroines, and her effort to draw a sentimental moral from their ridiculous behavior.

If a good novel could be constructed out of a set of fixed, narrow notions about duty, sentiment, and religion, then 'A Superior Woman' would be a remarkable one. It is hard to decide whether the failure here is due to the uniform expression of such notions by the truly admirable people, or the ineffectual struggles of the unworthy to depart from them. To demand a many-sided mind as an essential in a novelist is perhaps unreasonable, but to rebel against the rigidly one-sided is lawful. The plot of this novel eludes dissection by its feeble inconsequence, but about one or two minor points a lively inquisitiveness is excited. Why are we so often explicitly told that "the ladies took their habits with them"? Do not ladies generally take their habits where they are likely to need them as surely as they take their shoes? And why should an American Episcopalian, a layman with no specially devout tendencies, permit "Holy Week" to sit so heavy on his soul, or rise in wrath because his relations suggest visiting him on "Holy Thursday"? And, finally, why do such eminently well-bred people never let slip an opportunity to make a blundering, tactless remark or scene? But the last question is obviously idle, given no indication that the author has found the test of people-of-the-world to be not so much what they do say as what they don't.

The Structure of English Prose: a Manual of Composition and Rhetoric. By John G. R. McElroy, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1885.

This is a sort of work to the consideration of which the reviewer, however unsympathetic by nature, comes with a heavy heart. It is the result of well-intentioned, honest, and laborious effort; but it is not often that so much effort of this kind has so little that is satisfactory to show for result. The author has read many books on the subject which he has treated here, but some of them he has read to little purpose, and others of them were not worth reading at all. Unfortunately, too, these last are the ones to which he acknowledges himself to be under the greatest obligations. There is, indeed, a guilelessness which disarms criticism in the simplicity with which he expresses his admiration for certain works which he is the first to speak of in the light of authorities. From one of these he has acquired what constitutes one of the most vicious characteristics of his own book—the habit of dividing and subdividing topics, ticketing each division and subdivision with a big word, and then burdening it, and the reader also, with an elaborate definition. It is rather late in the day to import into modern practice the methods of the schoolmen.

It would be difficult, for illustration, to discover the particular benefit that the student will derive from painfully committing to memory the statement that the subjective qualities of style are (1) *Significance*, (2) *Continuousness*, (3) *Naturalness;* and that Significance implies two things: (*a*) that the speaker have some thought to communicate; (*b*) that the words employed actually express some meaning, etc., etc. This is no isolated or extreme specimen of the contempt in which the author holds the human intellect, and his unwillingness to admit that certain things can be assumed as known to a college student of average capacity or even incapacity. The constant recurrence of these distinctions, with the elaborate explanations of what does not need explanation, reminds the reader of nothing so much as of that riotous banquet on board Pompey's galley, in which Shakspere represents Antony as informing the inquisitive and drunken Lepidus that the crocodile is shaped like itself; that it is as broad as it has breadth; that it moves by its own organs; that it lives by that which nourisheth it; and that, finally, the tears of it are wet. Worse, however, than explanations which give no information, is the process of dividing and subdividing. It has in the past brought the whole subject of rhetoric into disrepute, and it is unfortunate to find it elaborated and extended as in this work. Its results to the student are harmful, because it cheats him with the belief that in acquiring names he is acquiring knowledge. If he received a stone for the intellectual bread he was asking for, he would reject it; but he swallows with no hesitation a series of pebbles in the shape of distinctions and definitions.

The work is divided into two parts. The first treats of Style, the second of Invention. This is in accordance with the views laid down in the opening sentences of the author's preface, that the teacher of rhetoric has the double office imposed upon him of making writers, and of exhibiting the laws of his art so as to promote mental discipline. As the former is much the more important for him to do, much the larger portion of the work is devoted to it. There are certainly many good hints and suggestions on usage and style to be found here; but there are so many erroneous assertions also that it is asking too much to expect the mere learner to separate the one from the other. No small share of this part

is given up to the discussion of the correct or incorrect employment of words and phrases. We are not disposed to wax enthusiastic over the utility of treatises of this kind even when well done. The most they can do in that case is to save the student from errors of detail: "to make writers," as the author expresses it—that is, to impart clearness, beauty, and strength of style—they are almost utterly powerless. They have about the same relation to the production of good writing that books of etiquette have to the production of good manners. When treatises of this kind are ill done they work more harm than good; nor can we say of this part of the work that it is anything more than imperfectly done. It does not rise much above the level of those ephemeral publications with which the press abounds, wherein men, knowing nothing of good usage, set out to correct the great masters of English speech, or, knowing nothing of the history of our tongue, seek zealously to make the public the sharers in their own ignorance.

Out of scores of cases that might be given we shall content ourselves with one. On page 106 a rule is laid down for the use of the relatives *who* and *which*, on the one hand, and of *that* on the other. It is a rule that has never been followed by any one who has the slightest claim to being regarded as an authority. It is not followed now, and it may safely be predicted that it never will be followed. The author tells us himself that "unfortunately the distinction is not observed by modern writers," though of course it ought to be. He goes on, in defiance of his own belief, to give a list of exceptions for cases in which he admits that conformity to his rule "would be intolerable." The last of these exceptions is the pretty comprehensive one, "for variety's sake," and by the time it is reached there has been very little left of the original canon by which correct usage was in this matter to be tested. He asserts, moreover, that the distinction he lays down existed in Elizabethan English and was "generally" followed; but that by the eighteenth century *that* had nearly usurped the relative function. Surely, an instructor in English ought to know that if there has been any usurpation of the relative function, it has been on the part of *who* and *which;* that after the break-up of Anglo-Saxon *that* was for centuries the universal relative, and that it was not till Elizabethan English that the nominative of the original interrogative *who* had effectually established itself in the speech as a relative.

It shows, in truth, an entire misapprehension of the subject to fancy that any teacher of rhetoric is able "to make writers," and especially to make them through the agency of text-book instruction. The utmost such instruction can do is, as we said before, to correct errors of detail, nor even in that particular can great importance be attached to it. Writing, like speech, is an imitative art, and no one gains from the study of rhetoric the ability to express himself clearly and forcibly on paper any more than he gains from the study of grammar the ability to express himself correctly in conversation. The author, however, seems confident of the success of his own system, and it is simple justice to him to add that he informs us in the preface that the course has never yet failed to yield in large measure the fruit expected of it. Whether the world will be as partial to the result of his work, is something that the future alone can determine.

Our Birds in Their Haunts: A Popular Treatise on the Birds of Eastern North America. By Rev. J. H. Langille, M.A. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co. 1884. 8vo, pp. 624; woodcuts in the text.

As a "popular treatise," 'Our Birds in Their Haunts' is entitled to favorable mention; it does not aspire to higher recognition. It aims to be attractive to the general reader, and the author's method of grouping his bird-narratives in accordance with the order of the seasons, or the peculiar localities the birds frequent, happily tends to this end. In the first chapter, suggestively entitled "Hoar-frost," he treats of such cold-weather birds as the horned lark, the red-polls, the pine grosbeak, chickadees, and woodpeckers. In "Snowed In" we are introduced to snow buntings, longspurs, waxwings, various kinds of owls and finches, and the ruffed grouse—a truly motley assemblage, whose bond of union is the fact that they are all more or less characteristic forms of winter bird-life. "Below Zero" brings us face to face with another set of hardy winter birds, while under "Voices of Spring" what else should we expect than the bluebird, the robin, and other "early birds" of springtime? Under other suggestive headings are treated the birds of later spring and summer. Again, locality is the thread on which the author's bird stories are strung, as in the chapters entitled "Bird-life in Nova Scotia," "Georgian Bay," "Tenting on the Niagara," "New Jersey Coast and the Osprey," in which birds naturally associating in certain haunts are treated together.

The author is a good observer, and his sketches and observation are thoroughly trustworthy so far as they relate to species with which he is personally familiar. He is enthusiastic, and has considerable skill in placing on paper what he has seen and heard, and is often particularly happy in his delineations of bird-songs. Although his birds are so informally introduced, and his matter relates so exclusively to the field and forest, to the marshes, the lakes, and the seashore, he has aimed to give his volume the value of a handbook, and therefore incorporates in his account of each species a description of its characters, at the same time carefully avoiding technicalities. While in most cases the characters given are ample for the recognition of the bird, there is at times a rather serious lack of explicitness, and a failure to hit the distinctive points. As already intimated, the author's general knowledge of his subject is obviously limited, and when he departs from an account of his own experiences, or attempts to treat of birds he has never himself met with, he betrays distinctly the faltering steps of an amateur, as when he here and there attempts to generalize, or makes reference to Western forms of bird-life allied to those of his own region. While he has succeeded, on the whole, in making a creditable book about the bird-life of Eastern North America, he has failed in his intention to give "the sum total" of the subject.

A strong but not obtrusive clerical flavor will make this treatise welcome to a certain class of readers. The illustrations, says the author, "have been nearly all furnished by Dr. Coues," and, while thus shorn of any feature of novelty, are none the less appropriate and instructive. There is an index to the English names of the birds, but no table of contents.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Vasili, Count Paul. The World of London. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Ventura, L. D. Peppino. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
"Where Men Only Dare to Go!" or, the Story of a Boy Company (C. S. A.) Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson.
Yonge, Charlotte M. The Two Sides of the Shield. Macmillan & Co.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies.

RUSKIN. The Works of Ruskin Carlyle, and other Standard Writers are now being published in the LOVELL LIBRARY, price 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents a volume. In cloth bindings 15 cents a volume extra. Send for complete catalogue of our 700 volumes now published in the "Lovell Library Series.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

JUST READY.

CATALOGUE (No. 3) of Recent Additions to the Retail Stock of G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, including Fine Rare and Standard English Books in every department of literature, offered at low prices, sent free on application.

*** Catalogues Nos. 1 and 2 can still be had.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

Have you a Collection of Books that needs Cataloguing?

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that books may be referred to by *author* and *title of work*. Spaces for 1,500 titles. Simple yet thorough. Highly approved by those who have used it.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8¾ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
140 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

Life and Letters of Emory Upton,

Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army. By PETER S. MICHIE, Professor U. S. Military Academy. With an Introduction by JAMES HARRISON WILSON, late U. S. Army. With Portraits. 12mo cloth. Price, $2.00.

"The subject of the following memoir was widely known by reputation in the military profession, and the story of his life would, at least to military men, have been a matter of passing interest. The tragic circumstances of his death seemed to demand some explanation in harmony with his established reputation and character. At the earnest solicitation of his nearest relatives, the author, although conscious of his own deficiencies, undertook the task of compiling a brief record of General Upton's life for his family and immediate personal friends."—*From Preface.*

II.

The Tinted Venus.

A FARCICAL ROMANCE. By F. ANSTEY, author of 'Vice Versâ,' 'The Giant's Robe,' etc. 12mo, paper. Price, 25 cents. Authorized edition.

'The Tinted Venus,' by the author of 'Vice Versâ,' is designated by the author "a farcical romance" rightly enough, for in strange and grotesque invention it equals, if it does not outdo, his 'Vice Versâ.'

III.

Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada.

With numerous Maps and Illustrations. Revised for the Season of 1885. In three separate forms:

ONE VOLUME COMPLETE, pocket-book form, roan. Price, $2.50.

NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE STATES AND CANADA, one volume, cloth. Price, $1.25.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES, one volume, cloth. Price, $1.25.

IV.

Appletons' Hand-book of Summer Resorts.

Revised for the Season of 1885. With Maps and numerous Illustrations. Large 12mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

For sale by all booksellers; or any work will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

Diamond Hams.

S. DAVIS, Jr.'s BRAND, Cincinnati.

[From Report to State Department on American Hog-Products.]

"I had the pleasure of going through the establishment of S. Davis, Jr. & Co., Cincinnati, and of seeing the care and expertness with which the hams were handled, until they were packed ready for export; and, as this house may be said to represent Ham curing in the United States, it appears to me that no hams in the world can surpass the American for purity, cleanliness, and flavor."

Sold by Provision Dealers and Grocers in Principal Cities.

READY JUNE 27.

Standard Classic Atlas

WITH INDEX,

Containing complete and authoritative maps of Classic and Bible Lands, engraved on steel, with tinted boundaries. The Index gives the latitude and longitude of places mentioned in the maps, with both their ancient and modern names.

In issuing this Atlas it has been the purpose of the publishers to present what should be recognized by scholars everywhere as the highest obtainable authority in its department.

Price by Mail, $2.50.

Webster's Condensed Dictionary.

800 Pages. 1,500 Illustrations.

An entirely new compilation on a novel and original plan, which allows more matter in the same space and with the same type than any other. It treats about 60,000 words, and in its etymologies and definitions is more thorough and accurate than any other abridged dictionary. A Pronouncing Vocabulary of 24,000 Proper Names is given in the Appendix. *For sale by booksellers.*

Price by Mail, $1.80.

Handy Atlas of the World

Contains, among many other valuable features, Maps showing Standard Time, Railway Maps of all the States, Commercial Map of the United States, Maps of the Principal Cities of the Union, Recent Polar Explorations, Central Africa, Egypt and the Soudan, Alaska, etc., etc.—in all, 38 maps and valuable statistics. It is bound in flexible cloth, and is the most beautiful work of its class ever issued from the American press. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, 50 Cents.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Company,
753-755 Broadway, New York.

Will be Ready on 4th July.

A Catalogue of First Edi-

TIONS OF AMERICAN AUTHORS, Poets, Philosophers, Historians, Dramatists, Novelists, Travellers, Humorists, etc. It will be issued in a limited number, will contain over 300 names of Authors, with a complete list of works of some of more prominence, about 2,000 titles, with price, date and place of publication—about 60 pages on heavy paper and original etching on cover. It will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00 (by money order or registered letter).

LEON & BROTHER, Booksellers,
Under 5th Avenue Hotel, Cor. 5th Ave. and 23d St., N. Y

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums	$5,405,796 14
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period	$2,109,919 20
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$787,789 40

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank	261,544 65
Amount	$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones.	William H. Macy,	Jas. G. De Forest,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,	Chas. D. Leverich,
W. H. H. Moore,	John D. Hewlett,	T. B. Coddington,
James Low,	William H. Webb,	Horace K. Thurber,
David Lane,	Chas. P. Burdett,	William Degroot,
G. W. Burnham,	E. W. Corlies,	John L. Riker,
A. A. Raven,	Adolph Lemoyne	N. Denton Smith.
Wm. Sturgis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	George Bliss,
Benjamin H. Field,	Chas. H. Marshall.	Henry E. Hawley,
Josiah O. Low,	William Bryce,	William D. Morgan,
Horace Gray,	John Elliott,	Isaac Bell.
Wm. E. Dodge,		

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threaneedle St., London, E. C. Railway investment securities.

*$5,000 STOCK OF A WELL-*known and prosperous publishing concern for sale, in sums of $1,000. Fullest investigation solicited. Liberal terms. Address "F. D. E.," care of *Nation.*

HOMŒOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS, giving plain directions for their use, are a necessity for every family removing to the country or seashore. Descriptive catalogues of all the sizes, with prices, furnished free on application to BOERICKE & TAFEL'S Homœopathic Pharmacy, 145 Grand St., N. Y.

Boericke & Tafel received the only Centennial Prize Medal at Philadelphia awarded for Homœopathic medicines. Business established in 1835.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1045. THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885 PRICE 10 CENTS.

SUMMER BOOKS
IN PAPER COVERS.

50 CENTS EACH.

The Lady or the Tiger?
By Frank R. Stockton.

That Lass o' Lowrie's.
By Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Guerndale: an Old Story.
By J. S. of Dale.

Newport: a Novel.
By George Parsons Lathrop.

An Echo of Passion.
By George Parsons Lathrop.

In the Distance.
By George Parsons Lathrop.

The Diamond Lens.
By Fitz-James O'Brien.

My House: an Ideal.
By O. B. Bunce.

John Bull and his Island.
By Max O'Rell. Eleventh thousand. 1 vol., 12mo, 50 cents.

Old Creole Days.
By George W. Cable. In two parts, each complete; per part, 30 cents.

MRS. F. H. BURNETT'S EARLIER STORIES:

PRETTY POLLY PEMBERTON. 40 cents.
KATHLEEN. 40 cents.
LINDSAY'S LUCK. 30 cents.
THEO. 30 cents.
MRS. CRESPIGNY. 30 cents.

*** *For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by the Publishers,*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

Scribner & Welford's
NEW BOOKS.

The Country Banker:

His Clients, Cares and Work. From the Experience of Forty Years. By GEORGE RAE, author of 'Bulwer's Letters to a Bank Manager.' Crown 8vo, \$3.00.

"My desire is to advance special views of my own than to exemplify and uphold fresh points of observation, the accustomed lines recognized limits of prudent banking—a rational observance of which would have rendered the bank failures of time fewer in number, less scandalous in their revelations and less calamitous in their results."—*Author's Introduction.*

Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day.

WITH HEAPS OF QUAINT CUTS, INCLUDING HAND-COLORED FRONTISPIECE BY ANDREW W. TUER. Square 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

*** Very quaint, curious, and interesting.

London in 1885.

Illustrated by Eighteen Bird's-eye Views of the Principal Streets; also, by a Map showing its Chief Suburbs and Environs. By HERBERT FRY. 12mo, flexible cloth.....80 cts

ACADEMY SKETCHES FOR 1885, INCLUDING VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS. Edited by HENRY BLACKBURN. With 200 Illustrations. 8vo, paper.....80 cents.

SPANISH LEGENDARY TALES. By Mrs. S. G. C. MIDDLEMORE, Author of 'Round a Posada Fire.' Crown 8vo, cloth extra..\$2 40

CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTIONS. Essays on Afghanistan, China, and Central Asia. By DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER. With Portrait and Maps. 8vo, cloth.....\$7 20

Madame de Maintenon.
AN ETUDE.
BY J. COTTER MORISON.
Square 16mo, parchment, 50 cts.

NEARLY READY:

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, Lucy. Revised and Edited by Charles H. Firth, M.A. With Ten Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, medium 8vo, and handsome binding.

To understand the history of any period, it must be studied not only in the records of public events, but also in the daily lives of individuals.

Of the many Memoirs and Autobiographies which illustrate the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, none is more popular or entertaining than the 'Life of Colonel Hutchinson.' But though these Memoirs have passed through many editions, and their value is universally admitted, they have not yet been edited with the care and labor they deserve. In the earlier editions, the irregular and unfamiliar spelling of the original renders the book difficult for the general reader to enjoy. In the later ones the text has been modernized with more freedom than fidelity. In the present edition the spelling alone will be modernized, while the phraseology and grammatical peculiarities of the original will be carefully preserved. The most valuable of the annotations of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson will be retained, and a large number of new explanatory and illustrative notes will be added. Letters written by Colonel Hutchinson during his government of Nottingham, and other documents of interest, will be for the first time collected. A full and accurate index to the Memoirs will complete the work.

Ten newly-etched portraits of persons of whom mention is made in the text will help to render this a worthy edition of an English classic.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. \$2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. \$2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, \$1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., \$8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. \$1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. \$1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. \$1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* \$1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. \$4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. \$4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. \$2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. \$2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. \$1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. \$5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' \$2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. \$1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. \$1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., \$4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. \$2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. \$4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF SPORTING BOOKS, ALSO OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 21
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 24
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Fisheries 26
Socialistic Tendency of English Radicalism 26
Montaigne as a Traveller.—I 27
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
England: The Ministerial Crisis 28
Madame de Beaumont 29
CORRESPONDENCE:
The *Nation* and its Friends 30
A Card from Mr. Lowell 31
One View of Civil-Service Reform 31
Tobacco and Chewing-Gum 31
NOTES 32
REVIEWS:
Zeisberger 34
Last Months of Cavour 35
Fresh Fields 36
Farrow's Military Encyclopædia 36
The Divine Origin of Christianity 37
The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt 37
Les Anciennes Villes du Nouveau Monde 38
Text-Book of Popular Astronomy 38
Religion in England from 1800 to 1850 38
Birds in the Bush 39
The Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte 39
Society in London 39
The Man versus the State 39
BOOKS OF THE WEEK 40

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,500 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Scale of Agate lines. 5 10 15

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Traps," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BACKWARD AND INVALID BOYS. —The undersigned, an experienced physician and teacher, makes the care and instruction of such boys a specialty. Address DR. WILLIAMSON.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—This School offers to Medical Students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Send for a Catalogue to DR. THOMAS OPIE, Dean, 170 N. Howard Street.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $500; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.—$250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.—A HOME School for girls of all ages. Number limited. DELIA T. SMITH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

CANVETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 30. Special advantages for acquiring the modern languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

MISS PUTNAM WILL BEGIN THE twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Special advantages for the study of the Languages, Music, and Art. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINT- ing, Museum of Fine Arts.—The tenth year of this school will begin on Monday, 28th September, 1885. The course in Decorative Design, which was begun last year, will be continued. For circulars and further information address the SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND PAINTING, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. One vacancy. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS. See extended adv. in July *Century* and *St. Nicholas.* Circulars and testimonials. H. H. BALLARD, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox.

LENOX ACADEMY—BOYS.—Classical; preparatory; Mineralogical excursions and laboratory work. Write for circulars and testimonials.
HARLAN H. BALLARD, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD F. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.— Four years' course for women. Special courses in French, German, and Greek. Laboratories, cabinets, and observatory. Library of 11,000 vols., and art gallery. Board and tuition, $175 a year. MISS BLANCHARD, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

MRS. E. S. THROOP WILL, BY RE- quest, open a School for Young Ladies in Worcester, Sept. 21. Two or three pupils received into the family. A resident French teacher. During July address MRS. THROOP, 51 High St., Portland, Me.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI- ty of Michigan. Pharmacy; analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Olivet.

$200 WILL PAY ALL NECESSARY expenses for a year at Olivet College. Send for Catalogue.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. AMORAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara- tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. For catalogue and information, address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address MISS AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK (L. I.), Garden City.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN,
Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Troy.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 16. The Register for 1885 contains a list of the graduates for the past 61 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc.
Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 18, 1884. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Haverford College P. O.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.—Under care of Friends (Orthodox). In the country, nine miles from Philadelphia. Students boarded. Classical, Scientific, and Engineering Courses. For catalogue and information, address
ISAAC SHARPLESS, Dean.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz, P. O.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth Year of this school (Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia), the Third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23.
Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN,
Address, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery, Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY- first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.
References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors B. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ACADEMY. —C. L. C. Minor, M.A. (Univ. Va.), LL.D.; R. H. Willis, Grad. Univ. Va., late Prin. Norwood High School, Va., and other able assistants. Send for catalogue.

School Agencies.

Colleges, Schools, and Families

promptly provided without charge with best American or Foreign Teachers. Positions secured for Governesses, Tutors, Grade Teachers, Specialists, and Principals. Information of good schools free to parents. *School property sold and rented.*
J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO.,
Eastern Teachers' Institute, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, WHO has spent two years in post-graduate study, desires a position where he may teach the English language and literature including Anglo-Saxon and Early English). Has studied in Germany, and will teach German also if desired. Highest references. Address ENGLISH,
Care of the *Nation*.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, AN EX- perienced teacher and private tutor, desires additional engagements to tutor during the summer and for next year. Long experience in fitting for Harvard. Best of Harvard references. Address
"HARVARD GRADUATE," care of *Nation*.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address
JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF Yale, for the past five years an assistant and instructor in that institution, desires a place to teach Natural History. Address NATURALIST, care of the *Nation*.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

C. M. CLARK, WILLIAMS, '84, Φ, B, K, and honor man in classics, desires a position as teacher of classics or other branches this fall. Best references. Address "U. S." Hotel,
Saratoga, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

GERMANY.—PROF. ALEX. FLEISCH- mann, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars
Address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

Wants.

A GENTLEMAN OR LADY OF CUL- ture, with a few thousand dollars, who may wish to engage in a literary enterprise of very great possibilities, where the labor will be light and can be done at home, may hear of something to his or her taste and benefit by addressing "M. M.,"
Care of *Nation*.

A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH, GER- man, and Italian—after three and a-half years' residence abroad—wishes an engagement as travelling companion, or as teacher of French and German in school. Address Box 136, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

CAN ANY ONE INFORM ME OF A thorough school for boys (limited number) in Switzerland? Address "ANXIOUS," *Nation* Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX- perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

INVESTORS
should confer with the
WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Lawrence, Kansas.
First Mortgage Real Estate Loans paid in New York. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. For reliability, consult Third Nat. Bank, N. Y. City, or Nat. Bank, Lawrence, Kan. Security large. Interest promptly paid. Send for pamphlet with testimonials, sample forms, etc.
F. M. Perkins, Pres. | N. F. Hart, Auditor. | L. H. Perkins, Sec.
J. T. Warne, V.-Pres. | C. W. Gillett, Treas.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threaneedle St., London, E. C.
Railway Investment securities.

$5,000 STOCK OF A WELL- known and prosperous publishing concern for sale, in sums of $1,000. Fullest investigation solicited. Liberal terms.
Address "P. D. E.," care of *Nation*.

1841. Cheaper than Beef. 1841.
A SUPERIOR HAM OR PIECE OF
BREAKFAST BACON.
44TH YEAR OF THE
Celebrated Diamond Ham,
S. DAVIS, JR., CINCINNATI.
DAVIS JR SUGAR CURED HAMS

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—OCEAN VIEW Hotel. A summer at sea. Fine bass, blue, and sword fishing. Surf bathing, fine drives. First class. Elegant music-hall, good orchestra PERFECT DRAINAGE. N. Y. Office, 52 B'way. C. W. Bolles, Agt., will call if desired. O. S. MARDEN.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Three Notable Books.

ALASKA: Its Southern Coast and the Sitkan Archipelago. By Eliza Ruhama Scidmore. Fully illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

No book yet published bears any comparison with this volume in respect of valuable and authentic information relating to the history, geography, topography, climate, natural scenery, inhabitants, and rich resources of this wonderful *terra incognita*. This book has all the interest of a delightfully written story of adventures in a comparatively unknown region, and with the additional value which it possesses as the only approach thus far made to a trustworthy treatise upon the history and resources of Alaska, it will command itself to all persons interested in that country, either as students or *voyageurs*.

BOY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES Navy. By H. H. Clark. 12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

In this graphically written and wonderfully entertaining volume, boy life in the navy of the United States is described by a navy officer in a manner which cannot fail to satisfy the boys.

HOW WE ARE GOVERNED. By Anna Laurens Dawes. 12mo, $1.50.

The task undertaken in this work by the accomplished daughter of Senator Dawes has been to present an explanation of the constitution and government of the United States, both national, State, and local, in so simple and clear a way as to offer to the masses everywhere such an opportunity for their study as is not afforded by the numerous volumes in which such information is chiefly to be sought. She has accomplished her aim with remarkable success, and her book will have a hearty welcome from the thousands who appreciate the need of it.

Full Catalogue and the Household Primer free.

D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,
Franklin and Hawley Sts., Boston.

ARNOLD. BROOKS.

THE SONG CELESTIAL. Being a Discourse between Arjuna, Prince of India, and The Supreme Being, under the form of Krishna. Translated from the Sanskrit by EDWIN ARNOLD, author of 'The Light of Asia.' 16mo. Cloth, uniform with Mr. Arnold's other poems. Price $1.00.

A MEMOIR OF CHARLES T. BROOKS. By CHARLES W. WENDTE; and *POEMS* by Mr. BROOKS, Selected and Edited by W. P. ANDREWS. Handsome cloth, gilt top. Price $1.25.

This Memorial Volume will be welcomed by hosts of people who knew and loved "this persuasive preacher and eminent scholar and poet." An admirable likeness of Mr. Brooks prefaces the volume.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

IN NOTICING AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE'S

STUDIES IN RUSSIA,

the New York *Times* says:

"Mr. Hare is really a charming travelling companion, . . . a man of large and liberal culture, and an expert in all the ins and outs of travel. . . . Has the happy faculty of noting the points of interest and value to those visiting foreign countries, and the rare skill of being able to present these accompanied by appropriate illustrations drawn from extensive reading and acquaintance with classic lore. After a pretty full examination of 'Studies in Russia,' we are prepared to express our judgment that it is one of the best [books] in our language on the subject of which it treats . . . It abounds in historic and antiquarian information."

WANDERINGS IN SPAIN.

"We advise all those purposing to visit Spain to secure a copy of the book and take it with them. They will find in it just the kind of matter that they require in order rightly to appreciate such a country and people as Spain and the Spaniards."—*New York Times.*

George Routledge & Sons,
NEW YORK.

RUSKIN. The Works of Ruskin Carlyle, and other Standard Writers are now being published in the LOVELL LIBRARY, price 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents a volume. In cloth bindings 15 cents a volume extra. Send for complete catalogue of our 700 volumes now published in the "Lovell Library Series.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

Macmillan & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS.

Ready This Day, Price $3.25:

Vol. 3 (BAKER—BEADON), roy. 8vo, of the

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen.

"A work the value and interest of which it is impossible to overrate, and which, we believe, will be hereafter considered as one of the most useful which the nineteenth century has produced."—*Spectator.*

"As necessary to an American as to an English library's completeness."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A New Translation of 'Don Quixote,' in Four Volumes, 8vo, each $3.50:

THE INGENIOUS GENTLE- man, Don Quixote of La Mancha. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Translated by John Ormsby. Vol. 3 *Ready.*

A New Volume by Mr. Matthew Arnold:

DISCOURSES IN AMERICA. By Matthew Arnold. Globe 8vo, bound in red vellum cloth, $1.50.

Westcott and Hort's Greek Testament:

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN the Original Greek. The Text revised by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., and Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D. 16mo, cloth, $1.10; roan, $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE AS A DRAMA- tic Artist: a Popular Illustration of the Principles of Scientific Criticism. By Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 12mo, $1.25.

FORENSIC FACTS AND FAL- lacies. A Popular Consideration of some Legal Points and Principles. By Sydney E. Williams, Barrister-at-Law. 12mo, $1.50.

ELEMENTS OF LAW CONSID- ered with reference to Principles of General Jurisprudence. By William Markby, D.C.L. Third Edition. 8vo, $3.

SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST. Translated by various Oriental Scholars, and Edited by F. Max Müller. The following three volumes, completing the first series, are now ready. Demy 8vo, cloth, each $2.75.

Vol. XX.—VINAYA TEXTS. Translated from the Pâli by T. W. Rhys Davids and Hermann Oldenberg. Part III. The Kullavagga, IV.—XII.

Vol. XXII.—GAINA-SÛTRAS. Translated from Prâkrit by H. Jacobi. Part I. The Akârânga-Sûtra. The Kalpa-Sûtra.

Vol. XXIV.—PAHLAVI TEXTS. Translated by E. W. West. Part III. Dînâ-i Maînôg-i Khîrad, Shikand-gu-mânî, and Sad-dar.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
112 Fourth Avenue.

D. Appleton & Co.

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

The Adventures of Harry Marline;

or Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag. By Admiral Porter, author of 'Allan Dare and Robert le Diable,' etc. With Illustrations. 8vo, 378 pages, paper, price $1.

These life-like and stirring adventures were written by the Admiral for the amusement of his boys; and, thinking it better for people to laugh than to cry, the author has put them into book-form. The picture of the midshipmen in the olden times will delight our middies of the present day.

II.

A Nemesis; or, Tinted Vapors.

A Novel. By J. Maclaren Cobban, author of 'The Cure of Souls.' 12mo, paper, price 25 cents.

A graphic story of some tragic events that led to a poor curate's marriage with a beautiful, refined, and delicate Frenchwoman in the wilds of Lancashire, of all conceivable places.

III.

NEW CHEAP EDITION.

Mrs. Lorimer:

A Sketch in Black and White. By Lucas Malet, author of 'Colonel Enderby's Wife.' 16mo, paper, price 50 cents.

"'Mrs. Lorimer' is not only brimful of cleverness—profuse and careless cleverness, as of one rich in intelligence—and of genuine, softly reflective humor, such as critics love, but of power of a kind so separate that it is hard to characterize without quoting in justification the whole book. It is as a story of rare promise, alike of humor and of pathos, that we recommend 'Mrs. Lorimer.'"—*London Spectator.*

IV.

NEW CHEAP EDITION.

James Gordon's Wife:

A Novel. 8vo, paper, price 25 cents.

V.

NEW, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION OF

Scientific Culture,

and Other Essays. By Josiah Parsons Cooke, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard College. 12mo, cloth, price $1.

"These lectures possess more than a special interest. . . . Though they are general in their character, and present no new theory nor any new development of an old theory, yet they have the snap and vigor of an original thinker, the bloom of an unimpaired enthusiasm, at once, and the reserve of a trained scholar, who tells only what has been tested in the crucible of thought."—*The Critic.*

For sale by all booksellers; or any work will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

DOUBLE ELASTIC ACTION

Sample Card, 26 different styles of PENS for trial, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

The Week.

WHO would have imagined, ten years ago, that in the summer of 1885 the Republican party would be so short of great men that it would be unanimously and fervidly chanting praises to John A. Logan? Yet that is what it is doing. The whole party press is expressing its delight with the speeches at the recent Boston banquet, and is holding up Logan's views of the principles of the party as the true and only ones. In fact, there is a genuine Logan boom abroad in the party, and he himself has probably little doubt that it will give him the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1888. And why shouldn't he have it? If the sort of principles which he proclaims are just the sort which the Republican party likes—if they are, as an admiring Blaine editor in Boston calls them, "true Republican ozone"—then he is the man to lead the party when, "with visor down and lance in rest," it enters the field again in 1888, with the dear old bloody shirt as its ensign.

But how queer it all is! It is only a little more than a year since Blaine was nominated for the Presidency as the greatest leader not only in his party but in the history of all parties everywhere, and Logan's nomination for the second place was looked upon, not as a gain to the ticket, but as something to be explained and apologized for. Logan's name was, in fact, regarded then as standing for principles with which the Republican party had very little sympathy. Now Blaine's name passes entirely without mention at a great Logan banquet in Boston. Not one of all the orators even mentions him. "Are we so soon forgotten when we are gone?"—Mr. Blaine may be asking himself this question. At any rate, his friends are asking it for him. One of the most devoted of his followers, Congressman Boutelle, has asked the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic why Mr. Blaine was not invited to attend the recent reunion in Portland, and has been told that it was because such an invitation would not have been in a line with the traditions and practices of the Grand Army, since such invitations are never extended to civilians other than those who hold high official positions. Mr. Boutelle's manner of "demanding" an explanation is very amusing. Why does he not address a similar demand to the organizers of the Boston banquet, and also ask the speakers at that festival what they meant by ignoring the existence of the party's leader in the last campaign? The reasons for the sudden descent from Blaine to Logan are easily discernible, but what we should like to see would be the explanations of it which Senator Hoar, ex-Governor Long, Henry Cabot Lodge, and others of the new Logan disciples would be able to give.

We do not believe the custom of discussing the public utterances of Senator George F. Hoar, to which the Boston papers still adhere with curious tenacity, will be long kept up. In a recent speech he laid down the startling doctrine that President Cleveland was bound either to keep in office Meade, the Copiah County murderer, in Mississippi, or "to step out of the Presidential chair himself." This simply showed that this unfortunate jurist was in need of a physician; but the Boston *Advertiser* breaches it by regular logical approaches, reducing the Senator, of course, to absurdity very quickly; but is it worth while? It shows that he maintained in 1876 that President Hayes had nothing whatever to do with the means by which he was elected, as long as his title was technically good. But what of it? What connection is there in Mr. Hoar's mind between what he says this year and what he said last year? He said in 1877 that "he had little respect for weak and gushing platitudes," but why should this prevent his producing them himself in half-pound packages in 1885? He also said this in 1877:

"The President has also acted wisely in inviting the coöperation in his Administration of a distinguished Democrat of the South, honored by his own party and section, who accepts and supports in good faith all the results of the war. In not deeming a share in the rebellion reason for perpetual exclusion from public office of those who accepted honestly and heartily these results, President Hayes but follows the example set by General Grant in the cases of Attorney-General Akerman and General Longstreet. The great victory of the Union arms was achieved, not to make the men of the South dependents, but only equals; not to bring them to your feet, but only to your side. You conquered only to achieve a fuller and more perfect Union; not that you might have vassal States or subject citizens. It was asked the other day, in this hall, if it is to be tolerated that a Union and a rebel general should be seen standing together on the same platform. I answer yes, if that platform be made up of the unity of the republic and the three amendments to the Constitution."

Now, however, eight years later, he is reviling President Cleveland for acting on his own doctrine. But why not? The only thing which keeps a public man from these follies is the possession of a sound mind and a good stock of settled convictions. These, apparently, Senator Hoar has not now, if he ever had. Consequently his speeches are simply noises, which, like the cries of the lower animals, express pain or pleasure, but do not contain propositions worth refutation.

The Bourbons among the Republicans—and they seem to number a large proportion of the party—cannot conceal their disappointment and disgust at the refusal of the Administration to make the "clean sweep" which they have at last tired of predicting. Some, even of those who still hold Federal offices, are such devoted believers in the spoils doctrine of politics that they would rather be removed immediately than have any doubt thrown upon the application by their party, when it recovers power, of the Jacksonian doctrine about the rights of the victors. For example, Mr. Hendee, of Vermont, formerly a member of Congress, and now Bank Examiner for the State, is quoted as saying that he thinks his office fairly belongs to the Democrats, and that he believes that "if the Republicans come into power in 1888, they will not leave a single Democrat in a Federal place." Mr. Hendee's position will be heartily endorsed by the Democrats who believe that the election of Cleveland is sufficient reason for straightway turning out every Republican office-holder in the land. It is interesting to observe the steady drift toward union on the spoils platform of the Bourbons of both the old parties, while at the same time liberal-minded Republicans are coming every month more heartily to endorse the efforts of a Democratic Administration to enforce business principles in the conduct of the Government.

President Cleveland has performed another act of poetic justice, as well as of public duty, in recalling Mr. B. Platt Carpenter from the Governorship of Montana and appointing in his place a resident of the Territory. What makes it poetic justice is, that in doing this he is carrying out in practice the eighteenth plank of the last Republican national platform, which said:

"That the appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona-fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve."

President Arthur then furnished the world with a startling illustration both of the value of Republican platforms and of his own notions of public duty, by appointing Platt Carpenter to the Governorship of Montana, Carpenter being at the time not only a resident, but a very worthless politician, of New York. He turned his delegation over to Folger in the Convention of 1882, and was rewarded by nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship, but was more badly beaten than even Folger himself, so something else had to be done for him, and he got the Governorship of Montana. The incident is well worth study as an example of the value of the Republican party in its later days as a reformatory agency, and as an explanation of the fondness of the leaders for "the bloody shirt."

Four months have justified our belief that the President knew what he was about when he picked out his Secretary of the Treasury. Whatever may have been Mr. Manning's notions about civil-service reform as a theory, a very little experience as head of the Department was enough to make him a civil-service reformer in practice. The simple truth is, that no man can go to Washington, as Mr. Manning did, with a sincere ambition to make a reputation as an executive officer, and not find himself compelled, by the very nature of his position, to adopt business principles as the basis of his action. Mr. Manning gave convincing proof of his conversion when he took in hand that "special preserve of patronage and political influence" under Republican Secretaries, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with its 1,200 employees not subject to the Civil-Service Law, and placed over it that eminent exemplar of reform methods, Mr. E. O. Graves. In the same line has been his course in refusing to make changes in important offices in the Department unless there were good reasons for change, as illustrated by the fact that out of more than seventy chiefs of division whom he

found in office only fifteen have been dismissed, and these for inefficiency or even grosser offences. The last straw for the Republican organs in Mr. Manning's case was his prompt action in the Kellar matter the other day, and his unmistakable declaration, "I intendth at this department shall strictly observe the Civil-Service Law." On the eve of a campaign in which the sham character of the Administration's civil-service reform is to be the chief plank, there is a heartlessness about Mr. Manning's course which must make the Republican managers lose their confidence in human nature.

Secretary Manning's letter to the Collector, authorizing him to allow the Cunard and French steamship companies to resume the old practice of landing passengers from Europe at their docks, means the ultimate downfall of the whole Barge Office system, since the other transatlantic lines will have to follow suit sooner or later. No more successful means of causing delay, discomfort, and unnecessary expense could well have been devised than this scheme of transferring passengers and baggage at quarantine and passing them through an examining office on shore. There was nothing to be said in favor of it by anybody, except—and it is a very important exception—the men who got the contract for the transfer and the monopoly of handling the baggage after it reached the office. This latter industry has been conducted by that well-known philanthropist, Mr. "Barney" Biglin, in the unselfish spirit which has always characterized his efforts in behalf of the public; and the calumnies heaped upon his head by forced patrons of his baggage wagons produced no effect so long as a Republican Administration was in power. The refusal of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury to turn over all incoming passengers to his tender mercies justifies the worst fears which "Barney" and his fellows have entertained as to the disastrous effects of a change at Washington upon the "business interests" of the country.

There is a flavor of humor rarely found in official documents about Secretary Whitney's explanation of his reasons for revoking his predecessor's famous order, forbidding naval officers attached to cruising vessels from having their families near them when they are on foreign stations. So far as we are aware, this was the first time that the United States Government ever assumed to dictate that a woman should have a "fixed place of abode," and to order that she should not go to "more convenient points" for visiting a vessel on which her husband chanced to be employed. The grim absurdity of such a rule has evidently impressed Mr. Whitney. He says that it was found impossible to enforce the order, and that it was a difficult matter to determine the degree of punishment proper for an officer by reason of his wife's violation of the regulation, since "the degree of control, and hence the degree of responsibility, is found to vary greatly in different families." The idea that a Secretary of the Navy could keep a woman from going to the other side of the world if she had made up her mind to go, would hardly have occurred to anybody but "Bill" Chandler or Sir Joseph Porter.

A fortnight ago a ship arrived in this port from Calcutta, and moored on the Brooklyn side of the East River. Among her crew were two Chinamen, who had shipped for the voyage at Calcutta. The captain knew about the existence of an anti-Chinese law in this country, but was not clear as to its scope. He therefore immediately communicated with the United States District Attorney for Brooklyn, and the Chinamen were sent to jail, pending a decision of the question whether they had a right to be at large in this "land of the free." The United States Commissioner rendered his decision on Friday. He holds that, since the men did not come to this country as "laborers," but as seamen intending to continue following the sea, they may lawfully have a reasonable period of liberty to select the vessel on which they will next ship, but that if they should try to change their vocation and remain in the United States as laborers, they would immediately become amenable to the exclusion act. This is good law, for aught that we can see, but one cannot help wondering what must be the notions about Western civilization which these Eastern "heathen" must imbibe.

There is something very nearly approaching the comic in the report of the United States South American Commission, of its conference with the President of Chili. They asked him for "a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with the United States," but he answered, with the "horse-sense" which we are in the habit of regarding as a peculiarly North American attribute, that "amity" toward the United States already existed in Chili and could not be increased by a treaty; and as to commerce and navigation, the Chilians carried on both commerce and navigation wherever they paid best, and could not be induced to surrender this privilege by any special agreement. The notion that when we trade with a foreign nation it must be under a treaty, and that we cannot trade profitably with any nation smaller than ourselves without a treaty, is one which is worthier of the old ladies of Cranford than American dealers. President Santa Maria, however, fell in with the idea of a common silver dollar. When asked what he thought was the best means of increasing trade between Chili and the United States, he, of course, fell back on the well-known maxim of common life, that trade always increases when both parties find they make money by it. No power on earth can increase trade in any other way. In other words, the agencies which would increase trade between Chili and the United States are those, and no others, which increase it between New York and Massachusetts.

After all the commonplaces regarding the rights of labor and capital are exhausted upon the Chicago car-drivers' and conductors' strike, the question will come home to the people of that great commercial centre: "What are we doing—what are we thinking about?" The strike began more than a week ago. The company had discharged half-a-dozen of its employees on charges of inefficiency. The Car-Drivers' Union decided off-hand that those persons were not inefficient, and that they had been discharged because they were leaders of the Union and had made themselves prominent in presenting grievances to the company. They insisted that the men should be reinstated, and when the company refused they struck. So far, so good. They had the same right to abandon their work that the company had to dispense with the services of any of their number. But they resorted to violence in order to prevent other laboring men from taking the places which they had voluntarily abandoned. The Mayor of the city was appealed to by both sides—by the company to afford protection to life and property and by the strikers to "keep hands off and see fair play." The Mayor's action was not very energetic, as is proved by the fact that more than a week has passed without the restoration of order. The law has been suspended for that period as to the Chicago West Division Railway Company. Theoretically, the Mayor is liable to grave censure; but in fact he has moved quite as rapidly as public opinion enabled him to do. When the strike began, people regarded it as a pretty good joke. Immediately the streets upon which the horse-cars ran were filled with every species of vehicle which could carry passengers, to take up the suspended traffic at ten cents per head. Express wagons, trucks, old discarded omnibuses, grocers' carts, dry-goods delivery wagons, and everything that would go on wheels crowded these thoroughfares, decorated with all sorts of signs and chalk marks in the utmost liberty of grammar and spelling. Men and women crowded these vehicles, some standing up, some sitting on chairs and camp-stools, some with their legs hanging over the rear boards, and others clutching at the cart's tail in the crowded street to climb on board. These scenes added to the general hilarity, in which the discommoded passengers joined. It seemed like a suddenly improvised carnival, in which everybody was allowed to be as ridiculous as he pleased. The weather was fine, and there was a general disposition to cheer the strikers. The press was singularly lenient in its dealing with the affair. If the Mayor had exercised his full powers by reading the riot act, giving the rioters five minutes to disperse, and then firing with ball cartridges at all who disobeyed, he would have been condemned by four-fifths of the population of all classes.

There is something really remarkable about the stupidity which characterizes the management of the Ohio campaign on the part of the Republicans. They began by constructing a bloody-shirt platform, the underpinning of which is steadily falling away as month after month shows the condition of the blacks in the South improving and the relations of the two races growing more harmonious. Their candidate for Governor next administered a slap in the face to all independent-minded men—and even in Ohio there are now men who do a little thinking in politics for themselves—by ranting about "the idiocy of Mugwumpery," and ridiculing "men of the George William Curtis school, who part their hair in the middle." Now their chief organ is attacking the Prohibitionists with hammer and tongs, pitching into the newspaper which they publish in the most violent way, and declaring that its language is "just such as might be expected from

a professional Prohibitory politician who had hired himself to the Democratic party for a summer's dirty work, and had started in to earn an advance of salary." All this, too, at a time when voters are less amenable to discipline than ever before during the present generation. In short, if the Republican managers in Ohio had deliberately set out to drive away support from their ticket this year, it is difficult to see how they could have devised more efficacious means of reaching this end than those which they have actually adopted.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, as he appeared on the witness stand in the trial of Mrs. Dudley, did not produce the impression of being the able and devilish machinator the English editors and authorities picture him. He is simply a thick-headed Celt, with an evident sense of humor and an appreciation of the good things of this world which can be purchased with the earnings of servant girls. Of all the grotesque incidents connected with the Irish agitation, the elevation of Rossa by newspaper notoriety to the position of the leading spirit of the dynamiters, is the most extraordinary. The two things upon which Rossa, and the band of comedians who frequent the office of his newspaper, probably spend least of the money which they collect, are the cause of Ireland and soap and water.

There was evidently some method in Mrs. Dudley's madness, for she put some puzzling questions to the prosecuting officer in her examination in her trial for shooting O'Donovan Rossa—particularly when she asked Mr. Nicoll "why he didn't try him (O'Donovan) and save her the trouble." To Mr. Nicoll's answer, "Well, we have tried to get a complaint within the law against him," her reply was excellent: "Pardon me, but I don't think there has been any great effort. His paper is in itself sufficient evidence against him. Why, sir, it's a standing incentive to murder." This is strictly and literally true. The man makes a living in a great city by advising people every week to commit murder, and by pretending to collect money to pay the cost of it, although the Penal Code makes a person concerned in the commission of a crime, "whether he directly commits the act constituting the offence, or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, or induces, or procures another to commit a crime"—a principal party to such crime. O'Donovan has publicly during the past four or five years boasted of having counselled, commanded, induced, or procured at least a dozen crimes. The District-Attorney has time enough to carry the case of Munsell the juror to the Court of Appeals, but he has not time, apparently, to break up O'Donovan's den.

Sir John Macdonald has won in his long contest over the Franchise Bill in the Dominion Parliament. The Opposition made a strong fight against the measure from the first, but the Government had a large and trustworthy majority, and it was all along evidently only a question of time when it would carry its point. The bill gives the right to vote to Indians in all the provinces, except British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and, as most of them live on reserves, makes them merely the tools of agents appointed by the Government. Still more objectionable is the creation of a class of "revising barristers" to prepare the voters' lists, who are given almost tyrannical powers, which they may be trusted to use for the benefit of the authorities by whom they are appointed. The property qualification in some of the provinces is increased, and there are other provisions intended to weaken the Opposition party. The final vote was taken late on Friday night, or, rather, early on Saturday morning, and after it was announced, Sir Richard Cartwright, leader of the Opposition, quietly remarked, "It is the Fourth of July—a fit day on which to disfranchise your own countrymen." Two of the Conservative members voted with the Opposition.

The programme presented to the House of Lords on Monday by Lord Salisbury might have been presented by Mr. Gladstone. He literally "said ditto to Mr. Burke," or, in other words, announced that he would, as far as was possible with the time at his disposal, carry out the plans of the Liberals which he has so fiercely denounced. The one difficult part of his task will, in fact, be to keep his feather-headed recruit, Lord Randolph Churchill, whose "air of an experienced statesman" amused the House of Commons on Monday, from committing some folly or indiscretion between now and November, when the farce will probably come to an end. It is somewhat ominous that Woodstock, Lord Randolph's constituency, will then disappear from the list of English boroughs. There will, indeed, be no boroughs under the new act which can be canvassed by well-dressed ladies in pony phaetons.

The chief anxiety of the Liberals in England just now is about Mr. Gladstone's voice. Were this still good, another Midlothian campaign might be expected from him; but the Liberal Committee there have passed resolutions declaring that, joyfully as the Liberals of the county would again receive him and hear him, they will take care that, in case he is unable to appear, his canvass shall not suffer by his absence. His voice, which is literally "the bugle horn" of the Liberal party, and every blast of it "worth 10,000 men," has always been magnificent, and is still quite equal to any demands which the House of Commons may make on it, but it is feared that it will never again be capable of filling a very large room or reaching a great crowd in the open air. The Liberals, in the meantime, in spite of the little Tory successes at Wakefield and Woodstock, have no doubt of the results of the great conflict before the new constituencies in November. They are encouraged by the ease with which Lord Randolph Churchill has pushed Sir Stafford Northcote up into the House of Lords, because they know that no combination in which Lord Randolph is powerful can long hold together, owing to the badness of his temper. They count, moreover, on forty-five out of the fifty-nine members of the new London districts, and they expect to carry Essex, Cheshire, and Lancashire among the counties, and most of the great northern cities.

The utterances of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain on the Irish question since they went out of office are curious reading, in view of the policy which even the Liberal party has persistently pursued toward Ireland ever since Mr. Gladstone came first into power. It has redressed several grievances, some of them very serious, but it has left untouched the fundamental one which Mr. Chamberlain describes so graphically—the refusal to allow the Irish to manage their own affairs either in small things or great, and the persistence in governing the island through the "English gentleman," he being probably less fit to govern a dependency, except through military law, than any educated man of any civilized country. For this evil—for the steady denial to the Irish of all chance to learn politics at all—the remedy of even a Yorkshire Quaker like Mr. W. E. Forster was simply arbitrary arrest and imprisonment on a great scale; and even his insolence of manner, while quartered in Dublin as Irish Secretary, was worthy of a Prussian cavalry brigadier in active service. Earl Spencer is probably the last Lord-Lieutenant whose policy will be defended in England by Liberals, on the ground that, being "an English gentleman," there is no need to mind what the Irish say against him.

Letters from the Mahdi have been received in Cairo, in which he says he is certainly coming to that place before long, and he has issued twelve commandments in anticipation of his arrival. The principal one directs the killing of all infidels unless they turn Mussulman and pay taxes. The press, also, is to be suppressed, with the exception of one newspaper which he will edit himself—probably as striking a testimonial to the power of the press as was ever uttered. His paper will doubtless be what we call here "a religious weekly," but will certainly have neither a "secular department" nor a "publisher's department." It will be wholly religious, and will handle the sceptics without gloves.

The result of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* venture in exposing the traffic in young girls is still uncertain, but it will probably, like nearly all such exposures, do more harm than good. It was perhaps suggested by, or is at all events in the line of, the article which Mr. Spurgeon has published on the same subject in the *Monthly Review*, but will be ascribed, as Spurgeon's article will not be, to a desire to make a sensation and "sell the paper." In fact, this is generally the object of newspaper revelations of this character, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as at present conducted, is by no means proof against the same sort of imputation. It may be set down as an axiom of reform that all such disclosures are, in their effect on the public mind and the public morals, to all intents and purposes what is known as "obscene literature." They are no more purifying than "scandal" on a great scale ever is, and they gratify precisely the same tastes and tendencies that scandal does. Neither men nor women have ever been improved by accounts of the dirty or disgraceful lives led by some of their outwardly respectable fellows. They are made pure by hearing about purity, and not by hearing about filth.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 1, to TUESDAY, July 7, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on Wednesday appointed William Dorsheimer to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Martin T. McMahon to be United States Marshal for the same district. The appointment of Mr. Dorsheimer was recommended, not very cordially, by Tammany Hall.

The President has removed B. Platt Carpenter, of New York, as Governor of Montana, and has appointed in his place Mr. Samuel T. Houser, of Montana. The appointment is made on the recommendation of Senator Vest, of Missouri.

On Friday Judge Lambert Tree, of Illinois, was appointed Minister to Belgium. He was a candidate for Senator after Morrison's withdrawal.

A despatch from Vienna on Wednesday said: "If the United States Government refuses to recall Mr. Keiley, the Austrian Government will formally decline to recognize him." On the other hand, the Government, it is said, will not withdraw Mr. Keiley, and if he is not accepted, the United States will go unrepresented at the Austrian court.

Mr. Malcolm Hay has resigned his position as First Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. A. F. Stevenson, of Illinois, was appointed his successor, and on Monday assumed his office.

The Postmaster-General was recently asked whether all the country postmasters in Illinois are to be removed on so-called "trumped-up charges of offensive partisanship." The Postmaster-General replied that the postmasters who attend to their business need have no fear of removal, and that discharges for offensive partisanship would be made only upon conclusive evidence. He thought that under this policy a very considerable proportion of the country postmasters in Illinois would be permitted to serve out their terms.

Mr. Owen Kellar, of Caldwell, Ohio, who was certified by the Civil-Service Commission for appointment to a clerkship in the First Auditor's Office, was recently rejected by First Auditor Chenoweth on the ground that he was a Republican and was distasteful to Congressman Warner and other Democrats of his neighborhood. Mr. Kellar on Wednesday brought the facts in the matter to the attention of the Civil-Service Commission, by whom they were laid before the President. The Commissioners said the refusal to appoint Kellar appeared to be a violation of Rule 8, of the Civil-Service Law, which forbids any discrimination by the appointing officer on political grounds, and they further represented that the reception of recommendations by the Auditor from Congressman Warner that Kellar be not appointed, appeared to be in plain violation of the tenth section of the Civil-Service Act, which says that no recommendations shall be received from any member of the House of Representatives except as to the character of the applicant, by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under the act. Early on Thursday, when the Commission were further considering the question, a letter was received from Secretary Manning in which he said: "I was not until last night fully informed of the circumstances connected with the Kellar affair. If you have Mr. Kellar's address, will you kindly advise him to report to me this morning for duty? I intend that this Department shall strictly observe the law." Mr. Kellar immediately assumed his place.

Secretary Manning has instructed Collector Hedden to permit the Cunard and French line steamers to land their passengers at their docks instead of at the Barge Office in this city.

Secretary Whitney has issued an order revoking Secretary Chandler's order of July 5, 1883, the famous "General Order No. 307," which declared that "naval officers attached to cruising war vessels, especially commanding officers, are expected to leave their families at their usual fixed place of abode, and not to attempt to transfer them to more convenient points."

The South American Commission, under date of Santiago, May 14, has made its report to the Secretary of State on the result of its visit to Chili. The report, which was made public on Friday, describes the meeting of the President of Chili by the Commission, and says a series of propositions were submitted to him. It continues: "The first was that the old treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Chili, which long since was terminated, might be renewed with advantage to both countries. In reply to this the President said that he did not see any advantage to Chili in such a treaty, and was not disposed to enter into any further conventions with foreign countries. The second proposition involved the idea of a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two countries, under which special products of each should be admitted free of duty into the other when carried under the flag of either nation. This did not meet with any greater favor from President Santa Maria, who was not disposed to make reciprocity treaties. His people were at liberty to sell where they could get the best prices and buy where goods were the cheapest. The next topic seemed to be received with decided favor. It was touching the establishment of a common silver coin of the value of the United States gold dollar, to be coined by each of the American republics, of an equal degree of fineness, and to an amount which should be agreed on, to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between citizens of this hemisphere. The fourth proposition, which invited the views of the Government of Chili as to the practicability of holding a congress of delegates from all the American republics, to adopt measures to secure peace and promote prosperity among the nations of this hemisphere, met with disfavor. His Excellency could not see the advantage of such a gathering. Chili had learned by experience that nothing could be gained, and that the general welfare was not promoted by international conventions."

The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy have submitted their annual report to the Secretary of War. In relation to the discipline of the Academy they report that, so far as the Board can learn, the requirements are reasonable. An appropriation of $30,000 is recommended for a new gymnasium; $5,000 for improving the cadet laundry; $10,000 for improving the blacksmith and other shops; $12,000 for removing the barracks for the cavalry detachment nearer the stables and riding hall; $5,000 for changes in the library building; $175,000 to make suitable provision for the departments of chemistry and philosophy.

Congressman Reuben Ellwood (Rep.), of the Fifth Illinois District, died on Wednesday at the age of sixty-four.

The Ohio Prohibitionists on Thursday nominated the Rev. A. B. Leonard for Governor. They adopted a platform demanding a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, and opposing a license tax or any such regulation of the liquor traffic. It says friends of prohibition should not be controlled by either of the old parties, because both have shown themselves subservient to the liquor interest.

The publication by the Trenton *True American*, on Tuesday, of Peter H. Watson's memorandum of a conversation he is said to have overheard at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia in December, 1878—in which, it is alleged, United States Senators Sewell (Rep.) and McPherson (Dem.) bargained away their respective parties for the Pennsylvania Railroad and for each other—has aroused widespread interest.

A Supreme Court jury in Chicago on Wednesday decided that Joseph C. Mackin did have something to do with furnishing bogus ballots, that he perjured himself when he said he did not, and that five years in the penitentiary will be just punishment for his offence.

The Mormons at Salt Lake City on July 4, it is said by orders from the head of the Church, hung the United States flag at half-mast on public and private buildings, saying that the Fourth of July was a day of mourning to "this people, whose best men were in the penitentiary by virtue of Federal officials' perversion of all principles of law and liberty."

On Wednesday afternoon Mayor Grace, Comptroller Loew, and Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, met for the purpose of naming three Commissioners to devise a system for putting telegraph and telephone wires under ground. Mr. Loew and Mr. Squire combined against the Mayor and elected Jacob Hess (Republican machine manager), Theodore Moss, and Charles V. Loew (brother of the Comptroller).

Owing to a strike of West Side street-car drivers and conductors in Chicago on Wednesday, and the attempt of the company to run cars with new men, there were several riots. The cars were successfully run on Friday under heavy police protection, and continued to run in that way. On Tuesday all parties agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration. It is believed that the strike is over.

On Monday and Tuesday considerable excitement was caused in Cleveland by striking iron-workers. Workmen in two factories were, on Tuesday, compelled by the strikers to quit.

A sporadic case of yellow fever was reported on Sunday in New Orleans.

General Grant completed three weeks at Mt. McGregor on Tuesday. He expressed himself on that day as feeling stronger.

Henry H. Gorringe, late of the United States Navy, died in this city on Monday, in his forty-fifth year. He was born in Tobago, West Indies, and was the son of an English clergyman of the Established Church. Coming to this country at an early age, he entered the merchant marine service. The Rebellion breaking out, he obtained an appointment in the American navy as master's mate in October, 1862. He served in the Mississippi Squadron, taking part in many important engagements, and was frequently promoted for gallantry. Commander Gorringe was brought very prominently before the public in 1880 by his work in transporting to this country and erecting in Central Park the Egyptian obelisk, which was offered to this country by the Khedive. The task, which was very successfully performed, was one involving much engineering skill. He resigned from the navy several years ago, and was engaged in a private enterprise for the manufacture of iron ships.

FOREIGN.

The British Cabinet Council, on Wednesday, decided to entirely abandon coercion in Ireland, and to rely upon a strict administration of the general law. The Afghan question was the subject of a long conference on that day between the Marquis of Salisbury and Baron de Staal.

Under an agreement between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck, the German naval demonstration against Zanzibar has been countermanded.

Lord Salisbury, in an interview with Baron de Staal, offered to resume the Afghan frontier negotiations at the point where they were closed by Earl Granville, on the condition that the convention include a Russian engagement to hold the frontier as a permanent limit. A commission from the British Foreign Office will meet a Russian commission to settle the remaining details of the delimitation this week. It is announced that the Marquis of Salisbury will soon introduce in the House of Lords a bill embodying the chief recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the houses of the poor, and to report upon the best means of housing them.

The London *Telegraph* on Monday published the scheme for the settlement of the Egyptian question originally proposed by the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Cabinet, and says that it was favorably considered at the Cabinet council held last Saturday. It provides for the occupation of the Sudan by Turkish troops under British officers until the country is pacified, the abolition of slave raids and the export trade in slaves, the protection of legitimate trade, the payment of tribute by Egypt to the Sultan, and the recognition of his right of suzerainty over both Upper and Lower Egypt.

The British Parliament reassembled on Monday in the House of Commons. Mr. Bradlaugh, escorted by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Burt, both Radicals, advanced to the table with the purpose of taking the oath. To this Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, interposed an objection. He said the House was strongly of the feeling that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be allowed to go through the form of taking the oath. He then moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be refused permission to swear, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to exclude him from the precincts of the House unless he engaged not to disturb the proceedings. The motion was adopted by 263 to 219.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury made a statement to the effect that he would continue the policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone, in regard to the negotiations with Russia for the settlement of the frontier of Afghanistan.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that, as far as he had an opportunity of judging, the negotiations between Russia and England had been conducted with an earnest desire to arrive at an adequate settlement, but he was bound to say that the negotiations had not gone far enough to enable him to speak positively. He must ask their lordships not to attach too much importance to these negotiations as final and conclusive, even when concluded, as the whole condition of affairs in Central Asia was very unsatisfactory and uncertain. "We hope," he said, "to arrive at an amicable settlement of the difference in regard to the Zulfikar Pass, which England has promised the Amir will be included in Afghanistan. The promise must be kept. Whatever settlement may be arrived at, it is our duty skilfully to devise and vigorously to carry out measures for the defence of the Indian frontier. Furthermore, we should stretch out beyond, so that when the tide of war comes it will not come near our defences." In regard to Egypt he said: "It is necessary to establish such a state of things that if we eventually withdraw our protecting hand, Egypt will be left safe. One principle must animate us, namely, to so weigh our steps that once taken we must not retrace them. The military difficulty is a large one; the political difficulty is a greater one still." In regard to his domestic policy, Lord Salisbury said it was intended to avoid contentious legislation and to promote only such measures as were necessary. He hoped that the general elections would be held on November 17. In the House of Commons on Tuesday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved that the Government have precedence in the business of the House on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, and it was adopted by 151 to 2.

After a spirited contest, Lord Randolph Churchill was returned to Parliament from Woodstock on Saturday. The borough is small. The feature of the occasion was the personal canvass conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill.

The Conservatives have organized a news agency in London, with a large capital. Its purpose is to provide the provinces with cheap Conservative newspapers and to prepare voters for the general election. It is proposed to issue cartoons and caricatures, and to publish literary matter of an attractive character on cheap terms and on the coöperative principle.

The Dublin *United Ireland* speaks with contempt of the local-government scheme which has been proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of Commerce in the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone. The National League has instructed the Irish people to be wakeful, and to vote for the election to Parliament of the Conservative candidates.

John Bright has written a letter to Deputy Passy, of Paris, in which he says: "If European nations would accept commercial liberty —that is, moderate or abolish customs—Europe might soon tend to an era of perpetual peace. At present all resources are swallowed up by military exigencies. The real interests of the masses are trodden under foot in deference to false notions of glory and national honor. I cannot help thinking that Europe is marching toward some great catastrophe of crushing weight. The military system cannot indefinitely be supported with patience, and the populations, driven to despair, may, possibly before long, sweep away the royalties and pretended statesmen who govern in their names. I hope your country and mine will remain at peace and be real friends."

The inaugural dinner of the Imperial American Club was given in London on Thursday evening. The object of the new club is to provide a centre in London where members of the principal clubs of the United States can meet persons of social standing in England, India, and the British colonies.

M. Waddington, French Ambassador at London, and his wife, have both refused to appear in mourning at the court ball, as prescribed by Queen Victoria because of the death of Prince Frederick Charles of Germany. M. Waddington's refusal was officially declared in a courteous note sent to her Majesty, in which he said he could not disobey the orders of his Government not to wear mourning for the death of any enemy of France.

Five hundred French Legitimists held a meeting in Paris on Sunday. They resolved to support the Comtesse de Chambord. The leading families of the Faubourg St. Germain are organizing a pilgrimage to Gratz, where Don Juan, father of Don Carlos, is staying. The Legitimists hail Don Juan as King, and denounce the Orleanists.

The French Socialists have issued their platform of principles for the coming electoral campaign. Among its demands are: The abolition of the Presidency; the abolition of the Senate; bestowal upon the Assembly of the power to dismiss Ministers of State; the settlement of all questions of war and of constitutional revision by popular vote; the confiscation of Church property; the separation of Church and State; the legal equality of illegitimate and legitimate children; the gradual abolition of standing armies; the free education of children at the public expense; the establishment of a progressive income tax; the gradual abolition of the public debt; reduction in the hours of labor; prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age; prison reform; the maintenance of disabled workmen at the public expense.

Père Hyacinthe lectured in Paris on Thursday evening on the "Secularization of the Pantheon." He protested against the abolition of the cross and the attempt to create antagonism between the spirit of revolution and the spirit of religion. The address was a splendid oratorical effort. Père Hyacinthe was continually interrupted by the wildly excited audience. When he had left the tribune he rushed back and exclaimed, "La croix, je vous le dis, c'est la liberté."

The French Chamber of Deputies on Monday ratified the Chinese treaty by a large majority.

General Bouet, who was formerly in command of the French forces in Tonquin, has returned to Marseilles. He expresses distrust of the efficacy of the Franco-Chinese treaty which was signed at Tientsin on June 9th, and considers that peace is not yet assured.

General Courcy, French commander in Anam, telegraphed on Sunday from Hué that the night after his arrival at that place the Anamite garrison made an unexpected attack upon his forces, but were repulsed. The French commander is taking necessary measures to repulse any further assault. The French lost 60 killed and wounded, and the Anamites 1,500. It is said in Paris that the position of General Courcy's force is a critical one, and that strong reinforcements have been sent to him from Tonquin. It is considered very probable that another campaign will have to be undertaken by the French, as the Anamites are resolved to oppose French protection.

Recent advices from Madagascar say: The Hovas were repulsed in an attack upon Fort Majunga. The interior of Madagascar is now threatened with famine. The rice crop has been destroyed.

Persians complain of a continual Russian violation of Persian territory and meddling with Persian affairs. Ten thousand Russians are massed at Askabad. A detachment leaves daily for Sarakhs and is replaced by fresh troops from the Caspian.

Advices from the Russian front on the Murghab state that the Afghans are massing troops on the frontier. This movement leads the Russians to believe that it is the intention of the Amir of Afghanistan to attempt an attack on the Russian forces in order to revenge the defeat of his troops in the battle of Panjdeh. The same advices say that the Sariks are also excited at the movements of the Afghan troops.

The German papers display the greatest ill-feeling over the Duke of Cambridge's claim to the regency of Brunswick, although eminent lawyers admit that his claim is undeniable if he chooses to assert it.

The Diet of Brunswick, by a unanimous vote, has adopted a resolution declaring that "the succession of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne of Brunswick would be incompatible with the peace and security of the German Empire."

Forty thousand hands are thrown out of employment through the masons' strike in Berlin. The masters refuse to negotiate with the men, and are beginning to employ foreigners.

King Alfonso, of Spain, on Thursday made a visit incognito to the cholera hospital at Aranjuez. In the meantime, the King's departure becoming known in Madrid, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies suspended their sittings and proceeded to the railway station, accompanied by the Queen, in the afternoon, to welcome him back. On alighting from the train he received a tremendous reception from the vast crowd that had assembled.

Reports from all points in Spain in which cholera exists show that the total number of new cases of cholera on Monday was 1,700, and of deaths from the dise se 797.

The Mexican Railway Commissioner has reported that the Mexican Central Railroad has plainly and unequivocally forfeited its concession by making discriminating rates with roads in the United States to bring into Mexico goods at extraordinarily low rates, which discrimination is expressly forbidden by its contract.

Big Bear, the rebellious Northwest Indian, was captured on Friday morning near Carleton, by Sergeant Smart, of the mounted police. He says his band are on the way to Fort Carleton to surrender, having been some days without provisions.

The Newfoundland Government has imposed prohibitory duties of $1 a barrel on flour and $2 on pork. These duties discriminate against Canada as compared with the United States, and are imposed as a retaliation for a duty imposed upon fish and fish-oils coming in from Newfoundland to Canada. This duty was imposed in consequence of the termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty and the revival of the American duties on Canadian fish and fish-oil.

THE FISHERIES.

No more apt illustration can be found of the folly of a protective tariff than that which the periodical recurrence of the fisheries dispute affords. If Canada and the United States were joined together by a political union, all commercial and industrial bickering between the two countries would cease at once. There would be no more cause of irritation than there is between the fishermen of New York and those of New Jersey. We should never hear of the shore line, and the headland, and the marine league, and the right to buy bait and to cure fish, and the other unpleasant controversies which are now vexing the statesmen of the two countries. If all these commercial questions could be put at rest as to both, by a political resolution in which both should unite, why may they not be settled by a treaty? Simply because the country has got its head set on the notion that everybody who produces anything that can be imported from abroad must be protected against foreign competition. The Treaty of Washington, which admitted fish and fish oil free of duty in return for the privileges accorded to American fishermen in Canadian waters, was forced upon the Gloucester fishermen against their protest, and they have never ceased to consider themselves badly used by it—not because they have any natural right to shut out other people's fish from the market, but because they see other people's iron, woollen, and cotton goods shut out for the benefit of American producers and manufacturers. In order to vindicate the "great principle" in behalf of fish and blubber, we gave notice of the termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty, and now we are in hot water again, as we have been half-a-dozen times before.

Yet it is within the recollection of most of our readers that for ten years prior to 1864 there was peace and content between the two countries under the Reciprocity Treaty. The products of the soil, the mines, the forests, and the waters were admitted free of duty into both countries, and nobody fancied himself harmed on either side of the border. But the Morrill tariff was passed in 1861, and straightway the lumbermen, the fishermen, the coal miners, the potato growers, the stone quarriers, and even the ice cutters began to clamor for protection. The friends of the Morrill tariff saw that they must maintain their consistency by abrogating the treaty as soon as its terms permitted. Being all-powerful in the councils of the nation, they gave notice of its termination, and then we had difficulties and disputes about fishing rights until the *Alabama* claims came up for settlement. In considering these claims, it was wisely decided to make one chapter of all outstanding differences between Great Britain and the United States. So the fisheries question and the San Juan Island question were included in the adjustment. England paid us $15,000,000 for the rebel cruiser depredations and surrendered San Juan Island to us. We paid her $5,000,000 for the use of the fisheries during the period which had elapsed since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and agreed that in consideration of the future use of these privileges, we would admit Canadian fish and oil free of duty—a grant which would have been advantageous to the nation at large, even without any corresponding grant on the other side.

It is too late now—the world has gone forward too far—to make a serious matter of the old Treaty of 1818, which the Gloucester fishermen denounce as a violation of their rights and a thing to be abrogated at all costs and hazards. This treaty conceded to the British authorities the right to forbid American fishing vessels from entering Canadian ports for any purpose except for shelter or to procure wood and water, thus cutting them off from all commercial privileges, and putting into the hands of the Canadians the power to drive our vessels to sea, and forbid the purchase of ice or bait or supplies. This extraordinary concession on our part constitutes the basis of most of the hostile legislation of the Dominion. They ought not to insist upon it. The right to sell is equal to the right to buy. If our fishermen gain anything by purchasing bait and supplies in their ports, the Canadian venders gain as much. On the other hand, the right to buy is equal to the right to sell. If Canadian fishermen gain anything by selling their mackerel and cod in our markets, the American consumers gain as much. It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. What is wanted now is not a collection of ironclads on the fishing grounds to protect mediæval rights, and enforce an exploded mercantile idea, but an abandonment on both sides of a false principle, which assumes that the producers of a given article have a right to be protected, at the expense of the whole community, against foreign competition.

The abrogation of the Treaty of 1818, which the fishermen now call for, will of course bring up the question of the tariff, since they insist stoutly upon the enforcement of existing duties on fish, and even ask that the ridiculous Treasury regulations, which have multiplied and augmented the restrictions upon trade, shall be enacted into law. One of these regulations declares that "fish, fresh for consumption," which are free of duty under the general tariff, must not be frozen, since in order to make them fit for consumption, they must first be thawed. Frozen fish, therefore, are put in the same category as smoked or salted fish, and made dutiable at the rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds. Again, if the fish are delivered fresh and unfrozen in the American market, and are not immediately consumed, but are salted or smoked for future use, they become dutiable under the rulings of our wise and vigilant Treasury expounders. These regulations the fishermen insist upon having enacted into law at once, lest some present or future Secretary should take it into his head that fresh fish are all fish not smoked, dried, salted, or pickled. Whatever the most fanatical protectionists can conceive in the way of restrictions upon commerce they intend to urge upon the Government, demanding, as they say, "only the same protection that is afforded to every other producing industry." The corollary of such a demand is either a succession of "outrages" producing national irritation and leading to armed hostilities, or the purchase on our part of the fishing privileges for which we paid $5,000,000 a few years ago. We do not imagine that Minister Phelps, or Secretary Bayard, or President Cleveland, or the Congress of the United States will give their sanction to any policy which points to war, or to an annual appropriation of money from the Treasury to buy fishing rights, when they have before them the peaceful and cheap alternative presented by the treaties of 1854 and 1871. As to the decaying doctrine of protection, the time has come to hit it whenever it shows its head.

SOCIALISTIC TENDENCY OF ENGLISH RADICALISM.

Until recently, England might have been regarded as the exception equally with ourselves to the rule of political change. But the wide extension of the suffrage that is about to take place can hardly fail to produce momentous results. No one can tell just what these results will be, but it is obvious that thoughtful men of both parties await them with a certain amount of apprehension. Undoubtedly the number of Radicals in Parliament will be largely increased, and every indication of the policy that they will favor is a matter of deep interest to the public. As Mr. Chamberlain, the late President of the Board of Trade, is perhaps the most influential representative of this party, his utterances are especially significant, and a recent speech of his before the "'80 Club" leaves no room for doubt as to the measures that he will advocate. Posing as a "friend of poor men," his attitude toward property has excited much alarm.

With great bluntness Mr. Chamberlain announces that the people at large have become or will become the source and depositary of power, and that the "manual labor classes" in the vast majority of the constituencies will have a predominance of power. "Whether we like it or not, the wishes and the wants — aye, and the rights — of the whole people will have to be considered. All classes of politicians—Whigs, Tories, and Radicals—will have to recognize their masters and will have to obey their mandate." What the new masters will want, or at least what he is ready to tell them they want, is indicated in the following passages from his speech:

"The most fruitful field before reformers at the present time is to be found in the extension of the functions and authority of local government. Local government will bring you into contact with the masses. By its means you will be able to increase their comforts, to secure their health, to multiply the luxuries which they may enjoy in common, to carry out a vast coöperative system for mutual aid and support, to lessen the inequalities of our social system, and to raise the standard of all classes in the community. . . . It belongs to the State to protect the weak, to provide for the poor, to redress the inequalities of our social system, to alleviate the harsh conditions of the struggle for existence, and to raise the average enjoyments of the majority of the population. . . . I hold that every man who comes into the world has a natural right to life and a natural right to a fair enjoyment of life."

These are dangerous ideas to present to the new Democracy, but Mr. Chamberlain goes further. He maintains that as property has

been acquired under a system that has been oppressive to the poor, it ought to pay a "ransom." This formidable word he uses in what he calls its Scriptural sense, as meaning the compensation which a man has to pay for wrong-doing before he can be received into the congregation. "Society," he says, "owes a compensation to the poorer classes of this country. It ought to recognize that claim and pay it, and society must pay it before it can be admitted to have discharged its obligations." Moreover, "private charity is powerless; religious organizations can do nothing to remedy the evils which are so deep-seated in our social system."

The strongest protest called forth by Mr. Chamberlain's *pronunciamiento* comes from an unexpected quarter and is inspired by a very noteworthy feeling. The important movement known by the most unfortunate and misleading name of "Christian Socialism" has no more earnest and persevering advocate than Thomas Hughes, and it is he who sounds the note of alarm. He foresees plainly that the offer of State aid, the suggestion that the holders of property must pay a "ransom" in order to be protected, and that the Government owes it to the poor "to secure their health and multiply their luxuries," involves the destruction of the coöperative movement, which he and those who think with him have done so much to build up. He says:

"Through all the early days of the movement, not only Maurice and Kingsley and their colleagues of the upper classes, but, among men still with us, Lloyd Jones, A. Greenwood, and other leaders of the working classes, insisted on every possible occasion that self-reliance and independence should be the keynote of the Socialist movement in England. They were to claim nothing but a fair field and no favor, and to show that with these they could work out the well-being of their own class. The result . . . has far exceeded the most sanguine forecasts of that day; and up to the present time the old principles have not been weakened or shaken. In the coöperative congresses held yearly at Whitsuntide, I do not remember a single instance in which any resolution has been carried pointing to designs on the rates or the consolidated fund, to bolster up our failures or help on our designs. It must not be supposed, however, that this result has been gained without constant and steady effort and pressure, or that there is no danger of backsliding. The present leaders are, I think, thoroughly sound, but I wish I could say as much for the 800,000 behind them."

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain's plan of a vast coöperative system of mutual support by means of local parliaments and aid from the rates will be presently carried out. But, as Mr. Hughes shows, the mere suggestion of it is fraught with danger, and though it may never succeed, it may wreck the plan that has hitherto been so successful. Mr. Hughes and many others of his stamp have passed their lives in developing and encouraging among the poor those virtues upon which all material well-being depends, and the greatness of their success must not be taken to imply that the work has been an easy one. The tendency to rely upon friendly aid, to dream of the interposition in our favor of some superior power, is a tendency that every human being who has work to accomplish must steadily resist. Whatever encourages men to believe that their "unfavorable conditions are to be alleviated" by any other means than their own exertions, is pernicious.

MONTAIGNE AS A TRAVELLER.—I.

MONTAIGNE as an essayist is far more widely known than Montaigne as a traveller. The diary of his seventeen-months' journey through Switzerland, Germany, and Italy has comparatively few readers, though this narrative amply repays careful and repeated perusal: what page with his sign-manual does not? Almost the first half of this journal, to be sure, is only, as it were, *signed* by him, and was written by the hand of an anonymous secretary, who reports not merely from but of his "master." But that the report was made *for* him exclusively, every line reveals, and it is rendered more rather than less interesting by presenting Montaigne in the personality of *il* instead of *je*. Yet the latest edition is of 1774. Hazlitt's extraordinarily inaccurate, though very readable, rendering is the only English translation; and though lately the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, in his somewhat clerical and unsympathetic little biography of Montaigne (in the Foreign Classics series), has given a dry résumé of the 'Travels,' yet even the most noteworthy passages in these old volumes are perhaps not too familiar to be worth recurring to.

A considerable portion of their contents one passes over rapidly, but with a rather droll interest, since it consists of frequent medical details of Montaigne's physical condition. The journey was probably undertaken for the sake of his health—for the sake of visiting the waters of Plombières, Baden, and Della Villa (near Lucca), in the hope that they might avail something against the sufferings caused by his constitutional malady, the stone; but, whatever may have been the motive of his travels, his health was by no means his chief object of attention during his stay in foreign parts. His keenness of vision and his largeness of judgment are nowhere more apparent than when employed on points unfamiliar to him; and to learn what were the things he observed and how he observed them, is an admirable lesson in what is to be gained by contact with persons and customs of a different nationality from one's own.

In the essay on Vanity he says of travelling: "The soul is then continually exercised in remarking unknown and novel things; and I do not know a better school, as I have often said, wherein to fashion life, than to set before the mind incessantly the diversity of so many other lives, humors, and customs, and to make it relish so perpetual a variety of the forms of our nature." And he says in the essay "Un Traict de quelques Ambassadeurs": "I use in my travels this practice—in order always to learn something by conferring with others, which is one of the best schools possible—I lead those with whom I am conversing always to talk of the things which they know about." He carried this intention into matters outside personal intercourse. "M. de Montaigne," says his secretary, "in order entirely to enter into the diversity of manners and customs, had himself served everywhere in the fashion of each country, however troublesome he found it." The writer adds: "In Switzerland he said he was in no wise inconvenienced by it, save by having at table only a little half-foot cloth for a napkin, and this same cloth the Swiss do not even unfold during dinner." We appreciate how much this inconvenienced him when we recall that in the essay on Experience he says: "I could dine without a table-cloth; but, after the German fashion, without a clean napkin very incommodiously. I soil them more than they and the Italians do, and make but little use of spoon or fork." The last sentence makes it clear why the journal remarks, "They [the Swiss] always place on the table as many wooden spoons with silver handles as there are men, . . . and they scarcely ever put their hands to the dish." In like manner, the confession in the same passage of the just-quoted essay, "I should be uneasy without a tester and curtains to my bed," explains the not infrequent description of the character of the hangings, or the lack of them, to the beds he lay in away from home.

But these small personalities—and such others as his liking for the German coverlets and the German stoves (cf. 'Essays,' III, 13)—entertaining as they are, and to a reader of the Essays doubly so and specially illustrative, are less interesting than the more thoughtful passages. The theological discussions we will not count among these, though it was not only at Isne that "M. de Montaigne, as was his custom, went immediately to find a theological doctor of this town to have a talk (*pour prendre langue*)." It is rather such little remarks as this that are of interest:

"We were ill-lodged at the Eagle [at Constance], and we experienced from the landlord an instance of the barbarian-like license and assumption of the German character, respecting a quarrel between one of our footmen and our guide from Basle. And the matter coming before the judges to whom he went to complain, the provost of the place, who is an Italian gentleman settled and married there, and for a long time past a free burgess, told M. de Montaigne, on his inquiring whether his [the provost's] house-servants would be believed as witnesses in our favor, he answered, Yes, provided he dismissed them from his service; but that immediately after he could take them back again. This was a remarkable subtlety."

In spite of "la liberté et fierté barbare Alemanesque" of this landlord, Montaigne wrote as follows from Botzen to Francis Hotman (the celebrated French lawyer, whose life his pupils saved at the Massacre of St. Bartholomew), whom he had seen at Basle: "That he had such great pleasure in visiting Germany that he left it with great regret, even though it was into Italy he was going; that foreigners had to suffer here as elsewhere from the extortion of landlords, but he thought that that might be prevented by not putting one's self at the mercy of guides and interpreters, who sell travellers and share the profits. The rest all seemed to him full of ease and courtesy, and especially of justice and security." Sainte-Beuve speaks the truth in saying, "Il a l'esprit bien fait, et prend les gens par ce qu'ils ont de bon." Previously at Brixen he had said—

"That he had all his life distrusted the judgments of others in discourse concerning the conveniences of foreign countries; each one relishing only what was after the arrangement of his fashion and the custom of his town, and he had made very little account of the warnings which travellers gave him; but in this place he marvelled more than ever at their folly, having heard, and especially on this journey, that the crossing of the Alps at this place was full of difficulties, the customs of the inhabitants strange, the roads impassable, the inns rude, the climate unbearable. As to the climate, he thanked God for having found it so soft, for it rather tended toward being too warm than too cold; and in all this journey up to this time he had had only three days of cold and about an hour of rain; in other respects, if he had to take his daughter anywhere, who is only eight years old, he would like as well to do it on this road as in an alley of his garden; and as to the inns, he never saw a country where they were so well placed and so admirable, being always situated in large towns, well furnished with provisions and wines, and at a cheaper rate than elsewhere."

To quote Sainte-Beuve again: "For Montaigne *philosophe*, travel was a perpetual refutation, in action and in picture, of the *préjugés de clocher* for which he had such great contempt."

He entered Italy from the Tyrol, coming first to Verona, where "he remarked on the seignory . . . maintaining entire the noble tombs of the poor seigneurs de l'Escale [della Scala]. It is true that our landlord . . . had been given possession of one of these tombs for his family." "The place they call the Arena he said was the most beautiful building he had ever

seen." This reminds one of Goethe's enthusiasm in beholding it—"das erste bedeutende Monument der alten Zeit das ich sehe, und so gut erhalten!" And of Evelyn's phrase about it—"This I esteem to be one of the noblest antiquities in Europe."

At Padua "we saw the schools of fencing, dancing, and riding, where there were more than a hundred French gentlemen, which M. de Montaigne considered a great disadvantage for the young men of our country who go there, since this society accustoms them to the manners and language of their own nation, and deprives them of the means of acquiring knowledge of foreigners." In like manner, at Rome, "M. de Montaigne was vexed at finding so great a number of Frenchmen here, that he found in the street no one scarcely who did not salute him in his own language." His stay at Venice was very short—apparently less than a week. He intended to return there and revisit all this part of the country at leisure: "he counted this present visit nothing, and what had induced him to undertake it was his extreme hungry eagerness to see this city. He said he could not have stayed quietly at Rome nor anywhere else in Italy if he had not been in Venice, and for this cause he had turned out of his road." He did not get there again—one regrets it as much as he could have done—but he had on this occasion "examined it in all its parts with extreme attention. Its system of government, its situation, the arsenal, the square of St. Mark, and the crowd of foreigners seemed to him the most remarkable things. . . . He said he found the city other than he imagined it, and a little less admirable." This sense of disappointment would probably have soon been lost, and we may so judge by what he experienced in Florence. The Journal there, soon after arriving, says (and the secretary is hardly expressing merely his own opinion): "I do not know why this city is surnamed *Beautiful* especially; it is beautiful; but without any superiority over Bologna, and but little over Ferrara, and is incomparably inferior to Venice." But eight months afterward, when he returned to Florence, Montaigne writes with his own hand: "After all, I must confess that it is with reason that Florence is called La Bella."

ENGLAND: THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, June 23.

AFTER an interregnum of exactly a fortnight we have again, or we are on the point of having, a Ministry, for it is announced this morning that Lord Salisbury has now made such arrangements as to enable him to accept office. The tranquillity of the public mind during the absence of our Executive Government has honorably witnessed to the stability of English institutions. Everything has gone on as usual; and though there has been widespread and eager curiosity, there has been absolutely no excitement. Two temporary causes have contributed to this tranquillity. One is, the approach of the general election. It is felt that the real party struggle will come then, and that nothing which happens in the meantime can make much difference. Every one is, so to speak, saving his breath till the moment for that conflict arrives. The other is the fact that the most urgent and delicate problems of foreign policy had been settled—practically if not formally settled—shortly before the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry. When, in February last, they got a majority of only fourteen on the Vote of Censure then moved by the Opposition, there were many among them who counselled an immediate resignation: it is, indeed, rumored that the majority for retaining office was a very small one. In the fourteen weeks between that date and the 8th of June they disposed, by an arrangement with France, of the pressing difficulties of Egyptian finance, they resolved on and have begun to carry out the evacuation of Sudan, and they have settled the question of the Afghan frontier by an agreement with Russia. In every one of these cases their policy is warmly attacked by many people in England; but even those who condemn it may be glad that the country was not left without a responsible Executive at the moment when these questions were pending, so that a few days' delay might have involved disastrous consequences. It is true that the arrangement with Russia is not yet formally complete; no one, however, supposes that Lord Salisbury, strongly as he has inveighed against Russian duplicity and the weak vacillation of the Cabinet, will now disturb what his predecessors have settled.

Your readers have heard from day to day of the various incidents of the Ministerial crisis—how Lord Salisbury at first hesitated to attempt to form a Ministry, then accepted the task, then, on more fully realizing the difficulties his lieutenants would have to face in the House of Commons, seemed on the point of abandoning it when the Liberal leaders refused the assurances he required, and finally resolved to go on without those assurances. I will not therefore recapitulate these incidents, but endeavor to indicate how the opinion of impartial men has viewed the position in each of its phases.

When the first surprise of the vote of June 8 had passed by, and men had laughed over the excuses made by the various Liberal members whose absence caused Mr. Gladstone's defeat, everybody asked, Ought the Tories to come in? Is it for the good of the country? Is it for their own party advantage?

Most sensible Tories, as well as Liberals, answered this last question in the negative. The very fact that the Ministry wished to go out, and gleefully welcomed the opportunity of doing so which the unexpected defeat gave them, was a reason why the Opposition should not take office. Office under present circumstances carries little power with it. It is tenure at sufferance; it will not enable them to inaugurate any new policy, foreign or domestic, because a hostile majority in the House of Commons can at once check them. It gives them no means of earning the confidence of the country and recommending themselves to the electors, because there are only four months from now to the elections, and only a few weeks left of the Parliamentary session. They must make—all ministries do make—some mistakes; and these mistakes will draw off public attention from the faults of their predecessors, giving the Liberals the advantage of making their own misdeeds forgotten behind invectives against the present rulers of the country. It is almost an axiom now in England that it is easier to attack than to defend a government, for the last three general elections have gone against the party then in power. Moreover, a ministry must present some appearance of unity, and must have a positive programme. Now, this is a serious difficulty for the Tories, who are much divided among themselves, and have so far abstained from putting forward any collective platform or policy, because they could not agree what it should be.

These grounds made the belief general that Lord Salisbury would refuse to form a Government, preferring to leave his opponents to "stew in their own juice" till the general election. Other counsels have prevailed; and though no formal statement has yet been made, there is little doubt what they are. The Opposition leaders felt a sort of shame at the notion of refusing office after they had so often sought to drive Mr. Gladstone from it. They might fear to be suspected of timidity on the one hand and factiousness on the other in declining to take up the load. They would seem to discredit themselves with the nation should they, after so often declaring that the Cabinet was ruining England, not interpose now to prevent the ruin from being carried further. These patriotic reasons were seconded by others of a more personal nature. There are many persons in the ranks of every party who have private objects to be served by its triumph. Some want to be peers, others to be baronets, others to be Privy Councillors. Others desire a subordinate place in the Government, if not for themselves, then for some relative or connection. Others have a hope that through a Minister of their party they may get preferment in some other direction for a son or nephew, perhaps a living, perhaps an inspectorship of factories or schools. Comparatively few as the posts are to which patronage extends, because with us all posts (except those few high political ones whose occupants go in and out with the Government) are held for good behavior, the hope of getting one is enough to influence a large number of persons, and to produce a sentiment not without weight on the minds of the party leaders. It has no doubt acted on Lord Salisbury and many of those around him, bringing home to them the truth of the maxim, attributed to Mr. Disraeli, that a party must be allowed to taste blood every now and then. If its fate is to be generally in opposition, the more reason for letting it have, when it can, a little of the reputation, and self-confidence, and standing in the country which comes from holding or having held the reins of power; and whatever Lord Salisbury's faults as a politician may be, no one can accuse him of want of courage. The very difficulty of the undertaking may have given it a sort of attraction for him. The Queen is believed to have urged upon him that it had become his duty. At these moments the personal influence of the Crown counts for a good deal. He probably knows — most Conservatives do know—that his prospects at the general election are dark; he may well think that it is as well to seize now that which is offered, since if things go on as at present, he is not likely to have a chance of getting office in December. There is, therefore, no reason for surprise at the result. What is odd is, to see both parties pleased. The Liberals are glad to be out, because they think their chances of coming back with a great majority improved. The Tories are glad to come in—different Tories for different reasons, but all at any rate because for the moment it makes them feel themselves more important; and the world at large is pleased, because it likes novelty, and wonders how the new men will behave themselves.

The difficulties which Lord Salisbury had to overcome did not arise wholly from his being in a minority in the House of Commons. He had jealousies to reconcile among his own followers, a small but active section of whom have been in a state of scarcely interrupted mutiny against Sir Stafford Northcote. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has more "fight" in him than any other three of the Opposition leaders, has long sought to depose Sir Stafford from his leadership, and, since he cannot immediately assume it himself, to push into it Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, a respectable Conservative country gentleman of industrious habits and a strong, though somewhat hard and narrow, intellect—far inferior to Sir S. Northcote in general knowledge, in Parliamentary experience, in argumentative fertility and ingenuity, but more effective in debate because he gives the impression of a more decided and persistent character. When the new Cabinet began to be formed, a struggle arose over the leadership of the House of Commons. Sir Stafford, of course, claimed it, but Lord R. Churchill,

as is commonly believed, made the deposition of Sir Stafford and promotion of Sir Michael Beach a condition of his adhesion. He has triumphed, and the late chief of the Opposition is accordingly dismissed to the honorable exile of the House of Lords, where he is to be consoled by being made, like Mr. Disraeli, an Earl. His amiability and unfailing good temper, joined to his abilities and long experience, had made him a general favorite in the House of Commons; and the regret expressed there accentuates the victory gained by his young enemy.

I reserve further remarks on the new Ministry till the distribution of the offices that form it has been finally settled. This does not seem to have been found a troublesome matter, once the leadership had been given to Sir Michael Beach and the claims of Lord R. Churchill to high office conceded. What thenceforth delayed the transfer of the seals of office was the wish of the Opposition chiefs to have some engagements from the outgoing Ministry as to their conduct during the remainder of the session. A full disclosure of the negotiations between the old and the new Cabinets has been promised by Mr. Gladstone. The point which chiefly fixes public interest here is that the demands of Lord Salisbury did not include any request to be assisted in passing a bill to renew the Irish Crimes Act, or otherwise to deal with criminal law in Ireland. This was the rock on which the Gladstone Ministry would have split had they sailed on for a few days longer. It was of course the chief difficulty which the Tory Government had to contemplate. Most of their supporters, including the solid country gentlemen who still form the backbone of their party, desired to see the Crimes Act renewed, and were prepared to denounce Mr. Gladstone had he not proposed the renewal. But Lord R. Churchill, and those with him endeavoring to found the party of Tory democracy, were against exceptional legislation for Ireland, and willing to bid against the Radicals in a policy of friendliness and trustfulness toward the Irish people. Lord Salisbury might have doubted long as to his course, being himself in favor of coercive measures, had not the prospect of carrying any Crimes Bill been so small. It will be the 5th or 6th of July before Parliament can again resume active work, and in the few weeks that remain small was the chance of carrying a bill which the followers of Mr. Parnell would resist by every engine of obstruction, and for which, against them and some two-thirds of the Liberal party, only a very small majority could have been obtained. He has therefore a good excuse for not attempting to legislate on this subject; and the tacit alliance against the Whigs which has existed between the Tory party and the Irish Nationalists may possibly last for some time longer. It has been an alliance only for the purpose of turning the Whigs out; but as they are still the majority the reasons for it subsist until after the general election, when there will be a new departure in all political relations.

To one person at any rate the change of Ministry has come just in time. Mr. Gladstone had become pale, weak, and feeble-looking during the weeks of anxiety between Easter and Whitsuntide. He is now again vigorous and cheerful, looking as if he were prepared to face a new Parliament and perhaps a new call to office.

Y.

MADAME DE BEAUMONT.

PARIS, June 18, 1885.

THOSE who have read the correspondence of Joubert, as well as those who have read Chateaubriand's 'Mémoires d'Outre Tombe,' are acquainted with Mme. de Beaumont. She was one of the survivors of the aristocratic society of the eighteenth century, who became a sort of connecting link between the ancient and the new régime. M. Bardoux has just written her life, and though his work cannot be much praised in a literary sense, it has a real value as an historical and social document. M. Bardoux is a lawyer of Clermont-Ferrand, who was returned in 1871 to the Constituant Assembly at Versailles. He belongs now to the Senate, and is one of those moderate Republicans who constitute what we call the Left Centre, a group once important, during the life of M. Thiers and of M. Dufaure, but now almost evanescent and forgotten. It would be difficult to say why M. Bardoux, a business man and a lawyer, chose Mme. de Beaumont as a heroine. He feels himself that he runs the risk of being compared to the clerks of the custom-house who placed their heavy lead on the light gauze of Venice. He has borrowed nothing of the grace, the *naturel*, the refinement of the time and the society which have engrossed his attention; his style is chaotic, fatiguing, often incorrect. He speaks somewhere of the women who have had themselves printed (*qui se sont fait imprimer*), and ranks Mme. de Sévigné among them, while every bibliophilist knows that Mme. de Sévigné's letters were printed after her death (the first collection of her letters is dated 1726). Sometimes M. Bardoux indulges in generalities, and then he falls into an extraordinary bathos, and becomes extremely commonplace. Joseph Prudhomme himself might have said, in speaking of the manners of good society: "People had but one fear, which was not to be worthy enough of the consideration of those who listened to them; and this fear was far from being unfavorable to the development of the faculties." I could cite a hundred, if not a thousand, phrases of this sort.

Pauline de Montmorin belonged to one of the oldest and best families of Auvergne. François de Montmorin was governor of the province at the time of the Saint-Bartholomew massacre, and wrote this famous letter to Charles IX.: "Sire, I have received an order from your Majesty to put to death all the Protestants in my province. I have too much respect for your Majesty not to suppose that these letters are suppositious; and if, which Heaven forbid, the order really emanates from your Majesty, I respect your Majesty too much to obey it." The father of Mme. de Beaumont, the Count of Montmorin-Saint-Hérem, belonged to the younger branch. Her mother belonged to the De Tanes family, of Piedmontese origin, established in Auvergne. Pauline was the second daughter. Her sister Victoria was married in 1787 to M. de la Luzerne. In 1778 M. de Montmorin, a personal friend and favorite of Louis XVI., was sent as ambassador to Madrid. He took part in the negotiations which ended in 1783 in the preliminaries of the peace signed between France and Great Britain on the one side, and between Spain and Great Britain on the other, and which were followed on the 3d of September by the recognition of the independence of the United States. After six years spent in Spain, Montmorin asked leave to return to France, and was sent to Britanny as commander of the troops of the province.

Pauline de Montmorin had been brought up by her aunt in her early youth; she had afterward been sent to the Convent of Fontevrault, and afterward to the Convent of Penthémont in Paris, the preferred school of the nobility. (Penthémont is now one of the Protestant churches of the capital.) She was married very young to M. de Beaumont; she was almost a child. She was, as usual, presented at court after her marriage; soon afterward M. de Beaumont left her, and continued a life of dissipation which became so scandalous that M. de Montmorin was obliged to threaten him with a *lettre de cachet*. After the death of the Comte de Vergennes (1787) Louis XVI. chose M. de Montmorin as Minister of Foreign Affairs. His daughter, Mme de Beaumont, was named *dame pour accompagner* of Madame, the wife of the Comte de Provence; she did the honors of her father's salon. The 'Correspondance secrète' speaks of her intimacy at that period with the Abbé Louis, who had been presented to her by another famous abbé, M. de Talleyrand-Périgord. Two years afterward the Abbé Louis assisted Talleyrand at the celebration of the mass on the Champ de Mars at the famous feast of the Federation of the National Guards. She was very intimate also with François de Pange, the Trudaines, Suard, Mme. de Krüdener, André Chénier. The two Trudaines were *Conseillers au Parlement*, both young, patrons of arts and of letters, and imbued with philosophical ideas and with the doctrines of the economists.

François de Pange is well known to the readers of André Chénier. The names of Trudaine and of Pange are found often in his elegies and his epistles. When Necker became the colleague of M. de Montmorin, Madame de Beaumont became acquainted with Madame de Staël and with her circle of friends. Ruthière had a seal engraved for Madame de Beaumont, with this device: "Un souffle m'agite et rien ne m'ébranle." This device is an exact description of a person physically very feeble and morally very strong. Madame de Krüdener (so well known afterward by her influence over the Emperor of Russia) had at that time a great passion for the Academician Suard. She had a sister who was a nun, and visited her in her convent; from this convent she wrote to Suard: "I follow my sister every day before the altar, I kneel with her, and I say: 'O God, who hast given me my sister and my lover, I love thee and adore thee.'" Madame de Krüdener presented to Madame de Beaumont the Countess of Albany, who had come to Paris and who had brought with her Victor Alfieri. André Chénier became intimate with Madame de Beaumont, and read many of his verses to her before he did to anybody else. She knew many by heart, and in 1801 she was able to recite from memory to Chateaubriand long pieces, still unpublished, by the unfortunate poet.

Montmorin played a very honorable part in all the events which preceded the flight to Varennes. He had signed the passport given to the Queen, under the name of Baroness of Korf; and when the King and Queen were brought back to Paris, the populace surrounded the Foreign Office and threatened the life of Montmorin. Madame de Beaumont's health could not resist the emotions which she experienced from that time. A Committee of the Assembly examined all the papers of the Foreign Office, and it was proved that the passport seized on the Queen had been asked for by the Minister of Russia, and that Montmorin could not refuse to deliver it. Montmorin was, in fact, ignorant of the King's plan; but the press denounced him, nevertheless, as a traitor and an accomplice of foreign Powers.

Montmorin left the Foreign Office in 1791. He knew that the King and the Queen were in reality governed by their advices from Brussels and Coblentz. He had blamed the emigration, he felt that he could not reconcile the Court with the Assembly nor the Assembly with the Court. He was nevertheless accused by the popular journals of being a member of a secret committee called the Austrian Committee, and of remaining one of the advisers of the King. On the famous 10th of August Montmorin left his hôtel with his wife and daughter Pauline, and took refuge in the house of a friend. He was hunted by the populace, found in his retreat, thrown into prison, and was one of the victims of the massacre made on the 2d of September, in the prisons.

Pauline de Beaumont left Paris with her mo-

ther and went to Rouen, and afterward to Burgundy. She spent the terrible winter of 1793 at Passy-sur-Yonne, at the house of M. de Sérilly. But the eye of the Convention was everywhere, and the Commissioners of the Revolutionary tribunal one day arrested all the inhabitants of the château at Passy: M. and Mme. de Sérilly, Mme. de Montmorin and her two daughters—Mme. de Beaumont and Mme. de la Luzerne. Mme. de Beaumont was so thin, so feeble, that after a march on the way to Paris she was abandoned on the road; her mother and sister were taken to Paris and implicated in the affair of Princess Elizabeth. Mme. de la Luzerne had already lost her mind from terror on the day of her arrest. She was condemned to be guillotined, but died in a hospital the day before the execution. Her brother had also been arrested; he was executed with his mother. Nineteen persons ascended on that day the steps of the guillotine; Calixte de Montmorin, who was only twenty-two years old, and his mother were the last. Pauline de Beaumont, who had been left almost dying on the road, had found an asylum in the house of a peasant, a good and honest man, who was not afraid of showing a feeling of humanity in those inhuman times. There she heard all the details of the horrible drama; a dark veil was thrown over the remainder of her life, and she liked ever afterward to repeat the verses of Job: "Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul?"

Joubert lived at Villeneuve-sur-Yonne. When he heard in what condition the daughter of M. de Montmorin was left, he visited her, he became her protector and her friend. We know by Joubert's own writings what was, at the time, his state of mind. His soul was essentially noble and delicate; there was an ideality in him which the cold contact of the world, the cruel realities of a sanguinary time, could not destroy. In 1794 Mme. de Beaumont left the humble house of the good peasant Dominique Paquereau (why should we not give his name?), and returned to Paris. She found the capital transformed, empty of almost all her friends, alive with a new life. Her father's hôtel had been sacked, and nothing remained of it but a cypress in a garden. Her only joy was in finding François de Pange and Mme. de Sérilly. It would be interesting to show the effect of the Revolution on a nature like Mme. de Beaumont's. Her soul was for a moment crushed, and she fell into the state of unbelief which goes now under the name of pessimism. Existence seemed to her the great evil, and she lost her confidence in the Author of all existence. It would require another pen than that of Bardoux to describe the languor, the anxieties of Mme. de Beaumont; to note the influence of Joubert and his idealism on a low-spirited, sad, and melancholy person.

Mme. de Beaumont in 1798, at Mme. de Staël's, saw much of Benjamin Constant. She had a great dislike of him; Joubert hated him even more. Mme. de Beaumont writes to him: "I don't know whether it will calm you if I say that Benjamin Constant is as hated as possible. He cannot succeed in liking himself." In 1799 she writes: "Your friend Benjamin does all he can in order not to be forgotten. Unfortunately, like venomous beasts, he draws attention only by wounding; it is his only life. Any mild sensation is nothing to him; and he needs sensations to tear him from his ennui." Speaking of Mme. de Staël, she says: "I am miserable when I think that the fate of a woman whom I love is bound up with a man who is truly hateful." At that time Benjamin Constant had written his first pamphlet, "On the strength of the actual government of France and of the necessity of rallying to it." He defended the Republic, though it had been dishonored by the Terror and was weakened by the divisions of parties and by the arbitrary conduct of the men in power. Mme. de Beaumont did not mix much with politics; she hated the murderers of her family, she despised, as everybody did, the Directory, which was struck with a sort of senile imbecility. All was ready for a Dictator, and the Dictator appeared in the figure of Bonaparte.

Correspondence.

THE *NATION* AND ITS FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your editorial in the last number of the *Nation* brings to my mind the thought that I may almost claim to be one of its original readers. I was a student at college when it began to be issued, and have now no very distinct recollection when it first attracted my attention; but I long ago learned to value most highly its utterances, and, except during some years spent abroad, I rarely lost an opportunity to look into its issues week by week. I own a bound set of its forty volumes, and doubt whether I have forty other volumes of equal size that I value equally high. In the department of political economy alone it contains a body of facts and opinions the like of which in genuine worth I can find nowhere else; and as a contemporary history of our nation during these eventful years in literature, in politics, in finance, in its social life generally, it is unapproached in trustworthiness and completeness by any periodical of which I have knowledge.

Perhaps I shall be pardoned if I give expression to a few reflections that have risen in my mind since I read the editorial above referred to. It seems almost incredible that the first issues of a newspaper, which doubtless number many thousands, should in twenty years, or even less, have become so exceedingly scarce as seems to be the case with the first numbers of the *Nation*, to judge from the high prices offered by dealers. But, like human beings born into this world whom no one takes note of except near friends, and whose future no one can predict until time shows whether they are fit to survive, newspapers, too, have their fates, and it is left for the future to decide whether they have sufficient vitality to long sustain them in the struggle for existence.

That the *Nation*, conducted as it has been solely in the interests of truth, without regard to party or resort to the means so generally practised by newspapers to increase their circulation, has had a reasonable measure of success, is a hopeful sign for our democracy. There have always been some thousands among us who have not bowed the knee to Baal, and who have not only been willing to give heed to the truth, but to pay for it. That your success, as success is usually reckoned, compared with organs political, ecclesiastical, diabolical, has not been greater, is the sad comment on so many millions of people who would rather be confirmed in already formed opinions than heed the admonition to scan again and again the grounds of their faith. "E pur si muove." Thirty years ago such a journal as the *Nation* could not have lived six months: it has now nearly reached its majority, with the promise of a long future of usefulness before it. The work it aims to do will be the easier for others who labor in similar fields because of what it has already done. Its friends can wish for it no better godspeed than to bid it continue in the course it has thus far pursued. S.

Athens, O., June 29, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I am one of those who commenced reading the *Nation* with the first number, and have been a constant reader since. For a greater part of the twenty years I have been a subscriber, and have now an entire set of the paper in my possession. I know of nothing that has been written and printed during these years that has been of so much benefit to me as your paper.

In 1865 I came back home after three and a half years' service in the Union army. I was twenty-five, single, and took up the same clerkship I had left when I went away. For ten years previous to that I had had more or less of a taste for literature, although my education had necessarily been limited. I commenced taking the *Nation*, as I had commenced before another new periodical, to see what this new paper meant. I liked the prospectus, and I found the paper was what I needed, and I have continued.

I confess that now, looking back from this standpoint, I cannot see how I could possibly have done without it. It has been a friend to me, tried often and always true. I have looked to it for advice and light on all the important questions that have arisen. One thing has surprised me often, and yet perhaps it ought not, and that is that of late years, after some important event has happened, I have found the comments of your paper on it to be exactly my own view, but of course better expressed. I find that I have got in the habit of waiting to read your comments on events and questions of the day before making up my mind about them.

You cannot help a feeling of sadness as you think of those who have worked with you and now are gone; and while there must be a sense of satisfaction at the good work done in the twenty years past, yet to me it seems sad that we are hardly nearer the end of the strife now than we were at the beginning of these score of years. When I was a boy I read of wars and battles as things of the past. I thought the world, at least our part of it, was through with that kind of business; that for us the Millennium had about come. Now my boys, in their teens, study the history of the greatest strife of the century, in which I took a part, and the future for them seems glorious, and they are astonished and surprised when I tell them that they in their generation may be called upon to solve even more difficult questions than confronted their father. So, while you have nobly stood up for things that were true and honest and of good report, and much has been accomplished, yet error and wrong come up year after year, and generation after generation in new shapes, and the battle never comes to an end.

It would be idle to wish that those who have been the editors and writers for the *Nation* in the past could continue their work much longer in the future; but while I live, and long after, I hope the *Nation* will exist with the same aim it has had and with even greater success.

Yours truly,

Edward G. Sherley.

Albany, July 1, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As one of your younger readers and eight-year subscribers, I desire to congratulate you upon the successful completion of your twentieth year. I have taken you ever since I knew you, with a short interval of a few months' lapsed subscription. I consider you the safest and best teacher and interpreter of the times for the people, young and old, throughout the Union. As a Southerner, too young for service in the late civil war, too old not to appreciate and value its results, too Southern to condemn the "Lost Cause" and its defenders, too patriotic to regret its issue, I thank you for the faithful discharge of those duties which, twenty years ago, you set before yourself. I can wish you no higher success than the natural growth of your own established power and influence. C. H. C.

Columbus, Miss., June 30, 1885.

A CARD FROM MR. LOWELL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you grant me, as an old contributor, a few lines of your valuable space in which to beg those who do not know me (it is unnecessary for those who do), not to believe that I have said what the newspapers are reporting me to have said? I have been accused of many things, but never before, so far as I know, of being an idiot.

Faithfully yours,

J. R. Lowell.

Deerfoot Farm, Southborough, Mass., July 7, 1885.

ONE VIEW OF CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In an editorial in your last number you refer to the charge that the bulk of Americans really care nothing, or next to nothing, about questions of government popularly so called—that is, about changes in legislation or administration, about war or peace, about taxation or education: that their main motive is to keep certain persons out of, or put others in possession of, a number of small places. You then mournfully contrast this with the state of things in England, where, though only a few of the highest places are involved and the laws as to the expenditure of money are very severe, a full vote is always cast amid the fiercest excitement; to which you might have added that many intelligent Americans take even more interest in English politics than in our own—and you ask if it is really true that republican institutions have, in one century, killed popular interest in politics.

That the main facts alleged are true can hardly be questioned, but they admit of an explanation which obviates the necessity of such a despairing conclusion. When the Civil-Service Reform League was started, certain persons, who joined it from sympathy with its objects, expressed distrust of the result. They said: "Neither party has any policy or any means of carrying one out. At present the only means of stimulating united action is the hope of office. If you take away that, without substituting any other, you simply destroy the basis of cohesion. If one party renounces the use of the offices, it will surrender power to the other, and if both parties renounce it, then the resort will be to the use of money in elections to be made up out of the Government afterward in some way." Now it is a very singular coincidence, to say the least, that after twenty years' agitation of civil-service reform, the Republicans, who put the Act in force, should have been turned out at the very next election. As an original Mugwump I am bound to maintain that the election turned upon the personality of the candidates; but it would not be impossible to argue that the efforts of the Republican line, from Congressmen down, were dampened by the feeling that they had been cut off from the hope of reward, while the Democrats, who by no means regarded their hands as tied, were stimulated by the feeling that their time had come. The Administration has indeed met the hopes of the reformers, but we cannot be so sure that the bulk of its own party are equally happy, and it will be very curious to note the effects upon the election of 1888. Before that time comes, however, I cherish a hope that some other and legitimate subject of public interest will be provided.

What, then, is the reason of this sad state of things? If you wish to govern by universal or widely extended suffrage, you must be prepared with questions which will excite a common and powerful interest among masses of men. If the questions are too abstract, the people will be indifferent; if they involve too much detail, even if men are interested and agreed on the general principle, they will be baffled and discordant as to particulars. Again, the questions must be such as to be fully answered by "Yes" or "No," as that is all which can be expected from the multitude. As a London paper lately said: "If you want to get a real political opinion out of an Englishman, you must ask him a very plain short question, and not a highly complex one." Public opinion can say whether it wants civil service or tariff reform or not; but if you ask it to arrange or enforce the details, you will encounter only discouragement and apathy. Once more, the questions asked must be more or less identified with individuals. The world always has been and always will be governed by men, and the enthusiasm of the masses is always most strongly excited by personality, while the most powerful of all political forces is the enthusiasm for principle *plus* the enthusiasm for men. The difference between English politics and ours is that one course is pursued there and the other here. In England the Ministry always settle the details of public measures, subject to the requirements of administration and the criticism of Parliament. The people are asked first if they wish to have a general principle carried out. If they say yes, and elect a Parliament in accordance, a Ministry take office who prepare a bill to effect it. If Parliament and the Ministry differ as to the bill, recourse is again had to the people to say which they prefer, after they have been informed and aroused, first by public discussion and second by the strong projection of personality, with the stirring consciousness that the decision rests with them, or with a majority who say yes or no. Under the extended suffrage, it is becoming more and more the case that everything turns upon one man. To-day it is Beaconsfield; to-morrow it is Gladstone. Yet never has there been in English history a time when there was less danger of usurpation of power by one man. The premier's success must depend upon the nature of his measures and the choice of his staff, but, above all, upon the public confidence in his personal character. This may be right or wrong, but it accounts abundantly for the public interest in politics.

How is it in this country? It may be said that the people choose members of Congress to frame measures for carrying out general principles. But the difference is world-wide. The British Ministry consists of some dozen men, each responsible for some branch of administration and collectively for the whole. Their plans have to be submitted to Parliament, where an active Opposition, headed by chosen leaders, is certain to try them as by fire, so that not only the measures but the men on both sides are placed before the public in the clearest and most interesting light. Members of Congress, on the other hand, have nothing to do with, and are in no way responsible for, administration, either individually or collectively. They are split up into committees totally independent of each other. Their deliberations and their conclusions are formed in secret, and subject to influences which the people regard, to speak mildly, with blind suspicion. Their measures are never debated in public, because, as all business stands on the same footing, there is no time, and, moreover, public discussion is the last thing for which they are adapted. Not even party enters into them, because, as Mr. Wilson, in his 'Congressional Government,' forcibly points out, the committees are made up of both parties. There is no individuality anywhere. Committees report by majority and minority, the houses vote in the same way. Everything is secret and everything irresponsible. The Cabinet and the President have no voice in legislation and therefore no effective power in administration. Except in the appointments to office, they never come before the public in any way.

Not only is the will of the people never carried out, but they have no means of forming any will. Neither measures nor men are ever submitted to them. For the former, they have to take the glittering generalities of "platforms"; for the latter, candidates imposed upon them by nominating conventions, which candidates can neither appeal to any record in the past nor any effective promises for the future. Still, as the Government is carried on by elections, and as public opinion must be crystallized and people must be brought to vote somehow, a whole system of caucus wire-pulling and machine politics has grown up, which must rest either upon the spoils of office or plunder of some kind, because the artisans of the fabric must be paid, and well paid, for work which demands unremitting thought and exertion and a high degree of skill. The condition of things is even worse in the States, but, curiously enough, the remedy for the pitiable spectacle of helpless legislatures is sought for in biennial sessions—that is, in diminishing still further the opportunities for the people of taking interest in politics.

The keynote and stepping-stone to reform is in Cabinet responsibility—not because it is English, but because it is common-sense, and the only thing which will help us out of the slough. The moment the Secretaries stand up to speak on the floor of Congress they will be actors on the grandest arena in the world, riveting the attention and interest of the whole country. Business *must* be dragged out of the committee-rooms into daylight, because the public voice will demand it. Public debate will begin because the mere suggestions of the Cabinet will compel some organization and proportion of business. Members will begin to appear in a different light to their constituents, when, instead of being voting machines, played upon by unknown and suspicious agencies, they have to give an account of their attitude toward policies and leaders. There will not long be reason to complain of public apathy.

In the absence of any other suitable question, here is one which seems to fill the requirements of simplicity and an answer by Yes or No: Shall or shall not the Cabinet have seats in Congress, and instructions be given to that body to carry the decision into effect? Unless I am greatly deceived, there will not be much difficulty, if it is launched by the proper authority, in arousing the public interest upon that. G. B.

Boston, July 6, 1885.

TOBACCO AND CHEWING-GUM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the *Nation* of June 25 your comments upon the remarks of Henry Ward Beecher concerning tobacco led you to observe, that happily the disgusting habit of tobacco-chewing and spitting is passing away. So it is here in the West; but, unfortunately, a new affliction is upon us. The chewing of tobacco by the men was bad enough—it was a sorry sight; but yet every man of any pretensions to good breeding or standing in society would chew modestly, so to say, and in a half-concealed way, and he would also have due regard for the clothes and boots of others. Our women, on the contrary, who are now the chewers, chew boldly, with mouths considerably opened, while the mastication goes on at a lively rate. True, they do not spit, for what they chew is gum only; but the sight they present is abominable. Fine clothes and rough manners, much dress and little tact—this is generally true of the well-to-do classes here in the West. Our girls, especially when good-looking, seem to delight in opening their mouths as wide as can well be done—possibly to show their fine artificial teeth.

Perhaps they wish to attract attention only, and in that they are generally successful. Many of our society ladies go still a step further: they chew so that they can be distinctly heard a few paces off. I confess that several times in a street-car I have quietly exchanged my seat for one a little further away.

You Easterners would laugh at some of our wild Western ways. In the streets of St. Louis, for instance, it is a common occurrence that when a well-dressed young lady of good family enters a street-car in which all the seats are occupied, the following scene presents itself: The young lady, who is cheerily chewing, steps in and halts a moment, whereupon a well-dressed young man quickly rises from his seat and at once turns his back to the lady, without offering her the seat by mien or motion; he then hastily walks off a few steps even before he has had time to stand up straight. You Easterners would say he *sneaks* off, for that is the way it looks. The young lady then takes the vacated seat as of course, continues chewing, and begins to look around to see who is in the car.—Respectfully,

WERNER A. STILLE.

HIGHLAND, ILL., June 27, 1885.

Notes.

GEO. ROUTLEDGE & SONS announce that they will next autumn publish the following juvenile works "of a better than ordinary grade": 'Great Cities of the Modern World' and 'Great Cities of the Ancient World,' both illustrated; 'Heroes of American Discovery,' by "N. D'Anvers"; and also the 'Marigold Garden,' by Kate Greenaway.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press 'The Queen's Empire; or, Ind and Her Pearl,' by Joseph Moore, illustrated; 'Horse and Man,' by the Rev. J. G. Wood, likewise illustrated; and 'A Feather from the World's Wing: a Modern Romance in Rhyme,' by Algernon Sidney Logan.

'The Eastern Question in a Nutshell' might almost be the title of a most useful work just issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The real title is, 'The European Concert in the Eastern Question: a Collection of Treaties and other Public Acts, edited, with introductions and notes, by Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., etc.' The scheme embraces an exhibition of the various formal acts by which Europe has asserted its tutelage over Turkey. The arrangement is by territories, as, Greece (1826-1881); Samos and Crete (1830-1878); Egypt (1839-1885); the Lebanon (1842-1883); the Balkan Peninsula, etc. (1856-1885). The appendix is in four sections: Religious and Political Equality in Turkey; Russia and the Porte; Great Britain and the Porte; Austria and the Porte—the last three relating to the Treaty of San Stefano and the subsequent conventions for peace and indemnity between Turkey and her great enemy; the acquisition of Cyprus by Great Britain, and that of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. Dr. Holland furnishes brief historical introductions to each chapter, and explanatory notes to the text of the treaties, indicating (among other things) to what extent they have become obsolete. The whole forms an invaluable book of reference on a subject hitherto to be studied with difficulty, owing to the dispersion of the sources.

The little anonymous book, 'Pompeii—Illustrated,' brought out by John Ireland, seems hardly more than a pretext for the illustrations by the Photo-Gravure Co. of this city. The letter-press consists mainly of excerpts from Bulwer. The ten views, of a pale-green tint, are interesting enough and sufficient as memoranda; but, as specimens of a particular process of reproduction from nature, they probably fall considerably short of this company's ideal of good workmanship.

'Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada' puts in its annual appearance, with the customary marks of revision. We can accuse it of shortcoming only in respect to Alaska, whose accessibility, wonderful interest, or indeed existence, is unrecognized by this excellent work, although it takes the tourist over the Northern Pacific Railroad as far as Puget Sound and Victoria.

A specimen volume of Carlyle's works in thirteen volumes has been issued by John B. Alden. It contains 'Sartor Resartus,' 'Past and Present,' 'The Diamond Necklace,' and 'Mirabeau,' is fairly well printed, and is sold at a price which must leave very little margin for author's copyright.

The *Magazine of American History* has caught the infection of "War Papers," beginning with the July issue. "War Studies," they are called, but that name is rather high-sounding for anything in the first instalment. Both Federals and Confederates contribute reminiscences, of no very weighty import.

The *Southern Bivouac* (Louisville, Ky.: B. F. Avery & Sons) for July continues its review of Hood's Tennessee campaign, and has some minor papers on the war, and some anecdote.

W. R. Jenkins has begun to issue a series of Spanish plays (Teatro Español) parallel with the French which he has for some time been publishing. 'La Independencia,' a four-act comedy by Don Manuel Breton de los Herreros, is the first number.

L. Schick, Chicago, whose German series ("Collection Schick") of novelettes was designed to assist learners of the language, furnishes still more aid by reissuing the same stories in English in an "Overland Library" of corresponding form. Rudolf Lindau's 'Hans, the Dreamer,' and two other stories make No. 1.

The well-known series of "Deutsche Zeit- und Streit-Fragen" (Berlin: Carl Habel) has its imitator in the "Sociale Zeitfragen" lately undertaken by Bruns (Minden; New York: Westermann). Eight numbers are before us, dealing with the defects of the Christian-Socialism movement, insurance for the sick, money in the political economy of the present day, the right to labor (Bismarck's doctrine), machinery and the labor question (by Prof. F. Reuleaux), etc., etc. To foreign eyes the print of these duodecimo pamphlets is not very agreeable.

Westermann & Co. send us the general index of names and matters completing the 'Handbuch der theologischen Wissenschaften,' edited by Zöckler (Nördlingen: C. H. Beck).

From the same source we receive specimen pages of an 'Allgemeine Naturkunde'—natural history in its broadest sense—published by the Bibliographisches Institut of Leipzig. The History of the Earth will fill two volumes, and so will Plant-life and Man; while Ethnology will fill three. The numerous illustrations in each department are of the first degree of excellence, and notably so in the ethnological portion. There will be 120 full-page chromolithographs.

That fantastic drama, 'La Tentation de Saint-Antoine,' is the fifth in number and the third to appear of the complete works of Gustave Flaubert published by A. Quantin (*édition définitive*). A glossary has been added here, as in the case of 'Salammbô.' A volume of 'Mélanges' is promised, consisting of youthful literary fragments hitherto unprinted, and possessing great interest, says the publisher.

Almost uniform with the pretty little series of the 'Almanach des Spectacles,' is a little volume of the same publishers (Paris: Jouaust; New York: F. W. Christern), called 'Le Répertoire de la Comédie-Française—Mars, 1883, Décembre, 1884,' by M. Ch. Gueullette. It is devoted to a consideration of the plays which are "kept in stock" at the Théâtre-Français, ready to be acted at a moment's notice, and is a beauty of a book. The preface by M. Armand Silvestre is interesting and suggestive, and the etching of Mlle. Bartet, which serves as a frontispiece, is worthy of the fine and truly feminine face it reproduces.

The survivor of the Goncourt brothers, having completed the final revision and amplification of their studies of the artists and art of the eighteenth century, in three volumes, has now begun a similar setting in order of the studies of the 'Actrices du XVIIIe. Siècle,' a series of anecdotic and documentary biographies, to be completed in eight independent volumes, of which the first, 'Sophie Arnould,' is now ready, and the second, 'Mme. Saint-Huberty,' is in press. After these two singers will come two dancers, the 'Guimard' and the 'Camargo'; two tragic actresses, 'Mlle. Clairon' and 'Mlle. Adrienne Lecouvreur,' and two comic actresses, 'Mlle. Contat' and 'Mme. Favart.' There will be two editions of the series, one in the handy *format Charpentier*, and the other larger and more elaborate, with etchings and facsimiles.

Bibliography flourishes in Russia. The bookseller Mezhoff promises a list of books and pamphlets that appeared on occasion of Pushkin's jubilee; Mr. Huberti is preparing a third part of his 'Materials for Russian Bibliography'; and Mr. Yazikoff has issued the first of an annual 'Necrology of Russian Authors.' This volume gives accounts of the authors who died in 1881, with a list of their publications, whether in book form or in periodicals.

Polybiblion praises deservedly the indexes of Mr. Griswold, but, being puzzled by his pseudonym, attributes them, or at least their publication, to "La Société des Q. P. Index."

—It was once a charge against poetry that it dealt overmuch with the mere image and description of nature; but now the stricture applies to a considerable portion of our prose, and perhaps more justly. There is a difference, however, inasmuch as the poet's picturing was more personal, and apprehended vaguely, in sympathetic and dissolving emotion, rather than concretely as the plain substantial memory of familiar fact; our novelists transcribe the landscape of their early years or tourist vacations, and hence, owing to the English trait of strong attachment to places, they seem sometimes by their scene-painting to invigorate the local patriotism of readers, as Scott does by his historical characters or Burns by the incidents of peasant life. This quality in George Eliot's work is the occasion of the opening article in the July *Century* on "George Eliot's County." The title is by many thousand acres too large for the matter, for only a small portion of Warwickshire is traversed; and both illustrations and text confirm the report that it is a very tame country. Lovers of quiet, narrow horizons, of swelling green fields, and gray cottages, and boundaries of low woods, may refresh themselves with the writer's gently enthusiastic description, but there is a wonderful lack of vividness, of definition and picturesque touch in it, and especially of George Eliot. But then her personality has very little to do with the subject, after all. A pathetic interest attaches to the few reserved and well-chosen words with which the father of Frank Hatton, the young and brilliant explorer whose accidental death in Borneo has been much lamented, introduces some extracts from the diary of his son regarding the country which he pene-

trated. These two articles, and we ought perhaps to add the instalment of Mr. Eggleston's work on the social life of the colonies (though, by reason of its disconnectedness, it reads too much like a classified dictionary of customs), make the secondary attractions of the number, in which, as in its predecessors for some months, the main place is held by the topics of fiction and war.

—The war papers in the July number of the *Century* continue the story of the Seven days' fight about Richmond; Gen. D. H. Hill contributing a second paper, and the others being written by Generals Franklin and Longstreet. The paper by Longstreet is among the most vigorous and felicitous in style of all which have appeared; a pleasant surprise, in view of the reports recently in circulation as to his health. The Confederate officers give weighty opinions on several points of great importance. First, that the bloody repulse of the Confederates at Beaver Dam Creek was so demoralizing that the way was open for McClellan to have strengthened that position and held firmly to his lines north of the Chickahominy. Second, that in these movements Stonewall Jackson was badly behind time, failing to execute his flanking movements with the promised speed and vigor at Beaver Dam, at Gaines's Mills, and at Frayser's Farm. Third, that Petersburg was at McClellan's mercy when he reached the James River. As to the second point noted above, Franklin's paper is strongly corroborative of the views of the Confederate officers. They agree that Lee's repulse at Malvern Hills was terribly bloody and utterly discouraging, and the necessary implication is, that the retreat of the national forces to Harrison's Landing was needless. Their statements, though cautiously made, tend strongly to diminish the idolatry with which the Southern people have regarded the exploits of Jackson, and to imply that his brilliant successes were in no small part due to the weakness of the opponents against whom he was pitted in his independent campaigns. Franklin distinctly charges Heintzelman with compromising the safety of the national army by the premature withdrawal of his corps from Savage Station. All agree that if the retreat was to be made, it was well managed by McClellan, and that the Confederate ignorance of the topography of the region over which they were fighting was something almost incredible. The portraits of Stuart, Franklin, McCord, Smith, and Whiting are excellent, and the views from photographs are very valuable; but the battle sketches are worthless if not misleading.

—Among the recent minor contributions to the history of the war, we have not met a pleasanter or more praiseworthy one than the 'Story of a Boy Company (C. S. A.), by an ex-boy' (Richmond: Whittet & Sheperson). This little book gives a lively sketch of the organization and camp experience of Parker's artillery company of S. D. Lee's (later E. P. Alexander's) battalion of the Army of Northern Virginia. Parker's company was recruited in Richmond at the beginning of the war, and was composed in very considerable part of boys under military age. The writer (understood to be Mr. R. W. Figg, of Richmond) gives, in simple and graphic style, the incidents of camp life. His allusions to the contemporaneous military events are accurate, but his chief merit lies in the clear and not overdrawn pictures of soldier-life in the Confederate army. His company, like many others in that army, was largely made up of youths from the best ranks of society, and consequently the type of soldiering he describes is of the better sort. But he does not conceal the weaknesses of himself or his comrades, and he is as frank to acknowledge the courage and generosity of a foeman as of a friend. The mellow light which he throws upon the acts and actors of the great struggle is one of the charming characteristics of the book. No bitterness remains. General Hancock is as sincerely applauded in the streets of New York as General Pickett is mourned in his grave in Hollywood. The historical value of this excellent monograph would have been increased by fuller statistics and a roster.

—We deeply regret to record the death of Henry H. Gorringe, late Lieut.-Commander, U.S.N., at about the age of forty-five years. His robust physique and sanguine temperament would have insured him, but for the accident which befell him a few months since, a long life. His rise in the navy, beginning with service in the Mississippi flotilla during the civil war, was extremely creditable to him, and his semi-naval exploit in bringing over the Alexandrian obelisk to New York is within the memory of all. This task tested to the utmost the qualities of Captain Gorringe, and the shaft in Central Park is literally his own monument erected by himself. It would have been well had his success in this achievement not diverted him from the navy, but he chafed under restraints which our debased politics rendered especially intolerable. His impulsiveness led him toward many enterprises which his fertile mind conceived without the control of a wise judgment, and in none of these were his expectations fulfilled. He was a man of singularly winning presence, a warm and hearty manner, a frank, blue eye, which bespoke his Norse-English lineage. It was during his connection with the Hydrographic Office at Washington, in 1875, that Captain Gorringe first became a contributor to the *Nation*. Without being a trained writer, his style was pleasant and his matter always thoughtful. Notable in every way were letters which he sent to this paper from the Mediterranean, during his cruise there in the *Gettysburg* in the years 1877-78.

—The 'Standard Natural History,' edited by J. S. Kingsley (Boston: S. E. Cassino and Co.), has reached its forty-second part. The portion thus far issued comprises the general introduction by Dr. A. S. Packard, and the whole of the Invertebrata, which occupy volumes i-xi, as they will eventually be arranged. Volume v, on the Mammalia, is also completed, and vol vi, Anthropology, nearly half done. There are also four parts of volume iii, on the Lower Vertebrates, which do not carry it much beyond the introduction. This work has, for its foundation, electrotypes of Brehm's beautiful illustrations. To these the publishers have added a number of generally very distinguishable American woodcuts and reproductions of varied merit; and have secured the services of a number of American specialists to provide a text. The text is far from uniform in its relation to the reader; some of it being too abstruse for any but a scientific reader, and some too popular for accuracy. A fair proportion of it, however, will be convenient for the well-read cultivated public, and for the specialist who may like to look up some points in matters out of his own line. The high-water mark seems reached in contributions from Hyatt, Fewkes, Gill, and some others; and the ebb in some of the material on mammals by a little-known contributor. The anthropology of North America seems in large part a translation from second-rate German sources; it contains many errors. The illustrations to this part are also less good originally, and less well printed than in the rest of the work so far received. It is not creditable, with so many good anthropologists in this country and excellent illustrations available, that the publishers should offer nothing fresher and better in this particular direction.

—On a recent visit in Paris to the Bibliothèque Nationale, writes a correspondent, having some interest in portraits of Columbus, we asked what could be seen there in that line. A volume was brought to our table, in which we found no less than fifty-two such portraits pasted. These had been gathered from divers languages and literatures, and were a single specimen and an insignificant fraction of a work expanding into many scores of volumes—a variorum collection of portraits of as many noted men as possible. No such alphabetical or encyclopædic gallery seems to have been attempted in the British Museum. When we there inquired for Columbus portraits, we ascertained that only thirteen were to be seen, and those not bound, but in loose sheets. In some of our States, however, a beginning has been made on the Parisian plan. Mr. W. H. Wyman, of Cincinnati, has turned his leisure hours to good account by compiling a volume of Shakspere portraits. He has thus brought together one hundred and forty-eight specimens, and presented them to the Wisconsin Historical Society, which has already about eight hundred volumes of Shakspeariana. Most of the counterfeit presentments which Mr. Wyman has brought together are common, modern, and not costly. Yet the impression, even in turning over these, is cumulative. They attest patience and painstaking. They cost the sacrifice of not a few noble volumes in the editions of Tallis, Knight, Halliwell, and Scott. But a good many of the pictures have a special interest as ancient, rare, or of artistic excellence. No. 1 in the Wyman volume is the same with No. 124 in the hand-list of the world-famous collection at Hollingbury Copse, namely, "the true effigies engraved by Ward from a painting by Phillipps after a cast by Bullock from the bust at Stratford-on-Avon, 1816." Nor is this the only instance in which Halliwell-Phillipps would discover with wide-eyed wonder, west of our lakes, counterparts of his choice treasures. One of the largest of the Wyman engravings (8x11 inches), as well as the rarest and most exquisite as a work of art, is the so-called Felton picture, and that, too, published in 1796. This date is only four years after the original—one of the two most likely to be authentic—was discovered. This is the likeness which, from the figures 1597 and the initials R. B. inscribed upon it, is believed to have been executed by Shakspere's fellow-actor, Richard Burbage. The Chandos and the Droeshout likenesses each appear on Mr. Wyman's pages in more than a score of replicas, often with great variations. The former is best reproduced by Cochran, and the latter by Picart. The Kesselstadt death-bed, with four views of the death-mask; the picture by Cornelius Jansen; Ward's statue in Central Park; the O'Donovan and Devonshire busts; the Queen's, made of Herne's oak; the poet before Elizabeth, as shown in Baillie's stained-glass window; the statue in Westminster Abbey; the infant genius, as painted by Romney under the inspiration of Gray; the Beaufoy and Boydell medals; the Stratford chancel; and the jubilee procession of 1769, are but a tithe of the aspects in which, thanks to Mr. Wyman's labors, we can behold the most myriad-minded of men.

—It is perhaps not too late to remark, concerning the University race at New London, that the style of oarsmanship which the Harvard eight displayed was very far from anything like the kind of rowing which college men have been accustomed to call "professional." To be sure, professional crew-rowing as a distinctive branch of the art does not exist. There are professional scullers by the hundreds, a very few of whom occasionally make up a four to pull together for two or three weeks in preparation for some local regatta. But neither here nor in England is crew-rowing among such men what it was in the

days of the Kellys and the Renforths, the Wards and the Biglins. And as for a professional eight, either in England or America, who ever heard of such a thing? The scullers for money know little or nothing about this sort of rowing, as the Yale men found to their cost two or three years ago, when, under the influence of a clever mechanic, whose practical appliances had proved valuable in rigging boats, they were led to adopt his notion of the way to row an eight-oared shell. The modification in this year's Harvard stroke (and it is no radical change) was suggested by Mr. Watson, the veteran Harvard coach and a member of Loring's famous '68 crew, discussed, tried, and agreed to by Captain Storrow. Doubtless Faulkner, whose employment has led to so much discussion, was ordered more than once to notice this point or that, and to "pick up the men," as he happened to be running the launch in the absence of Mr. Curtis, the regular coach; but as for influence or control over the crew, he had none whatever. These facts we give upon the authority of Mr. Mumford, who will captain next year's eight, and of a member of the Harvard Faculty who went to New London to investigate the matter as soon as the result of the race with Columbia had opened the eyes of the Yale men to the fact that the Cambridge lads had brought to the Thames a style of rowing hard to beat. Their stroke rowed consisted simply of a firm and even grip of the water, followed by an immediate and vigorous thrust of the legs and lift with the back, ending in a clean pull through with the arms. On the recover they showed an easy swing of the body, the hands clearing the knees without effort, and the oars skimming the crests of the choppy waves without a break.

—M. Naville, in a letter to Reginald Stuart Poole, dated Malagny, near Geneva, June 4, 1885, communicates what he considers the chief result of his winter "campaign" in the Delta of Egypt, in the service of the Egypt Exploration Fund. This achievement is a new identification of the site of Goshen, which he finds at a village called Saft el-Henneh, near the Sweet Water Canal, about six miles east of Zagazig, and a few miles west of Tell el-Kebir. His conjecture—he calls it "the solution of a geographical question"—he founds on part of an inscription found on stone fragments, indicating that the name of the place was Kes, and the locality sacred to Sopt, the chief god of the nome of Arabia. This Kes of the Arabian nome would thus be the Septuagint's "Gesem of Arabia," which stands for the Hebrew Goshen, and identical with the Kesem of the East of the hieroglyphical lists descriptive of the nomes of Egypt. "The same name preceded by the article is the origin of the Greek . . . *Phacusa*; which Ptolemy calls the capital of the Arabian nome, and as Phacusa has a great likeness to the Arabic Fakoos, this last spot, twelve miles north of Tel-el-Kebir, has generally been acknowledged to be the Goshen of the Bible." This view has been defended, among others, by Ebers in his work, 'Durch Gosen zum Sinai.' Now M. Naville upholds the identity of Phacusa with Gesem or Kesem—that is, with Goshen—but rejects the identity of Phacusa with Fakoos, promising to defend this apparently very strange critical proceeding in a "Memoir . . . on the monuments of Saft-el-Henneh."

—The new volume, just published, of Ersch & Gruber's 'Allgemeine Encyklopädie' is the thirty-seventh of the second section, and ranges from Kleinasien (Asia Minor) to Kochen (Cooking). The longest article is one of seventy pages on Convents (Klöster), giving their history from the earliest times, an account of their present strength and condition in the various countries of the world, and a description of the buildings, etc., in which they have their local habitation. Sheridan Knowles has three pages, which is a fair proportion, considering that Klopstock has but seven. John Knox receives eight pages, and King Knut (whom in our youth we only knew as Canute), five. There is a brief account of the Know-nothings, by Friedrich Kapp, who supplied a number of articles on American history and biography in former volumes, notably one on Baron Kalb. Health Resorts (Klimatische Curorte) are exhaustively treated in an article of sixteen pages. Other noteworthy articles are Kleinrussen, Kleist, Kleopatra, Kleon, Klytaimnestra, Klerus, etc. There is a general tendency in this volume and the four or five immediately preceding it to abridge the articles, but that it has not been carried to excess is evident from the fact that six volumes have already been devoted to the letter K, and probably at least three more will be required before L can be begun. Of the entire work there have appeared 161 quarto volumes of between four and five hundred pages, printed in double columns. The first volume was issued in 1818, and its successors have been coming out ever since. Some of the subscribers seem to have been discouraged because the letter A required six volumes, but the publisher consoled them with the reflection that in all dictionaries this letter occupied more space than any other, and he estimated that the book would be completed in fifty volumes. It turned out, however, that B required seven volumes and a half, C and D each eight volumes, E ten and a half, and F eleven. In 1827 the second section was begun, to extend from H to N, and in 1830 the third section, from O to Z. From the outset the work had to contend with disasters. Several of the eminent men who were selected to edit the various sections died in rapid succession, but this was only in its infancy, so to speak; and it was fortunate in passing, in 1832, into the hands of the publishing house of Brockhaus, in Leipzig, with whose imprint it still continues to appear. In 1850 103 volumes had appeared, of which 51 were in the first section, comprising A to F complete, 27 in the second section, beginning with H and reaching to Juden and Jüdische Literatur, (which two articles fill one entire volume), and 25 in the third section, beginning with O and coming down to Phyxios. The third section was temporarily abandoned, and will not be continued until after the second has been completed. The second was dropped in 1855, on the completion of the letters I and J, and was not resumed until 1882, when section one had been completed in 99 volumes, of which 48 were devoted to the letter G.

—It is evident that when the last-named letter had been reached, all attempts to restrict the work within any bounds had been given up. The articles grew into learned treatises by recognized authorities, and some of them were, at the time of their appearance, the main, if not the sole source of information on their respective topics, being, not compilations, but the results of the original researches of specialists. Whether the subject be in Arabian literature, or in Norse mythology, or in ecclesiastical history, or in mediæval biography, there is always the same wealth of learning and the same fulness of treatment; and if an ordinary so-called man of education wants to be made aware of his own ignorance he can do no better than to turn over its pages. As an instance of the scale of the work, it may be mentioned that Greece has eight volumes to itself, Mullach writing on the language and dialects (174 pages), Weissenborn on Rhythm and Metre (30 pages). On India there is an article of 356 pages by Theodore Benfey, and on the Indo-Germanic languages 112 pages by August Friedrich Pott. The articles in the earlier volumes on Oriental Theology are by Hammer Purgstall. Scandinavian antiquities are treated by Karl Maurer. The articles on Great Britain, treating only of the period from 1832 to 1873, occupy 690 pages. Goethe has 144 pages. On Guiana there are 67 pages, and on Guzerat 33. There are two articles on each of the four Georges, one by an English, and the other by a German writer, about 160 pages in all. It is impossible to make anything but a random guess at the prospects of this work for completion. No matter how much compression may be brought to bear, it can hardly take less than 80 to 100 volumes, and 35 to 40 years to finish it, so that the last volume will be more than a century later than the first. Another half century will be needed to publish indispensable supplements. Men may come and men may go, but this book goes on forever.

ZEISBERGER.

Diary of David Zeisberger, a Moravian Missionary among the Indians of Ohio. Translated from the Original German Manuscript and Edited by Eugene F. Bliss. 2 Vols. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., for the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. 1885. Pp. 464 and 535.

Among the occurrences which invest the Western border wars, during and subsequent to the Revolution, with unusual and often startling interest, not the least important are the experiences that befell the Moravian Mission among the Indians. These experiences, as full of dramatic incidents as any of Cooper's Indian romances, have been set forth by Loskiel in his 'History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians'; by Heckewelder in his 'Narrative' of the same enterprise; and more recently by Bishop de Schweinitz in his 'Life and Times of David Zeisberger.' Now there lies open before us one of the principal sources from which these writers have drawn. It is the Diary of David Zeisberger, the head of the Mission, who deserves the title which he has received of "the Western Pioneer and Apostle of the Indians." For sixty-two years he labored among them, preaching the Gospel, reclaiming them from their savage state, and establishing in their country Christian towns which filled with astonishment all who visited them, whether they were white men or aborigines.

This Diary may be called the artless narrative of a hero unconscious of his heroism. The Moravian missionaries wrote voluminous official journals, which were sent to the Mission Board at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. The Diary before us, however, seems to bear more of a private character. For, in the copy preserved in the Bethlehem Archives, are wanting many little clauses found in the original. Such clauses were, no doubt, deemed unimportant by the transcriber; but in point of fact they often contain remarks which beautifully characterize the author. Hence we obtain a glimpse of the inner life of one of the most remarkable men of the last century.

That life was distinguished by transparent humility and self-abnegation. He brings into the Christian Church some of the worst and most bloodthirsty savages of his time; he braves dangers in many forms; he bears, with unruffled serenity, the indignities heaped upon him by the British Indians; he declines to appeal to his rights as an adopted Mousey because he is told that such an appeal must not include his associates; he stands, with calm dignity, stripped by the savages to his shirt, before a British captain, the real leader of the expedition against the Mission, who had more than once enjoyed his hospitality; he hears, while lying a prisoner in a hut, the fate which seems to await him announced by the terrible "scalp-yells" of the warriors, and not a ripple passes

over his peace of heart; he goes with his fellow-missionaries, after their liberation, unguarded and alone for weary miles through the wilderness to be tried at Detroit as an American spy, without a thought of fleeing to Pittsburgh for protection; and yet never writes a word which would indicate that his labors are extraordinary, that he is manifesting a courage rarely equalled, that he is exhibiting a moral greatness of which he might well be proud. He seems to have but one aspiration, and that is the temporal and spiritual prosperity of his converts; while everything that he undertakes is absolutely consecrated to the spread of Christ's kingdom among the Indians. So completely absorbed is he in his labors of love that the thought of self finds no opportunity to intrude; and whatever glory he earns, he gives unreservedly to his Saviour. It is true that the news of the massacre, by American militia, of nearly one hundred of his converts, unmans him for a time and forces a great cry of sorrow from his heart; but he soon regains his wonted composure, and, while he cannot forget the fearful tragedy, records in his Diary the consolation which his simple-minded faith gives him:

"This news sank deep in our hearts, so that these our brethren, who, as martyrs, had all at once gone to the Saviour, were always, day and night, before our eyes and in our thoughts, and we could not forget them; but this in some measure comforted us, that they had passed to the Saviour's arms and bosom in such resigned disposition of heart, where they will forever rest, protected from the sins and all the wants of the world."

Zeisberger's Diary begins in the month of August, 1781, and opens with an account of the destruction of the Mission in the Tuscarawas Valley, of Ohio, by British Indians under the command of Captain Elliot, of the British army, and the Wyandot Half King. Then it relates the deportation of the entire body of converts, with their teachers, to Upper Sandusky; the journey of the latter to Detroit, their trial and acquittal; their return to their flock; the summons which they received to present themselves, for the second time, at Detroit; the intelligence, which reached them on the way, of the massacre of the Christian Indians at Gnadenhütten in March, 1782; the consequent dispersion of the converts; the resuscitation of the Mission, at New Gnadenhütten, on the Huron, now Clinton River, in Michigan; the wanderings from place to place of Zeisberger and such of the Christian Indians as had again gathered round him, looking in vain, amidst the troubles which convulsed the Indian Territory, for a retreat where they could dwell in peace; and at last, when war grew imminent, their flight into Canada, in 1792, in which country they settled on a reservation given them by the British Government, and still held by their descendants.

These records fill the first and nearly one-half of the second volume of the Diary; its remaining part contains a description of the labors of its author and his associates at their new seat of Fairfield, where the Mission flourished almost as of old. The last entry, Sunday, May 27, 1798, relates to the celebration of the festival of Whitsuntide, three months prior to Zeisberger's departure with a number of his converts to their old seats in the Tuscarawas Valley, twelve thousand acres of whose rich land Congress had meanwhile granted them as a permanent home. The Diary, therefore, comprises seventeen years memorable in American history.

That the chief object which, as Mr. Bliss says, he has in view in publishing the manuscript—namely, the furtherance of the study of that history—will be reached, we doubt not. That this book gives an opportunity, as he further remarks, to study "the action of white men upon Indians, Christians upon heathen, the civilized upon savages," is evident. That it sets forth, in the simple language of an aged and long-tried missionary, the triumphs of the Christian religion amid pagans debased by their own vices and corrupted by their contact with the white race, will be considered its greatest merit by such as are interested in the spread of the Gospel. We consequently welcome the publication of Zeisberger's Diary, and congratulate Mr. Bliss on having accomplished a work of great labor and no little difficulty. The manuscript fills 869 pages, some of which must have been hard to decipher. It has been his purpose, as he tells us, to render the German as nearly like the original as the differing idioms of the German and English would permit. There results a style which is quaint, but which on that very account brings the reader *en rapport* with the simple-hearted writer. The introduction by Mr. Bliss is important; the typographical appearance of the volumes, worthy of the well-known publishing-house which has sent them forth.

Zeisberger's Diary, after his death in 1808, was placed in the archives of the Moravian church at Gnadenhütten, Ohio. There it was found by the Hon. Jacob Blickensderfer, of Canal Dover, who, with the consent of that church, presented it to the Hon. Ebenezer Lane, of Sandusky, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. About 1854 Judge Lane donated it to the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, in whose possession it remains.

LAST MONTHS OF CAVOUR.

Lettere edite ed inedite di Camillo Cavour: raccolte ed illustrate da Luigi Chiala. Vol. IV. [1860-1861.] Gli ultimi mesi. Turin: Roux e Favale. 1885.

When the King of Naples was driven from his capital and took refuge at Gaëta, the romantic era of the struggle for Italian independence ended. Posterity, ever ready to remember only the few striking episodes in history, has already singled out for especial remembrance the Garibaldian campaign, and forgets that achievements more difficult, though less brilliant, were needed to turn Garibaldi's knightly exploits to practical account. Historians either keep silent about or understate the danger which the Italian cause ran through Garibaldi himself, perhaps because they, like most men, say nothing but good of the dead, and think it wrong to see aught but good in heroes. The truth is, however, that from October, 1860, until June, 1861, the consummation of Italian unity was always in peril, and that at no other period of his career did Cavour overcome more obstacles, or prove more conclusively that he had been building a nation upon a reality and not upon an illusion.

The idea underlying his work was this: A free constitutional monarchy must eventually triumph over any autocracy, because every citizen is partner in the former government, and therefore personally interested in its welfare. Cavour saw that no republic in Italy could then be stable, although his prophetic eye beheld the probable ultimate triumph of democracy. He wrote in 1833: "The republicans, in a distant future, may become dangerous, for they have evidently with them the tendency of the century and the movement of material and intellectual levelling which is working among all classes of society. We cannot deceive ourselves: society is marching with long strides toward democracy; it is perhaps impossible to foresee the forms which it will assume, but as to the upshot, to my eyes at least, that is not doubtful." He insisted that Victor Emmanuel should assume the title of King of Italy instead of King of the Italians—to emphasize the national union; and in all his acts he adhered strictly to parliamentary forms, even when he was virtually dictator, in order to impress upon his countrymen the sacredness of the Constitution. "It is the support I get from the representatives of the people," he used to say, "which makes it possible for me to do anything. Without that support I were powerless."

During the last months of Cavour's life he had several portentous difficulties to vanquish. Among them were the threatened revolution of the Garibaldians and the Mazzinians; the menacing attitude of Austria, who again massed troops on the Venetian frontier; the double policy of Napoleon III., who was personally friendly to the Italian cause, but who publicly shielded the Pope and the King of Naples; the reconstruction of the central and southern provinces; the Roman question, pure and simple. These complications, of course, were often merged in each other, so that perhaps the dangers may be resolved into two—Red Republicanism on one extreme; Reaction, papal and Bourbon, on the other. Each had its peculiar thorns. Thus, in dealing firmly with Garibaldi, Cavour incurred the enmity of many sincere Italians, whose admiration for that knight-errant's patriotic exploits quite blinded them to the utter impracticability of his scheme of government. When, as Dictator of Naples and hero of Sicily, he greeted Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, he made demands which the King could not possibly accede to. "There is incompatibility between me and your Minister at Turin," said he; "choose Cavour or Garibaldi." The King did not hesitate in his choice, and happily Garibaldi showed his magnanimity by laying down his sword.

When the King arrived at Naples and found the province on the verge of anarchy, Garibaldi retired to Caprera, refusing splendid honors for himself, but demanding that his fellow-soldiers, upon whom he had lavished the highest military titles, should be put in the foremost positions under the King. Cavour's path was very perilous. If he did not recognize the Garibaldians whose valor had freed a large part of Italy and had crowned them with boundless popularity, he would be accused of ingratitude, and in the storm of indignation which would have burst upon him not only would the Revolutionists have tried to establish themselves, but the King might have so lost his personal popularity that Italians would no longer have rallied round him as the head of their cause. If, on the other hand, he bowed to Garibaldi, the Constitutional Government would no longer command respect; and, moreover, the men in the royal army and navy — some of whom were veterans of 1848, while others had earned their honors in the Crimea or at Solferino—might justly complain at the promotion of red-shirted Garibaldians, who were adventurers, although patriotic adventurers, and who had served only one summer.

Cavour pursued a policy which proved successful. A few of the Garibaldian chiefs were commissioned in the regular army, and a special corps of volunteers was created into which the others were received. But this did not satisfy Garibaldi, who, nursing his anger against Cavour, on April 18, 1861, in the session of the first Italian Parliament, attacked the Prime Minister, whom he deemed a traitor because he had ceded Nice and Savoy to France, and an ingrate because he had not adequately rewarded the Garibaldian legion. The excitement in the Chamber was intense. The sitting was suspended, and the vehement denunciations of Garibaldi from the centre and right were answered by wild approving shouts from the left and from the galleries, which were crowded with Garibaldians. Stung by this insult, Cavour's rage for a short time mastered his self-control. A few days later,

at Victor Emmanuel's request, Cavour consented to meet Garibaldi:

"My interview," he wrote, "was courteous, without being affectionate. Each maintained his reserve. However, I made him understand the line of policy the Government intended to follow toward Austria and France, by declaring that on these points no transaction was possible. He replied that he accepted this programme, and that he was ready to engage not to embarrass the march of the Government. He limited himself to demanding that something should be done for the Army of the South. I made him no promise; still, I pledged myself to endeavor to find means to assure more completely the future (*sort*) of his officers. We separated, if not friends, at least without any irritation."

Cavour's victory over Garibaldi has not been fitly appreciated, yet it was of supreme importance. It showed that the Italian Government was sincerely constitutional; that it denied the right of even the most fervent patriot to substitute his personal wishes for parliamentary laws; that Cavour believed so profoundly in Liberal methods that he did not shrink from facing the anger of a hero who was backed by the blind devotion of the people. Moreover, after Cavour's death, it prevented the foolhardy Garibaldian attempts which ended at Aspromonte and Mentana from injuring Victor Emmanuel's rule, and it postponed indefinitely the setting up of a chimerical republic.

The second great enemy that Cavour had to fight during his last days was the demon of Reaction. Austria, knowing that the existence of a liberal monarchy of twenty-two million souls would render her tenure of Venetia insecure, not only tried to intimidate the new kingdom by increasing the Austrian armies on the frontier; but also, by encouraging the intrigues of the rulers expelled from the States of Central and Southern Italy, she hoped to foment sectional disorders and to nip in the bud the growth of a national Italian spirit. The home of the Reactionaries was Rome, and the fact that the temporal ruler of the Roman State was also the head of a powerful church made doubly difficult the union of the Pope's subjects to the kingdom of Italy. Of the intrigues and entanglements of the so-called "Roman question," only this can be said here—that Cavour had brought his intellect to solve it, and that there is every probability that, had he lived a little longer, it would have been solved more quickly and amicably than really happened. His views were summed up in two sentences: Rome must be the capital of Italy; there must be a free Church in a free State. With the latter words—*libera Chiesa in libero Stato*—on his lips, Cavour died on June 6, 1831, after an illness of but six days. Overwork was the cause; but his death might perhaps have been averted by proper medical treatment, for the Turinese doctors still clung to the mediæval expedient of blood-letting for every malady. When the end was near, his old friend, Father Giacomo, was summoned and he received the last sacrament. "I wish the good people of Turin to know," he said, "that I die like a good Christian. I am tranquil; I have never done harm to any one."

Of Signor Chiala's work little need be said. It is not complete because many letters of Cavour—although their existence is known—are not embraced in these four volumes, and not all the letters in this collection are as complete as they should be. It is an obvious mistake to leave out sentences or paragraphs which have already appeared in other books, because the great value of a work of this kind is largely due to its accuracy. But there are here more than 1,100 letters to furnish the foundation for an adequate biography of the great Italian statesman.

Fresh Fields. By John Burroughs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Burroughs presents in literature the curious spectacle of a man actively engaged in the annihilation of his own literary theories. When he discourses of books in the abstract he finds nothing respectable but a certain untamed vigor, and nothing so unworthy as a man who tries to write good English. He is like those frontiersmen who sneer at every one wearing "a boiled shirt"; or like that delightful Irishman in the old novel of 'Cherubina, or the Heroine,' who once had a hated rival with a pair of clean white hands—"which I verily believe," quoth Pat, "he washed every day of his life." Give Mr. Burroughs Carlyle in his worst-tempered moods, or Walt Whitman *in puris naturalibus*, and he can recognize a man. It is the constant burden of his complaint that people are coming to write too well, and that we may yet attain to as light and fine a touch as if we were no better than Frenchmen. In some ways he formerly lived up to this; left his sentences at loose ends, and ventured sometimes—in a description of Parisian social conveniences, for instance—upon passages nearly as unpresentable as the franker utterances of his favorite poet. Thus far his theory; but in practice, how changed! He is writing better and better, according to the ordinary, debasing standards; he avoids, like *Bunthorne* himself, all that could "bring a blush to the cheek of innocence"; and there is serious danger of his being tempted at last into the very broadcloth and kid gloves of literature.

The simple truth is, that his theory was foredoomed to failure from the beginning. He was like the mountain guide who looks with contempt on the well-dressed frame of the artist or the *savant* who employs him; and finds to his dismay that the man of the studio or the laboratory takes him to heights that he had deemed inaccessible. He was like the philosophers who maintained so long that the civilized man was smaller, weaker, and shorter-lived than the savage, until inexorable statistics showed the balance to be the other way. Mr. Burroughs has held—and probably still holds in the abstract—to the noble-savage theory. The trouble is that it always involved him in contradictions. It defeated itself; and though he may still hold it in the abstract, he has abandoned it in practice. No man can make literature his profession without learning at last to feel some respect for the sense of form and beauty; and there is great danger that Mr. Burroughs, in spite of himself, may yet join the despicable army of good writers.

No doubt there remain, here and there, even in this book, phrases which belong to an earlier and cruder style, such as, "They were tame indeed in comparison with such rock scenery *as that say at* Lake Mohunk" (p. 41); or, "And it may be said here that his wife [Carlyle's] had the same form of complaint, *and had it bad*" (p. 241)—the italics being our own. And as to the larger matters of literary execution, we find in his long essay on Carlyle, entitled "In Cheyne Row," a great deal of what would ordinarily be called diffuseness and repetition. That those seventy pages could have been profitably condensed into twenty, is our firm conviction; and all the more as he has elsewhere in the volume given us thirty pages more on the same theme, entitled "In Carlyle's Country." As usual, we like Mr. Burroughs best in his outdoor life; and he has never made keener or fresher observations, or uttered better aphorisms, than in this volume. In his pages we miss some traits of the English landscape that are usually very impressive to Americans—the ivy-mantled trees, for instance, in the woods, and the delicious scent of the bean-blossom on farms. In some instances Mr. Burroughs betrays that hastiness of generalization and comparison which has so often involved him in controversy, and which reached its climax when he asserted that Lowell did not know the difference between dandelions and buttercups on his own lawn. Thus, in this volume, he says that in America there would not be seen, as in England, "a garden of ships and of turnips side by side: haymakers and shipbuilders in adjoining fields" (p. 8)—whereas this is the precise combination that charms the eye along the Maine coast, wherever shipbuilding still flourishes, as at Camden: you see the bow of a new three-masted schooner running up into a farmer's kitchen-garden. But there is not much in this book of that "fury of personality," in Emerson's phrase, which sometimes comes out in Mr. Burroughs; and if there were more of it, we could still pardon the offence, in view of some of the many capital phrases and condensed epigrams that he gives us. When he says that "England is like a seat in the chimney-corner" (p. 30), or "Even in rugged Scotland nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep" (p. 27), or "One does not seem really to have got out of doors till he goes to sea" (p. 289), he says things which nobody else has said so well, and which nobody else is ever likely to say better.

Farrow's Military Encyclopœdia: a Dictionary of Military Knowledge. Illustrated with maps and about three thousand wood engravings. By Edward S. Farrow, U. S. Army. Vol. I. Published by the Author at No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

This book, according to the preface, is not "a mere collection of elaborate treatises, but a work to be readily consulted as a dictionary on every military subject." Neither the great heroes of military history, however, nor the more famous battles, are embraced in the scheme, while *antimony, algebra, air-compressors, bricks, carpentry, engines, electricity, furnaces, force,* and like "military" topics are freely admitted. The compiler's sense of proportion may be judged from the fact that *batteries* occupy but one page, *barometers* two and a half; *cavalry* one and a half, *Chinook-jargon* three; *Emery's testing machine* three and a half, *endurance of guns* one. *Files* and *firearms* have each two pages. The easy method adopted for giving a military tenor to certain subjects, and, we suppose, thereby justifying their insertion in a military work, is shown by the following amusing definitions: "Algebra is a branch of pure mathematics much used in the solutions of problems of gunnery." "Calculus is a branch of mathematics which commands by a general method the most difficult problems in gunnery and physics."

The preface also announces that "the several topics are not treated with a view to the technical instruction of those who have to make a special study of particular branches of military knowledge or art"; yet in the next paragraph we learn that "the description and illustration of more than five hundred varieties of gun-machinery, steam-hammers, cranes, etc., constitute a novel feature of the work, to be appreciated by those wishing to investigate the subject of construction, testing, etc." A little further on it is added: "A description of *all* tools and machines found commonly in workshops may prove acceptable to departmental officers on their first going to Government manufacturing establishments." Although not "technical," the Dictionary aims to be "scientifically correct," and it is said that "the scientific department is treated in the most *effulgent* manner." Our astonishment, therefore, continues to increase as we look into the contents. The book bears date "West Point, 1885," and the author appears to have been on duty there in the Tactical Department; yet under *cadet* he gives for the oath of admission one no longer required. The method described

for the simplest analysis of gunpowder is hopele sly confused and unintelligible to those not already familiar with it. In referring to the pressures of exploded gunpowder, Lieutenant Farrow gives Rumford's formula and speaks of the "recent experiments" of Rodman (made in 1857-9), while he makes no mention of the formula now in use, and ignores the much more recent experiments of Bertholet, Abel, and Nobel. After such ignorance of subjects strictly within his profession, we are still hardly prepared for what follows. Under the head *dynamo machine*, we find the astonishing statement that "Oersted in 1820 proved the *identity* of electricity and magnetism." With a knowledge of this identity, we are not surprised that the author has settled the question of the superiority of dynamo machines for arc-lighting. He pronounces in favor of a machine not figured at all in recent standard works on electricity, and of a company which is little heard of in this country. In the description of arc-lamps no allusion is made to the methods almost entirely used in this country for regulating the carbons, Foucault's being the only regulator referred to. The description of incandescent lamps is very meagre and not exact.

Since the scientific department is treated in such an "effulgent manner," and it is especially stated that "the changes of nomenclature and notation in the science of chemistry which have occurred during the progress of the work are duly noted," we add a few illustrations from this branch. Under *acids* are repeated the obsolete distinctions of thirty years ago, with the closing remark that "a new view is beginning to prevail"; in illustrating the "new view" the formulas for water and sulphuric acid are given as OH and SO_4 H. Under *aluminium* we read, "On the whole, considering its valuable properties, this metal has not received such extensive application in the arts as might have been expected." The immense efforts which have been made to render aluminium available for general use are thus calmly ignored. *Ammonia* is defined as a compound of N, H, and O. *Asphalt*, we are laconically told, "is used for ships bottoms." Under the *binary theory* sodium sulphate is formulated, $Na\,SO_4$. Under *copper*, equivalent and atomic weights are confused, as also under *electrolysis*. We might continue these examples indefinitely.

The bulk of the book seems to have been compiled, with but little regard to the promise of the preface, out of the material most accessible. It is much to be regretted that initials were not attached to the alleged 5,000 original articles said to have been prepared by specialists at home and abroad, and that the names of the specialists are nowhere given. The 3,000 illustrations embrace full pages of bolts, files, and the ordinary woodcuts of old text-books. The system of cross references appears to be a means of introducing a larger number of subjects and avoiding the labor of selecting what could properly come under a single head.

The Divine Origin of Christianity, indicated by its historical effects. By Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

It is not easy to understand the *raison d'être* of this work. In his prefatory note, Dr. Storrs asserts that it is as useless to present arguments to those who deny the possibility of Revelation as to communicate philosophical speculations to dogs. In his first lecture (p. 13) he further tells us, "that only by spiritual experiment of the Gospel can man be assured of its Divine origin, as ultimately proved by its Divine energy." If, therefore, external evidence and argument are useless alike to the believer and the unbeliever, one is somewhat at a loss to appreciate the motive which has led the eloquent author to bestow on us this portly volume of nearly seven hundred pages, or to guess for whose benefit his labors are undertaken.

The fundamental difficulty which lies at the basis of all such attempts is, that every writer assumes his own individual conception of Christianity to be that which Christ came on earth to reveal to man. To Dr. Storrs, we presume, the faith of three-quarters of Christendom is a travesty of Christianity, in which the ethical precepts of the Gospels and the dogmas of the Pauline Epistles have been used, with more or less intention, as a basis on which to erect a system enabling a hierarchy to gain power and wealth from the superstition of the masses. Now when any one assumes that he is able to declare the purpose of God, and to point out how that purpose has wrought its fulfilment, he must deduce his arguments from the totality of results and not from a narrow and self-limited circle. Notwithstanding the marvellous expansion of European civilization within the last two or three centuries, Christendom embraces to-day only about one-third of the human race. Latin Christianity is the faith of probably a majority of Christians. In Latin Christianity the two events of chief religious significance in our day have been the settlement of century-old quarrels by the adoption of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin and of the Infallibility of the Pope, thus carrying the Catholic Church still further from Gospel simplicity. Similarly, the only sect of Christians who really profess to practise the precepts of Christ—the Society of Friends—is not only one of the smallest but is daily growing smaller. Moreover, the missionary work of Islam is to-day obtaining more converts to Allah than that of Christendom to Christ. Evidently, the time in which Dr. Storrs's conception of Christianity is to become the universal religion is yet far off. We take for granted that "its perfect contemplated supremacy in the world," which is to create a "society as pure as the Sermon on the Mount" (p. 326), refers to the expected supremacy of Dr. Storrs's own church. If it should happen that either the Latin or Greek churches should obtain such supremacy, believers such as Dr. Storrs would be suppressed by Pope or Tzar with the scantiest possible ceremony.

That the world owes an enormous debt to Christianity and to its Founder no thoughtful student of history will deny; that society will in the future grow purer and better we may reverently hope; but nothing is to be gained by shutting our eyes to facts, or by drawing from them distorted conclusions which give us false views as to the past and mislead us as to the future. The fallacy of the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* line of argument which furnishes Doctor Storrs with his material, is easily demonstrated by the facility with which it can be made to prove any required theorem. If Dr. Storrs, for instance, desired to show that Christ was really Satan in disguise, and that Christianity was the exaltation of the power of evil, he could readily point out that when the new religion made its appearance the civilized world enjoyed universal peace and prosperity, and that persecution for opinion's sake was virtually unknown. Then he would draw a hideous sketch of the civilized world after Christianity had been dominant for a thousand years, and had erected a theocratic structure in which the ministers of Christ controlled the life of every man to a degree of which there had been no previous example. In place of the *pax Romana* he would picture to us war in its most horrid form, ubiquitous and universal—between factions in cities, between neighboring towns, between every petty noble and his rival, and between jealous nations, while free companies of brigands ravaged the fairest lands of Europe, and wretched peasants ever and anon arose against their oppressors. In place of religious toleration, moreover, he would exhibit to us the sight of hundreds of virtuous men and women burnt alive simply because they desired to worship in their own way the Author of Good. The fallacy of such an argument need not, we hope, be explained to Dr. Storrs, and yet it is the same as his own. We cheerfully, therefore, admit with him the futility of the whole attempt.

The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt. By Alfred J. Butler, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. 2 vols. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1884.

Mr. Butler has taken up a subject which has not been consecutively treated before—the antiquities of the old Christian churches of Egypt. The monasteries of the Natrun Valley, it is true, have been described more than once, and are known to English readers by the account of them in Curzon's 'Monasteries of the Levant.' The Church of St. Sergius (Abu Sergeh, or, as Mr. Butler writes it, St. Sargah) and one or two other churches in Old Cairo are noticed in our guide-books. The voluminous French 'Description de l'Égypte,' and the writings of a few travellers—Denon, Pococke, Brugsch, Gau—have given us scattered notes, more or less exact, of the most conspicuous Christian buildings dotted along the valley of the Nile. Yet we know very little of this architecture. The overpowering importance of the remains of pre-Christian art in Egypt, the only art that is commonly thought of as Egyptian; the splendor of the Arabian architecture; the political and social obscurity of the Copts; the purposed inconspicuousness of their churches, hidden from persecution like the nests of field-mice—all these things have diverted the attention of the world from the relics of what is the most archaic, if not the most venerable, of the churches of Christendom.

Mr. Butler's study of the neglected Coptic churches in and near Cairo is therefore essentially a new thing. He has many exceptional qualifications for the work. He is apparently at home in the Arabic and Coptic tongues. He is a well-trained scholar, and has the energy and persistence which belong to his race. One can but admire the persuasive power which, backed, as he says, by politeness and piastres, carried him through obstacles and opposition that would have blocked most travellers. He is a close observer, and has the true antiquarian instinct as well as an unusual faculty of clear statement. In view of this excellent equipment, the reader would fain forget the disqualification with which, as Mr. Butler frankly confesses, he undertook his work—the lack of special knowledge of architecture or ecclesiology. Fortunately he is too much the scholar to content himself with the loose record that usually satisfies the amateur investigator. His book is a foundation for study, a collection of facts from which he does not assume to have deduced the historical conclusions. He goes through the chief Coptic churches of Lower Egypt with minute observation and with every appearance of accuracy. The first of his two handsome volumes treats of the architecture of the churches, and is illustrated with plans. These, excellent as far as they go, make us wish for such other drawings as should give a fuller idea of the structure and architecture of the buildings. Exteriors the churches cannot be said to have; for they are either built about with houses or nestled within lofty walls raised as a necessary protection against Arab plunderers. This also makes them dark, so that it is probably impossible to photograph them; and it was hardly to be expected that any one but an archi-

tect would provide the sections and detailed drawings that are necessary to represent them fully, and answer the many questions that come into the reader's mind as he examines the plans. The second volume is filled with a minute study of the church furniture, vestments, and ritual, more adequately illustrated, and described with the zeal of an antiquary.

But the most observant habit will not replace the sympathetic eye of the specialist, and the reader finds himself wishing that the author had an architect's training. It is not an easy problem, at the best, to trace out the threads of various influence that are woven into the early Christian art of Egypt. The country was as much the meeting-ground of different styles as was Cyprus in the early period of classic art. Byzantine, Syrian, Latin, Arabian influences have worked with whatever native tendencies remained active; and the result, apparently simple enough in its forms, is complex in its character. The fact that the Copts have used the churches and their belongings continuously for ten or fifteen centuries has necessarily, and in spite of their conservatism, complicated the matter by introducing many changes, unrecorded, and not explicable in their isolation by the light of the history of other architecture. We may be thankful to Mr. Butler for what he has given us, and for its good quality, without complaining that he did not give what he did not have or assume to have. We may feel confident that what he has done will not need to be done again, like the work of some less careful explorers who have preceded him, and hope that specialists may be attracted to complete what is so well begun. The work is undertaken none too soon; for (by Mr. Butler's story) age, neglect, and more destructive restoration are doing their best to disfigure and destroy what remains, while the poverty and cupidity of the priests second too well the efforts of English and other lawless curiosity-hunters to strip the churches of whatever can be carried away, even their doors.

Les Anciennes Villes du Nouveau Monde. Voyages d'Exploration au Mexique et dans l'Amérique centrale. Par Désiré Charnay. Paris: Hachette et Cie.; New York: F. W. Christern. 1885. 4to, pp. 469. 214 gravures et 19 cartes ou plans.

THIS is not Mr. Charnay's first appearance in the field of American archæology, neither, we are happy to say, is it to be his last. Some twenty years ago he made a similar venture, and though the volume which he then published can hardly be called a success, yet the views which accompanied it are among the best representations we have of the deserted "cities" of Mexico and Central America. Since then it has been his rare good fortune to make a second visit to these same regions, and, in the present elaborate work, he gives us a very satisfactory account of these ruins, together with certain conclusions as to their "unity and modernity," which would commend themselves to our acceptance by reason of their simplicity and probability, even if there were not other evidence of their truth. As a matter of fact, however, there is no lack of such evidence; and while we may not always agree with Mr. Charnay in his speculations as to the use or uses for which these buildings were originally intended, we are very sure that there are few who will follow him in the comparison which he institutes between the architectural methods that prevailed in Mexico and in Central America, or who will study these ruins in the light of history, but will be ready to admit that they are "relatively modern," and that they belong to one and the same stage of development.

This our author calls "Toltec," and the term would be unobjectionable if, instead of being used to designate a particular people, it were intended to be merely descriptive of a certain phase of civilization. Such, however, is not the case, for we are given to understand that all these ruined pueblos were the work of the identical tribe or tribes which built Tula, Teotihuacan, and other places in and around the valley of Mexico, and which are supposed to have been driven thence some time during the eleventh or twelfth century, and to have moved southward, carrying with them their arts, their industries, and their religious culture. This, of course, is not impossible, but the myths and traditions upon which our author depends to support this theory do not afford adequate evidence, "historical" or otherwise, of the fact; and the similarity in the sculptures and in the architecture, while it indicates a parity of development in the people who built Tula, Palenqué, Uxmal, etc., does not necessarily carry with it any inference as to the tribe or family to which they belonged. Admit that the nations or confederacies which held these regions at the time of the conquest had reached about the same stage of progress, as was unquestionably the case with the tribes that lived east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and these ruins can be satisfactorily accounted for without the intervention of a *deus ex machina* in the shape of a band of civilization-bearing fugitives.

Who these Toltecs were, and what their civilization, are questions which our author proposes to take up at some future time. Meanwhile he assures us that they were Nahuas, and that they came from the eastern part of Asia. To the first of these propositions we do not object, and it is possible that the second is also true, though this would depend somewhat on the sense in which it is to be taken; but when we are told that these people "had nothing in common with the autochthonous populations [*sic*] of America," it is time to call a halt. Not only do we not admit this, but we hold the very reverse to be true; and while we are willing to concede that this "Toltec" civilization may have been colored by Asiatic influences, we think it would be a grave mistake to suppose, as our author apparently does, that it is a sort of mosaic, made up of elements (*souvenir*) contributed by "the tribes of the Antilles on one side, and by the Polynesians, Chinese, Japanese, and Malays on the other." Resemblances there may have been and probably were, but derivation is such a different matter that, when called on to admit it, we prefer to await the result of the future investigations which we are promised.

During the course of this visit Mr. Charnay made certain explorations at Tula and Teotihuacan, which convinced him that the method of building and the style of ornamentation that prevailed at these two sites did not differ materially from those which existed in regions further to the south and east; and this opinion was confirmed by his explorations at Lorillard City, a ruin in Guatemala which he was the first to visit and describe. Of these places, as well as of the widely-known deserted pueblos of Chichen Itza, Palenqué, etc., his accounts are very full and explicit; and they are, withal, so profusely illustrated by maps, plans, and engravings, as to make it an easy task to follow him in the effort to trace the resemblances which exist in the sculptures and in the architecture of these different localities. That a few of these illustrations—as, for instance, those on pages 49 and 427—are of a somewhat fanciful character, is perhaps true; and there can be no doubt that those personal adventures, which are repeated here in the same shape in which they were originally published some twenty years ago, might well have been omitted. But, after all, these defects are of a trivial nature; and, as they cannot possibly do any harm, we can afford to overlook them in view of all that is good in the volume.

In a few well-chosen sentences the work is dedicated to Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, to whose liberality much of the success of the expedition was due.

Text-Book of Popular Astronomy for the Use of Colleges, Academies, and High-Schools. By William G. Peck, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mechanics and Astronomy in Columbia College. A. S. Barnes & Co.

PROFESSOR PECK is the author of several text-books on different branches of pure and applied mathematics. They possess the common characteristic of being all short. This brevity, however, is not attained by the omission of any topics usually included in much larger treatises—nothing that the title-page leads one to expect is passed over; but no words are wasted. The definitions of technical terms are generally concise, but given with all the accuracy and clearness of which the English language seems susceptible. The illustrations are few but apt, and, having done so much, the Professor expects the teacher and pupil to do the rest. As text-books to be used under the direction of a competent teacher they are admirable. But if a student attempted to study alone one of the branches of science covered by a text-book of Professor Peck's, he would probably find it to his advantage to choose a larger book in which the same thing was presented in several different forms, in which there was greater fulness of illustration, and in which misapprehensions were more frequently anticipated and guarded against.

Professor Peck calls his work 'Popular Astronomy.' The epithet "popular" has been so often used of late years as a cover for superficiality, vagueness, and unscientific methods—in short, quackery—that it frequently excites suspicion when one sees it on the title-page. But in the case of this book such a suspicion would be entirely unfounded. It is eminently scientific, and marked by the precision and accuracy which characterize the author's other text-books. Such portions of the work as necessarily involve mathematical principles and formulæ (and they constitute but a small portion of the whole) are printed in a smaller type, and so managed that they may be passed over with as little detriment as possible by those who lack the ability or inclination to study them. The rest of the work, to which, we presume, the epithet "popular" is intended more especially to apply, contains about one-half as much as the 'Popular Astronomy' of Professor Newcomb. This more limited extent, and the desire to make the work conform to all the requirements of a text-book, render necessary the great abridgment, or entire omission, of those discussions and speculations and those historical details which, among other things, make Professor Newcomb's treatise one of the most charming of scientific works. Nevertheless, many of the chapters in Professor Peck's book will be found very interesting to the general reader, as, for instance, the chapter on comets and meteors.

Religion in England from 1800 *to* 1850. A History, with a Postscript on Subsequent Events. By John Stoughton, D.D. 2 vols. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

DR. STOUGHTON does not make his first appearance now as an ecclesiastical historian. His 'History of Religion in England,' completed a few years ago, began with the Long Parliament and ended with the eighteenth century. It was literally a voluminous production, extending through six volumes. But it received, as it de-

served, high praise from critics of whose good opinion Dr. Stoughton might be justly proud. He has not so large a canvas now as he had then, and his situations are not so interesting and dramatic; but he has made a sensible and instructive book with such material as he could command. He has evidently been a diligent and careful student of the century's ecclesiastical development, and he has arranged his narrative in a convenient and effective manner. Decidedly evangelical in his own opinions, his liberality is remarkable, and it is no easy matter to infer from his history his immediate sectarian environment, so fairly does he deal with every shade of doctrine and ecclesiastical observance. He has eyes to see a man in whatever doctrinal disguise. In point of style his only attractions are clearness and simplicity. There is no fine writing. The substance of his narration, too, is plain matter of fact. There is little penetration, no philosophy of development; he is content with obvious causes and superficial aspects. To know how differently the same facts can be presented one has but to turn to the Rev. Brooke Herford's 'Story of Religion in England,' a book written for young people, but one that an octogenarian might read with profit and delight.

Dr. Stoughton's history is not dry, but it is generally cold. His opening chapters deal with the political relations of religion, and conclude with Catholic Emancipation. He then passes to the Episcopal Church, to which five chapters are devoted. The chapter on the Presbyterians will be astonishing to many Unitarians in America, as the English Presbyterians of the century are almost all Unitarians. In his Presbyterian chapter we are all the time in Unitarian company. The Independents, to whom the next following chapter is devoted, have kept themselves more free from heresy. In short, the development of Independency (Congregationalism) and Presbyterianism in this country and in England has proceeded in opposite directions. Three chapters are allotted to the Methodists; to the Whitefield Calvinists, the Wesleyans, and New Connection a chapter each. The Hicksite heresy is the point of interest in the Quaker chapter. The chapter on Irving and his Church is especially attractive. It was Dr. Stoughton's happy fortune to know Irving personally, to hear the famous "tongues," and to receive his blessing.

The second volume treats of a variety of interesting matters: the Reform Bill, the Tractarian Movement, "Typical Churchmen," Broad Churchmen, the relations of Establishment and Dissent, efforts looking towards a closer unity of the sects, etc., etc. The New Jerusalem Church brings up the rear; not in a fashion that will suit the Swedenborgian mind. There is a "Postscript" of some fifty pages, indicating the tendency of thought and organization for the last five and thirty years.

Birds in the Bush. By Bradford Torrey. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo, pp. 300.

MR. TORREY'S little book consists of eleven essays, most of which originally saw the light in the *Atlantic Monthly*, only two of them being now for the first time published. These are "An Owl's Head Holiday" and "A Month's Music." When, a year or two since, the essays here given under the titles "On Boston Common," "Bird Songs," and "Character in Feathers," appeared, it became evident that a new "poet-naturalist" had arisen among us; one, too, who not only loved birds, but knew them "in the books" as well as in the bush, and was rarely to be caught tripping in his statements, either as regards the names or the habits of birds. Mr. Torrey's literary style is chaste and simple. As a keen and discriminating observer he is entitled to high rank as a field ornithologist, while to this he adds a happy way of telling what he sees. But a series of essays on bird-life, no matter how distinctive and delightful in their effect as read separately at intervals, are apt to seem repetitive and monotonous when read connectedly in book form, and this is to some extent the case here; yet we can but thank the author for having brought them together. The same bird appears again and again in the different papers, yet each time something new is said about it—additional traits of character are depicted, some fresh feature of song or habit, which, though the author may not have been the first to discover, he is often the first to relate. His book has, therefore, a value beyond that of a pleasant recital of what a poetic layman has found to say about the birds any one may meet with, in his daily walks in city parks or country lanes and woodlands. Of the many quotable passages, the following will serve as an indication of Mr. Torrey's style and manner of treating his subject:

"Glad as we are of the society of the goldfinches and red-polls at this time of the year, we cannot easily rid ourselves of a degree of solicitude for their comfort; especially if we chance to come upon them after sunset on some bitterly cold day, and mark with what a nervous haste they snatch here and there a seed, making the utmost of the few remaining minutes of twilight. They will go to bed hungry and cold, we think, and were surely better off in a milder clime. But, if I am to judge from my own experience, the snow buntings awaken no such emotions. Arctic explorers by instinct, they come to us only with real Arctic weather, and almost seem to be themselves a part of the snow-storm with which they arrive. . . . It gives a lively touch to the imagination to overtake these beautiful strangers in the middle of Beacon Street; particularly if one has lately been reading about them in some narrative of Siberian travel. Coming from so far, associating in flocks, with costumes so becoming and yet so unusual, they might be expected to attract universal notice, and possibly get into the newspapers. But there is a fashion about seeing; and of a thousand persons who take a Sunday promenade over the Milldam while these tourists from the North Pole are there, it is doubtful whether a dozen are aware of their presence. Birds feeding in the street? Yes, yes; English sparrows, of course; we haven't any other birds in Boston nowadays, you know."

The Social Philosophy and Religion of Comte. By Edward Caird, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THIS work originally appeared in the *Contemporary Review*, in 1879, as a series of four articles, and is now republished without material alteration. A few paragraphs have been rewritten, some verbal changes made, and a preface added. It deals mainly, though not exclusively, with the social and religious aspects of Positivism as developed in the later writings of the founder of the Religion of Humanity. The discussion of the nature and methods of the sciences contained in the 'Cours de philosophie positive' is referred to only so far as is necessary for the understanding of the social and religious reconstruction found in the 'Système de politique positive' and 'Synthèse subjective.'

Professor Caird agrees with the orthodox, or complete, Positivists in holding that there is no marked division between the earlier and later writings of Comte. He states that "the changes observable in the latter do not amount, as has sometimes been represented, to a sudden revolution, but are rather the last development of tendencies which had been gaining ground in Comte's mind as his work advanced, and gradually carrying him away from his original principles, or at least greatly modifying their first significance." He is also in harmony with the followers of Comte in regarding the later writings as more original and more important than the earlier. He is of opinion that "the ultimate interest of Comte's philosophy lies in the success or failure of this attempt of his to find a new satisfaction for those higher wants of humanity which Theology and Metaphysic, or, as I should prefer to say, Religion and Philosophy, have so long been supposed to satisfy." He endeavors to show that Comte's philosophy fails to furnish mankind with such a satisfaction. The novelty which he claims for his criticism is that it "seeks to show that the true synthesis of philosophy must be objective as well as subjective, and that there can be no religion of Humanity which is not also a religion of God. And this means that it is logically impossible to go beyond the merely individualistic point of view with which Comte started, except on the assumption that the intelligence of man is, or involves, a universal principle of knowledge."

Professor Caird, while seeking to show that Comte's system is inconsistent with itself, that his theory of historical progress is insufficient, and that his social idea is imperfect, does not fail to express his admiration for the many valuable elements in his historical and social theories. His thorough knowledge of the system he criticises is evident on every page. We have observed but a single error, and that literal. In giving an account of the schism which occurred among the orthodox Positivists in 1878, he speaks of M. Laffitte, the Director of Positivism, as "M. Lafitte." Whatever opinion may be held concerning the points discussed by Professor Caird, no one can fail to see that he has produced a valuable contribution to the study of a system which no student of sociology can afford to leave unexamined.

Society in London. By a Foreign Resident. Harper's Handy Series, No. 2.

WE do not know that 'Society in London' was prepared under the direction of the editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, but, in any case, it is an imitation, and a very poor one, of the writings of "Count Paul Vasili." The only theory on which such a book can be justified is, that a foreigner feels at liberty to write without the reserve which various considerations impose upon the permanent members of a society, even with respect to facts generally known and anecdotes which have real humor to make them interesting, as well as the attraction common to all varieties of forbidden fruit. But 'Society in London' is not only destitute of originality or individuality of judgment on the part of the author, but his disclosures, such as they are, have not even the merit of novelty: the book reads, in fact, as if the compiler had exhausted his powers of composition in getting up the titles of the chapters, and, for the rest, had simply strung together paragraphs from the *World* and *Truth*. Judged even by the standard which the compiler would choose, the work is a failure because it is dull. Its sins against propriety are trifling compared with those of its French models, but what it gains in respectability it loses in vivacity, so that it is not even amusing.

The Man versus the State: Containing "The New Toryism," "The Coming Slavery," "The Sins of Legislators," and "The Great Political Superstitions." By Herbert Spencer. D. Appleton & Co.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER is a consistent advocate of the largest individual liberty as against state interference. His views do not substantially differ from those of Mill in his 'Essay on Liberty'; but he has invented a number of new and ingenious arguments to fortify the position of those who think that democracy tends to sap the foundations of individualism, of character, of self-

respect, and of freedom. The history of mankind is the history of the emancipation of the individual from tyranny; and having emancipated himself from tribe, family, nobles, kings, emperors, and other species of despots, he now runs the risk of reënslavement by a new oppressor, a majority of his fellows. The proof of this tendency Mr. Spencer finds partly in the growth of the belief that the majority can do no wrong, and partly in a good deal of recent legislation in England interfering with the right of contract. He might have taken still more striking instances from the history of this country. The granger laws passed by the Western States and the prohibitory statutes go far beyond anything attempted in England, and the use of the caucus and of the "previous question" to stifle minorities and to rebuke individualism have been at different times marked features of American life. In fact, we doubt very much whether it may not be said that the American has, to a certain extent, lost his sense of individuality, and is conscious of himself chiefly as one of a crowd, and of his acts as parts of the general movement of society. We see the results about us of a long reign of equality and democracy, and we enjoy in perfection the tyranny of universal suffrage. As we have nothing like a crown or aristocracy to impede us in the race, there seems nothing to prevent our reaching the goal, whatever the goal is, sooner than any one else.

The goal would appear to be some form of communism, in which the individual, his tastes, opinions, and prejudices, would be ruthlessly sacrificed to the supposed interests of the whole; and as the origin of society, property, and civilization is now known to be communal, it would seem as if the law of evolution, of which we are just beginning to get glimpses, in reality involved a vicious circle quite as bad (because apparently grounded in the laws of nature and inevitable) as any of which political pessimism has ever dreamed. Our coming slavery would be much worse than primitive communism, because that was not felt as such, while our communists really mean to impose a yoke on the individual and his recognized rights coterminous with that of territorial sovereignty, and from which he cannot free himself except by death, or at best by expatriation to some country which has not reached the communistic stage. If such a tendency as this exists, it exists everywhere in the modern world, and the inference is that our descendants with a taste for old-fashioned "individualism" will see civilization, or what remains of it, finally snuffed out in the garish light of the new communistic era.

There are one or two criticisms upon this gloomy outlook which do not seem to have occurred to Mr. Spencer. One is that human knowledge is not yet in such a state that we are able to predict the general course of civilization. We may see a tendency, and complain of it, and resist it, and do our best to counteract it; but that the general sum of all the tendencies of the age is toward the suppression of the individual, or the extinction of individualism by means of democracy or equality, must be open to question. A few years ago it was generally believed that mankind was tending toward an era of universal peace. Who believes it now? Again, we know that history thus far has been marked by the steady increase of individuality, of private right, of liberty, and at the same time by the growth of law, of government, and of territorial sovereignty. Nobody has proved, and we doubt if anybody can prove in the present state of science, what the general resultant of the social forces now at work is to be. Another thing which Mr. Spencer leaves out of view is that a great deal of the "tyranny of the majority," of which people complain, has nothing to do with majorities or minorities at all, but is the outcry, in the midst of increasing materialism, of sensitive, refined, educated people against the materialist tendencies of our day and generation. What angers them is not that their fellows are not individual, so much as that their individualism is repulsive. There are any quantity of railroad kings, bosses, and other types who have individuality enough, but their individuality marks a period engrossed in material pursuits and forgetful of higher interests. But we know perfectly well that one of the fundamental doctrines of political economy is that the basis of the highest civilization is, and must be, the accumulation of wealth by uncivilized people.

Equal political rights, or universal suffrage, is a mere governmental device, which cannot *produce* equality. If we can imagine all individuals to be equally good, just, and powerful, there would not only be much to be said for communism, but communism would probably seem, as it originally did in primitive communities, like an ultimate fact of nature. But as civilization and progress tend perpetually to produce inequalities, and the stronger, wiser, and more prudent will always get more and more power, can a political device like equal suffrage stand in the way of this law of development? Democracy or communism is no more final than royalty, or aristocracy, or feudalism; and the only effect of pretending that "one vote is as good as another" will be that individualism in politics will take the form of corruption, as it sometimes does in this city, or "intimidation" or "influence" where government has been brought as near the communistic level as possible. There is a vast amount of aggressive individualism in this city. But that the wealth and power of the world will ever permanently pass into the hands of the ignorant and poor, is almost a contradicti n in terms. As an analysis of a temporary tendency, Mr. Herbert Spencer's book is very interesting; but we are far from thinking it a complete or adequate treatment of the subject. Indeed, it bears marks throughout of haste and superficiality, especially in the remarks on law, which show that he misunderstands Austin fundamentally.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Aguilar, Grace. Home Influence. A Tale for Mothers and Daughters. Harper's Franklin Square Library.
Allender, G. Imbroglio. A Drama. San Francisco: Samuel Carson & Co.
Aldrich, T. A. The Stillwater Tragedy. Riverside Paper Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Appleton's General Guide to the United States and Canada. 1885. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
Anstey, F. The Tinted Venus. A Farcical Romance. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Bird, Isabella L. A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains. [Travellers' Series.] G. P. Putnam's Sons 25 cents.
Bullen, A. H. The Works of Thomas Middleton. In 8 vols. Vols. I., II., III., IV. Boston; Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 per volume.
Carlyle, Thomas. Sartor Resartus; Past and Present; The Diamond Necklace; Mirabeau. J. B. Alden.
Child, Prof. F. J. English and Scottish Popular Ballads. Part III. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.
Conway, H. Carriston's Gift. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Darmesteter, Prof. J. The Mahdi, Past and Present. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Dexter, F. B. Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History. October, 1701—May, 1745. Henry Holt & Co.
Froebel, F. The Education of Man. A. Lovell & Co.
Hake, A. E. The Journals of Major-General C. G. Gordon, at Kartoum. Portrait, Maps, and Illustrations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.
Fry, General J. B. New York and the Conscription of 1863. A Chapter in the History of the Civil War. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Gardner, Mrs. Charles A. English History in Rhyme. Revised ed. The Author.
Geiger, Dr. W. Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times. With an Introduction on the Avesta Religion. Vol. I. Ethnography and Social Life. London: Henry Frowde.
Green, Anna Katherine. A Strange Disappearance. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 20 cents.
Halsey, F. R. Raphael Morghen's Engraved Works. A Descriptive Catalogue. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50.
Hare, A. J. C. Studies in Russia. George Routledge & Sons. $2.
Hare, A. J. C. Wanderings in Spain. With Illustrations. George Routledge & Sons. $1.25.
Pompeii—Illustrated. John Ireland.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

Second Edition.

Gordon's Journals
AT KARTOUM.

With Portrait, Maps and Illustrations from Sketches by General Gordon. $2.00.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
Boston; 11 East 17th Street, New York.

Unmounted Photographs
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

Cornell University.
Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 *A. M. June* 15 *and September* 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Johns Hopkins University,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Statements respecting the methods and courses of instruction will be sent on application. The next term begins October 1, 1885.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

For Sale—Astronomical Telescope,

With 5-inch Object Glass, made by John Byrne, on Superior Equatorial Stand; Full Set of Eye-Pieces. Also, one with 4¼-inch Object Glass, same make. Will be sold cheap to close out Assignee's Stock, lately belonging to Benj. Pike's Sons, Opticians. Apply at 930 Broadway, N. Y. or of the Assignee, 206 Broadway, Room 82.

FOR SALE.—SET OF MEDICAL AND Surgical History of the War. 5 vols.
C. C. SAFFELL,
Baltimore, Md.

NEW ENGLAND
Conservatory of Music,

Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America, largest and best equipped in the WORLD—100 instructors, 1,071 students last year. Thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ tuning, fine arts, oratory, literature, French, German, and Italian languages, English branches, gymnastics, etc. Tuition $5 to $20; board and room, $45 to $75 per term. Fall term begins September 10, 1885. For illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJÉE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB. 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1046. THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

I.

STANLEY'S CONGO, and the Founding of its Free State: a Story of Work and Exploration. By H. M. STANLEY, Author of 'Through the Dark Continent,' 'Coomassie and Magdala,' etc. In 2 vols., with over One Hundred Full-page Illustrations and Maps. pp. 1130. 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, $10.00.

II.

THE HEART OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE, Author of 'Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast,' 'Old Landmarks,' etc. Illustrated by W. HAMILTON GIBSON, Author of 'Pastoral Days.' pp. 340. 4to, Illuminated Cloth, Gilt Edges, $7.50. *Tourist's Edition*, $5.00.

III.

A NATURALIST'S WANDERINGS IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. A Narrative of Travel and Exploration from 1878 to 1883. By HENRY O. FORBES, F.R.G.S., etc. With Illustrations and Maps. pp. xx., 536. 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, $5.00.

IV.

AT THE RED GLOVE. A Novel. Illustrated by C. S. REINHART. pp. 246. 12mo, Extra Cloth, $1.50.

V.

FLY-RODS AND FLY-TACKLE. Suggestions as to their Manufacture and Use. By HENRY P. WELLS. Illustrated. pp. 364. Post 8vo, Illuminated Cloth. $2.50.

VI.

UPON A CAST. A Novel. By CHARLOTTE DUNNING. pp. 330. 16mo, Ornamental Cloth, $1.00.

VII.

"BOOTS AND SADDLES": Life in Dakota with General Custer. By Mrs. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER. With Portrait and Map. pp. 312. 12mo, Extra Cloth, $1.50.

VIII.

BLACKMORE'S "TOMMY UPMORE." The Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart., M.P., formerly known as "Tommy Upmore." By R. D. BLACKMORE, Author of 'Lorna Doone,' &c. pp. 256. 16mo, Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 35 cents; 4to, Paper, 20 cents.

IX.

HOME STUDIES IN NATURE. By MARY TREAT, Author of 'Chapters on Ants,' &c. Illustrated. pp. 244. 12mo, Ornamental Cloth, $1.50.

X.

JUDITH SHAKESPEARE: her Love Affairs and Other Adventures. By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of 'Shandon Bells,' 'A Princess of Thule,' 'The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton,' &c. Illustrated by E. A. ABBEY. pp. vi., 392. Illuminated Cloth, $1.25. (Uniform with 'Harper's Library Edition' of William Black's Novels.)

XI.

NATURE'S SERIAL STORY. By EDWARD P. ROE. Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated with Wood-engravings from Drawings by WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON and FREDERICK DIELMAN. pp. xx., 430. Square 8vo, Illuminated cloth, $5.00; Gilt Edges, $5.25.

XII.

WALLACE'S BEN-HUR. A Tale of the Christ. By LEW WALLACE. pp. 552. 16mo, Cloth, $1.50.

XIII.

THE BREAD-WINNERS. A Social Study. pp. 320. 16mo, Cloth, $1.00.

XIV.

THE ENTAILED HAT; or, Patty Cannon's Times. A Romance. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND ("Gath"). pp. x., 566. 16mo, Cloth, $1.50.

XV.

MADAM. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of 'The Ladies Lindores,' 'For Love and Life,' 'The Primrose Path,' &c. pp. 478. 16mo, Half Cloth, 75 cents.

XVI.

OLD MARK LANGSTON: a Tale of Duke's Creek. By RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON, author of 'Dukesborough Tales,' &c. pp. 338. 16mo, Cloth, $1.00.

XVII.

WILKIE COLLINS'S "I SAY NO;" or The Love-Letter Answered. By WILKIE COLLINS, author of 'The Moonstone,' 'No Name,' 'The Woman in White,' &c. pp. 234. 16mo, Half Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 35 cents.

XVIII.

DISSOLVING VIEWS. By Mrs. ANDREW LANG. pp. 274. 16mo, Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 35 cents.

XIX.

GOOD STORIES. By CHARLES READE, author of 'Hard Cash,' 'A Terrible Temptation,' &c. Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00 (Uniform with "Harper's Household Edition" of Charles Reade's Novels); 4to, Paper, Illustrated, 20 cents.

XX.

LOVE AND MIRAGE; or, The Waiting on an Island. An Out-of-Door Romance. pp. iv., 240. 16mo, Half Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 35 cents.

XXI.

MISS TOMMY: a Mediæval Romance; and In a House-Boat: a Journal. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Illustrated. pp. vi., 254. 12mo, Cloth, 90 cents. (Uniform with "Harper's Library Edition" of Miss Mulock's Works.) Paper, 50 cents.

XXII.

A PERILOUS SECRET. By CHARLES READE, Author of 'Hard Cash,' 'A Terrible Temptation,' etc. pp. 160. 12mo, Cloth, 75 cents. (Uniform with "Harper's Household Edition" of Charles Reade's Novels). 12mo, Paper, 40 cents; 4to, Paper, 20 cents.

Harper's Handy Series.

INITIAL ISSUES:

	CTS.
1. *THAT TERRIBLE MAN*. By W. E. Norris.	25
2. *SOCIETY IN LONDON*. By a Foreign Resident.	25
3. *MIGNON*; or, Bootles' Baby. By J. S. Winter. Illustrated	25
4 and 5. *LOUISA*. By K. S. Macquoid. 2 vols., each.	25
6. *LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HOME LETTERS* (1830 and 1831). Illustrated	25
7. *HOW TO PLAY WHIST*. By Richard A. Proctor.	25
8. *MR. BUTLER'S WARD*. By F. Mabel Robinson.	25
9. *JOHN NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE*. By Joseph Hatton	25
10. *THE MAHDI*. By Professor James Darmesteter. With Two Illustrations	25
11. *THE WORLD OF LONDON*. By Count Paul Vasili	25
12. *THE WATERS OF HERCULES*. A Novel	25
13. *SHE'S ALL THE WORLD TO ME*. By Hall Caine	25
14. *A HARD KNOT*. By Charles Gibbon	25

Harper's Franklin Square Library.

LATEST ISSUES.

	CTS.
466. Russia Under the Tzars. By Stepniak. With Portrait	20
467. Ishmael. By M. E. Braddon	20
468. Diana of the Crossways. By George Meredith	20
469. Betwixt My Love and Me	15
470. Victor Hugo and his Time. By Alfred Barbou. Profusely Illustrated	25
471. The Professor. By Charlotte Brontë. Ill'd	20
472, 474, 476, and 478. The Revised Version of the Old Testament. In Four Parts, each	20
473. Heart's Delight. By Charles Gibbon	20
475. Adrian Vidal. By W. E. Norris. Illustrated	25
477. Sylvan Holt's Daughter. By Holme Lee	20
479. Home Influence. By Grace Aguilar	20
480. Darien Exploring Expedition. By J. T. Headley. Illustrated	15
481. Entangled. By E. Fairfax Byrrne	20

Harper & Brothers will send the above works, carriage paid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE *sent on receipt of ten cents.*

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(NO. 423)

For August

CONTAINS:

A LOVE SONG.
Frontispiece from Drawing by E. A. Abbey, illustrating Poem by Austin Dobson.

INDIAN SUMMER.
By W. D. Howells. Part II.

EAST ANGELS.
Part VIII. A Novel. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.

A TRIP ON THE OTTAWA.
By Agnes Frazer Sandham. Illustrated.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN THE REICHSTAG.
By Edwin A. Curley. With Portraits.

"BEES THAT SOAR."
Full-page Illustration by Alfred Parsons of Wordsworth's Sonnet.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS
Richly Illustrated.

A NEW ENGLAND COLONY IN NEW YORK.
By A. A. Hayes. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley.

DECORATIVE SENTIMENT IN BIRDS.
By J. C. Beard. Illustrated.

A LUNCH WITH THE DRUZES.
By Dr. J. M. Ludlow. Illustrated by Harry Fenn.

A MODERN PANDORA.
By Charles L. Norton. Illustrated.

THE SIRDAR'S CHESS-BOARD.
By E. W. Latimer.

ELDER BROWN'S BACKSLIDE.
By H. S. Edwards.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

THE "PAWNEE" PANIC.
By the Rev. John E. Edwards, D.D.

THE WILD ROSE.
A Poem. By Eliza Scudder.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. By George William Curtis. EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD—EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD—EDITOR'S DRAWER. Conducted by Charles Dudley Warner.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES. (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

Index to Harper's Magazine, 1 to 60, 8vo, Cloth, 4 00

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 41

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 44

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Pennsylvania Republicans 46
Movements of Population 47
College Presidents 48
Dirty Reform 48
Montaigne as a Traveller.—II 49

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Madame de Beaumont.—II 49

CORRESPONDENCE:
The Cattle Business 50
The Real and the Imaginary Kelley 51
Wagner in Berlin 51
The *Nation* and its Friends 51

NOTES 51

REVIEWS:
McMaster's History of the American People 54
Books about the Stage 56
More Denominational Histories 57
The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837 58
Arthur Penrhyn Stanley 58
A Summer in Scandinavia 59
Carlyle 59

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 59

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 *cents per line each insertion; with choice of page,* 20 *cents.*

A column (140 *lines*), $20 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $27.

A page (3 *columns*), $60 *each insertion; with choice of position,* $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 *cents each.*

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 *per cent.;* $500, 15 *per cent.;* $750, 20 *per cent.;* $1,000, 25 *per cent. Credits are made December* 31. *On a yearly account amounting to* 52 *pages the discount is one-third.*

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 *P. M.*

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,500 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.*

Scale of Agate lines.
5
10
15

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Trap," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required. J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, —Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circular address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required. Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BACKWARD AND INVALID BOYS. —The undersigned, an experienced physician and teacher, makes the care and instruction of such boys a specialty. Address DR. WILLIAMSON.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application. E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUR- geons.—This School offers to Medical Students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Send for a Catalogue to DR. THOMAS OPIE, Dean, 179 N. Howard Street.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. H. P. LEFEVERE, Principal.

The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAYLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.— $250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.—A HOME School for girls of all ages. Number limited. DELIA T. SMITH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

CANZET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 30. Special advantages for acquiring the modern languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

MISS PUTNAM WILL BEGIN THE twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Special advantages for the study of the Languages, Music, and Art. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:

Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.

For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. One vacancy. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS. See extended adv. in July *Century* and *St. Nicholas.* Circulars and testimonials. H. H. BALLARD, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Monson.

MONSON ACADEMY PREPARES for any College. A full English course. For both sexes. Experienced teachers. Year begins August 26. For board or catalogues apply to C. C. GOVE, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.— Four years' course for women. Special courses in French, German, and Greek. Laboratories, cabinets, and observatory. Library of 11,000 vols., and art gallery. Board and tuition, $175 a year. MISS BLANCHARD, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 35d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wilbraham.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—ONE OF the half-dozen best Academic and Classical Schools in New England. The payment of $60 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, with board, for fall term, beginning August 26. Send for catalogue to
Rev. G. M. STEELE, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

MRS. E. S. THROOP WILL, BY RE- quest, open a School for Young Ladies in Worcester, Sept. 23. Two or three pupils received into the family. A resident French teacher. During July address
MRS. THROOP, 51 High St., Portland, Me.

MICHIGAN, Detroit.

PRIVATE ACADEMY AND HOME School.—A select family school for a limited number of boys. H. G. JONES, 457 Second Ave.

MICHIGAN, Olivet.

$200 WILL PAY ALL NECESSARY expenses for a year at Olivet College. Send for Catalogue.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.

THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP- herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885. Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR.
Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Pupils received at any time. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara- tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. For catalogue and information, address
J. RENSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.— Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square,and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthful. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Fort Edward.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE IN- stitute.—$188 to $207 per year. Class of "85" numbers 32 Ladies and Gentlemen. Five graduating courses. Prepares for all Colleges, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Special rates to two or more. Superb new buildings, steam heated. Music, Art, Oratory. Four Literary Societies. Address
JOS. E. KING, D.D.

NEW YORK Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Troy.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 16. The Register for 1885 contains a list of the graduates for the past 61 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements, expenses, etc.
Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 18, 1884. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.— Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address
JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Haverford College P. O.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.—Under care of Friends (Orthodox). In the country, nine miles from Philadelphia. Students boarded. Classical, Scientific, and Engineering Courses. For catalogue and information, address
ISAAC SHARPLESS, Dean.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth Year of this school (Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia), the Third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23.
Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN,
Address, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery, Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY- first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.
References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, Jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors S. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific,* and *Professional Departments,* including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture.* For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON,
Chairman of the Faculty.

School Agencies.

Colleges, Schools, and Families

promptly provided without charge with best American or Foreign Teachers. Positions secured for Governesses, Tutors, Grade Teachers, Specialists, and Principals. Information of good schools free to parents. *School property sold and rented.*
J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO.,
Eastern Teachers' Institute, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

[*See also last page.*]

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, WHO has spent two years in past-graduate study, desires a position where he may teach the English language and literature including Anglo-Saxon and Early English. Has studied in Germany, and will teach German also if desired. Highest references. Address ENGLISH,
Care of the *Nation.*

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address
JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF Yale, for the past five years an assistant and Instructor in that Institution, desires a place to teach Natural History. Address NATURALIST, care of the *Nation.*

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN (TEN years' experience) wants a position as teacher of German and French or the Classics. Address
T. CARUS, Ph.D., 213 East 50th St., New York.

DIAMOND HAMS.

DAVIS, JR. SUGAR CURED HAMS

S. DAVIS, JR., Cincinnati.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Centennial Commission in 1876 reported an award to these Hams, "First, the excellent flavor of the meat," "Second its good keeping quality, demonstrated by the perfect freshness of hams cured in 1873." Sold by Leading Grocers.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, Lucy. Revised and Edited by Charles H. Firth, M.A. With Ten Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, medium 8vo, and handsome binding. $12.

To understand the history of any period, it must be studied not only in the records of public events, but also in the daily lives of individuals.

Of the many Memoirs and Autobiographies which illustrate the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, none is more popular or entertaining than the 'Life of Colonel Hutchinson.' But though these Memoirs have passed through many editions, and their value is universally admitted, they have not yet been edited with the care and labor they deserve. In the earlier editions, the irregular and unfamiliar spelling of the original renders the book difficult for the general reader to enjoy. In the later ones the text has been modernized with more freedom than fidelity. In the present edition the spelling alone will be modernized, while the phraseology and grammatical peculiarities of the original will be carefully preserved. The most valuable of the annotations of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson will be retained, and a large number of new explanatory and illustrative notes will be added. Letters written by Colonel Hutchinson during his government of Nottingham, and other documents of interest, will be for the first time collected. A full and accurate index to the Memoirs will complete the work.

Ten newly-etched portraits of persons of whom mention is made in the text will help to render this a worthy edition of an English classic.

Lord Salisbury.

The Life and Speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. By F. S. Pulling, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. 2 vols., with Photogravure Portrait. Cloth, $8.40.

Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day.

WITH HEAPS OF QUAINT CUTS, INCLUDING HAND-COLORED FRONTISPIECE BY ANDREW W. TUER. Square 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

*** Very quaint, curious, and interesting.

London in 1885.

Illustrated by Eighteen Bird's-eye Views of the Principal Streets; also, by a Map showing its Chief Suburbs and Environs. By HERBERT FRY. 12mo, flexible cloth.....80 cts

SCEPSIS SCIENTIFICA; OR, CONFEST IGNORANCE THE WAY TO SCIENCE; in an essay of the Vanity of Dogmatizing and Confident Opinion. By JOSEPH GLANVILL, M.A. Edited, with an Introductory Essay, by John Owen. Elzevir 8vo, choicely printed on hand-made paper. Cloth extra, gilt top..$2 40

WHIST, THE AMERICAN LEAD CONTROVERSY. By MERRY ANDREW. With a letter by Cavendish. 12mo, cloth.....50 cents.

THEOSOPHY, RELIGION, AND OCCULT SCIENCE. By HENRY S. OLCOTT, President of the Theosophical Society. With Glossary of Eastern Words. Crown 8vo, cloth $3 00

Bohn's Libraries

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF SPORTING BOOKS, ALSO OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

"The author of this volume," says the New York *Times*, speaking of Charles Marvin's 'THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES OF HERAT,' "has long occupied a unique position among the authorities on the political questions of Central Asia. He has not only travelled widely and frequently in Afghanistan and the lands of the Turcoman: he has travelled and observed there for special purposes, and these purposes have been the writing of informing books and the spreading of exact knowledge among the statesmen and people of England. . . . It was altogether desirable that he should write the present volume at this time, when information about this disputed territory is so much needed and so very hard to get. The volume is a perfect mine of information."

'THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES OF HERAT,' illustrated with portraits and maps, is now for sale at all book stores. 1 vol., 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

STEPNIAK'S GREAT WORK.

Russia Under the Tzars.

By the author of 'Underground Russia.' 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

"This work gives a more complete and clearer picture of Russia than has ever been presented."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"The author is obviously a man of considerable intellectual attainments; . . . his use of language is easy, forcible, and at times masterly."—*N. Y. Times.*

"As a picture of contemporary Russia, all the more mordant for its studied moderation, it is a book of the first importance."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

PUBLISHERS,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

The Week.

THE opinion of the Attorney-General in the *Dolphin* case is a "root-and-branch" opinion of the strongest kind. It may not be—probably is not—the last we shall hear of the case. Mr. Roach is bound either to take his claim into court, or to make restitution to the United States of the sums of money that have been paid him on the *Dolphin* contract. He will probably elect to take the former course, more especially since the Navy Department has an action against him for non-fulfilment of the contract. The Court of Claims was instituted to try such cases, and either party has the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Therefore it may be assumed that justice will be done in the end. The position taken by the Attorney-General covers completely the point raised by Mr. Roach, that all his steps were taken at the instance and under the direction of the Naval Advisory Board. It is not in the power of the Naval Advisory Board any more than of Mr. Roach, says the Attorney-General, to go counter to the law of Congress or to fall short of it. Neither one of them can help the other to evade the law. Both are bound to know what the law is. The dereliction of the one is no excuse for the other. It is open to dispute, of course, whether the law making provision for "one despatch-boat as recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in its report of December 20, 1882," was sufficient notice to the contractor that he was to furnish a boat "with a sea-speed of fifteen knots an hour"—that being the requirement of the report, but not repeated verbally in the law. There is room for argument here pro and con, but if, through the laches of the Board or the contractor, one or both, the *Dolphin* had been found to be unfit for sea altogether, would the Government be without remedy? This is really the question which the Attorney-General answers in the negative. A sea speed of only twelve knots is practically the same thing as total unfitness, since speed was the main requisite.

The resolution adopted on Monday by fifty-four out of the sixty-three banks embraced in the Clearing-House Association, to furnish the Government $10,000,000 gold in exchange for fractional silver coin or other funds approved by the Association, and the further sum of $10,000,000 if it should become necessary, to avert the silver crisis until Congress shall have had opportunity to suspend the compulsory purchase and coinage of silver, is a wise and highly patriotic movement. It secures that concerted action among the banks which is absolutely essential to give the intended relief to the Treasury, and to enable it to continue as heretofore to give all public creditors the option of receiving such funds as they prefer—that is, gold. The co-operation of the banks in other cities is asked and will probably be given, in a common endeavor to maintain the public credit, and to keep the business of the country on a sound basis until it can be known whether Congress will afford the simple relief to the commercial and taxpaying community of stopping the expenditure of $2,000,000 per month for a metal and a coin which already exists in superabundance, and with which the Treasury is gorged to the point of distress and disaster. There is much reason to believe that this relief will be afforded. The contortions of the Hon. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, imply that he considers the position of the silverites no longer tenable. It is quite certain that a political crisis is impending, and that the Democratic party cannot count upon retaining power if it allows a financial crisis to supervene when it has in its hands the easy means of averting it by repealing or suspending the Silver Bill.

Despite many a slip, the principle of making fitness the test of appointment is steadily securing more and more general acceptance. Every such action as that of Secretary Manning's the other day, when he refused to honor the earnest request of Mr. Randall and other leading Democrats that a desirable place as chief of division be given to a Democratic worker, because he believed that the faithful Republican incumbent could do the Government better service, helps to establish the true rule. Mr. Manning gave another proof of his sincerity afterward when he restored as Superintendent of Construction of Government Buildings at New Orleans a man whom he had been persuaded to discharge, but whose service had been so faithful that the community, without distinction of party, protested against his removal. More than one of the recently appointed Collectors of Internal Revenue have found it advisable to keep the subordinates of their predecessors, in whole or in part, the new man in Rhode Island retaining the whole force. A New Hampshire correspondent of a Boston Republican organ notes the fact that the Post-office Department has decided to continue in office the Republican postmasters of two towns whose places were sought by Democrats, for the simple reason, apparently, that there was no ground for a change.

Every incident of this sort is an object-lesson both to the office-holder and to the office-seeker. It will be found that the public servants whose retention is desired by the people whom they have served, are invariably men who have not been "offensive partisans," but who have considered that they were paid their salaries for doing work that the taxpayers wanted done. Take the case of the country postmaster, as the office-holder who everywhere has most to do with the people. His proper business is to receive, sort, and distribute the mails, and to treat all patrons of the office in an accommodating and impartial manner. If he confines himself to this, and does it well, his patrons will feel no more concern about his politics than they do about the politics of the village boot-maker, and will no sooner think of asking for "a change" in the post-office because a Democrat has been elected President, than of asking for a Democratic boot-maker under the same circumstances if the old one chances to be a Republican. But if the postmaster has not stopped with the proper discharge of his duties, if he has become the electioneering agent of one political party, if he has made the Federal office really a part of the Republican machine, and treated Democratic patrons as though they had not the same rights as Republicans, one-half of the community will naturally and rightly insist that he ought to be "fired out." Unfortunately, the tendency has been exceedingly strong to develop the objectionable class of postmasters, and in the interest of common justice a great many removals ought to be made. The Administration only needs to prohibit offensive partisanship on the part of the new appointees, and within four years the absurdity of considering the question of politics at all in the great mass of appointments will be so plain that no party will dare again to champion it.

Governor Hoadly seems to have made some curious mistakes at the farewell dinner given to Judge Stallo, on his departure for Rome, in Cincinnati the other day. A number of Catholics, who believe the Pope has been robbed of his dominions by the Italian King, were asked to the dinner as a compliment to Judge Stallo, an agnostic, who is going, as an American sympathizer, to represent the United States at the Italian Court. This was blunder Number 1. The second was like unto it. "The Papacy," instead of "The Pope," was put down as one of the toasts. Anybody can drink to the Pope, who is a scholar and a gentleman, and the worthy head of a great religious organization, although laboring, as we think, under a delusion about his mundane rights. But what Protestant or non-Catholic can drink to "The Papacy" without his gorge rising? To crown all, an ardent Irish Ultramontane Temporal-Dominion Catholic was called on to respond for "The Papacy," after he had been listening to Governor Hoadly praising Garibaldi and Mazzini, and the Italian Consul ridiculing the Pope. He accordingly accused King Humbert of "theft," and generally abused the Italian monarchy, and the dinner broke up unpleasantly. Would it not be well for those Americans who for any reason have to do with Rome or Italy, to study a little recent Italian history, and get into their heads somehow what the relations between the Pope and the Italian people really are?

If any timorous Republican be still distressed by the fear that "the Confederacy is again in the saddle," he should be relieved from all apprehension upon reading the letter which Meade, the Copiah County rascal whose appointment as postmaster was so summarily revoked by the President, has sent to a New Orleans paper. Meade makes a long explanation of his conduct in the matter of the killing of Matthews two years ago, clearing himself of complicity in the act of murder, but defending his endorsement of the outrage. He declares that the action of the Pres-

ident in removing him "does not meet the approval of the people in this section, the only persons who had a right to be heard in the matter," but says that he supposes Mr. Cleveland cared little what they thought of it, "since it meets the endorsement of his Northern Republican allies." He quotes with a sneer the action of a colored Republican club in Boston which thanked the President for his course, and closes his diatribe as follows:

"This action of the President seems to be but a part of the programme he has laid out for his guidance; and if he continues as he has begun, the future historian who undertakes to write up this Democratic Administration will, I fear, often find himself in a quandary, for the course of the Administration will not at all harmonize with its title, and the unfortunate writer will be compelled to resort to the strategy of an amateur artist who once drew the picture of a horse and wrote under it, 'This is a horse,' for upon every page of his volume he will find it necessary to stamp these words: 'This was a Democratic administration.'"

All which only shows how exceptionally fortunate Mr. Cleveland still continues to be in "the enemies he has made." The abuse of the Southern bulldozer is a fit accompaniment to the howls of the Northern spoils-seeker.

It is encouraging to find that Massachusetts is at last coming to recognize Senator Hoar as the narrow-minded partisan and Bourbon politician that he is. The Boston *Transcript* hits the nail exactly on the head when, after referring to the recent letter of Meade, the deposed Postmaster of Copiah County, Miss., and to the Senator's "ill-natured fling" at the President because of his action in the matter, it says: "Hoar and Meade would seem to be nearer together than Cleveland and Meade." It only needs to be added, that the Bourbonism of Hoar is as much more discreditable than that of Meade, as the opportunities of an educated member of a highly civilized community are superior to those of a man who lives in a barbarous corner of a region which yet feels the demoralizing influences of slavery.

It has not taken long to convince the Democratic heelers that the new Collector whom the Administration has set over the New York Custom-house proposes to conduct that great office on business principles, in the interest of the taxpayers, instead of as a part of the Democratic Machine. The following brief but heartfelt paragraph from Friday's *Sun* tells the whole story:

"Yesterday was Mr. Hedden's ninth day in office as Collector of Customs. In that time he has not made a single removal or a new appointment. All that he has done has been to reappoint a number of deputies who belong to the Republican party. The Democratic workers who wanted places and have failed to get them do not feel very cheerful. Most of them when handed blank civil-service applications throw the papers away."

The Washington *Capital* has been endeavoring to learn why the clerks in the Treasury Department are the only ones required to undergo examinations for promotions. The gentleman who has been for the past fifteen years the civil-service examiner of that department, very bluntly assures it that it is because the Treasury Department observes the act of March 3, 1863 (which forms section 164 of the Revised Statutes). This section declares that "no clerk shall be appointed in any department in either of the four classes . . . until he has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners, to consist of the chief of the bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks, to be selected by the head of the Department." The First Comptroller of the Treasury, it is said, decided years ago that a promotion is an "appointment" within the meaning of the above law, and it is required of each clerk, in accordance with this decision, to take the customary oath of office upon every promotion. The *Capital's* informant is of the opinion that it would be justifiable in the proper accounting officers to refuse to pay the clerks of any department who had been promoted without having been examined and found qualified. Without expressing any opinion upon this question, which involves the propriety and binding force of a construction given to the statute mentioned by the First Comptroller, we desire to add to what has been revealed by the *Capital*, that the examinations for promotion as generally conducted in the Treasury are little better than farces. Originally they were competitive, and any construction of the act of 1863 which should require examinations for promotion to be such, would be praiseworthy in its intent. But it may be doubted whether there is much reasonableness in it if—as it now in practice does—it simply requires the clerk *designated* for promotion to go through the form of an examination, and pay a quarter of a dollar to the notary in the appointment room. When a vacancy occurs in the Treasury, one who is considered the proper man for any reason to fill it is designated for promotion, and *then* examined in order to test his fitness for the place. President Cleveland and Mr. Manning will before long, doubtless, reverse this, by applying first the test of examination to all applicants to discover their fitness, and by selecting from a certain number of those standing highest the one who may seem, to the head of the bureau or office in which such vacancy exists, best qualified in all respects to discharge the duties which will devolve upon him.

The Fourth of July marked the completion of one year since the prohibitory law went into operation in Iowa. A careful review of its effect is presented by the Davenport *Democrat*, which addressed a series of comprehensive inquiries to the authorities of twenty-eight cities and large towns, and received replies from the Mayors in four-fifths of the cases and in the other fifth from the City Clerk, the City Marshal, or a trustworthy correspondent. "Is the sale of liquor openly carried on?" was answered in the affirmative by half the Mayors, including those of all the larger cities; the others say that the traffic is known to be clandestinely carried on. The whole number of saloons in operation is reported as 916, against only 770 before the law went into effect, and in most of the larger cities the increase has been marked—in Council Bluffs from 50 to 75; in Burlington from 68 to 109, and in Davenport from 130 to 150. Under the old system every large place levied a heavy license tax upon the seller, ranging as high as $1,000, which produced an annual revenue of $26,000 in Davenport and $27,000 in Burlington. Of course, no license can now be lawfully issued, but by a shameful arrangement the authorities in four cities grant licenses for the sale of "legal drinks," such as lemonade and soda water, with a clear understanding on both sides that the saloon-keepers may vend beer or whiskey. Finally, the *Democrat* asked: "From your experience in an official capacity, do you regard the repeal of the present law as advisable?" With scarcely an exception, the authorities of all the leading cities reply emphatically in the affirmative.

That intemperance would be fostered by the enactment of a prohibitory law is what was to have been expected—what was predicted by all unprejudiced judges. In some small places the Davenport investigator found that liquor-selling did not prevail, but this was not by reason of the law. It was because public sentiment frowned upon the traffic. In such places the existence of a statute upon the subject is a matter of no consequence, since the people themselves keep the business under the ban. But it is not in country villages that the evils of intemperance are most serious; it is in the large cities that drunkenness prevails. For the greater part of the State the passage of the prohibitory law was of no importance, since it was not needed and would not change the existing situation. But in cities everywhere there is imperative need of effective checks upon indiscriminate liquor-selling. Such checks did exist under the old license system, but they have now disappeared, and more saloons are in operation than before, while except in four cases the keepers pay nothing for the privilege. The four cities where the authorities are in open conspiracy with the sellers are really worse off than the rest, for no amount of revenue can compensate for such unblushing contempt of the law by those sworn to execute it.

A report made to the convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church at its second annual session in Cheyenne a few weeks ago, upon the necessity of religious work in Wyoming, presents some facts about the Territory which are of general interest. To mention only one subject, the dimensions which the culture of live stock has already reached, in a Territory but little more than sixteen years old, are surprising. Governor Warren, himself a large investor in this industry and exceptionally well qualified to judge of its extent, estimates the number of horned cattle at 3,047,328, which, at $30 a head, are worth $91,419,840; horses, 193,725, at $60, $11,623,500; mules, 8,160, at $65, $530,400; sheep and goats, 1,636,305, at $3 unfleeced, $4,908,915; swine, 8,358, at $8, $66,864—a grand total of 4,893,876 head of live stock, valued in the aggregate at $108,549,519. One ranch devoted to the breeding of draught horses for the New York city market represents a successful investment of $500,000, and a herd of 5,000 horned cattle is not regarded as large in that region. The possibilities of this industry in Wyoming are vast, and it is steadily attracting the attention of investors. The Territory had only about 21,000 population in 1880, but the number of inhabitants now is estimated with good reason as high as 35,000.

While there is no reason to doubt that cattle-raising will continue to be profitable in Wyoming and the neighboring States and Territories, it is clear that it must soon encounter serious competition from the lower valley of the Mississippi. This region offers some great advantages over the far West—as the facts that there are no sterile and waterless wastes; that grass is so abundant and lasts so nearly the whole year round that a much greater number of cattle can be raised to the acre; that the climate is so mild that cattle can graze all the while without the heavy loss from cold always suffered in the West, and can be fattened and made ready for market much earlier in the year; that labor is cheaper; and that the district is much nearer the markets of the world. An old Nevada ranchman, who has made a thorough study of the matter, has just purchased a large tract of land for a stock farm near Blount Springs, Ala., and there is a good prospect that within a few years stock-raising will be an important industry in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

No sign of Southern progress is more hopeful than the growth of public sentiment against the brutal system of leasing convicts. Some recent revelations of systematic cruelty in South Carolina move the Charleston *News and Courier*, the leading newspaper of the State, to demand the abolition of what it calls "this worse than Siberian system," and there is every reason to believe that the next Legislature will take this step. Indeed, it would have been done last winter but for the difficulty of providing accommodations for the convicts under lease until the addition to the penitentiary is completed, as will be the case in a few months. Georgia, otherwise the most progressive State in the South, is also awakening to the disgrace of the system. Its Legislature met last week, and Mr. Felton, an ex-Congressman, and one of the most prominent members, promptly urged the passage of a bill, which seems certain to pass, doing away with the worst evils of the chain-gang, by establishing a reformatory prison for females and juvenile convicts. General R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, the well-known champion of prison reform, bears hearty testimony to the evidence of progress which he noted during a recent visit to the South, declaring that everybody in South Carolina seemed delighted at the near prospect of the entire abolition of the lease system, that the same reform is bound to come in North Carolina and Virginia within a year or two, and that the change would be speedily made in Georgia, were not the State tied up by twenty-year leases entered into in 1879.

The reckless indecency of "wild Western journalism" has long been notorious. That Western newspapers should greedily seize upon the unsavory revelations of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and spread them before their readers by the page in all their disgusting detail, was therefore what every Eastern person expected. The expectation was realized as to more than one prominent newspaper in the West. But there was a conspicuous exception. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* joined the syndicate which ordered the mess of garbage, received the 6,000 words of noisome matter—and then suppressed the whole thing, upon the ground that no editor of any decent newspaper could "think of printing such a vile monotony of nastiness and justify himself to himself for doing it." Considering all the circumstances—the cost of the long despatch, the fact that the paper had a monopoly of the business for its city and region, the certainty that its publication would have run up the sales of the edition by tens of thousands—we do not hesitate to characterize the action of the *Globe-Democrat's* editor in throwing the matter into the waste-basket as one of the most honorable incidents in the history of American journalism. The conductors of sundry newspapers in New York, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities, if they are not lost to all sense of shame, must feel the force of such a stinging rebuke as this from "the wild West."

The financial condition of Canada is already very serious and seems bound to grow worse. On the first of June the actual debt was $258,000,000; and of the $40,000,000 which the Government proposes to borrow, only about $16,000,000 will be used to pay off the floating debt, and the remainder will increase the funded debt to $282,000,000—which is nearly $60 for every man, woman, and child in the country. Taking the difference in population into account this is equivalent to a debt of $3,500,000,000 in the United States; and, making due allowance for the difference between the two countries in wealth, the Toronto *Globe* probably makes a fair estimate in calling it equal to a debt of five or six thousand millions in the United States—say double what our national debt was at its highest point in 1866, when it stood at $2,773,236,173. Two-thirds of this vast debt has been incurred since confederation was brought about in 1867, the enormous payments on the Canadian Pacific Railroad account having been largely responsible; and the annual revenues fall below the expenditures, so that the debt is steadily growing. A worse advertisement for a nation which is seeking immigrants could not be found than the balance-sheet of the Dominion Government to-day.

The telegraphic despatches sent to the Associated Press relative to the recent financial operations of the Mexican Government were somewhat confused, and, in minor particulars, inexact. They appear to have emanated from an American newspaper published in Mexico, and to have stated for fact what was but rumor. For instance, the statements in reference to the sale of the Government's stock of nickel coin, and the new basis of arranging the English debt, are denied by the official organ of the Administration. It is to be said, however, that the fuller and clearer accounts of the law of June 22, brought by mail, do not lessen wonder at the grave violations of good faith and the peril to the national credit which that measure involves. It is entitled a law for the consolidation of the floating debt, yet made to apply only to debts incurred since 1881. Whether debts contracted before that date are to be repudiated or to be "arranged," does not appear. The Government certificates given to the National Bank and to the railroads, and receivable at the Custom-house in payment of duties, are robbed of all value, practically, as they are now good for nothing but to exchange for bonds running for twenty-five years at 6 per cent. If, as is openly alleged, the Government made haste to dispose of several thousand dollars' worth of these certificates to importers, on the very eve of the promulgation of the new law, the disgrace attaching to the transaction is deepened. There will be some curiosity to see what price this new issue of bonds will bring, when it is put upon the market. No surer or more solemn guarantee can be given for the payment of these obligations than was pledged in the case of those which have just been nullified. It is said that the officials of the Central and National Railroads propose to invoke diplomatic interference on the part of the United States. Long ago it was foreseen and predicted that in some such way Mexico might find the investment of American capital in the railroads which she so eagerly welcomed, a source of serious international complications.

Ireland has attracted a great deal of attention during the last fifty years, for the number of assassinations which occur in it for reasons unconnected with robbery, and the British Legislature devotes a considerable portion of its time to contriving means of stopping them. But Ireland, as a homicidal region, has never come anywhere near some States of this Union, and especially Kentucky. It is no exaggeration to say that in every year as many murders and murderous outrages occur in one county of Kentucky as have occurred in the whole of Ireland in any two of the worst years. In fact, in some counties, Rowan County in particular, civil war—and not civilized warfare either—is always raging. It is raging in Rowan County now. Fifteen men were there lately besieged in a barn without food or water, and the attacking force declared its intention to murder them as soon as they were forced to surrender. Whole families are exterminated in these contests, and the Sheriff is apt to be a prominent actor on one side or the other. There are scores of Kentuckians, in fact, who may be called professional murderers—that is, who follow murder as a calling, and do not follow it secretly either. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently lamented this state of things and explained it. It is due, it said partly, to the counties being too independent, and partly to their being too small. It thus sometimes happens that the bulk of the inhabitants of a county, including the law officers, rather like murder. It is their theatre, and opera, and museum, and library, and concert hall, and park, and in fact their "Yurrup." When a man feels jaded and nervous and overworked, he takes his shot gun or rifle and revives a "family feud" by taking a shot at a neighbor, or by going to the court-house and warning the judge to "let up" on a prisoner. The Governor of the State looks on at all this in much the same state of mind as the Emperor Francis Joseph or Queen Victoria, interested, amused, and sometimes horrified, but quite powerless.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 8, to TUESDAY, July 14, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President has appointed Colonel John Gibbon, of the Seventh Infantry, to be a brigadier-general of the army, vice General C. C. Augur retired on Friday.

The Governor of Kansas on Thursday made a strong appeal to the Secretary of War for the protection of the Kansas border from Indian raids by an adequate body of Federal troops.

The Secretary of War on Thursday directed Lieutenant-General Sheridan to take immediate steps toward the concentration of all troops, that they may be available in case of Indian disturbances in the West.

General Sheridan left Washington on Friday night for Fort Reno, Indian Territory, after receiving the following letter from President Cleveland: "In view of the possible disturbances that may occur among the Indians now in the Indian Territory, and the contemplated concentration of troops in that locality, I deem it desirable that you proceed at once to the location where trouble is to be apprehended, and advise with and direct those in command as to the steps to be taken to prevent disorder and depredations by the Indians, and as to the disposition of the troops. Your acquaintance with the history and the habits and customs of these Indians leads me also to request that you invite statements on their part as to any real or fancied injury or injustice toward them, or any other causes that may have led to discontent, and inform yourself generally as to their condition. You are justified in assuring them that any cause of complaint will be fully examined by the authorities here, and if wrongs exist they shall be remedied. I think I hardly need add that they must be fully assured of the determination on the part of the Government to enforce their peaceful conduct, and by all the power it has at hand to prevent and punish acts of lawlessness and any outrages upon our settlers."

Secretary Endicott on Saturday ordered three regiments of cavalry and the Fourth Infantry, making a total force of nearly 3,000 men, to proceed at once to the vicinity of Fort Reno, Indian Territory, from their present stations in the Departments of Texas and the Platte. This will make a force of about 4,000 men in the Territory.

The War Department on Monday was in receipt of despatches from the Indian Territory which say that the disaffected Indians are becoming quiet, and that there is a favorable outlook for the settlement of the difficulties.

Attorney-General Garland has rendered a decision on the three points relative to the acceptance of the *Dolphin* by the Government submitted to him by Secretary Whitney. He holds that the vessel cannot be accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, that no contract exists between Mr. John Roach and the Government, and that the large sums of money paid to Mr. Roach for the vessel may be recovered.

Secretary Whitney purposes effecting an entire reorganization of the nine Government Navy-yards not later than next fall. An investigation looking to this end has been in progress for some weeks. He sent on Saturday an order to Captain Kirkland, of the New York Navy-yard, providing for the appointment of a board to conduct the examinations of persons applying for appointment to the various foremanships in the yard. Accompanying the order is a letter in which the Secretary says: "The examination is for the purpose of sifting the applicants and getting out those who should be fairly considered. The antecedents and the amount of experience of each man, where he has worked, and in what capacity, you will, of course, ascertain in each case. In important cases, if I am in doubt, I will endeavor to have personal interviews with the most likely candidates. It is idle to expect liberal appropriations for Navy-yard work unless a great change is made in this respect. You will treat all foremanships of skilled labor as vacant and allow all present incumbents to compete. I desire, however, a new force, and, except for very good cause and an exceptional record in the Navy-yard, I shall not appoint a foreman whose habits have been formed through Navy-yard work of recent years."

Secretary Manning has taken as effective measures toward a reorganization of the customs service as those which the Treasury Commission proposed for the internal-revenue service. Besides a special commission appointed to investigate the service at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, he has instructed the special agents at all points where custom-houses are located to conduct searching inquiries with special reference to a reduction of the force and expenses. These reports are already beginning to come in, and the dismissals recommended will follow very promptly. It is roughly estimated that a reduction of 20 per cent. of the total force engaged in the collection of customs is contemplated, and that Secretary Manning believes that such a reduction will increase the efficiency of the service.

Secretary Manning on Thursday gave orders to the Collector at this port to allow any steamship company to land its passengers and baggage at its own docks. This will result in the abolishment of the Barge Office.

An important meeting of New York bank officers was held at the Clearing-house in this city on Monday afternoon, to confer with Conrad N. Jordan, United States Treasurer, and Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, in regard to the present scarcity of gold in the United States Treasury as compared with the large surplus of silver. The result of the conference was the unanimous adoption of a resolution: "That to avert this threatened danger, and in the confident belief that Congress will take early steps to prevent the deterioration of the present commercial standard of value, the banks hereby tender to the Government from their gold reserves the sum of $10,000,000 in exchange for that amount in fractional silver coin, or for such other currency as the Clearing-house Committee may approve; the same to be apportioned among the banks in the Clearing-house respectively, pro rata of their deposits, and gold reserve." It was also resolved that $10,000,000 more, if necessary, should be tendered to the Government.

United States Minister Foster has suspended the negotiations with Spain concerning the proposed new commercial treaty with the United States.

The papers in Madrid announce that Baron Blanc, the Italian Minister, has awarded Captain Blanchard, an American citizen, $51,600 on account of the ship *Masonic*. The case was submitted last month to Baron Blanc's arbitration by the Spanish Government and the American Minister, and Mr. Foster has scored a diplomatic triumph in quickly settling an affair twice referred to in Presidents' messages since 1878. Two thousand six hundred dollars more were awarded than was claimed. The *Masonic* was bound from New York to Japan with petroleum. Being driven into the Spanish port of Manila by an accident which forced the reshipment of the cargo, she was seized, fined, and sold for alleged smuggling. Spain has heretofore refused to reimburse her owners.

Land Commissioner Sparks has rendered an important decision, affirming the right of entry, under the public land laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, to lands heretofore withdrawn by the voluntary action of the General Land Office for railroad indemnity purposes, where no requirements of law existed for making such withdrawals. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the Secretary of the Interior, will be to restore to entry under the Homestead and other laws many million acres of public lands which have been kept out of market for many years because claimed by railroad corporations.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend to withdraw their steamers from the line between San Francisco and Australia on November 1. Their contract with the Australian colonies expires on that date, and the Colonial Government declares that it will not renew the contract by which they pay the steamship company a subsidy unless the United States agree to pay a portion of it. The recent decision of Postmaster-General Vilas not to use any part of the $400,000 appropriated by the last Congress to assist in the transportation of the mails, it is said, determined the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to pursue this course of action.

The plant and all the movable property of the World's Exposition at New Orleans were sold at auction on Monday to the new North Central and South American Exposition Company for $175,000. This sum, added to the amount appropriated by the Government, will be enough to pay all the existing debts of the old company except the sums loaned by the Federal, State, and city governments. The buildings probably cost ten times the amount now paid. The work of putting the buildings and grounds in order for the opening of next winter's exhibition will begin at once.

The Galveston (Tex.) *News*, reviewing the crop prospects of that State, says: "The outlook is most assuring, the cotton yield of the State for the coming year being variously estimated upon the present basis of the crop prospects at from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales. With no untoward disaster to the cotton crop, the State is on the eve of the grandest period of agricultural prosperity which she has ever enjoyed. The commercial and general business situation may naturally be expected to sympathize with this prosperity."

Great storms and tornadoes prevailed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa on Wednesday, doing considerable damage to property and crops.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention on Wednesday carried out the Machine programme, and nominated Colonel M. S. Quay, the well-known boss, for State Treasurer—the only State officer to be voted for this fall. Quay is fifty-two years of age. In 1863 Governor Curtin appointed him to the office of Military Secretary. He resigned in 1865 to accept a seat in the Legislature, where he soon showed his skill in politics. In 1867 Quay was defeated for Speaker as Governor Curtin's candidate, and this settled the Governor's fate for the Senatorship. Quay became Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and it was he who got R. W. Mackey elected State Treasurer. He did hard work in the Hartranft campaign, and the Governor made him Secretary of State, a position which he held till he was chosen Recorder of Philadelphia.

Among the planks of the platform is the following: "We invite public attention to the acts of the present Democratic national and State Administrations; to the unjust war of the former upon 'offensive partisans'; to its hypocritical avoidance of pledges touching the civil service; to its star chamber proceedings against Republicans, for whose removal no public reason can be given, and to its constantly disloyal preference for the rebel elements of the Democratic party at the South and the semi-rebel elements of the same party at the North."

The Indiana Democratic State Editorial Convention on Friday passed resolutions declaring it their belief that radical reform in Government affairs is only possible through the appointment to civil positions of persons in full sympathy with the Democratic party, as represented by its statesmen and leaders. A resolution was also adopted deprecating the presumption that cause should be shown for removal of Republicans from office.

Senator McPherson prints a denial of his alleged bargain with Senator Sewell, in which he

says: "These charges are supported upon the sole alleged statement of Peter H. Watson—a man who is a total stranger to myself, and whom I have never seen—who, it is said, occupied an adjoining room, and who overheard the conversation between the parties. The answer to it all is, the man who makes this statement was either crazy, an egregious liar, or grossly mistaken, the presumption being that he was the latter—at least mistaken as to the identity of one of the parties accused, and possibly as to both."

Mr. James Russell Lowell writes to the Boston *Advertiser* that his name has been used in connection with the Presidency of Cornell University without consulting him, and that he is not a candidate for that place or for any other.

The trustees of Cornell University on Monday night elected Professor Charles Kendall Adams, of Michigan University, President, by a vote of 12 to 3. A committee of the New York alumni asked in vain for a delay of a few weeks.

Professor Barnard, of the Vanderbilt University Observatory at Nashville, Tenn., discovered on the evening of July 7th a very faint comet.

Dr. Rufus H. Gilbert, projector of the elevated railroad system in this city, died on Friday, aged about fifty-five years. He was a native of Guilford, Chenango County, N. Y. The Metropolitan Elevated Road was at first known as the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, and Dr. Gilbert at one time held much of its stock. He died, however, a comparatively poor man.

FOREIGN.

The street sales of the *Pall Mall Gazette* were suppressed on Wednesday in London owing to its publication of articles on the secret vices of London.

Cardinal Manning has accepted the proposition made by the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to submit complete proof of all its revelations, including every name and detail, to a party of responsible men, to include the Cardinal and Mr. Samuel Morley, the examiners to have the privilege of reporting to the public upon the affair as they may deem best.

In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon Mr. Albert H. G. Grey, Liberal member for South Northumberland, asked Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, whether he could assure the House that the Government had given orders to the police to do their utmost to suppress the abominations in London revealed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Home Secretary replied that the police would use every exertion to suppress the alleged practices. The existing law, supplemented by the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, would suffice to bring to justice the perpetrators of such abominations.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon that the Government had concluded that it was not advisable to prosecute the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in presenting the budget, said the Government regretted that the expenditures on account of the $55,000,000 credit exceeded the $45,000,000 to which Mr. Childers's estimate limited them. The Government proposed to issue $20,000,000 in treasury bills to cover the deficit of the past and present year. The House agreed to this proposition. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill was ordered to a third reading, and its passage insured. A leading feature of this bill is a provision to restrict the age at which a female can become a consenting party to unlawful cohabitation. The Government have appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the causes of the depression of trade. All classes of opinion will be represented.

In the House of Commons on Monday the Marquis of Hartington, ex-War Minister, referred to the intention of the late Government to evacuate the Province of Dongola, in the Sudan, and expressed a wish to know whether the present Government meant to continue the work of constructing the Nile Railway. Mr. Smith replied that the Government would not abandon the railway behind the defending force, but that it had no intention of increasing the British forces in Egypt. A bill was introduced by the Government on Monday night by which the acceptance of gratuitous medical relief will not be considered as disqualifying a voter.

A blue book has been issued in London on the evacuation of Dongola. General Wolseley telegraphed as follows to the Secretary for War: "There are some troops still in Dongola. There would be no difficulty in reoccupying the places evacuated. No frontier forces will suffice to arrest the Mahdi if our retreat be continued. The Mahdi will invade Egypt, and we shall then be compelled to fight him under the disadvantage of a possible rising of the Egyptians also, if a slight reverse happens. The Mahdi must be smashed. A Khartum campaign in the autumn would be certain of success."

Mr. Gladstone will not acquiesce in the decision to drop the Crofters' Bill, but will urge the passage of the bill this session.

John Bright writes that the time has arrived for a reform in the Land Law of Great Britain which shall be equitable alike to the nation and the landlords—not a wild, one-sided scheme. He says he cannot himself enter into the great movement, but hopes to see the reform accomplished.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a letter from Glasgow asking his views on the proposal to disestablish the Church of Scotland, declares his opposition to the movement. He contends that the established Church secures to the poorest as well as to the richest districts regular ministrations of religion, which he says are so necessary to the public welfare.

Baron de Billings writes to Henri Rochefort's Paris newspaper that he conducted negotiations between El Mahdi's authorized agents in Paris and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, the object of which was to secure the release of General Gordon. El Mahdi promised to deliver General Gordon safe within the British lines for a sum variously stated from £5,000 to £50,000. The British Government twice rejected the offer, asserting that it was a trap and that El Mahdi could not fulfil his proffered contract. The British Government denies this report.

The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne caused a large increase in the usual Sunday number of drunken men to be seen on the streets of Waterford, Ireland, on July 12. Among them were many of the soldiers belonging to the Welsh regiment doing garrison duty there. A number of citizens got into a drunken row with the soldiers, during which the latter bayoneted to death one of the former. The commotion attracted crowds of men to the scene. The people became enraged at the action of the soldiers and chased them to the barracks. Some straggling soldiers were fearfully handled, being kicked, beaten, and stoned. The regiment on Monday was transferred to another place.

The British Minister at Teheran, Persia, has received information to the effect that the Afghan tribes north of the Hindu Kush have declared their willingness to support Russia as against the present Amir.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: "Events of importance are pending in central Asia. Troops are leaving various parts of Russia daily for Merv."

The French Government has telegraphed to General de Courcy at Hué, directing him to punish severely the Anamite officials who took part in the recent ambuscade, but to confine his action to the limits of his protectorate.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Friday afternoon voted an appropriation of $800,000 to be expended by the State in maintaining and educating every seventh child born in French families. This action was taken to revive an obsolete law enacted during the French Revolution in the interest of increase in the French population. It applies to the children of parents in needy circumstances.

M. Spuller, at a meeting on Friday in Paris of the Moderate French Republican Deputies, read the completed text of the manifesto which the Republican party intends to issue just prior to voting day in the coming general election. The main features of this document are: A demand for a reduction in the period of military service to the shortest time compatible with the exigencies of the national defence; a demand for economic reforms, especially a readjustment of taxation and reëstablishment of real equilibrium in the budget. In regard to the proposal to separate Church and State, the manifesto says that although opinions may differ among Republicans, all can agree upon a policy which, while it will guarantee freedom of conscience, will resolutely oppose clericalism, "which, under the mask of religion, is really a union of all the factions hostile to the republic." The platform condemns a foreign policy of adventure, and declares that the desire of the Republican party is for a national policy based on self-respect firmly carried out. The Paris *Gaulois* asserts that M. Grévy will not run for the Presidency again.

A marked decrease of the cholera epidemic in Spain is reported, especially at Aranjuez. The official report shows a total of 30,000 cases in Spain since the inception of the scourge up to Sunday evening, and a total of 13,000 deaths.

The Spanish Ministers of the Interior and Marine have resigned, and their successors have taken office. This settles the ministerial crisis which has been pending ever since King Alfonso made his visit to the cholera district.

Dr. Ferran arrived in Madrid on Saturday to protest against the Government's stopping other doctors from practising inoculation. In an interview he informed the Governor that the Government on Friday also withdrew the permission given to him. Dr. Ferran says he will leave Spain. It is believed that the Government's action is due to Dr. Ferran's strange treatment of foreign doctors.

The regency of the Duchy of Brunswick is to be offered to Prince Henry of Reuss, who has signified his willingness to accept the position.

A Canadian order in Council has been passed granting certain gratuities and pensions to the officers and men of the active militia who have been wounded in the Northwest rebellion, or to the families of those killed. The allowances are based, as far as practicable, on the Imperial army regulations, and rate from $1,200 yearly to a lieutenant-colonel down to 90 cents per day to disabled soldiers.

Two hundred of Big Bear's Indians have surrendered to the troops at Fort Pitt, and are now prisoners.

The trouble over the settlement of the English debt continues in the City of Mexico. Additional arrests of students and Opposition editors have been made, and the public mind is much alarmed, fearing that if the students continue their agitation, there may be serious disturbances, as the Government is determined to put down mobs without any compunctions. The streets are patrolled at night by troops, and the cavalry regiments have their horses ready-saddled day and night.

On July 4 the entire force of the Peruvian Government troops were attacked by the revolutionists under General Caceres. The fighting lasted five hours, and the losses on both sides were heavy. An armistice was then renewed.

A revolution has broken out in Venezuela. The Government troops at Carupano have pronounced in favor of the revolution. Other towns are reported to have joined the insurgents.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

It is not to be doubted that Mr. Matt Quay represents the Republican party in Pennsylvania in the same sense and to the same degree that Mr. Blaine represented the party in the nation last year. The party, indeed any party, consists, for practical purposes, of those who take a lively interest in its primaries, its conventions, its nominations, its appointments, and its distribution of the good things which the control of Government puts at its disposal. It is beside the question to say that a great multitude, perhaps a majority, of the members would have preferred somebody with a cleaner record than Quay's or Blaine's. If they lacked the personal interest or the organizing talent to make an impress upon the campaign in its preliminary stages, they cannot be counted among the effectives of the army. Mr. Quay possesses on a smaller field all the qualities which Blaine has exhibited on a larger one—dash, fertility, audacity, unscrupulousness, brag, and *bonhomie*. His record is tainted, but, like Blaine, he intends to make an "aggressive campaign," to ignore all disagreeable charges against himself, and to "carry the war into Africa."

It remains to be seen whether such a campaign, with such a candidate, can be made with greater profit than attended the Blaine campaign. After such a disastrous experiment as that of last year, all the maxims of prudence would have taught the Republicans of the Keystone State to choose, at all events, an unexceptionable candidate for the head of their ticket—one against whose moral repute nothing could be alleged. This appears to have been the impulse of the Philadelphia *Press*, the leading Republican organ of the State, upon whose editor the lesson of 1884 was not entirely wasted. That its serious warnings were not heeded is a most singular commentary on the state of politics. It betokens not so much the deadness of moral sentiment in the community, as the paralysis which comes over a party when its principles have lost their vitality, and the mastery which training gives to the "bosses," the confidence with which they rely upon party discipline, and the small regard they have for any party success which is not their personal success also. The large majority which Pennsylvania gave for Blaine last year has probably emboldened them to believe that any Republican candidate regularly nominated is sure of election, and that the more he resembles Blaine the surer he is of a majority. But the vote of Pennsylvania is not always to be depended upon. Reactions come on at unexpected times and in violent fashion. At the last election for Governor the Democratic candidate (Pattison) received 355,791 votes, against 315,589 for Beaver (Rep.) and 43,743 for Stewart (Ind.). Those Independent voters are not dead. They may yet be heard from in a variety of ways before the election or at the election. The *Press* has premonitions of disaster. It "hopes and trusts" that no mistake has been made. "The demand and desire for harmony in the party," it says, "for common action and united effort, was never stronger, and never, we may add, more necessary."

The platform adopted by the Convention, where not positively bad, is dry and husky and foolish beyond precedent. It demands, first, the repeal of all internal-revenue taxes except those upon spirituous and malt liquors, to the end that the tariff may be augmented for the purpose of giving "full protection to all home industries." The fact is, that all internal-revenue taxes, except those upon spirituous and malt liquors and *national-bank circulation*, and a moiety of the tobacco tax, have been repealed already. Bounties on exports are the natural corollary to protective duties on imports, and are sure to be urged whenever protection has swelled domestic production beyond the bounds of home consumption. Accordingly, we are not surprised to find in the Pennsylvania platform an explicit demand for appropriations of public money "to pay proper bounties to goods exported in American bottoms," together with a wholesome reprobation of "foreign contract labor." The Republican party has not quite reached the point of demanding that all foreign labor—that is, foreign immigration—be prohibited, but it is rapidly nearing that goal. Touching the civil-service question, the Pennsylvania Republicans have made a declaration which was probably intended to satisfy the public demand for reform, but which, either from ignorance or design, leaves the subject in a worse muddle than before. The platform calls for the "establishment of a true system of civil service, one which will give competent officers, and yet not bind either the political thoughts or actions of American citizens, one which will give a fixed tenure of office, and no removal during the term of office except for adequate public cause."

This phraseology may easily convey to the unthinking the notion that Mr. Quay and his friends desire to bring about some reform in the civil service, or at least to render some homage to those who do. But their language does not commit them to any change in existing methods except in one particular, and that not a desirable change. A fixed tenure (that is, term) of office we now have under the four years' act, which all civil-service reformers desire to get rid of. The four years' act was passed in order to facilitate changes, and to break down the only then existing barrier to the spoils system. Ever since the passage of the Pendleton bill the Civil-Service Reform League have used their best endeavors to secure its repeal. They have circulated hundreds of petitions and forwarded to Congress thousands of signatures to this end. They desire to restore in this particular the legal status which prevailed under Washington, Jefferson, and the Adamses. Under the four years' act it is not necessary for a President to take any responsibility in removing any officer, since the commissions of such officers are sure to expire at some time during the President's term. It is not necessary for him to run counter to public opinion by creating vacancies, since the vacancies create themselves. It was the object of the four years' act to smooth the way for official changes in the interest of parties and politicians. How effectually it serves this end may be seen by the different views which people now entertain of appointments made to fill vacancies occurring naturally—that is, in pursuance of law—and of removals made arbitrarily, whether with or without "adequate public cause." When we read that John Doe has been appointed in place of Richard Roe, "commission expired," we see nothing to criticise or find fault with. When we read that Richard Roe has been appointed in place of John Doe, "removed," we want to know what John Doe was removed for; and if the answer is offensive partisanship, we want to know in what the offensive partisanship consisted and how offensive it was, and if we are Republicans, we want to know whether the new appointee is likely to be an offensive partisan. Yet the man who goes out because his commission has expired is as badly served and as much entitled to sympathy as the one who is removed a day or a week or a year before his commission expires. The public service is injured as much in the one case as in the other.

It is this fixed tenure which the Pennsylvania Republicans now call for as a step toward "the establishment of a true system of civil-service." That they mean "term" when they say "tenure" is proved by the context, which says that there should be no removal during the "term" except for adequate public cause. But what is an adequate public cause? This question has been carefully considered by the civil-service reformers, and they long ago reached the conclusion that there is and can be no tribunal to pass upon that question consistently with the efficient working of the Governmental machinery. If the Secretary of the Treasury, for instance, thinks that the whiskey tax is not fully collected in a certain district, although he cannot prove remissness on the part of the collector, he must have the power to remove him and put a new one in his place. He must not be hampered in his work by a jury trial. He must not be crippled by the technicalities of the law of evidence. All the ends of civil-service reform will be attained if proper rules are laid down regarding the *entrance* to office. If the new appointee gains his place on the score of proved merit, regardless of political backing, it is quite certain that the old one will not be removed without adequate public cause. There will be no motive for making removals if there is no underground railroad to the vacant offices.

It appears, therefore, that the Pennsylvania Republicans have placed themselves in antagonism to the methods of civil-service reform which the civil-service organizations of the country have formulated. They have decided in favor of fixed terms of office (which we now have), and they have declared themselves opposed to removals except upon specific charges which must in the nature of things be tried before a competent tribunal subject to the rules of evidence. As to the entrance to office, they ask only that the system to be adopted shall "give competent officers." How competency is to be ascertained is not stated, but it would be strange if Don Cameron and Matt Quay could not find competent persons to fill any offices which might fall vacant in their lifetime, if they should happen to have the appointing power.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

The announcement that a large colony of Vermonters has recently gone out to Dakota is

a reminder that New England still continues to settle the Western country. The population of Vermont has remained almost stationary for many years, despite a considerable accession of foreigners, especially from across the Canadian line. The reason is, that a remarkably large proportion of the natives have migrated to other parts of the country. The last national census shows that Vermont is the greatest colonizing State of the Union—that is to say, a larger ratio of people born within its limits live outside them than is the case with any other State. In 1880 there were found in the United States 428,688 white natives of Vermont, but only 251,112 of them had remained in the State of their birth, nearly 42 per cent. residing elsewhere. The census of 1860 showed almost identically the same ratio, a trifle above 42 per cent. of native Vermonters in that year being found in other States. The neighboring commonwealth of New Hampshire ranks next to Vermont as a colonizer, having sent away nearly 35 per cent. of her people. Connecticut comes third among the Eastern States in this list, with almost 26 per cent. of her natives elsewhere in the country; then Maine, Rhode Island, and New York, with about 25 per cent., and Massachusetts with 20 per cent.

It is always interesting to trace the movements of population in a growing country. In the United States, as a matter of course, the original drift was necessarily westward, as the first settlements were along the Atlantic seaboard; and the tide has seemed to gain force as it swept across the land. Even in the older of the Western States, the man who decides to make a change of residence still turns his steps toward the Pacific. There were 185,300 natives of Ohio living in Indiana five years ago, but only 26,596 natives of Indiana in Ohio; 102,515 natives of Illinois in Iowa, but only 16,382 natives of Iowa in Illinois. So in the South, there were 32,535 natives of North Carolina who had crossed the Blue Ridge into Tennessee, but only 4,888 Tennesseeans who had climbed over the mountain barrier into North Carolina; 69,607 natives of Tennessee who had crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas, but only 2,811 persons born in Arkansas who had crossed the river into Tennessee.

The almost universal law of internal emigration, as was pointed out in the Introduction to the Census Report of 1860, is that "it moves west on the same parallel of latitude." The operation of this law is strikingly illustrated by an analysis of the movement from New England. Maine stretches from the 43d to the 47th parallel of latitude, between which parallels is also comprised the greater portion of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The more southerly States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa have always been more easily accessible, and their combined population is nearly three times as great as that of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Yet the three States whose winter most resembles that of Maine had attracted 25,432 of her people in 1880, as against only 16,738 in the four more temperate States. On the other hand, Pennsylvania, covering a belt of territory averaging three degrees lower in latitude than Maine, has kept pretty closely to that line, sending 217,547 people to Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and only 69,818 to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The general law of westward movement has hitherto been reinforced by the influence of the old struggle between slavery and freedom. Maine has sent fewer men to the whole of the "solid South" than to the single State of Wisconsin. Before the war an occasional Yankee, who had gone South as a teacher, settled there and became prominent, like that famous Mississippi orator, Sergeant S. Prentiss, who was born and educated in Maine. Since the war, carpet-baggers from the North have made a longer or shorter stay in the South, but organized emigration from this part of the country to the other is as yet almost unknown. The same truth holds in a general way as to the South. No more Mississippians ever found their way into the North than natives of Maine into the South.

There has always been one notable exception to this rule. The Ohio River has acted as a magnet to draw population from the South across its waters into the free States, and the influence of its western tributaries, especially the Tennessee, in the same direction can easily be traced. Virginia, which is the Vermont of the Southern States in the largeness of her contributions to other common wealths, nearly 36 per cent. of her natives living elsewhere, has always sent many of her sons to Ohio. Even before the war the census of 1860 showed no less than 75,874 natives of Virginia in Ohio. It was from this source that Ohio derived President William Henry Harrison, who settled in the southern part of the State, and it was a Virginian Lincoln whose son Abraham, born in Kentucky and moving thence in early life across the Ohio, first into Indiana and then into Illinois, became the great war President. Maryland felt the same influences, and colonies from that slave State settled in Ohio at about the same time that the New England ancestry of James A. Garfield entered the State. Kentucky has sent nearly three times as many people to the three States bordering her on the north as she has received from them, 137,908 natives of Kentucky being found in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and but 50,395 natives of those States in Kentucky. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers have drawn along with their currents a living stream of emigrants, 32,812 natives of Tennessee having passed through the neighboring State of Kentucky and crossed the Ohio into Illinois.

With the final disappearance of the old controversy between the North and the South, we may look to see a growing movement of population from this direction toward the South and Southwest. The influence of lines of latitude is always perceptible, but it is never controlling. We find the Norwegians and Swedes who have come to this country naturally seeking the Northwest—only 78 of them, for example, being reported in Texas to 101,697 in Minnesota. But the Germans are not bound by parallels of latitude, and though immigration from Europe had not long set in that direction, the last census showed 35,347 natives of Germany in Texas, as against 66,592 in Minnesota. Northern men who settle in the South prove able to maintain their vigor, and the opportunities for profitable investment in that part of the country only needed to be supplemented by the present assurance of good government and peaceable society to set the current running in that direction. Indeed, it has already begun, and in the rapidly growing infusion of Northern blood into Florida and Texas we can see the promise of a movement which must ultimately affect all the other States in that region, to the advantage of the whole country.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

THERE is more or less trouble all over the country about college government, and it is in the main due to two causes. One is the gradual substitution of lay for clerical government—in other words, the disposition to put laymen in the place of clergymen at the heads of great institutions of learning. This is a change which is not yet by any means completed, and will not be, without a good deal of friction. The tradition which charges ministers with the work of education, or at all events the higher education, is very strong both in England and in this country, and it will not be entirely broken in either country without a severe struggle. It has been much shaken, however, by the loss by the clergy of their position as *par excellence* the learned men of the community, by their diminished authority even in their special field of religious instruction, and above all by the greatly increased demands of the natural sciences in the universities. The change is also perhaps partly due to the greatly increased size of the universities themselves, calling for an amount of administrative talent and experience which ministers rarely possess. The administration of a church differs essentially from that of a college, owing to the fact that a church is made up of persons who cultivate a disposition to agree with the pastor as one of their duties, and, indeed, are drawn into the church in a large number of cases by liking for him or admiration of him. A college faculty, on the other hand, is composed of very different materials, and examines the doings of its chief in a very different temper. The result in the case of clerical presidents has in a good many cases of late been very unfortunate, and has led to an amount of bickering and heartburning which will doubtless cause the fitness of clergymen for this particular line of duty to receive hereafter much severe scrutiny.

But probably nothing does so much to make college government in our day in America a difficult problem as the position which the faculty occupies in this country as compared with either Germany or England, or any country in which the universities are not administered by the State. A university, as the English and Germans conceive it, is a teaching body, which nobody can in the nature of things be so fit to manage as the teachers or professors. Accordingly in both these countries the faculty governs the university, and nobody thinks of disputing its competency to do so. University management, like the management of the public finances, of the army, and the navy, and everything else which concerns the public weal, undergoes a great deal of criticism on general grounds, but nobody proposes to take it out of the hands of the teachers and give it to the critics, any more than to make admirals of the

people who think the navy is not what it ought to be.

In the United States, however, the teachers in the university system occupy an entirely subordinate, and one may say irresponsible position. The real government is apt to be in the hands of business men composing the boards of trustees who look after the finances. The power and importance of these gentlemen in our universities are in part a tradition of the common-school system, in which the trustees hire the teachers, and watch over them like clerks in their stores, and the college professor seems simply a more highly-paid school-teacher. They are due in part to the fact that all our colleges are constantly in need of money, and have to have their wants supplied almost wholly by private donations—a fact which of course exalts the donor and gives weight to his opinions. They are due, also, in part to the authority on all subjects which is in the United States conceded, in a greater or less degree, to the successful business man. He is the one able man of our time, in the popular eye, and everybody else is, in almost any field, considered more or less of an amateur. The consequence is that nearly all our smaller colleges are in the hands of people to whom a college is simply a large school, and the professor an enlarged schoolmaster, bereft of the highest of all faculties—that of making money—whose opinions, even about his own work, therefore, are to be received with a certain amount of caution.

Even where this is not literally true of the relations of the trustees to the faculty, and where the professors have a good deal of swing in the management of the college, the suspicion of the governing body about their competency is not wholly allayed. There is hardly any man who has ever been at college, even though he graduated forty years ago, and made a very poor figure when he was there, who does not think himself competent to "run" any college to-day, or at all events to give mandatory advice to those who do. The human mind is in very much the same condition on this subject as on the subject of editing newspapers. There is hardly any man who knows how to read and write who does not think himself competent to step into a newspaper office, and instruct the editor what to put in and what to keep out of his paper. So, also, there is hardly any college graduate, no matter how old, who is not prepared to walk into any room in a college, and tell the professor what subjects he should teach, and how he should teach them, and what is the best mode of managing young men of this generation. In these two things the difficulty which even very enlightened people have, in admitting the existence or value of special knowledge, is very curious.

Another American idea which interferes much with the success of university education in this country, is the idea that the university is a kind of mill, in which all grist can be made into flour. The English and German idea, and particularly the latter, is rather that of a well, from which he who chooses can draw and quench his thirst. There are not many modern fathers who occupy themselves at home with the mental and moral training of their children less than the American father; but—and perhaps for this reason—there is no father who expects so much mental and moral training from the university. It is very hard for him to admit, when his boy remains a dunce, that the faculty are not to blame, or that when he runs in debt or goes on sprees, the fault is not somehow in "the elective system," or exemption from compulsory church service, or in the acceptance of the Darwinian doctrine of evolution by some of the professors. In fact, like so many other institutions, the American universities are in a transition stage, which will probably last for some years, and of which we are only seeing the beginning.

DIRTY REFORM.

Revelations such as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been making about London vice serve, and can but serve, the purposes of "obscene literature." There are all the objections to them, as regards influence and suggestion, that there are to any filthy book or picture. Of the hundreds of thousands who have been reading the *Gazette's* exposures during the past week, we venture to say, not one in a thousand has read as an aid either to personal or social improvement. Not one in one thousand, especially of the younger readers, has, we venture to say, laid down the beastly publication without having his horror of vice somewhat lessened, and his ideas of vicious possibilities and opportunities somewhat enlarged. It is not true of the particular vice which the *Gazette* professes to expose, that it is "a monster of such hideous mien, as to be hated needs but to be seen." On the contrary, it is the vice which familiarity most readily robs of repulsiveness, and the vice, too, be it remarked, toward which ordinary human nature is burdened with most constant temptation. It is not, therefore, as a matter of taste that certain cases are heard in court with closed doors, that certain books are in all well-regulated libraries kept under lock and key, and are avoided by even the most pure-minded, and that the law follows up the wretches who sell them. It is a matter of social and moral expediency of the highest order. In legislating against such things every country simply recognizes that old fact of human nature, of which ascetics have made so much, that there are some ideas of which the mind finds it harder to rid itself, when they have once obtained entrance, than others, and that the wisest man is he who, in the field of what is called "immorality," seeks safety not in knowledge or in courage, but in ignorance or flight.

In its proposal to lay the whole matter now before Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other divines and moralists, the *Pall Mall Gazette* helps to bring the gravest suspicions on its motives. Of course the facts which it spent its $1,500 in finding out could have been submitted, if it be necessary to submit them, as it appears to be, to these worthies, just as well before they were printed and sold as now. It is rather unfortunate that the editor should not have got ready to have his evidence examined by pious notables, and should not have had his interview with Sir Richard Cross, the Home Secretary, about the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, till after he had made what is called in England "a pot of money" by selling undiluted nastiness. There is not the smallest reason for supposing that the Cardinal or the Archbishop, or anybody else who now offers to analyze the disgusting mess which the *Gazette* has prepared, would have refused to do so until the proprietors of the paper had first made a good profit out of it. We may say the same of the medical and religious papers and the reformatory associations which have been sending their congratulations to the editor. If he had called them to a private meeting, and had then submitted his budget of obscenity, they would have been just as much horrified and just as grateful as they now are. He would not have made his office the fountain-head of a stream of impurity which is now flowing steadily into every English-speaking village and city in the world, and English children would not be all discussing the foulest sins of modern society as part of the news of the day. It must be remembered, too, that when Sir Richard Cross saw the exposure, he said, according to the editors' own story, that if "he had known all this before, he would have passed the Criminal Law Amendment in a moment." He did not say, "I would not have passed the Criminal Amendment Law until you had got this dirty stuff thoroughly well diffused through the country and the world."

It is doubtless unfortunate that the motives of reformers who have to keep "eight presses running night and day" to supply the demand for obscene literature of their own composition should be suspected, but the experience of mankind justifies the suspicion. The number of saints and reformers who have made money by selling dirty books as a warning against vice, is so small that it may be said of Mr. Stead, as is said of John Howard on his monument in St. Paul's, that he is "treading an open but unfrequented path to immortality." He evidently thinks that he has opened up a new and glorious as well as lucrative field for "journalism," for he suggests, in a conversation with a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, that similar work may be done in any great city in America. That some of our contemporaries are quite ready for such a job we have no doubt. One of them on Saturday printed a portion of the *Gazette's* filth without the *Gazette's* flimsy excuse, and there are others which we have no doubt consider this a most mortifying "beat." In fact, the readiness of a good many journalists to do the scavenger work of modern society, to live in its sewers and make fortunes by describing its foulness and indecency, seems to have no limit. It is one of the facts which make the profession seem a sorry calling for young men with high aims, and would make Anthony Comstock a valuable professor in one of those "schools of journalism" which we hear every now and then that some puny college is thinking of setting up.

MONTAIGNE AS A TRAVELLER.—II.

The vehemence of his desire to reach Rome induced Montaigne to set off from Ronciglione (19 French miles from Rome) three hours before day—"tant il avoit envie de voir le pan de Rome."

But the flesh was weak; he never could bear the dew of the evening, and he now "found that it gave as much trouble to his stomach in the morning as the evening, or very little less, and he found himself consequently indisposed until day, though the night was clear." A cruel check to enthusiasm! But nothing could hinder his noble appreciation of Rome when once he was her inhabitant. The admirable discrimination and large sobriety of the half-dozen pages in which he recounts his impressions, give them a dignity which enforces their imaginative picturesqueness. There is not a touch of pure description, yet never have "the glory and preëminence of this city" been more effectively set forth. It is one of the passages, scattered here and there through all his writings, which reveal Montaigne as a poetic, as well as a philosophic, thinker. The very opening words suggest all that comes after: "He said that there was nothing to be seen of Rome but the sky under which she had lain, and the outline of her bed."

One of the incidents of his social life at Rome is so characteristic as to be worth quoting in his own words, though it has been well retold by Sainte-Beuve. It will especially interest those who recall the warm eulogy of "that first and king of translators," as Sainte-Beuve styles him, Jacques Amyot, which opens the essay, "À demain les affaires." Montaigne's sense of indebtedness to him for familiarity with Plutarch was rendered boundless by his enthusiasm for Plutarch himself:

"Dining one day at Rome with our ambassador, in company with Murat and other learned men, I turned the talk on to the French translation of Plutarch [that of Amyot, which had lately been published], and against those who esteemed it much less highly than I did I maintained that at least where the translator had missed Plutarch's true meaning he had substituted for it a possible one, well supported by what goes before and after. To show me that even thus I gave him more than his due they produced two passages. . . . So, accepting what they assumed to be the actual meaning of the language, I honestly granted their conclusions."

The phrase, from the essay above cited, "il ne luy a au moins rien presté qui le desmente ou qui le desdie," reminds us how seriously Montaigne himself has suffered in this respect from his few translators. One passage in the Travels has been so repeatedly wrongly rendered that we cannot resist pointing out here the injustice that has been done him. It is in a portion of the journal written by him in Italian, which is perhaps more open to misunderstanding than the French part. He speaks of not finding in the Italians the wonderful mental gifts which report gives them credit for: "I do not perceive in them extraordinary abilities; rather they wonder at and esteem too highly any small faculties." In proof of this he tells of being himself consulted about medical matters by a young man who was at the baths with him, and who made him umpire in the discussions of his physicians. "I secretly laughed at this," Montaigne adds, "but similar things happened to me often both here and in Rome." The French translator of 1774 twisted this into "je n'avois guères bien soutenu la réputation d'esprit et d'habileté qu'on m'a faite: on ne m'avoit point vu aucune faculté extraordinaire, pour qu'on dût s'émerveiller de moi," etc. And Hazlitt, following him, represents Montaigne as declaring that an opportunity had not been given him "of bearing out the reputation for capacity and mind that somehow or other I had got credit for"!!—a piece of egotism perfectly at variance with the tenor of the passage; a translation "qui desmente et desdie" the author.

We will not delay over the trivial treacheries of translations, but regain our place by the side of Montaigne. As we make with him his "traites" day after day, riding at his bridle hand, we must not fail to remark his delightful admiration for beautiful scenery—an admiration characteristically in advance of his age, since it included not only the charm and fertility of a landscape, but its picturesqueness and its grandeur. An illustration of this is in his description of the country near Foligno. After speaking of the thousand different hills quite covered with very beautiful groves of every sort of fruit-tree, and with the most beautiful possible cornfields; of the most lovely valleys and the infinite number of brooks, he continues:

"Sometimes far above our heads we saw a charming village, and under our feet, as if at the antipodes, another, each possessing many and contrasted conveniences; and what nowise diminishes the effect (*n'y donne pas mauvais lustre*) is that among these so fertile mountains the Apennines show their rugged and inaccessible peaks, whence one sees many torrents rushing down. These, having lost this their first violence, change themselves thereafter in these valleys into very pleasant and very gentle brooks. Among these heights could be seen both above and below more than one rich plain, sometimes large enough to be lost to view in certain twists of the prospect. It does not seem to me that any painting could represent so rich a landscape."

Neither less nor more, one would say, than such sights as these the sights belonging to great cities pleased him. In Florence he saw a chariot race, which took place in "a large, fine, oblong square, surrounded on all sides by handsome houses. . . . The balconies were full of ladies, and the Grand Duke and Duchess and the court were in a palace." He describes it minutely, and the clamor of question that arose whether the chariot of the Grand Duke or of Strozzi had won the prize, and says: "This spectacle gave me more pleasure than anything else I had seen in Italy, from its resemblance to the ancient races." Just afterward he describes in great detail the Festa di S. Giovanni, then, as now, the principal festa of Florence, and very magnificent. He liked to see and compare the great show-places of Italy—Pratolino and Castello, near Florence, the palace and gardens of the Cardinal of Ferrara at Tivoli, Bagnaia, near Viterbo, and, close by, Caprarola, a seat of Cardinal Farnese, so surpassingly fine that Montaigne says there is no other "che li stia a petto."

He was also interested in the farming arrangements of Don Pietro di Medici, at his "cascine," a little distance from Pisa; and they seem, indeed, to have been of an unusual kind. "He has there," Montaigne says, "a world of possessions which he manages himself, changing every five years the laborers, who have a right to half the crops. It is a most fertile soil for grain, and there are pastures where every sort of animal is kept. I dismounted to see the establishment in detail. There are a great number of persons employed in making curds, butter, cheeses, and the different utensils for these labors."

To show even a little more fully than we have yet done what a charming, accommodating, and gay and easy traveller was the "doublure" of the delightful writer—a traveller who, riding through such dust that it obscured the air, said that it was riding by moonlight, "que c'estoit la lune de ses tretes"—let us now quote a passage about "the pleasure he took in visiting unknown countries, a pleasure which he found so delightful that it made him forget the infirmities of his age [he was but forty-seven] and of his health":

"He was wont to say that after having passed an uneasy night, when it came to his remembrance in the morning that he was to see a city or a new tract of country, he rose eagerly and joyfully. I never saw him less fatigued nor less complaining of pain—his mind, both on the road and indoors, being so on the stretch from what he came across, and seeking every occasion for intercourse with strangers, that I believe it diverted his malady."

The secretary then speaks of what Montaigne refers to himself in the Vanity essay—his liking for taking things as they come; for being led by chance. When any of the party complained of his back-and-forth guidance—

"he answered that for his part he was for going nowhere but where he happened to be, and that he could not miss nor stray from his way, having no project but to wander through unknown places; and, provided they did not find him passing twice over the same road, or revisiting twice the same place, they must find no fault with his plan. . . . He said, too, it seemed to him to be like those who are reading some very pleasant story which they fear will come too soon to an end, or a delightful book. He himself, in like manner, took such great pleasure in travelling that he hated approaching the place where he was to stay; and he proposed several plans for travelling at his ease, if he could arrange to be alone."

But his kindly nature could not be content with solitude. Later, when his three travelling companions had temporarily parted from him, he writes: "Meantime I enjoyed a quiet mind, as far as my infirmities and old age would permit, and was outwardly exposed to very few storms. I felt only the want of companionship which would have been agreeable to me, being forced to enjoy the surrounding pleasures alone and without sympathy."

Of Montaigne's admirable patience and vivacity under acute and prolonged bodily suffering, as evinced on this journey, we shall perhaps take occasion to speak at another time.

MADAME DE BEAUMONT.—II.

PARIS, June 30, 1885.

MME. DE BEAUMONT obtained her divorce in the year 1800. Her husband had abandoned her almost immediately after their marriage, leaving her without any resources during the Terror. He had not emigrated, but he had led a very adventurous life. After the Terrorist reaction of Fructidor, we find him secretary of General Damas. He was detected, even in the army, and temporarily arrested and thrown into the prison of Wetzlar, near Mayence; but he made republican professions, and was set free. Mme. de Beaumont took advantage of the law of divorce, and had no difficulty in untying a knot which had always been of the loosest kind.

In this year 1800 we find her, like Joubert, completely enamored of Bonaparte. "Cet homme," he says, "n'est point parvenu, il est arrivé." Mme. de Beaumont was a little cooler. She received, in her salon in the Rue Neuve du Luxembourg (one of the streets which have fortunately preserved their name), near the Ministry of Justice, all the remains of the old French society—Mme. de Pastoret, Mme. de Lévis, Mme. de Vintimille, M. Pasquier, Fontanes, Molé. Joubert was the soul of the salon. One day Fontanes brought with him and presented René de Chateaubriand to Pauline de Beaumont. "Her fate was sealed," says M. Bardoux, her biographer, melodramatically; "she had ceased to belong to herself."

Chateaubriand was thirty-two years old. We have his portrait at that period—a fine head, beautiful eyes, a strange expression. Everything had contributed to develop in the savage Breton a morbid imagination—the Terror, the sufferings of exile, so well described in the 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe.' Chateaubriand had *fatal* look which became the fashion after the publication of 'René.' It is now the fashion to laugh at all this exaggeration of melancholy, at this perpetual state of despair. Sainte-Beuve made a study of Chateaubriand which is a cold, clever, satirical analysis of the chaotic, vain, morbid author of 'Atala,' of the 'Essai sur les révolutions,' of the 'Génie du Christianisme.' Greatly as I admire Sainte-Beuve (and I am never tired of

reading the 'Causeries du Lundi,' which I believe will remain a monument of our modern literature, though somewhat neglected at present), I cannot help finding him unjust to Chateaubriand. He had known him old, jaundiced, bitter, disgusted with his time, with everything; weary of life; sitting at the feet of Mme. Récamier like a growling lion. He had seen this great literary sun setting in tempestuous clouds and on a dark horizon. He had not seen the young Chateaubriand. "I should like," wrote Joubert to Molé, "to have you see Chateaubriand here at Villeneuve, and see of what incomparable goodness, of what perfect innocence, and what simplicity of life, of what endless gayety and happiness and peace he is capable, when he is subject only to the influences of the seasons and agitated only by himself." Chateaubriand was at once attracted by Mme. de Beaumont; it seemed as if their souls had long been waiting one for the other. He visited her every day, sometimes twice a day. His nature needed a passion; he twined all his life round an idol. He read to her all he wrote; she saw the inedited pages of 'Atala,' of 'René.' He told her all the anecdotes which afterward found a place in the 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe.' Mme. de Beaumont first became acquainted with a new literary school, very different from what she had known before—the school which afterward took the name of Romantic. She was astonished; she was charmed.

'Atala' appeared in April, 1801; it was only an episode of the 'Genius of Christianity.' Mme. de Beaumont feared that, by itself, it would not be understood; it had, however, an immense success—all in it was so new, so strange; the language itself seemed a transformation of the French language. Chateaubriand became known in an hour; his name passed the frontiers, and 'Atala' was translated into English, Italian, German, and Spanish. The old Voltairian school attempted a feeble protest. A parody was written in which Atala was called Mlle. Atala, and made a visit to Paris, the "city of vice." But criticism was drowned in the universal enthusiasm. France, so long deprived of its old altars, of its priests, tired of the bloody goddess of Reason, of the pagan feasts prepared by David, was ready to receive the 'Genius of Christianity.' The book was the only form of Christian apologetics which the time could understand and feel; France was led back to the old faith by sentiment, not by theology.

It can be said that the 'Genius of Christianity,' begun in England, was made over and really finished in France, in the society and under the poetical influence of Mme. de Beaumont. She had taken a house at Savigny. Chateaubriand followed her to this retreat. "I shall," wrote Mme. de Beaumont to Mme. de Vintimille, "hear his voice every morning: I shall see him at work." The seven months spent at Savigny were the happiest of Mme. de Beaumont's existence. All around Savigny are charming promenades. The landscapes about Paris are very different from those of the New World; still, Chateaubriand says in his memoirs, "I have never painted as well as I did then the deserts of America." Chateaubriand was seized with a fever of composition. There were few visitors—Joubert only from time to time, with his young wife and his young daughter; Chateaubriand's sister Lucile, almost out of her mind, always in alarms, always afraid of secret enemies (who labored under what doctors now call the delirium of persecution). Chateaubriand had the faculty of writing, without being over-fatigued, for ten hours in succession.

Mme. de Beaumont gives us, in her letters to Joubert, an insight into what might be called the genesis of the famous work of Chateaubriand on Christianity. She is not blind to his defects: "He has suppressed many citations, but he has added many more. What frightens me more than anything is the levity with which he gives some judgments which ought to be presented, in order not to alarm the reader, with an infinite art. There is no remedy for that; what makes me more timid in my observations is the necessity of the book appearing very soon; otherwise I should be much more brave, and be afraid only of his extreme docility." For Chateaubriand, strange to say, was docile. He was not one of those ferocious writers who resent every remark as an insult. Afterward, when he was at the height of his glory, he always allowed Bertin, of the *Journal des Débats*, to correct his articles. It is true that newspaper articles were not signed at that time.

Why was it so important that the 'Genius of Christianity' should appear soon? Because the hour had struck. Bonaparte had signed the Concordat, he had reconciled revolutionary France with the Church. Chateaubriand worked "comme un nègre," as he wrote to Joubert. By the end of November the work was done.

It was surely a very extraordinary defiance to the rules of the world, this summer spent at Savigny, in a small country-house. Mme. de Beaumont was divorced, Chateaubriand was married; but he had not seen his wife for many years. As his friends had given him hopes of a diplomatic post, they insisted upon the propriety of his renewing acquaintance with Mme. de Chateaubriand, and in November, 1801, he wrote to her from Savigny itself, asking for permission to make her a visit. Mme. de Beaumont was resigned to a reconciliation which seemed a necessity. She returned to Paris for the winter more ill, but consoled in her troubles by the triumphant success of the 'Génie du Christianisme.' Chateaubriand had sent the first proofs to Lucien Bonaparte, and in his preface he said: "Every man is bound, weak as he may be, to join his strength to the strength of the powerful man who has dragged us out of the abyss." Fontanes had announced the book in the *Mercure*. In a few days the first edition was sold; the second edition had a dedication to Bonaparte: "The peoples of the world look on you." Cardinal Fesch, the uncle of the First Consul, who was Ambassador at Rome, offered to Chateaubriand the place of first secretary. Chateaubriand hesitated; he says in his memoirs that he was determined by the hope that the climate of Italy might benefit the *Swallow* (Mme. de Beaumont often appears under that name in the letters of her friends and in her own letters). Chateaubriand left for Rome in the month of May, 1803. The temple of Mme. de Beaumont had lost its idol; she was left with Fontanes, Molé, Joubert, Pasquier; she consoled herself with Chateaubriand's letters to her. His first impressions were like a fever. He wrote copiously on the great city, "where the trace of the last Roman plough is not yet effaced"; of the Pope, "who has an admirable face, pale, sorrowful, religious. All the tribulations of the Church are on his forehead." Pius VII. had received him with much distinction, and had shown him the 'Genius of Christianity' open on his table.

Joubert became very much alarmed at the health of Mme. de Beaumont, and pressed her to leave Paris, to go to the Mont-Dore. Before going, she made, at Mme. de Krüdener's, the acquaintance of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, the author of 'Paul and Virginia.' He did not make a pleasant impression on her: "I am glad to have seen him. I don't wish to see him again." Bernardin de Saint-Pierre was, in fact, what we call now a *faux bonhomme*. Seeing himself in presence of the friend of the author of 'Atala,' he said: "Nature has given me only a very small pencil, while she gave M. de Chateaubriand a brush." Mme. de Beaumont left Paris on the 28th of June; her health was deplorable, and she had not many illusions about the result. "Why should I hope to live?" she says. "My past life has been a succession of misfortunes; my present life is full of agitation and of troubles. The peace of the soul has left me forever." She found the mountains of the Mont-Dore very oppressive; she was restless, impatient. "The Dordogne," she writes to Joubert, "goes its way, running everywhere, running rapidly to escape this ugly country." Mme. de Beaumont was unjust to the mountains and to the torrents; she was not unjust to men; she fully appreciated the endless devotion of Joubert. She felt that she was really not loved by Chateaubriand, whom she had for a time thought worthy of her affection. Chateaubriand wrote, however, and wrote punctually, but always on monuments. She was an incident in his life; she had hoped for something more. Mme. de Beaumont took an heroic resolution; in her miserable state she started for Italy. Chateaubriand met her at Florence. They travelled slowly toward Rome. "What was Italy to me then?" said Chateaubriand in his Memoirs. "I found its climate still too rude, and, if the wind blew a little, the slightest breeze seemed a tempest."

Mme. de Beaumont died in a house in the Piazza di Spagna, between Chateaubriand and Bertin. Nothing can equal in eloquence the pages which Chateaubriand wrote on her agony. Her last visit had been to the Coliseum. She received on her death-bed the consolations of a priest. She had lived all her life as a "Voltairian," but she told the Abbé de Bonnevie that "she was ready to recognize her errors and to commend herself to the eternal justice; she hoped that the sufferings which she had experienced in this world would abbreviate her expiation in the other." The fatal event took place on the 4th of November, 1803.

Correspondence.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Under the above caption you publish a review, in your issue of July 2, which virtually asserts that the Western plains are unfit for aught except for cattle-raising. Were the premises of your reviewer correct, it would be a question why cattle-raising by monopolies or large owners should be encouraged to the detriment and exclusion of the smaller fry. Having this last spring taken an exploring trip to southwestern Kansas, I can say that, being connected with agricultural pursuits in Iowa, I have drawn the following conclusions from my trip:

First. That the soil of southwestern Kansas is good, and I have been informed by a party who herded cattle in New Mexico and Texas that the range in those parts comprises equally good lands.

Second. That the rainfall is extending gradually but rapidly; and this is proved by the very admissions of the cattle men in that region, who explain their very heavy losses for the last two winters principally by the fact that the *rains* of the last two seasons had taken the nutritive qualities from the buffalo grass, and thereby caused actual starvation of quantities of cattle. And although the theory of the cattle men has been that they could better afford to lose a percentage of their stock than to prepare and distribute feed for the winter, yet these losses will at the same rate grow to be very large, and will compel winter feeding, which can be better done by small droves than by large herds.

The argument that we have nearly reached the limit of our exports in cereals, and that there should be an increase in the production of beef

cattle, is probably correct, but I beg to submit that these matters adjust themselves, in consequence of the prices paid, without inducements from the Government except in the sanitary protection which it should give, if any protection is needed. Witness the increase in the breeding of hogs and cattle in Iowa.

If settlers are found who are willing to settle on any part of the Plains, it is of itself evidence that they consider the land and the conditions favorable to agriculture, from the fact that the country is not settled at random, but systematically—each new comer who locates taking the land that is vacant and fit, next to the latest settlement. If under the present laws and rules the land is being taken, it proves that the cattle kings are not needed there. Where the land is absolutely unfit for anything except their industry, they need no protective action, because the settler don't go there. If in time it becomes advisable to give inducements to occupy or utilize any vacant lands of the United States, there will be no difficulty about it. All that needs to be done is to permit the preëmption or homestead of 640 acres instead of 160 acres, or even of a larger tract if necessary. But as long as people are glad to take homes of 160 acres, and crowd the cattle corporations so uncomfortably, it shows that everything is for the best, and that the cattle king eventually must go and his place be taken by owners of small herds.—Yours truly,

JOHN B. POITEVIN.

DOW CITY, IOWA, July 9, 1885.

THE REAL AND THE IMAGINARY KEILEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If the *Nation* will pardon me, I desire to enter one more protest against its conclusions. I do not understand the *Nation* to hold that Mr. Keiley's having been in arms against the Federal Government disqualifies him for representing it abroad. Its utterances on that point have of late been too clear to be mistaken. But the trouble is, that he considered (the *past* tense was used in his speech) the invasion of his State "a gross and bloody violation of public rights." Why, what a conclusion is here! Is not the fact that he fought for what he considered a constitutional right the *only* circumstance that could extenuate armed opposition to the Government—the only ground on which Mr. Keiley, or any other Confederate soldier, could be restored to citizenship in the Union? If *not* considering the invasion of his State a gross and bloody violation of public rights, he had taken arms against the Government, he ought to have been hanged twenty years ago.

On the general subject I will only add that the real Keiley is as different from the imaginary Keiley that the Northern papers have manufactured for themselves, as—well, let us say, as the editor of the *Nation* is from that monopoly-paid South-hater that a Southern journal described him to be on account of his exposures of Southern homicides.—Yours respectfully,

A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

RICHMOND, VA., July 7, 1885.

WAGNER IN BERLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you allow me to say that the opinion which you recently expressed of the relative popularity of Wagner and Verdi upon the German stage holds true in Berlin quite as emphatically as anywhere in Germany, with the possible exception of Munich? Your correspondent from Leipzig, "C. H. G." (*Nation*, 1041), says: "In Berlin, the prevalence of Millöcker and operas of the hand-organ type averages everything else out of sight." A glance at the official report of the performances at the Royal Opera-house, in Berlin, during the year just closed, will show this to be a mistaken impression. Wagner is easily first in the list, with forty performances, followed by Nessler 28, Weber 20, Lortzing 20, Meyerbeer 16, Mozart 15, and Verdi 9. The popularity of Nessler is accounted for by the fact that his new opera, "Der Trompeter von Säckingen," is founded upon Victor Scheffel's well-known poem of the same name, which is a household classic in every German family, and appeals to national feeling in such a way as to win immense success wherever it has been produced. The "Trompeter" alone is responsible for 26 of Nessler's performances. Light operas of the sort referred to by "C. H. G." are never heard here except at the operetta theatres, with which Berlin, like Vienna and every other metropolis, is well supplied. I may add that the Wagner performances here draw by far the largest audiences, and that at the daily concerts of the two chief orchestras Beethoven is the only composer whose works rival those of Wagner in popularity and frequency of performance.—Respectfully yours,

E. B. C.

BERLIN, June 25, 1885.

THE *NATION* AND ITS FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your editorial on the completion of the twentieth year of the *Nation's* existence has decided me to do what I have many times contemplated—*i. e.*, write to tell you how valuable its successive numbers have been to me. About twelve years ago I accidentally picked up a copy of the *Nation* in a bookstore, having never heard of it before. I was surprised to find it expressing opinions which I entertained regarding various political matters, notably the "bloody shirt." From that time to this I have been a regular reader, and I can say truly that among the good things which life has given me I regard the *Nation* as near the head of the list. It has gone far toward compensating my want of education; has enlarged my views of men and the world; has furnished me a great stock of exact political information; has stimulated my love of truth and righteousness; and has been in every way helpful. For whatever I may be able to accomplish in the line of my ambitions I shall be indebted to the *Nation* more than to all other things combined.

Trusting that you may long be able to continue your patriotic work, but regretting that I cannot more fully express to you my affection for the *Nation* and my sense of gratitude to you personally, I am, yours truly, A. T.

OHIO, July 10, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I want to proffer, at a distance many hundred miles from my home, my congratulations to the *Nation* on its nearly arrived majority. I have always considered the *Nation* our best specimen of a wise, able, and thoughtful periodical. The constant effort, in exposition and criticism, "to see the thing as it is"; its intolerance of sham and pretension; and its earnest labors for practical rather than quixotic reform, have proved it a rare mental educator and tonic, the like of which I should not know where to look for. In saying all this, I do not mean to say that I *always* agree with its conclusions; but I am frank to confess that I commonly do.

As an evidence of my interest in it, and devotion to its style and methods, I can say that I have not only read every number that has been issued, but I have read the various issues without skipping an article, a sentence, or a word. I waft to it my wish that it may attain a long (and I know it will be a notable) future.

Yours truly, JOEL BENTON.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 10, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The American people, as well as yourself, are to be congratulated upon the satisfactory position of your publication in this its twenty-first year. For a long time I have been a subscriber. It is no exaggeration to say that during the turmoil of partisan controversy that has so long raged to the perversion of men's judgment, the weekly utterances of the *Nation* upon momentous questions have been as the very voices of the breathing nation striving to make her pleading heard amid the angry clamor of hostile meetings. The value of such bold advocacy of calm and deliberate action, based always upon honest and competent judgment, so persistently urged during this long period of national corruption and confusion consequent upon the civil war—how shall it be estimated? At present the full measure cannot be even conjectured, in the vastness of its dimensions. When the general press was divided into two irreconcilable, bitterly hostile factions, that voice, raised continually for peace and justice, cheered faith and fed the hope for a better future. When it forced itself upon men's minds that the party that had conducted the war to a fortunate ending had degenerated into a huge machine, managed by a few desperate demagogues and maintained by a gigantic scheme of office brokerage, prostituting the welfare of the nation to the gratification of a debauched faction, then it became evident that civil-service reform was the only chance for our salvation. That cause of reform you at once upheld. Ridicule, violence, fraud—all these devices of a most powerful enemy, armed with the whole authority of the usurped Government and the acquiescence of a deluded people, you and your associates fearlessly faced. At last there is triumph. For the cause of good government, and as an assurance of the perpetuity of this nation, there has been no greater moral triumph in our history.

This is written with a sense of personal triumph, since through your courageous advocacy I was induced to become one of the National League when, as it later appeared, there were but two other members in St. Louis, and the local organization did not come into existence until some time afterward. To effect this organization I exerted all possible effort—not much of itself, but one citizen specially labored with subsequently became one of its most efficient and enthusiastic members.

The friends of the *Nation* should be as numerous as are the friends of good government and honest policy, and should manifest their appreciation in the way most directly effective, in securing its widest circulation.

With sincerest hope for long-continued success of the *Nation* in the never-ending cause of reform, CHARLES A. TODD.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.

Notes.

'MALTHUS and his Work,' by James Bonar, is announced by Macmillan & Co.

Ginn & Co. have in press 'Studies in General History,' by Mary D. Sheldon; and 'Stories for Kindergarten and Primary Schools,' by Sarah E. Wiltse.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise a calendar for next year drawn from the writings of Mrs. A. D. F. Whitney, and also a "Lowell Calendar."

The Leonard Scott Publication Co., Philadelphia, are preparing a limited reëdition of the

scarce first volume of *Shakespeariana*. Only two hundred copies will be bound.

We learn from the Messrs. Putnam that Mr. S. R. Van Campen, of New York, has returned to London for the further prosecution of his literary researches relating to Holland in the British Museum. His first work will be the revisal and enlargement of his present volume, 'The Dutch in the Arctic Seas,' surveying the North Polar question, and the bringing out at the same time of the second or historical volume, recounting the story of the old Dutch northern voyages, as well as the history of Holland's later essays in the field of Arctic research.

We have received some specimen sheets of the 'Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers' now in preparation by C. N. Caspar, Milwaukee. The title does not do the work full justice, for its aim is to aid any one to find any book, whether for purchase or for consultation. Hence the introduction and lists which precede the directory are full of bibliographical directions of a very practical kind. The Directory is calculated to save much misdirected inquiry, and to assist materially the pursuit of the best current literature.

Mr. Hickcox has enhanced the value of his Monthly Catalogue of Government Publications (Washington) by adding to No. 5 a list of prices current for the issues enumerated. We presume this will be a regular feature hereafter.

A series of bibliographical monographs entitled "Bibliotheca Lindesiana" has lately been announced by Quaritch. Three tracts have already appeared in the series. They give collations and notes by Lord Lindsay of his copies of Sander's 'Brabant,' Fowler's 'Mosaic Pavements,' and De Bry's Collections of voyages. These are to be followed by others on the rarer works of the Crawford Library, a collection comprising some of the greatest rarities. A history of the origin and growth of this library is preparing, which will be published in advance of a projected complete catalogue.

It is stated in the English papers that a Manchester photographer proposes to reproduce in facsimile, by the process of photo-lithography, the Mazarine Bible. Mr. William E. A. Axon will write for it a bibliographical and historical introduction. The copy to be used for reproduction is loaned for the purpose by Lord Lindsay.

We call the attention of all interested in the subject—and the number is indirectly a pretty large one—to a series of able articles on the Panama Canal now publishing in the London *Financial News*. The writer, who is evidently extremely well informed, traces the enterprise from its inception, and his very unfavorable exhibit of promise and performance is a mine of facts for editors and diplomatists. One would naturally expect a pamphlet to result from the series.

'A Treasury of Tales: containing one hundred choice stories by the best American and foreign authors,' edited by William Swinton, recently published by the Caxton Book Company, of this city, is a reissue, with a few stories left out, of the nineteen numbers of 'Swinton's Story Teller,' a collection of short tales which appeared weekly from October, 1883, to February, 1884.

Surgeon Billings's report (Part I) on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the Tenth Census forms volume eleven of the Census series. Among the curious facts which a cursory glance discovers is the result of an attempt to correct the inevitable deficiencies of enumeration by means of blanks sent to physicians (*soi-disant* and real) all over the country. Only 37 per cent. of these were returned. Montana returned 22 out of 26, Rhode Island 95 out of 175, and New York and Pennsylvania each more than 50 per cent. The death-rate for the Census year is estimated at 18 per 1,000.

Mr. George Saintsbury's edition of Voltaire's "Mérope" (Oxford: Clarendon Press) is all that it should be. The text is correct, the notes are short and to the purpose, and the Prolegomena interesting. The chapter on the stage in the time of Voltaire and the Introduction to "Mérope" are especially good and full of information. It may be doubted whether the selection of Edgar Quinet's letters to his mother, made by the same hand and issued from the same press, will be much read in schools, in spite of Mr. Saintsbury's excellent editing. Letters are rather hard reading in class—even Mme. de Sévigné's—except in very small doses. But if any selection deserves success, it is this one, brimful of modern interest and of sympathetic humor (if humor can be said to exist in French), with numberless allusions to men and things, all beautifully explained in Mr. Saintsbury's notes. A selection from Sainte-Beuve's 'Causeries,' by the same editor, is announced. This will be very welcome to many college instructors, especially if it forms a good-sized volume three or four times as large as the usual Clarendon Press publications. Nothing of the kind exists even in France.

Parts 151-156 of the new 'Brockhaus Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt) bring this work down to Malgue. Luther's is the leading biography, as London is the chief topographical article. There are maps in the text of Liverpool, Lisbon, Lyons, Madrid, and Magdeburg, besides an inserted colored map of Mexico and Central America. Two American Presidents—Lincoln and Madison—are embraced in the present section of the Lexikon, and it is characteristic of the diligence with which the bibliography of the articles is kept up, that Gay's 'Madison' in the "American Statesmen" series is mentioned among the authorities for this subject.

A like timeliness is shown in the current instalment of 'Meyer's Konversations-Lexicon,' Parts 5-8 (New York: B. Westermann & Co.). Under T. B. Aldrich, his 'Ponkapog to Pesth' is recorded, and under Alaska a book of travels of 1884. Alexander, Algeria, Alps, and America are the principal articles. No less than three colored maps of Africa, viewed in as many different phases, are inserted, one being a very pretty showing of the routes of the chief explorers. The chromo sheet of Asiatic ethnology is noticeably well executed, with a real fidelity to race characteristics. Some of the types we recognize as derived from photographs, and all may well have been. Quite otherwise, by the way, is it with the colored sheet of races of mankind in No. 151-152 of Brockhaus. Meyer, again, has a fashion of utilizing its cover for "answers to correspondents," as our American phrase is—*Korrespondenzblatt*, in the German idiom. Subscribers who wish to have their doubts solved concerning anything that has already appeared in the Lexikon, are here gratified. One such was not satisfied that two modes of pronouncing Beaconsfield should be given where but one could be right. The editor thereupon sought information of the statesman's pastor, who replied that the hamlet Beaconsfield is *only* pronounced Beck'nsfield, but admitted that the Disraelis had never had an estate there, nor any associations with the place, and that Lady Beaconsfield insisted on the long ē (as in the word beech, after which the village was called). The members of the Beaconsfield Club, adds Pastor Bowles, probably observe the same usage.

The Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, vol. ii, part 1 (Wilkesbarre, Pa.), betoken by their handsome print a prosperous organization. An account, with heliotype views of skulls and pottery, of aboriginal grave-openings at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna; a paper on local shell-heaps lately revealed along the latter river, and very rich in remains; and a bibliography of the Wyoming Valley, lend a high degree of interest to this pamphlet.

We may perhaps foresee a book in the papers contributed to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* by Mr. Edward D. Neill, under the title, 'Virginia Carolorum: the Colony during the Days of Charles I. and II.' The first chapter is in the July number of that excellent periodical, and contains many lists of immigrants. One section discusses the first introduction of slaves. This has sometimes been laid upon the *Mayflower*, without reason; but it appears that the captain who brought over the Pilgrim company in that vessel did, five years afterward, bring into Chesapeake Bay a captured Spanish frigate and one negro named Brass, in connection with whom arose "the first question as to the legal status of the negro in North America," though slaves had been landed in 1619 by a Dutch frigate at Jamestown.

The Boston *Civil-Service Record* is just entering upon its fifth year of publication. Few reform organs have seen their hopes so nearly realized in so short a time. The conduct of the *Record* has been noticeably discreet, and its bound volumes will always be valuable for the history of the period.

Mr. Howard Lockwood sends us the first number of his *Bookmaker*, a journal whose concern is everything that goes to the manufacture of books. We have found the contents very interesting.

M. André Theuriet, the novelist, was one of the most intimate friends of the late Bastien-Lepage, the painter, and he has now written a brief personal sketch of him, 'Jules Bastien-Lepage, l'Homme et l'Artiste' (Paris: Charpentier; New York: F. W. Christern), in which his character and career are outlined in simple words. Although M. Theuriet refers to the influence the dead painter exercised over the young foreign artists studying in France, he does not mention that his greatest work, the "Joan of Arc," is owned in America, and that the best likeness of him is the bas-relief by Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens. M. Theuriet's little book contains a portrait by M. Liphart, and the facsimile of a letter to the author.

J. C. Poestion, an Austrian writer, author of several works on ancient and Scandinavian literature, has published an extensive description of Iceland, geographical, ethnographical, and historical: 'Island: Das Land und seine Bewohner, nach den besten Quellen' (Vienna, 1885). It comprises detailed accounts of the littoral and orographical features of that interesting but rarely visited country, of its flora and fauna, mineral resources, industry, institutions, literature, folk-lore, national customs, etc. In composing it the author availed himself of the best authorities on the subject, Icelandic, Danish, and other; but he confesses that he never trod the shores of the island the beauties of which he proclaims.

In a note last week on Ersch & Gruber's Encyclopædia, we erroneously named *Karl* Maurer as the writer on Scandinavian antiquities instead of Konrad Maurer, of Munich, the greatest living authority in respect of the laws and customs of the ancient Scandinavians.

We should have mentioned last week that the American publishers of Dr. Stoughton's 'Religion in England from 1800 to 1850,' as also of his 'Religion in England from the Long Parliament to the End of the Eighteenth Century,' are A. C. Armstrong & Son.

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Ann Arbor, Mich., on August 26-September 1. The headquarters will be at the University. The local secretary is Prof. John W. Langley.

—Leon & Brother, of this city, send us the first attempted catalogue of 'First Editions of Ame-

rican Authors.' It is a sale catalogue, and for the collector's benefit the prices are annexed; yet the higher needs of bibliography are well served by it. In the case of Emerson, for example, the list is full and valuable for reference. We remark here a set of the *Dial*, valued at $30, the Divinity School Address of 1838, rated proportionately high at $4.50, and 'Nature,' at $12. Leon & Brother ask for the 1823 edition of George Bancroft's Poems, $15; Barlow's 'Columbiad' (1807), $12.50; Artemus Ward's 'Travels among the Mormons' (1866), $30; the second edition of Bryant's 'Embargo' (1809), $15; his 'Poems Selected from the *U. S. Literary Gazette*' (1826), $15; Franklin's 'Poor Richard' for 1734, $50; Hawthorne's 'Gentle Boy' (1839), $30, 'Grandfather's Chair' (1841), $12.50, 'Liberty Tree,' 'Famous Old People (both 1841), $15 each, 'Biographical Stories for Children' (1842), $15, 'Scarlet Letter' (1850), $12.50; Holmes's 'Harbinger' (1833), $10; Irving's 'History of New York' (1809), $22.50; Longfellow's 'Outre-Mer' (2 nos., 1833-4), $35; his 'Evangeline' (1847), $25; Poe's Poems (1831), $25; his 'Tales Grotesque and Arabesque' (1840), $25; his 'Narrative of A. G. Pym' (1838), $17.50; Whittier's 'Legends of New England' (1831), $20; his 'Moll Pitcher' (1832), $25. Even so late an author as Walt Whitman has mounted into the decades. His 'Leaves of Grass,' of 1855, is worth, it appears, $15, and the editions of the next year, of 1871, and of 1876, will each bring $10.

—The impulse given some years ago to the study of bibliography, more especially in its practical applications, by the American Library Association, through its organ the *Library Journal*, has not yet spent its force. Its influence quickly extended to England, and the wave of progress is still advancing over the continent of Europe; its course may be traced in the establishment of such journals as the *Bibliographer*, *Library Chronicle*, *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, and the publication of such manuals as those of Cousin and Ottino. In Italy, among other American ideas, the card catalogue seems to be finding its way into favor, though its adoption is not likely to become general, unless we are to regard as exceptional the method of using it recently observed in one of the Italian libraries by an American visitor who writes, "The accessions are catalogued on the card system, rather primitively, however; and one is amused to see some ancient reader walk up to the boxes, deliberately pick out a handful of cards, stuff them into his pocket, and walk off to a desk in some corner, where he shuffles and cuts them to his heart's content." The condition of a card catalogue subject to such usage may be better imagined than described, and would furnish a strong argument against its introduction. It is nevertheless in Italy that the most promising signs of progress are beginning to appear. By a decree issued in February the Government offers for the encouragement of bibliographical studies in Italy three prizes of 1,000 lire each—one for the best bibliographical monograph published in 1885; another for the best work describing and illustrating any one of the more notable collections of manuscripts, or printed books, contained in the public libraries; and the third for the most intelligent and practical set of rules for the preparation of alphabetical or classified catalogues. The introduction to the decree gives a brief summary of what has been done in America, England, Belgium, and Spain, for the promotion of national bibliography, concluding with these words: "To promote bibliography is to assist science." Another evidence of progress is shown in a recent regulation by which the national libraries throughout the kingdom are placed under direct Government supervision, subject to the general civil-service rules. One of the first promotions under the new rules is that of Signor Chilovi, the head of the Marucelliana library, to be Prefect of the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence, the largest in the kingdom. Signor Chilovi, who has thus gained one of the few great prizes of the profession, is spoken of as a man of great ability, who has made a thorough study of American and English library methods; and it is understood that his plans for the reorganization of the library include the introduction of the card catalogue, and the publication at regular intervals of a bulletin of accessions similar to those issued by the larger American libraries. He has now in a press what promises to be a valuable contribution to bibliography in the form of a general catalogue of the periodicals taken in the various public libraries of the kingdom, somewhat resembling the 'Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals,' edited by H. C. Bolton for the Smithsonian Institution. Under the Italian copyright law the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence and the Biblioteca Vittorio Emmanuele in Rome are the only two libraries entitled to receive a copy of every book, pamphlet, or journal published in Italy, but, by a wise provision of the law, the local national library in each province receives a copy of everything published in the province, and in this respect at least we may find that our own legislators have something to learn from Italy.

—The Annual Report of the Paris Observatory for 1884, which has just reached this country, contains the first published evidence of the immense value of photography as a means of making star charts and catalogues. Astronomers have known for some time that experiments of this nature had been successfully carried on at the observatories of Paris, Harvard College, and the Cape of Good Hope. The exquisite heliotype reproduction of the plate of the clusters in Perseus, which was made by the brothers Paul and Prosper Henry, at Paris, on October 10, 1884, is convincing evidence of the power of the new method. The plate is six by eight inches, and is reproduced from the original absolutely untouched. It covers a space in the sky of something over a degree by a degree and a half, or about the apparent surface of seven full moons. In this area there are shown 509 stars, from the seventh to the thirteenth magnitude. The photographic lens had a diameter of about six inches, and the faintest stars photographed are about of the same brilliancy as those which could have been seen with the eye, if such a lens had been employed in the usual way as part of a telescope. The exposure was fifty minutes, and thus less than an hour's work has fixed the places and the relative brilliancy of 500 stars. To do the same thing by the ordinary methods would require several nights' work. The success of this experiment by the Messrs. Henry has made it certain that small areas of the sky, of a degree or so, can be photographed so as to show all the stars that could be seen by ordinary telescopes. The photographic plates employed are far more sensitive than those which were available when Mr. Lewis Rutherfurd, of New York, made the first pictures of the kind (before 1870), or while Dr. B. A. Gould was extending the same research to the clusters of the southern sky at Cordoba in 1875-1880.

—A note in the *Observatory* for June gives the very latest details concerning stellar photography at Paris. The 6-inch lens first used has been replaced by one of 13.4 inches in aperture and of 11 feet 3 inches focal length. The field of view is over three degrees. The negative plates are more than ten inches square, and show a portion of the sky comprising over five square degrees. An exposure of one hour showed 2,790 stars on such a plate, the stars ranging from fifth to fourteenth magnitude. Stars of the fifteenth magnitude, even, exhibited faint traces. The diameters of the images of the fourteenth-magnitude stars were about 1-1000 of an inch. The chart thus constructed automatically in an hour would have required several months to make by the ordinary methods. The Harvard College Observatory is now experimenting in a similar field. The effort is to make photographs which shall be ten degrees square, and which shall show all stars as bright as the tenth magnitude. A comparatively small number of such plates will cover the whole visible heavens, and will give a map absolutely complete down to a certain brightness. A similar undertaking is begun at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, for the southern sky. There seems to be no doubt of ultimate success in both these cases. Thus we are likely to have accurate maps of every star in the sky automatically made and ready for printing; and it is by no means unlikely that photographic methods may be further extended so as to give extremely accurate positions of small groups of stars, as well as extensive maps of large regions. For the study of stellar statistics, the construction of the heavens, the laws governing the aggregation of stars in groups, this method has no equal.

—The sudden death is announced, at Weymouth, Mass., on Sunday morning, of Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman, at the age of seventy-nine. Thus passes away one of the most remarkable women of our time. She belonged to a large and gifted family (Weston), of Pilgrim descent, and, having married the late Mr. Henry Grafton Chapman, of Boston, she made her home in that city. Here, in 1834, she was irresistibly drawn into the anti-slavery cause, then in its infancy, and speedily became one of its foremost directors. Indeed, she may be said to have been among the *necessary* leaders of the agitation. Ever on terms of the closest friendship with Mr. Garrison, she rendered him invaluable support in the early and struggling days of the *Liberator*. She did not found the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, but she became the life of it, and was one of the most conspicuous figures at the meeting which was mobbed by "gentlemen of property and standing" in October, 1835. Of this memorable occasion she wrote an account called 'Right and Wrong in Boston,' first of a series having a similar title, in which the history of that turbulent epoch is now to be sought. She was indefatigable with her pen, reporting meetings, writing articles and not seldom verse; and founded the *Liberty Bell*, an anti-slavery annual of a distinctly literary character, to which her large European acquaintance drew many admirable contributions from abroad. For public speaking she was not well fitted, and the single instance in which she essayed it was in the midst of a howling mob surrounding Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia, before it was burned by the rioters. This was in 1838. In 1840 occurred the great schism in the anti-slavery ranks which led to the temporary paralysis of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the transfer of its organ, the *Emancipator*. A new organ was indispensable, and Mrs. Chapman's liberality, energy, and extraordinary executive ability produced the *Standard*, and maintained it by providing the ways and means through the instrumentality of annual fairs. Mrs. Chapman was among those who agreed with Mr. Garrison in thinking the work of the anti-slavery societies ended when the war terminated in universal emancipation. Since that time she has come before the public only as the literary executor and biographer of Harriet Martineau, with whom her ardent friendship began in 1835, dur-

ing Miss Martineau's visit to this country. Mrs. Chapman survived her husband, who was in full sympathy with her, for more than forty years. She spent a number of years in France, and one of her daughters became the wife of M. Auguste Laugel, the Paris correspondent of the *Nation*. Another married Mr. Edward Dicey, the well-known London journalist. Her son, the late Henry G. Chapman, of this city, married a daughter of Mr. John Jay. Mrs. Chapman was remarkable for her stately beauty, which she retained to the very last, along with her vigor of mind, her vivacity and *esprit*. She was taking a daily delight in reading the proofs of the forthcoming 'Life of Wm. Lloyd Garrison,' which reviews the disinterested labors of herself and her associates in a once odious and persecuted cause.

—A writer in *La Ligue* says: "The end of a century has its own literature. When a new century commences it awakens enthusiasm; it rejuvenates humanity. When a century ends, it has seen everything, tried everything, and in literature as well as in manners the pleasures of an old man are most suitable for it." It is strange that any one should be so entirely under the dominion of words. What has a period of arbitrary length, starting from an arbitrary point, to do with the growth of humanity? If our fathers had wisely adopted a duodecimal system, instead of unluckily taking the Arabic notation by tens, our century would have had 144 years, and humanity would have been enthusiastic and enervated at entirely different dates. If we had been Mussulmans or Buddhists, the world would have rejuvenated itself in our eyes at very different periods, perhaps at the very time when to the Christians it was becoming effete. Undoubtedly there are periods of growth and periods of rest, periods of corruption and periods of purification, periods of enthusiasm and faith and hope, and periods of indifference or of despair; but the former do not occur exclusively when the last two figures of our era are small, nor do the latter come only in the eighties and nineties.

—Among the interesting and pretty little books which Messrs. Field & Tuer issue from time to time in parchment covers for a shilling, the latest is certainly the most striking—and not the least important. It is frankly called "Why Not Eat Insects?" and is written by Mr. Vincent M. Holt. The subject sounds like a joke, but, after reading Mr. Holt's arguments, many people will be convinced that he has really made out a strong case on a serious subject. He says: "I am quite aware of the horror with which this opinion will be read by many at first sight, but when it is carefully thought over I fail to see that any one capable of correct reasoning can deny its practical truth." He begins by drawing a line of distinction between carnivorous and non-carnivorous insects. Men, he says, have almost invariably agreed not to eat carnivorous animals, nor does he advocate the eating of carnivorous insects; especially not, is his rather ghastly assurance, *Blaps Mortisaga*, the ghoul. As regards the food of the creatures we eat, he insists, with a good deal of scorn, that it is ridiculous for people who enjoy lobsters and eels, both filth-eating animals, who choose cheese largely composed of mites, and who esteem the unmentionable peculiarity of the woodcock on toast, to turn up their noses at the cleanly grubs which eat vegetables, or the delicate moths and wasps which eat honey. Two reasons for insect-eating he chiefly urges. First, that philosophy bids us neglect no wholesome source of food; second, that, in these days of agricultural distress, insect-eating would be a double boon to the agricultural laborer, for his children would be rewarded by the farmers for hand-picking the destructive insects, and the family table would be enriched by costless toothsome and nourishing dishes. The insects eat up every green thing, complains the farmer. Well, eat them, retorts Mr. Holt, and grow fat. It is evidently a case of the biter bit, or, as the author says, of battling with the enemy tooth and nail. To enforce the economical side of his case he instances the strong-stomached and hungry sailor, who raps his sea-biscuit on the table to shake out the worms before eating it. Let him shake out the worms by all means, says Mr. Holt, but let him collect them, fry them in lard, and spread the dainty upon his dry biscuit. He will not again throw meal-worms away. The fashionable world has little to overcome in this respect, for at the Chinese Restaurant at the London Health Exhibition last year the sea-slug was a much enjoyed delicacy, and the trepang, as Mr. Holt sarcastically remarks, by any other name would taste as sweet—even by the name of garden-slug. Peculiarly distressing to Mr. Holt is the waste of cockchafers. "You ought to get sixpence a score for them from the squire's housekeeper," he tells the laborers' children.

—None of the orders of insect life come amiss to Mr. Holt's pan—orthoptera, coleoptera, hymenoptera, lepidoptera; his *menu* holds them all. Most of what we call the less cultivated races have eaten insects, he urges; and since we have been glad to take from them Peruvian bark, potatoes, curry, and tobacco, why should not we imitate them in their insect-eating too? The classical authorities are also all on his side. Homer praised the *Cicadæ* for their tunefulness and delicate flavor; and Aristotle, and Pliny, and Ælian, and many modern travellers, are quoted with good effect. Moses, however, is Mr. Holt's most valued authority: "These ye may eat: the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the beetle after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind." And so eclectic is he willing to be in his argument, that he even condescends to quote with approval the suggestion that the Latin name of the locust, *Gryllus*, suggests the creature's proper destination. Our most delicious sweet comes from the bees; there is an equally delicious savory awaiting us in the properly-cooked dish of wasps, he says; and over the moths he grows enthusiastic. "Why," he exclaims, "they are the very incarnescence of sweetness, and beauty, and deliciousness—living storehouses of nectar, gathered from the most fragrant flowers!" And really touching he considers their noble and suggestive sacrifice as they hurl themselves into the candle of the solitary student at midnight, to provide him with ready-cooked delicate nutriment against his exhausting labor. He concludes with a number of specimen *menus*, in which insects play the leading part. "Fried Chafers with Wireworm Sauce" would probably be a little too vernacular for most people, but *Choux fleurs aux Chenilles* is tempting by its very alliteration. "Cauliflowers with Caterpillars" is a solid and neatly alliterative English dish; and there is nothing foreign about "Stag-beetle Larvæ on Toast," or "Gooseberry Cream with Sawflies." For piquancy of title, however, give us *Grasshoppers au Gratin*.

—The last *Heft* of Stade's *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* (Giessen, 1885) contains a felicitous conjecture, offered by W. Bacher, of Buda-Pesth, concerning the origin of *Jeshurun*, the symbolical name for Israel used in Deuteronomy (xxxii, 15; xxxiii, 5, 26) and Isaiah (xliv, 2). The best Biblical expositors, with very few exceptions, derive it from the Hebrew root *yāshar*, to be right or upright, and deem it applied to the chosen people as the representative of righteousness among the nations, in the same way in which Bileam designated the people by the appellation *y'shārān*, the righteous (Num. xxiii, 10). Even those who, like Michaelis and Gesenius, consider the name a contraction of *yisr'ēlūn*, little Israel—an opinion now universally discarded—see in it an allusion to *yāshār*, righteous. The suggestion of the Hungarian Hebraist is that the word was introduced, by some poetical writers, as a substitute for Jacob, on account of the very opposite and offensive derivation of the latter national name—the root of which, *'āqab*, means 'to be crooked,' 'to supplant,' 'to cheat.' "Is he not rightly named Jacob? for he hath supplanted me these two times," says Esau (Gen. xxvii, 36), and a prophet (Hos. xii., 4) repeats the reproach. The two roots are contrasted in derivatives in the sentence of Isaiah (xl, 4) rendered "the crooked shall be made straight." Jeshurun was substituted for Jacob in the reverse spirit from that in which the prophet Hosea (i, 6, 9) changed the endearing appellation "the pitied one" and "my people," applied to Israel, into *Lo-ruhamah*, the unpitied, and *Lo-ammi*, not my people. That in one instance (Is. xliv. 2) Jeshurun occurs in a parallelism with Jacob is apparently an objection to this view; but it is not a fatal one, considering the late age in which the prophecies of Deutero-Isaiah were composed.

McMASTER'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. By John Bach McMaster. In 5 volumes. Vol. II. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

PROFESSOR McMASTER'S second volume covers the fourteen years from 1790 to 1803, a period not only rich in interest for its own sake, but, in many respects, unsurpassed in importance by any other portion of American history of similar length. Within these years was settled the question of the future tendencies of the American people; and they hold much the same relation to the history of subsequent years that the aim of a gun holds to the direction of the bullet's flight. The years 1783-90, covered by the first volume, may, of course, claim something of the same distinction; but there is this great difference, that the forces which opposed the natural growth of the Constitution were comparatively weak, so that all that was necessary in the men who guarded and guided the development of the growth was self-restraint and a certain harmony with the controlling forces. The four tremendous years of the civil war, however gigantic and imposing in outward appearance, were but the natural outcome of the direction given to the development of the people through the period of this volume. The solid and substantial character which the Federalism of Hamilton, during the years 1789-97, gave to the national edifice secured by the Constitution; the sudden list to individualism, equally unexpected and undesired by the "fathers of the republic," which was given by the Democracy of Jefferson during the years 1793-1800; the territorial expansion of 1803, with its inevitable and far-reaching consequences—here were three fundamental and discordant forces, whose reduction to harmony would alone make this a period of vital importance in American history. As the ship, sliding from the ways, lurching first to one side then to the other, settles down into her natural position, American history, not only then but thereafter, was *made* during these fourteen years.

Such a period is a crucial test for the historian. In treating it, while the author maintains fully the points of peculiar excellence in his first volume, he has been compelled by the broader demands of his subject to bring into bolder prominence the defects consequent upon the limitations which he has prescribed to himself. It is not sufficient, even in a history of the *people* of

the United States, that the narrative should be confined closely to a minute detail of their dress, amusements, buildings, diseases, medical theories, and means of communication, their modes of living and laboring, and their general social conditions and limitations. However unwisely these elements in the history of the people may have been neglected by other historians, an author does himself but scant justice by confining his work to picking up their dropped stitches. He becomes, in his way, as partial an historian as they, and, slipping the opportunity to supply a comprehensive history, he merely adds another to the multitude of books which the student is compelled to read in order to get a real history of the people of the United States. And the gap is not filled by occasional summaries of debates in Congress, outlines of widely circulated pamphlets, or specimens of the political billingsgate of the time. All these, like the social conditions already referred to, are important as symptoms, but they quite fail of their full significance unless their relation to the general sweep of events is keenly appreciated by the author and plainly indicated to the reader. The history of the people of the United States cannot be written without them; it may be too largely missed, even with them.

It is just here that some reservation must accompany the heartiest endorsement of this volume. It must be admitted that our historians have been used to take the bulk of their materials from their predecessors. Any one who has had occasion to follow the statement of any event in our history back through the various "authorities" to its original sources will testify that, once stated, it has seldom been reëxamined; it has been too easy to take the facts at second-hand, and argue from them. Professor McMaster has probably put an end to all this. He has gone back regularly to the sources from which the originals of the line of authorities must have obtained their information. No spring has been so hidden or so insignificant that he has not resorted to it. Newspapers, pamphlets, almanacs, handbills—all the floating material which lives but for a day in the history of a people, has been laid under contribution with as much eagerness as if it had already been digested into six-volume histories; and, as the accumulations of libraries and collections of fugitive literature are now far more numerous and more accessible than in 1790 or 1803, he has given us a closer and more minute narrative of events than could probably have been given by their contemporaries. To this constant recurrence to original sources the work is largely indebted for its immediate and strong hold on popular attention and liking; and its method will almost certainly furnish one of the standards by which future historians must submit to be judged. The day of easy reliance on "standard authorities" is over.

But the method has its dangers, which are more apparent in this volume than in the first. A Chinese fidelity and minuteness of detail are often accompanied by an equally Chinese lack of the sense of historical perspective. Out of 635 pages in the volume, the Louisiana purchase is disposed of in ten pages, which is only half as much as is given to the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, and barely twice as much as is given to the Western camp-meetings and "the jerks" of 1800-02. In such cases as these latter, the temptation to digress at unnecessary length into fields which have not been minutely explored is apt to lead to the sacrifice of a fitting treatment for the great events which, though they have affected the mass rather than the individuals of the people, have been no less important to "the people" for that. Details of home life in the little towns of outlying districts are given so minutely that the result not only takes on a gazetteerish aspect, but infringes on the spheres of influence which really moulded the national life. Furthermore, the unity of the narrative is evidently waning as the interests which it treats grow wider, and we have instead a congeries of minute historical, or rather antiquarian, studies, connected by the faintest of chronological threads. The effort is indeed made to obtain some connection between the various fragments, but the means employed are too manifestly artificial to be always pleasing. The word "meanwhile" is a favorite connecting link—*e. g.*, "Meanwhile Congress had been considering a very different matter," as if the writer, feeling the solution of continuity, had decided to rest on the mere coincidence of time. Many of the expedients are of such a nature as to suggest that which is known among professional wizards as "forcing a card." The debate on a bill in Congress is considered up to its passage. "Among the twenty-four Southerners who voted for it was John Sevier." On this delicate pivot the narrative is made to diverge to John Sevier and Tennessee. After a paragraph or two on the affairs of Tennessee, a statement of its condition "as far north as the Kentucky border" is introduced as another pivot on which to turn into Kentucky, and so on and on, throughout the volume. All this is not only a tempting and dangerous mannerism; it has a distinct tendency to speak peace to the author's conscience, and to persuade him that he has established an historical connection where there is in reality no connection at all. Among the more remote consequences of over-attention to such matters is a looseness of style in more important respects. "A strife which no one can tell why it was undertaken"; "all this, the proprietors declared, was ruinous to good morals, and, in a public appeal, begged their patrons not to give their checks to loungers"—infelicities such as these, to give them no worse name, argue almost a disrespect for his readers on the part of the author.

Professor McMaster is falling into the fashion of Hildreth, of incorporating into his narrative a running summary of debates or of both sides of public opinion. Such a step requires the most careful and constant attention to the details of workmanship, in order to distinguish the author's own language from that which he is merely summarizing; and that attention is not always given. Some of the sentences are startling, for they inculcate the most heretical doctrines, and yet a second or third look at their surroundings is necessary before the reader can be certain that the doctrine is that of one of the parties to a controversy, and not that of the author. Nor is he always successful in giving a clear summary of opinions. The argument of the Jefferson-Madison faction, for example, against Washington's proclamation of neutrality between France and Great Britain in 1793 does not receive justice. That that proclamation was one of the wisest of American diplomatic acts, that it is the corner-stone on which our whole subsequent foreign policy has been built, cannot be disputed. But it is no easy matter to reconcile it with the terms of the existing treaty with France. The fact was, that the United States, by the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance of 1778, had most unwisely and improvidently "guaranteed" the French possessions in the West Indies "from the present time and forever against all other powers." Five years before 1793, when a war between France and Great Britain was imminent, the French court had served notice on our Minister at Paris that his Government was expected to take care of the guaranteed possessions, and had received no reply going to show that neutrality was to act against the guarantee. The basis of the Republican charges against the Administration in 1793 was, that it had assumed to suspend or nullify, by a Presidential proclamation, the guarantee clause of the treaty. Madison, over the signature of "Helvidius," in his first letter assigns as the main Federalist heresy "that, *in particular*, the Executive had authority to judge whether, in the case of the mutual guaranty between the United States and France, the former were bound by it to engage in the war." His concluding letter is entirely devoted to the guarantee clause, and the intermediate ones refer to it continually. And yet Professor McMaster mentions the clause in question but once, and that twenty-two pages before he gives what purports to be the summarized Republican argument, in which he leaves *Hamlet* out altogether.

The case is much the same with the argument on the Jay treaty of 1795. That treaty brought to plain view some of the most perplexing of our constitutional questions, which have never since been settled on principle, and are practically still open. One point was, whether the House of Representatives was bound to vote without hesitation any amount of money called for by the treaty power. The doubt has never been resolved, was revived with little diminution of warmth so late as the Alaska treaty of 1867, and deserved in this volume a more thoughtful consideration than it has received. But the case of the Jay treaty was made more serious by the fact, to which Professor McMaster does no sufficient justice, that in it the President and Senate assumed the powers to regulate commerce, to regulate duties, and to define piracy, which are constitutional privileges of Congress. The argument of the Federalists, that a treaty is "the supreme law of the land," is cited without any indication of doubt as to its correctness; whereas it is the Constitution, with the laws and treaties made under it, which together make up "the supreme law." How far can a treaty not only nullify and override an existing law, but trench on the constitutional distribution of privileges as well? The incipient discussion, a few months ago, on the Spanish treaty, and on its renewed incursion of the treaty power into this field of the regulation of commerce and duties, showed that the questions involved in the old Jay treaty may still be of the highest importance to "the people of the United States." Pages of this volume are devoted to specimens of the vituperation which fell upon Jay and Washington, of the handbills and calls for public meetings, and of the resolutions which proceeded out of them. These are all interesting, but would it not have been possible to sacrifice enough of the space devoted to them to give us, as this volume nowhere gives us, a clear and simple statement of the constitutional objections to the treaty, and of the answers, such as those of Hamilton over the signature of "Camillus"? The time may very possibly come when the American people will be glad to know the grounds on which their forefathers based their decision on these questions in 1795. History has been said to be philosophy teaching by example; it is to be feared that, in such cases as those just referred to, Professor McMaster's muse is taking too much to object lessons, and leaving her pupils to draw their own futile conclusions from insufficient premises.

Probably no extract from this volume will be more widely cited than its estimate of Washington as "the cold and forbidding character with whom no fellow-man ever ventured to live on close and familiar terms." It is true that he was "not the greatest of generals, not the wisest of statesmen, not the most saintly of his race, but a man with many human frailties and much common sense"; but this is very far from being all. The reader who should turn from Professor McMaster's characterization to the published letters of Washington himself, would find at once that

he had been given but a one-sided view of their writer. Washington's fame is secure while his letters survive. In all the twelve volumes of them he shows, as no other letter-writer of his time shows, the solid and enduring charm of a great, complete, well-rounded, and self-poised character. It was this, not common sense alone, that made Washington as the shadow of a great rock to his contemporaries, and that justifies the popular estimate of him in subsequent years.

It is not only in this case that estimates of public men are put into terms which fail to convey any adequate view of them, but in the other cases to which we refer it would not be at all fair to the author to anticipate the final verdict which will doubtless fall in the next volume. Monroe was certainly not of much account, but is his character to go on record as completely summed up in the following sentences? "His ability was small, his spirit mean, and the Administration he heartily despised. No sound was more grateful to him than the hollow applause of an ignorant and unthinking mob." This is quite too much like an extract from a Federalist pamphlet. Jefferson fares still worse. He is "saturated with democracy in its rankest form," "a servile worshipper of the people," actuated by "a malignant hatred" of Hamilton; and one of his letters is "such folly" as to be "of itself enough to deprive him of every possible claim to statesmanship." If one estimates at anything like their real value the services for which individual rights, not only in the United States but all over the world, are indebted to Jefferson, he will speak more kindly of him, however he may disapprove or regret his occasional lapses. In particular, he will not say, as does Professor McMaster in another place, "either Adams or Hancock might, like Jefferson, have written the Declaration of Independence." Surely this is assigning too high a literary station, if not to the author of the 'Discourses on Davila,' at least to the Boston merchant.

Whatever adverse criticism may be passed upon this volume, its merits are as easily perceptible as in the case of its predecessor. Granting the limitations which the author has chosen to impose upon his work, the result is a success. It is our only systematic attempt to obtain a faithful picture of the social conditions of the American people at successive stages of their development; and though such successive photographs cannot be expected to be as successful in the case of a great people as in the case of the horse in motion, the success in this case is certainly beyond any of our past criterions. The author has brought to his task peculiar powers of mind and method. His capacity for discovering and recording the necessary facts is not of itself so uncommon; his most noteworthy characteristic is his ability to handle and reduce to comparative order and sequence the enormous amount of material with which he has dealt. His two volumes are already a history *sui generis*, which has made and will keep its own place in our literature.

Typographical errors are not numerous. The name given as that of a French privateer, "*Les Dieux Amis*," has an odd look; and so has the Pass of Thermopylæ, when occupied by a "Spartan Bard."

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

Mary Anderson: The Story of Her Life and Professional Career. By J. M. Farrar, M.A. London: Bogue; New York: Scribner & Welford. 4to, pp. 86.

Le Théâtre de la Cour à Compiègne, pendant le règne de Napoléon III. Par Alphonse Leveaux. Paris. New York: F. W. Christern. 8vo, pp. 213.

Souvenirs d'un Jeune Premier. Par Adolphe Laferrière. Avec une préface de Jules Claretie. Paris: Dentu; New York: F. W. Christern. 8vo, pp. 206.

La Comédie Satirique au XVIIIe. Siècle. Par Gustave Desnoiresterres. Paris: Perrin; New York: F. W. Christern. 8vo, pp. viii-458.

Comédiens et Comédiennes. Par Francisque Sarcey. Deuxième Série. Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles; New York: F. W. Christern. 8vo, pp. 384.

MACAULAY declared that Gleig's 'Life of Warren Hastings' seemed "to have been manufactured in pursuance of a contract, by which the representatives of Warren Hastings, on the one part, bound themselves to furnish papers, and Mr. Gleig, on the other part, bound himself to furnish praise." Such a contract we are inclined to declare contrary to public policy, and it is the duty of a critic to expose the collusion between the parties. But Warren Hastings was, at least, dead, and he did not make the implied contract in person, but through his heirs, administrators, and assigns. Mr. Henry Irving, Mme. Modjeska, Miss Mary Anderson, are alive, and it is from them, appearing in their proper persons, that the recent biographers have derived the facts on which the biographies have been based, and it is to them in person that the biographers pay the full sum of praise. We have had occasion before now to express our opinion of the habit of publishing biographies of living celebrities. The lives of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Holmes were taken at least without their active coöperation, whatever may be said of that of M. Pasteur; but Mr. Irving, Mme. Modjeska, and Miss Anderson have aided and abetted Mr. Frederic Daly, Miss Mabel Collins, and Mr. J. M. Farrar. It is pleasant to be able to say that this biography of Miss Mary Anderson is not as ill-done or as offensive as the biography of Mme. Modjeska. Mr. Farrar knows little about America, less about the history and conditions of the stage in this country, and least of all about the principles and the practice of the art of acting. But his book is harmless enough, and but slightly objectionable. Even in this age of exuberant self-advertisement, we do not believe that a campaign biography of this sort is of any real and lasting benefit to the actor or the actress whose sayings and doings it celebrates. On the other hand, we may doubt whether Mr. Farrar's mild and lady-like sketch will be as injurious to Miss Anderson's artistic reputation as were the absurd books of Miss Collins and Mr. Hatton to the artistic reputations of Mme. Modjeska and Mr. Irving. There is no need to spend time over it; still, we may as well point out that, in spite of the French population of New Orleans, the chief theatre in that city is the Varieties, and not the Varietés (*sic*), as Mr. Farrar prints it (p. 20); and it is sad to be forced to draw attention to the oblivion into which Dean Milman's "Fazio" has fallen in England—an oblivion which allows Mr. Farrar to call it Phasio! (p. 19).

M. Leveaux was the collaborator of M. Labiche in the writing of that little masterpiece of modern French farcical comedy, "La Grammaire," but as the combination of the authors' names was too comic for real life, the former was forced to adopt a pseudonym and called himself Jolly. During the reign of Napoleon III., M. Leveaux was the intendant or director of the little theatre in the palace of Compiègne. He now publishes a full record of the performances before the imperial household. They were given from 1852 to 1869, and were forty-seven in number, of which fifteen were by the Comédie-Française. M. Leveaux was present at all of them, and gives the exact play-bill of each, with an account of the circumstances under which it was produced, the effect it had, and the list of the chief of those invited to be present. The final performance of all, in November, 1869, consisted of three plays by the Palais Royal Company, one of them being "La Grammaire"—which was so effective that it was acted at the Tuileries in the following March by the Prince Imperial and his young friends. M. Leveaux also notes another amateur performance, that of the feeble "Portraits de la Marquise," written by M. Octave Feuillet to be acted by the Empress. The Compiègne Theatre was built in a tennis court, like so many other French theatres; in shape it was awkward; and the performances before the court were nearly always dull and ineffective. Perhaps for this reason a *revue* which was acted by the members of the court in 1865 was performed in the Empress's private apartments; it was called "Les Commentaires de César," and the Princesse de Metternich played three characters in it. Three years later there were *tableaux vivants* arranged by MM. Cabanel and Viollet-Le-Duc. One of the plays acted in 1864 by the Comédie-Française was "Les Finesses du Mari," by "M. de Saint-Remy," *i. e.*, de Morny, who found time in the midst of his financial schemes and speculations to write comic plays, for one of which, an *opéra-bouffe*, "M. Choufleuri restera chez lui," Offenbach arranged the music composed by Morny himself.

Several years ago we had two volumes of the 'Mémoires de Laferrière,' and now comes this posthumous volume of 'Souvenirs,' which derives its whole value from the pleasant preface of M. Jules Claretie. The 'Mémoires' were neither important nor interesting, and the 'Souvenirs' are still less so; the New England phrase "running emptyings" describes them accurately enough. Their sole excuse for being seems to be the circulation of a long and elaborate puff of a proprietary medicine of some sort—a puff which also disfigured the early volumes.

M. Desnoiresterres is a writer of untiring industry; he proposes to follow his exhaustive volumes on Voltaire and his times with a similar series on French satiric comedy. The present volume covers the period of Louis XV. and XVI. and the Revolution. The next two will treat of the earlier periods. We hope to be able to consider the work at length when it is complete. Meanwhile it must suffice to say that this final volume is of importance to all students of the French Revolution and its causes, and to all students of the English dramatic literature of the eighteenth century. The exchange of ideas between England and France a hundred years ago was far closer than most people imagine. There was a constant borrowing of plays from one side of the Channel to the other, and the English were not always the spoilers. The indebtedness of the French dramatic literature of the eighteenth century to England has never yet been fully worked out.

It is ten years now since M. Sarcey began the publication of his 'Comédiens et Comédiennes.' When the first series had completed its sixteen allotted numbers, the work was reviewed at length in the *Nation*. It served also as the basis of Mr. Henry James's essay in the *Galaxy*, and of an illustrated article in *Scribner's*. A second set of sixteen numbers is now complete, uniform with the first, and, like it, adorned with full-length portraits in character, etched by M. Lalauze or M. Gaucherel. The first series was devoted wholly to the Comédie-Française, and, although this second series is avowedly miscellaneous, of the seventeen actors and actresses considered, eight are now or have been attached to that incomparable company. These eight are MM. Worms, Barré, Coquelin Cadet, and Lafontaine, and Mmes. Dinah Félix, Jeanne Samary,

Blanche Pierson, and Rousseil. Of the other critical biographies, the most interesting are those of Mme. Pasca and Mme. Farguell, and of MM. Geoffroy, Saint-Germain, and Dupuis. It is needless to say that this book of M. Sarcey's is one of the most useful and instructive books about the stage ever written. The individual actors are often only the text or the pretext for acute disquisitions on the principles of the art of acting—an art as little understood as it is superabundantly discussed.

MORE DENOMINATIONAL HISTORIES.

American Presbyterianism. Its Origin and Early History. By Charles Augustus Briggs, Davenport Professor of Hebrew and the Cognate Languages in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. With Maps. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885.

A History of Methodism, comprising a view of this revival of spiritual religion in the first half of the eighteenth century, and of the principal agents by whom it was promoted in Europe and America, etc., etc., down to A. D. 1884. By Holland N. McTyeire, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House.

AND still they come—the histories of the various sects. Doctor Briggs marshals in his preface such a list of more or less elaborate histories of Presbyterianism that it is strange that he imagined himself called to write another. He would not, he assures us, have ventured on a field so well cultivated, "if it had not been for the discovery of original documents which cast a flood of light upon the origin and early history of American Presbyterianism." None of his predecessors had used the information stored up in the MSS. of the ecclesiastical and missionary bodies of Great Britain, with a single exception. To this information he has had immediate access, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and if diligence of research could have insured the final history of American Presbyterianism, it would be now in our possession. But very rarely is the passion for minute investigation united with the art of skilful literary presentation. Certainly it is not so united here. A history which, rightly handled, would have had an epical nobility, has been so written that it is a collection of the driest facts, obscuring by their multitude the general impression. There is no indication, except the most purely incidental, of the new interpretations that have been forced upon the writer by his fresh authorities, so that only the most careful readers of the histories that have heretofore appeared will be likely to appreciate the gain of which he is so confident.

The reader who is not himself a Presbyterian will possibly be amused by the ingenuous ingenuity of Doctor Briggs's opening chapter, in which he shows that Presbyterianism is everything that is good. It is preëminently Christian. It is preëminently catholic, limiting catholicity to "the truly catholic features of the Church of Christ which are found alike in the Greek and Roman and Protestant branches of Christendom." But Presbyterianism is not more catholic than orthodox. By orthodoxy Doctor Briggs means "the doctrinal achievements of the Latin Church"—Augustine's doctrines of sin and grace, Anselm's doctrine of the atonement, and Wiclif's doctrine of the Scriptures. It will probably be news to many simple-minded persons that orthodoxy is a matter of such late discovery. Protestantism is Christian, catholic, and orthodox and more, and Presbyterianism is Protestantism *par excellence*. "The Calvinistic system of grace is the most comprehensive and liberal of all Christian systems. It recognizes the salvation by the divine grace of men who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word or reached by the means of grace." Puritanism is the British type of Presbyterianism, and Doctor Briggs has many arguments to prove it the highest type of all.

Having shown in his first chapter that Presbyterianism has all of the excellences and none of the defects of other Christian systems, in his second chapter Doctor Briggs relates "The Struggle of Presbyterianism for Supremacy in Great Britain." He frankly admits that the Puritans were too much influenced by the Old Testament. The antagonism of the Presbyterians and the Commonwealth is clearly stated; but, under Charles II. and James II., the monarchy, for whose restoration they had longed, dealt with them cruelly. The Revolution of 1688 brought them toleration in England and Ireland, and an establishment in Scotland. In his third chapter Doctor Briggs arrives upon our shores. He follows Dexter's 'Congregationalism' in his characterization of the Plymouth colonists as semi-Presbyterians—Barrowists, not Brownists. The general outcome of this chapter is extremely hostile to Doctor Hodge's statement that the foundations of the Presbyterian churches in the different colonies were laid by "strict Presbyterians." It is Doctor Briggs's contention that they were a free development out of the most diverse elements, which were, moreover, largely Congregational. The variety of elements—English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and French—led to the formation of the original Presbytery in a broad and tolerant spirit. The history of this important matter is detailed in the fourth chapter, and in the fifth the growth of the first Presbytery into the first Synod is elaborately explained.

The following chapter has a less happy theme—"American Presbyterianism Divided." The split was on the rock of Strict Subscription, which the increase of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had made an unavoidable question. It coincided with the preaching of Whitefield. Doctor Briggs's terminology allows to Methodism much earlier date in the colonies than the Methodists themselves have reckoned. It is a terminology that will prove misleading with the ill-informed, and is, besides, somewhat disingenuous. To call Jonathan Edwards a product of American Methodism and "the real theologian of Methodism," is to exaggerate the transient element of Whitefield's contribution, and to ignore the vastly greater and more permanent work of Wesley. By the middle of the eighteenth century the colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were overwhelmingly Presbyterian, but their polity was of many types, which Doctor Briggs describes: this in his seventh chapter, and in the eighth the reunion of the Synods of New York and Philadelphia. The concluding chapter treats of the Presbyterians in the American Revolution. It is an honorable and inspiring story that he has to tell in this particular. An appendix of 122 pages, full of interesting matter, is followed by an index which is itself a witness to the multitude of facts embraced in the body of the work. The general effect of Doctor Briggs's presentation of his subject will be to strengthen a tradition of liberality among American Presbyterians, and to invite a more fraternal sentiment among their various divisions.

Doctor McTyeire's History is an octavo volume of nearly 700 closely printed pages, but the ground it seeks to cover is so extensive that the treatment is not at any point elaborate, and, unfortunately, is least so where it should have been exceptionally full, for obvious reasons. The work was begun at the request of the Centenary Committee, and was encouraged by the recommendation of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. "Much the larger portion of the volume," the writer confesses at the outset, "deals in that wherein all Methodists agree." This is a damaging confession. Stevens and Tyerman, whom Doctor McTyeire warmly praises, have written the history of early English Methodism so well that it did not need to be rewritten. Doctor McTyeire would have done better if he had given us a rapid summary of their results and a much fuller account of American Methodism, especially in its later aspects. As it is, not till p. 345 do we come to the Christmas Conference of 1784, and less than one hundred pages are devoted to the last fifty years, although it was mainly with a view to giving a correct impression of this period that Doctor McTyeire entered on his laborious task.

The twenty chapters upon Early Methodism suffer in comparison with the fuller accounts of Stevens and Tyerman, and with Southey's effective literary presentation, for which Doctor McTyeire has a sincere contempt. The well was deep, he says, and Southey had nothing wherewith to draw. The sharp angles of Wesley's character are here smoothed away with a thick coat of indiscriminate adulation, and the interest of the narrative is correspondingly decreased. Occasionally the attempt to gloze over a disagreeable feature leaves a worse impression than would the frankest exposition. The circumstances which drove Wesley from Savannah, for example, were only discreditable to his prudence and his common sense. Doctor McTyeire's gingerly notice is calculated to excite injurious suspicions. Whitefield's negro plantation episode is set down without comment or apology in his own words, remarkable for their obtuseness in a matter where the sense of Wesley was so keen:

"God has put it into the hearts of my South Carolina friends to contribute liberally towards purchasing in this province a plantation and slaves, which I purpose to devote to the support of Bethesda. Blessed be God! the purchase is made. Last week I bought, at a very cheap rate, a plantation of 640 acres of excellent land, with a good house, barn, and outhouses, and sixty acres of ground ready cleared, fenced, and fit for rice, corn, and everything that will be necessary for provisions. One negro has been given me. Some more I purpose to purchase this week."

The number of sermons preached by Whitefield in thirty-four years is estimated to have been 18,000, and Wesley's in fifty-three years to have been 42,400.

Doctor McTyeire's History will be read for nothing else with so much interest as for its treatment of the controversy respecting slavery, which twice divided the Methodist Church, and would have made a third division if the war had not removed the stone of offence. The splendid declaration against slavery of the Christmas Conference of 1784 is given in full. It was taken back in 1785. Doctor McTyeire quotes the words of Doctor Stevens, "Now was their sublime hour, and the critical hour of the nation, in respect to this question. But they failed, and history must not evade the fact"; and his comment is, that "Methodism would have been abolished as the first result of abolitionism." Coming down to the times of the Wesleyan schism, which culminated in the organization of the Wesleyan Methodists in 1843, Doctor McTyeire is very brief in his narration, and exceedingly contemptuous of Sunderland and Scott and other leading spirits of the anti-slavery party. But a greater schism was at hand. In the General Conference of 1844 the anti-slavery or more politic pro-slavery Northern party proceeded to discipline Bishop Andrew for owning slaves and marrying a wife with more. Hence the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Doctor McTyeire, whose narrative is for the most part colorless and impersonal, gives us in this connection a bit of realistic portraiture:

"Doctor Winans, of Mississippi, was the first speaker on the Southern side—tall and raw-boned. The veins in his stringy neck might be seen, swollen with earnestness, for he spoke in italics and wore no cravat. His limp shirt-collar lay around, his clothes were baggy, and his shoes were tied with strings [twine ?]; but his eye was blood-shot with intensity, and his head was a magnificent dome of thought."

The speech which follows this description is not in any way remarkable. It was a threat of secession, and the threat was carried out: "The Plan of Separation, as conceived and agreed on, was honorable to both parties: it was a healing mea sure, a fitting farewell to the fifteenth General Conference of United Episcopal Methodism, and the last."

On page 619 we read: "All Mr. Garrison did was to madden the slaveholders and bring on the war. The war might have created a slave empire, and have perpetuated the system forever. The abolition was not a moral achievement, but a war measure." But these astute remarks are not Doctor McTyeire's; they are Doctor Whedon's, and Doctor Whedon was himself a *quasi* abolitionist, and latterly he has endeavored to make good the anti-slavery fame of Methodism. Mr. Oliver Johnson has made it very hard for him to do so, and Doctor McTyeire does not make it any easier. He makes it very plain that, even when relieved of the pressure of the Southern party, the Methodist Church was almost as timid and complaisant with the slave power as before. "While professing to abhor slavery," he says, "the church North held on to all slaveholders who would adhere at first, and sought to take in as many as possible afterward"; and he mentions facts that justify the charge. In 1864, slaveholding was made a bar to church membership by "a very decided three-fourths vote." In 1864! Doctor McTyeire's only comment upon this action is a foot-note, which reads: "The President's Emancipation Proclamation (January 1, 1863) anticipated this action of the church by about two years." He praises the English for not indulging their philanthropy at the expense of others, and, mentioning their payment of $100,000,000 for West India emancipation, says: "Similar propositions never tempered the schemes of American abolitionists." This is not true. One American abolitionist, Ralph Waldo Emerson, in 1855, addressing an abolitionist society, earnestly advocated the buying of the slaves, though it should cost two thousand million dollars. He asked, "Was there ever any contribution that was so enthusiastically paid as this will be?" There were many who agreed with him, but the temper of the South did not admit of any such solution, or of any transaction whatever looking to the liberation of the slaves.

The fortunes of Methodism in America for the last quarter of a century are summarized in two brief chapters—one on the civil war and its effects, the other on "The Era of Fraternity" that has since been inaugurated. The Methodist Church South was a conspicuous sufferer from the war, but it has already rallied to its former standing, and to something more, while the African Methodists have organizations of their own that are full of vigorous life.

The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837. By Edward G. Bourne. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

It seems at first thought an extraordinary proceeding to include in the series entitled "Questions of the Day" a discussion of the fiscal policy of the Government half a century ago. But we must remember that a change of a few hundred votes last November would have given us as President a statesman whose principal claim to distinction arises from his advocacy of the plan of raising an excessive revenue and distributing the surplus among the States. It seems long since we escaped that peril, but it is well to reflect that the clear skies under which we are now sailing may yet be clouded, and that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We are perhaps all too prone to follow the example of the convict under sentence of death, who had been prayerfully studying the Bible given him by the prison chaplain, but, being reprieved, returned it with thanks, saying that he hoped now never to need it.

The incident described by Mr. Bourne was of an almost unparalleled character. As early as 1805 we began to be troubled with a surplus of revenue, and for more than thirty years the question what to do with it was debated. A part of this surplus arose from customs duties and a part from the sale of public lands. No better plan of dealing with these lands occurred to the statesmen of those days than to get rid of them as fast as possible. Before the introduction of railroads the usual method was to sell them to speculators at a nominal price, and this was so successful that the amount realized by the Government in 1836, the culminating year of speculation, was nearly $25,000,000—not, however, in hard cash. The removal of the deposits from the United States Bank was followed by their distribution among the State banks, the "pets" of the Administration, many of them situated in the Western States. Upon the strength of these deposits these banks increased their circulation, discounting the notes of land speculators and lending the same notes again as fast as they were deposited. The result was the same as in the case of the French *assignats*. The basis of the financial structure consisted of a very little specie and a great deal of land. When the period of liquidation arrived, the banks necessarily failed. Their discounts consisted of the notes of speculators endorsed by other speculators, secured perhaps by land estimated at ten times its worth. The deposits of the Government of course, could not be returned, but they nominally existed as surplus revenue.

The Distribution Bill, however, was passed before the crisis came. The Opposition could not tolerate the retention of the enormous deposits of the Government by the Administration banks, and the Administration could not defend the policy. Neither party was disposed to interfere with the tariff, because the compromise had been accepted as a definite solution, and it would have been thought bad faith to alter the law so early in its term of operation. There was nothing left but to increase the expenses of the Government, or to return the revenue to the people. The Opposition would not consent to the former policy, and the latter was finally adopted. But it was not a free distribution: it was a loan to the States, and one which they are still technically bound to repay. Herein, Mr. Bourne remarks, lies the difference between the measure of 1836 and that recommended by Mr. Blaine—a difference, however, that is merely nominal. Still, the theory that the deposit was a loan and not a gift was sincerely maintained by the leading statesmen of that time.

We cannot trace the history of these deposits. In a few States they still exist, substantially unimpaired. In most they have been squandered—lost in wild-cat banking or sunk in useless canals and turnpikes. Some of the States actually distributed the money among the voters *per capita*, and some paid their debts with it. In New York the money has been lent on mortgage by Commissioners appointed in the several counties, and we have in the city of New York one of the strangest results of this remarkable episode. Mortgages made to the Commissioners in that city must be searched for in their office instead of among the records of other mortgages, and there is therefore not a sale or mortgage made in the city of New York that is not subject to a tax for the benefit of these leeches. The amount of these fees is supposed to be near $10,000 a year, for which the people receive nothing in return.

Mr. Bourne has displayed the most admirable industry in the preparation of this book, and he has succeeded in making his work interesting as well as thorough. His results do not afford much encouragement for the modern advocates of distribution of revenue, but they do afford very substantial arguments for those who wish to silence these advocates. We especially commend this monograph to the consideration of those who have been captivated by Mr. George's schemes, as showing what usually occurs when governments undertake to expend large sums for the benefit of the public. Our legislatures may be trusted to dispose of as large an "unearned increment" as Mr. George can provide, without leaving any very perceptible traces of it.

Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. His life, work, and teachings. By Grace A. Oliver, author of 'Maria Edgeworth,' etc., etc. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 1885.

Mrs. Oliver's 'Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld' and her 'Study of Maria Edgeworth' were such pleasant books that those who read them will approach her latest work with expectations that can hardly be fulfilled. In those just named she had subjects so ripe and mellow that they could not be even lightly handled without giving out a fruity smell. Others had labored and she entered into their labors. A store of anecdotes had gradually been collected for her to draw upon. In the life of Dean Stanley she had no such advantages. His biography has not yet been written. The lectures of Dean Bradley were her best resource, and they are more remarkable for their meagreness of interest and detail than for anything else. Nevertheless, she has done well with such material as she could command, though she has been obliged to stretch it so much that an appearance of thinness was inevitable. Dean Stanley's works have served her many a happy turn, and she has had frequent recourse to quotation when she would characterize his books or actions. She says in her preface: "Claiming to belong to those who profess liberal Christianity, I have not thought this unfitted me for the task." And certainly, as she suggests, a Ritualistic or Evangelical Churchman could hardly be so impartial as she has been. A Broad Churchman could not have brought a livelier sympathy. But she is so anxious to be just that she distrusts herself, and walks with timid, hesitating steps just where we want a guide to strike a firm and confident hand into our own.

The childhood, youth, and early manhood of the Dean are treated with disproportionate fulness, but on this account it is the most interesting portion of the book. The Dean had written with so much freedom of his excellent parents, persons of decided character and large intelligence, that it was not easy for Mrs. Oliver to go astray. Her pages here and for the Rugby period are rich with quoted passages. For Stanley's school days at Rugby she had not only his 'Life of Dr. Arnold,' but also Mr. Hughes's 'Tom Brown's School Days' to profit by. He was so good a boy that it is refreshing to be told that once he sat up all night to see what it was like, and once had one hundred lines of Horace to translate for "some unlawful letting off of squibs." These were mild offences, and presumably the worst that he was guilty of. He was a boy of twelve or thirteen when he met Gladstone, then fifteen, who advised him to read 'Gray's Poems' so vehemently that he did at

once, and was grateful ever after for the good advice. His Oxford life was studious and restrained. He did not, like Matthew Arnold, go fishing when, in Clough's opinion, he (Arnold) should have been reading. Dr. Arnold's correspondence kept him safe amidst the Tractarian excitement, but then and always he demanded for the Tractarians the freedom of the Church. It is at the point of young Stanley's subscription to the Articles and Liturgy that Mrs. Oliver's sympathy suffers the severest strain. Arnold's assurance that he does not believe the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed and yet reads them, strikes her as immoral, and she evidently enjoys putting in a somewhat irrelevant passage from his letters: "Our Church bears and has ever borne the marks of her birth. The child of regal and aristocratic selfishness and unprincipled tyranny, she has never dared to speak boldly to the great, but has contented herself with lecturing the poor." It was other marks than these that endeared the Church to Stanley, and made it possible for him to endure some things he did not like with a protesting and yet patient spirit.

There is no lack of interest in the narration from the time of Stanley's taking orders till his death. It includes an account of Arnold's death and Stanley's funeral sermon for him and biography, Stanley's canonry at Canterbury, and his interesting memorials of the old cathedral and its famous Becket shrine, his Eastern travels, and the books that came of them, his Oxford lectureship, his marriage, his Westminster deanery, and the writings, controversies, travels, that filled up his later years. The little man must have weighed at least a ton when he delivered his soul concerning Colenso at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and, after recounting his good actions, said: "For these deeds he will be remembered when you who censure him are dead and buried and forgotten."

Mrs. Oliver has done so well with this biography that she should no longer suffer the 'Story of Theodore Parker,' to which she wrote an elaborate introduction a few years ago, to go uncorrected on its way. It is written by an English lady, and it abounds in silly blunders. In future editions of 'Dean Stanley,' too, will she not spell the "Swamscott" of her preface with a "p," the traditional way, and certainly the more pleasing to the eye?

A Summer in Scandinavia. By Mary Amelia Stone. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1885.

"This time we had crossed the Atlantic under a vow—that we go northward, and find out for ourselves what were the charms of higher latitudes; and had we not already found them in the beautiful free town of Hamburg?" Thus begins our author, for whom, however, the only charm of the great Hanse town was found in the modern parts. The picturesque old streets, the narrow canals, the long rows of quaint, mediæval houses —all the evidences of ancient grandeur—had no attractions for the travellers. From Hamburg their course lay, by way of Kiel and Korsör, across Seeland to Copenhagen, where the usual visits were made to Thorwaldsen's and other museums, among which the Museum of Northern Antiquities, well known of archæologists, would alone justify an excursion to the Danish capital. Nor must the visitor to Copenhagen in summer neglect to see Tivoli, the favorite pleasure garden of the people, where, for an admission fee of a few cents, very good music and all sorts of "shows" may be enjoyed—family groups lingering over their evening meal in the long twilight. Charming is the coast of Seeland, with its many villas, the blue waters and innumerable sails of the Sound, and the outline of Sweden in the background. At the narrowest point of the Sound lies the town of Elsinore (Helsingör) and its castle, immortalized by Shakspere, where toll was levied for centuries on passing commerce. The Swedish town and ruined fort opposite is Helsingborg, not Malmö (p. 47), which is situated some thirty miles further down the coast. Excellent steamers, touching at Gothenburg, make the trip from Copenhagen to Christiania in twenty-four hours. Of the unsurpassed scenery of Norway the travellers, however, saw but little, and, after a short stay in Christiania, they went by rail across Sweden to Stockholm, to the beauty of situation and charm of which the author does full justice. Her party, in fact, appear to have found it difficult to tear themselves away, and they lingered long in the city and its neighborhood, making excursions to the lovely islands and shores of Lake Mälaren and its many points of historic interest.

The little volume which enables us to accompany Mrs. Stone during her delightful summer in the North is made up in part of historical information, appropriate and accurate on the whole; but the reader would be justified in complaining of the frequent misspelling of names, and a carelessness in the use of the English language, which might have been avoided by a closer revision of the manuscript. We also think that, having correctly (p. 134) recorded the death of the great Swedish noble Bo Jonsson (misspelt Jourson all through the chapter) during the reign of King Albrekt, the author might have let him rest in peace, instead of resurrecting him some years later (p. 159) in order to endow him with the copper mines of Falun under Queen Margaret.

Carlyle. Personally, and In his Writings. Two Edinburgh Lectures. By David Masson. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

It is refreshing to have so small a book from Professor Masson, particularly on a subject which most writers treat so voluminously. There is little else that is novel, however, in these two lectures, which are issued, one would think, because every one has a right to his say upon the body of our Cæsar. The first lecture is an indictment of Mr. Froude, as was to be expected, in which it is a pleasure to note the clearness with which the fact is brought out that the Carlyle whom we have in the six long volumes is only the autobiographic Carlyle, the always self-conscious dyspeptic, as seen through his own peculiar blue spectacles; and the author by way of illustration gives some picturesque glimpses of his friend during his famous Edinburgh visit which was described so dolefully, and makes it plain that the "waeful creature" had at least a few jolly evenings with his countrymen. The second and much the longer lecture, if it is not fresh, is clear, and simply arranged by topics; but here, too, one can remark only the emphasis with which prominence is given to the fact that Carlyle, considered with reference to his religious attitude, merely asseverated the "structural beliefs" necessary to his intelligence and conscience, but for which the only warrant was the *ipse dixit* of "the heart hath felt." These asseverations, delivered with the imagination, humor, and pungency of an extraordinarily fervid genius, were the channels of that moral force which Goethe saw beneath the crust that encased Carlyle's early years, though he could not foresee the volcanic violence and dark splendor of its outburst. His words were always summons to the conflict, whether he took a page-tract or a six-volume history to scrawl them over; they stand out and still burn, and many a man who has felt them flame through him, with more heat than light, will hereafter, like Professor Masson, try to formulate as teaching what was after all mainly a mere stimulus, and will, like him, write down an essay, an abstract of Carlyle's beliefs, which makes one wonder how so fluent and glowing a lava could harden into so cold and rigid a rock.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Harte, Bret. By Shore and Sedge. Three Stories. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Hardy, A. S. But Yet a Woman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Hatton, Joseph. John Needham's Double. A Novel. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Hastings, H. L. Atheism and Arithmetic; or, Mathematical Law in Nature. Boston: The Author. 35 cents.
Herrick, Sophia Bledso. Chapters on Plant Life. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Henrard, Paul. Henri IV. et la Princesse de Condé. F. W. Christern.
Holmes, O. W. Elsie Venner. Riverside Paper Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Holland, T. E. The European Concert in the Eastern Question. A Collection of Treaties and other Public Acts. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Hugo, V. L'Œuvre Complète: Extraits. Édition du Monument. Paris: Hetzel-Quantin.
Indian Domestic Architecture. Lockwood de Forest.
Jerram, C. S. Euripides. Iphigenia in Tauris. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Johonnot, J. The Sentence and Word Book. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Kingsley, J. S. The Standard Natural History. Six volumes, imperial octavo. Fully illustrated. Parts I. to XI. inclusive. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co. 50 cents each.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

RUSKIN. The Works of Ruskin Carlyle, and other Standard Writers are now being published in the LOVELL LIBRARY, price 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents a volume. In cloth bindings 15 cents a volume extra. Send for complete catalogue of our 700 volumes now published in the "Lovell Library Series.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

Unmounted Photographs
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,
Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.
SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

A MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC Veterinary Practice. Designed for all Domestic Animals. Second Enlarged Edition, Illustrated, Large 8vo, substantially bound, Price, $5.
This book is specially written for the Stock-raiser, Fancier, Livery-stable man, and Farmer. The directions for treatment are plain, concise, and reliable. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Address, BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Washington.
Business Established in 1835.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—OCEAN VIEW Hotel. A summer at sea. Fine bass, blue, and sword fishing. Surf bathing, fine drives. First class. Elegant music-hall, good orchestra. PERFECT DRAINAGE. N. Y. Office, 52 B'way. C. W. Bolles, Agt., will call if desired. O. S. MARDEN.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB. 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

Macmillan & Co.'s
TEXT-BOOKS FOR TEACHERS.

A Cheap American Edition of

FITCH'S LECTURES ON TEACHING.

LECTURES ON TEACHING Delivered in the University of Cambridge, by J. G. Fitch, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. New Edition. With a Preface by an American Normal Teacher. 16mo, cloth, $1.

"His great work on teaching."—*President Hunter.*

"Worthy of the most careful consideration."—*National Journal of Education.*

"We could almost wish to be of school age again, to learn history and geography from some one who could teach them after the pattern set by Mr. Fitch to his audience."—*Saturday Review.*

"Mr. Fitch's book covers so wide a field, and touches on so many burning questions, that we must be content to recommend it as the best existing *vade mecum* for the teacher."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ON TEACHING: ITS ENDS and Means. By Henry Calderwood, LL.D., F.R.S.E. Third Edition. With an additional Chapter on Home Training. 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.

"Here is a book which combines merits of the highest (and, alas! the rarest) order. We have rarely met with anything on the subject of teaching which seems to us to appeal so directly both to the teacher's head and heart, and give him so clear an insight into the true nature of his calling."—*Monthly Journal of Education.*

NEW EDITION JUST READY.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF Teaching. By Rev. Edward Thring, M.A. *New and Cheaper Edition.*

"We hope we have said enough to induce teachers in America to read Mr. Thring's book. They will find it a mine in which they will never dig without some substantial return either in high inspiration or sound practical advice. Many of the hints and illustrations given are of the greatest value for the ordinary routine work of the class room."—*Nation.*

LOCKE ON EDUCATION. With Introduction and Notes by the Rev. R. H. Quick, M.A. 16mo, 90 cents.

"There is no teacher too young to find this book interesting; there is no teacher too old to find it profitable."—*School Bulletin.*

LOCKE ON THE CONDUCT OF the Understanding. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by T. Fowler, M.A. 16mo, 50 cents.

"I cannot think any parent or instructor justified in neglecting to put this little treatise in the hands of a boy about the time when the reasoning faculties become developed."—*Hallam.*

*MILTON'S TRACTATE ON EDU*cation. Edited, with Notes, by Oscar Browning, M.A. 16mo, 50 cents.

THREE LECTURES ON THE Practice of Education Delivered in the University of Cambridge. 16mo, 50 cents.

"Like one of Bacon's Essays, it handles those things in which the writer's life is most conversant, and it will come home to men's business and bosoms. Like Bacon's Essays, too, it is full of apophthegms."—*Journal of Education.*

MACMILLAN & CO.'S New Educational Catalogue, embodying also the educational works issued by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is now ready and will be sent free by mail on application.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

NOW READY.

Second Volume of McMaster's United States.

A HISTORY OF THE
People of the United States,
FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR.

By JOHN BACH McMASTER.

VOLUME TWO.

8vo, Cloth, Gilt Top. Price, $2.50.

The second volume extends from 1790 to 1804, including the greater part of the Administration of Washington, all of that of Adams, and the first term of Jefferson.

"The second volume of 'A History of the People of the United States,' by John Bach McMaster, satisfies the high expectations raised by its predecessor. Although the period depicted offers many temptations for divergence, he has refrained from departing from the carefully defined limits of his original plan, and has never suffered himself to forget that he is aiming, not at a political discussion, but at a social study; at a history, not of government and legislation, but of the community at large, the thoughts, feelings, works, and ways of the plain people who made up a century ago, as they do now, a vast majority of the American citizens. No reader will fail to be impressed by the huge mass of materials in the diverse forms of pamphlets, contemporary newspapers, and published or unpublished letters which has been ransacked, winnowed, weighed, and condensed by the indefatigable weaver of this narrative. There are in this volume more than 630 large octavo pages, yet we could not spare one, for every one is crammed with facts which, when not new themselves, contribute by their collocation to a new and vivid picture."—*New York Sun.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Teachers.

Continued from page iii.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOUR years in a graded school desires a position in high, union, or private school. French, Latin, and mathematics preferred. Reliable references furnished. Address Box 425, Plattsburg, New York.

AN M.A., UNIV. OF VA., DESIRES a position as assistant (languages preferred) in a first-class school, or as private tutor. Address, 1324 F St., Washington, D.C.

C. M. CLARK, WILLIAMS, '84, Φ, B, K, and honor man in classics, desires a position as teacher of classics or other branches this fall. Best references. Address "U. S." Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation. Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

*GERMANY.—PROF. ALEX. FLEISCH*mann, late of Mrs. Platt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars Address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

GERMANY. — AN EXPERIENCED teacher and private tutor will receive a few boys wishing to study German, etc., at his home in Leisnig, near Leipzig, Saxony. Terms moderate. For particulars address EDUARD KOLBE, Leisnig, Saxony, or P. O. Box 1610, Boston, Mass.

GERMAN LADY FROM HANOVER, experienced teacher, seeks reëngagement as governess in a family. Teaches English, German, French, and music. Excellent testimonials. Address INQUIRER, No 2 *Nation.*

*HOME AND CAREFUL INSTRUC*tion for four boys. Clergyman, 15 years teacher. Address, for particulars, J. R. BRIDGE & Co., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

TO COLLEGE OFFICERS WHO ARE looking for an instructor in Latin. Please communicate with L. D., care of the *Nation.*

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

Wants.

*A LADY SPEAKING FRENCH, GER*man, and Italian—after three and a-half years' residence abroad—wishes an engagement as travelling companion, or as teacher of French and German in school. Address Box 136, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

*MANUSCRIPT REVISION.—EXPE*rienced journalist (writer and editor), practically familiar with all details of book-editing, thorough also in Latin, French, and Italian, desires MS. revision or editing for publishers or others. T. F. GALWEY, 118 Montague St., Brooklyn.

*WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

Southern Real-Estate Investment.

AGRICULTURAL, TIMBER, GRAZING, PHOSPHATE, and MINERAL LANDS; also, MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

CLARENCE GORDON,
4 and 6 Pine St., N. Y.

This business system refuses Southern property that does not submit to examination and report by experts of this office at the cost of the sellers—a requirement that secures the best class only of offerings, and enables investors to consult, without expense and with surety, complete and critical records in those lines that have their interest. Correspondence and inquiry invited.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threaneedle St., London, E. C.
Railway investment securities.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1067. THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, Lucy. Revised and Edited by Charles H. Firth, M.A. With Ten Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, medium 8vo, and handsome binding. $12.

To understand the history of any period, it must be studied not only in the records of public events, but also in the daily lives of individuals.

Of the many Memoirs and Autobiographies which illustrate the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, none is more popular or entertaining than the 'Life of Colonel Hutchinson.' But though these Memoirs have passed through many editions, and their value is universally admitted, they have not yet been edited with the care and labor they deserve. In the earlier editions, the irregular and unfamiliar spelling of the original renders the book difficult for the general reader to enjoy. In the later ones the text has been modernized with more freedom than fidelity. In the present edition the spelling alone will be modernized, while the phraseology and grammatical peculiarities of the original will be carefully preserved. The most valuable of the annotations of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson will be retained, and a large number of new explanatory and illustrative notes will be added. Letters written by Colonel Hutchinson during his government of Nottingham, and other documents of interest, will be for the first time collected. A full and accurate index to the Memoirs will complete the work.

Ten newly-etched portraits of persons of whom mention is made in the text will help to render this a worthy edition of an English classic.

Lord Salisbury.

The Life and Speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. By F. S. Pulling, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. 2 vols., with Photogravure Portrait. Cloth, $8.40.

Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day.

WITH HEAPS OF QUAINT CUTS, INCLUDING HAND-COLORED FRONTISPIECE BY ANDREW W. TUER. Square 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

*** Very quaint, curious, and interesting.

London in 1885.

Illustrated by Eighteen Bird's-eye Views of the Principal Streets; also, by a Map showing its Chief Suburbs and Environs. By HERBERT FRY. 12mo, flexible cloth..... .....80 cts

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF COLONEL Fred Burnaby. By J. R. Ware and R. K. Mann. With Portrait. 12mo, cloth, $3.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF WHIST. An Old-Fashioned View of New-Fangled Play. By the author of 'Whist or Bumblepuppy.' 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

IN THE HIMALAYAS AND ON THE Indian Plains. By Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming. With numerous illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

IN THE HEBRIDES. By Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming A new edition, with autotype frontispiece and 22 illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

Bohn's Libraries

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 18[illegible] now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE [illegible] and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $2.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. [illegible] Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected. [illegible] life of the Author, and Notes from various sou[illegible] J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., [illegible] The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning [illegible]pe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCI[illegible] and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year [illegible] by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF SPORTING BOOKS, ALSO OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS will publish about August 1st three interesting new books for Yachtsmen, Tennis Players, and Wheelmen.

Coming at an opportune time is Captain Roland F. Coffin's history of THE AMERICA'S CUP: HOW IT WAS WON BY THE YACHT AMERICA IN 1851, AND HOW IT HAS SINCE BEEN DEFENDED. The large class of readers who are eagerly awaiting the coming contest between the American and English yachts will find Captain Coffin's genial and breezy narrative of the greatest interest. The book will be freely illustrated from designs by Frederick S. Cozzens, presenting portraits of the GENESTA, PURITAN, and other famous boats. *1 vol. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.*

Lawn-Tennis players will be glad to welcome a book which treats the sport as a game of skill. Such a book is Lieut. S. C. T. Peele's volume, which is edited by Mr. Richard D. Sears, the champion of America. It is thoroughly practical, and, as the London *Saturday Review* says, "a compendium of the game which ought to be in the hands of every player." *1 vol., 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.*

A CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE: RIDDEN, WRITTEN, AND ILLUSTRATED by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, is a delightful story of a journey from London to Canterbury on a tricycle. The pages are crowded with illustrations in Mr. Pennell's happiest vein. *1 vol., square 8vo, paper, 50 cents.*

Orders addressed now to the publishers will be filled promptly upon publication of the books.

Charles Scribner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 61

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 64

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Roach Failure 66
The Negro in Southern Politics 67
The Radical Programme Regarding Ireland 67
The Purpose of Theosophy 68

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
The New British Ministry 69

CORRESPONDENCE:
Southern Federal Appointments 70
Country Postmasters and the Administration 70
Three Public Measures 70
"Liberty and Property Defence League" 71
The Chewing of Gum at the West 71
The *Nation* and its Friends 71

NOTES 71

REVIEWS:
Central Asia 74
Recent French Literature 75
The Revised Old Testament.—III 77
Hunting Trips of a Ranchman 77
The Mahdi, Past and Present 78
The Lenapé Stone 78
New York and the Conscription of 1863 78
The History of Detroit and Michigan 79
Russische Leute 79
Selections from the Prose Writings of Jonathan Swift 79

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 80

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,500 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

***Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Traps," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application. E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Washington, Litchfield Co.

THE GUNNERY.—A Family and Preparatory School. Address J. C. BRINSMADE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUR- geons.—This School offers to Medical Students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Send for a Catalogue to DR. THOMAS OPIE, Dean, 179 N. Howard Street.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. R. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.—$250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.—The Diocesan School for Girls, 15 miles from Baltimore (W. M. R.). Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.—A HOME School for girls of all ages. Number limited. DELIA T. SMITH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

MISS PUTNAM WILL BEGIN THE twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Special advantages for the study of the Languages, Music, and Art. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, Harvard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY PRE- pares boys for the various colleges and higher schools of science. The Fall Term will begin September 3. For Catalogue address J. H. SAWYER, A.M., Acting Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS. See extended adv. in July *Century* and *St. Nicholas*. Circulars and testimonials. H. H. BALLARD, Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, Monson.

MONSON ACADEMY PREPARES for any College. A full English course. For both sexes. Experienced teachers. Year begins August 26. For board or catalogues apply to C. C. GOVE, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Hadley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.—Four years' course for women. Special courses in French, German, and Greek. Laboratories, cabinets, and observatory. Library of 11,000 vols., and art gallery. Board and tuition, $175 a year. MISS BLANCHARD, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

*GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE*paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

*MRS. E. S. THROOP WILL, BY RE*quest, open a School for Young Ladies in Worcester, Sept. 21. Two or three pupils received into the family. A resident French teacher. During July address MRS. THROOP, 51 High St., Portland, Me.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

*SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI*ty of Michigan. Pharmacy: analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave.

PRIVATE ACADEMY AND HOME School.—A select family school for a limited number of boys. H. G. JONES.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.

*THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP*herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885. Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR. Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 28, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Pupils received at any time. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

*PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara*tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. For catalogue and information, address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

*WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA*dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

*MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD*ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 23d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Fort Edward.

*FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE IN*stitute.—$188 to $250 per year. Class of "85" numbers 32 Ladies and Gentlemen. Five graduating courses. Prepares for all Colleges, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Special rates to two or more. Superb new buildings, steam heated. Music, Art, Oratory. Four Literary Societies. Address Jos. E. KING, D.D.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Havana.

COK ACADEMY.—SEVEN COURSES of study. Prepares for any American College. Students' rooms large, heated by steam. Bathrooms and gymnasium, water on each floor. A. C. HILL, Principal.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet rifles. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum. -WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages. Fall session opens September 23. Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the Schoolhouse.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early. Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23d. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

*FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Haverford College P. O.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.—Under care of Friends (Orthodox). In the country, nine miles from Philadelphia. Students limited. Classical, Scientific, and Engineering Courses. For catalogue and information, address ISAAC SHARPLESS, Dean.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth Year of this school (Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia), the Third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23.

Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN,
Address, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree, A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats.

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken, Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

S. DAVIS, Jr.'s

CELEBRATED "DIAMOND

S. DAVIS JR. SUGAR CURED HAMS

1841. HAMS. 1885.
CINCINNATI.

The following letter in regard to them from the late *Mr. Peabody* was addressed to a friend in New York more than 30 years ago:

LONDON, February 12th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you a thousand apologies for my neglect in not before acknowledging, in a direct way, your kindness and liberality in sending me such a beautiful supply of American Hams last summer. I distributed a portion of them among my friends in England and Scotland, all of whom bear testimony of their superior quality, thinking them finer than Westphalias. I hope you will convey to your friends, Messrs. DAVIS & CO., the satisfaction I have had in receiving so fine a specimen of the productions of their noble State.

I am truly yours, GEORGE PEABODY.
To W. M. C., Esq., New York.

Lippincott's Magazine

FOR AUGUST,

NOW READY, CONTAINS:

OUR VILLE. By Margaret Bertha Wright.

THE PRIMITIVE COUPLE. A Story. By M. H. Catherwood.

THE PIONEERS OF THE SOUTH-west. Two Papers. II. By Edmund Kirke.

A PLEASANT SPIRIT. A Story. By Margaret Vandegrift.

FISHING IN ELK RIVER. By Tobe Hodge.

THE SCOTTISH CROFTERS. By David Bennett King.

MY FRIEND GEORGE RANDALL. By Frank Parke.

A FOREST BEAUTY. By Maurice Thompson.

Miss F. C. Baylor's charming serial story, "On This Side," is continued in this issue. A number of Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of Interest upon Current Topics also appear.

For sale by all Newsdealers. 25 cents per copy; $3 per annum.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES'S

Two Anniversary After-Dinner Poems:

I. Harvard Commencement, June 24, 1885. To James Russell Lowell.

II. At the Dinner of the Φ. B. K. Society,

are contained in the

August Atlantic,

which has also articles by

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER,
"CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,"
MRS. OLIPHANT,
HARRIET WATERS PRESTON,
EDITH M. THOMAS,
E. R. SILL, and others.

☞ An admirable number of this sterling magazine. 35 cents; yearly subscription, $4.00.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation.*

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threaaneedle St., London, E. C.
Railway investment securities.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book y mail.

Standard Classic Atlas,

WITH INDEX,

Containing complete and authoritative maps of places mentioned in Ancient History and the Classics, engraved on steel, with tinted boundaries. The Index gives the latitude and longitude of places mentioned in the maps, with both their ancient and modern names.

Price by Mail, $2.50.

Webster's Condensed Dictionary.

800 Pages. 1,500 Illustrations.

An entirely new compilation. It treats about 60,000 words, and in its etymologies and definitions is more thorough and accurate than any other abridged dictionary. A Pronouncing Vocabulary of 24,000 Proper Names is given in the Appendix. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, $1.80.

Handy Atlas of the World.

Contains, among many other valuable features, Maps showing Standard Time, Railway Maps of all the States, Commercial Map of the United States, Maps of the Principal Cities of the Union, Recent Polar Explorations, Central Africa, Egypt and the Soudan, Alaska, etc., etc.—in all, 38 maps and valuable statistics. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, 50 Cents.

Mention the *Nation.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanic Arts, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND

Conservatory of Music,

Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America, largest and best equipped in the WORLD—100 instructors, 1,971 students last year. Thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ tuning, fine arts, oratory, literature, French, German, and Italian languages, English branches, gymnastics, etc. Tuition $5 to $20; board and room, $45 to $75 per term. Fall term begins September 10, 1885. For illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN- guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GROTE'S PLATO.

New and Cheaper Edition. Uniform with the Popular Edition of Grote's 'History of Greece.'

PLATO AND THE OTHER Companions of Sokrates. By George Grote.

4 vols. 12mo, cloth, $8.00.

Vol. I. Speculative Philosophy in Greece before Sokrates; Growth of Dialectic; Other Companions of Sokrates; Xenophon; Life of Plato; Platonic Canon; Platonic Compositions Generally; Apology of Sokrates; Kriton; Euthryphron.

II. Alkibiades I. and II.; Hippias Major; Hippias Minor; Hipparchus-Minor; Theages; Erastæ or Anterastæ-Rivales; Ion; Iaches; Charmides; Lysis; Euthydemus; Menon; Protagoras; Gorgias; Phædon.

III. Phædrus-Symposium; Parmenides; Theætetus; Sophistes; Politikus; Kratylus; Philebus; Menexenus; Kleitophon.

IV. Republic; Timæus and Kritas; Leges and Epinomis. General Index.

*** The volumes may be had separately.

This work is a sequel and supplement to the 'History of Greece,' and is now first published uniform with the Popular Edition of that work.

Just received from London by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
254 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

MILITARY MONOGRAPHS NUMBER 1.

OUR SEA-COAST DEFENCES. By Eugene Griffin, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Octavo, paper, 25 cents.

NEW YORK AND THE CON- scription of 1863. A Chapter in the History of the Civil War. By James B. Fry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., late Provost-Marshal-General of the United States. Octavo, cloth, 75 cents.

*** Putnam's new catalogue sent on application

A Little Upstart.

The entire first edition of Mr. Rideing's Novel, 'A Little Upstart,' was sold within six days. The second thousand is now ready. For sale by all booksellers.

CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

RUSKIN.

The Works of Ruskin Carlyle, and other Standard Writers are now being published in the LOVELL LIBRARY, price 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents a volume. In cloth bindings 15 cents a volume extra. Send for complete catalogue of our 700 volumes now published in the "Lovell Library Series.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

The Week.

THE history of American politics does not record a more complete conquest of a party in a great commonwealth by one man than has been achieved by Mahone over the Republicans of Virginia. The most arrogant Northern boss never reached the point where he dared to name his candidate for chairman of a convention, thrust him upon the delegates without giving them a chance to say a word, and confer upon him the power of making up the committees, and thus absolutely controlling the action of the body. Indeed, the boss was quite justified in aping the manner of speech affected by the Emperors of "the effete despotisms of Europe," and introducing the agent whom he had selected to represent him in the presiding officer's chair as "our distinguished friend and brother." The whole course of the convention had been outlined by Mahone long before it met, and his dictation was followed to the very end, two-thirds of the delegates sustaining him in even the most unrepublican of all his methods, the refusal to allow the various county committees throughout the State to select their own chairmen. The fight in Virginia this year is simply a fight for life on the part of the worst demagogue in the South. Remembering that the worst demagogue in the North once succeeded in securing an election to the Governorship from one of the most intelligent States in the Union, one cannot wonder that Mahone should have got such a hold on a State with so large a proportion of ignorant voters as Virginia. All friends of honest politics, however, will hope that his race has been run, and that he may this year be sent into retirement along with Ben Butler.

At the meeting of the National Cotton Exchange held at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va., a week ago, a resolution was reported by a special committee favoring a stoppage of the silver coinage. After discussion it was passed with only one dissenting vote. This action, coming so soon after the resolution adopted by the Atlanta Commercial Convention, betokens a wholesome change of views upon this paramount question of the day in the South, where hitherto the silver fanaticism has had its principal seat and its strongest hold. When the vote was taken in the House of Representatives last February upon Mr. Randall's amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, more than three-fourths of all the Southern members of both parties voted to continue the coinage. If they had divided with anything approaching to equality, the Randall measure would have passed. The vote stood 118 to 150, the majority being composed of 118 Democrats and 32 Republicans, and the minority of 54 Democrats and 64 Republicans. A change of 16 votes would have changed the result. It will be very strange if the commercial interests of the South, which appear to be now fully alive to the danger, do not stand for at least 16 votes in the new House.

It appears that the new Postmaster at Indianapolis, Jones by name, has discovered a way to circumvent the Civil-Service Law. It should be mentioned for his distinction, as well as that of his fellow-postmasters in offices having more than fifty employees, that he is the only one of President Cleveland's appointees who has made the discovery, or has shown any disposition or desire to depart from the spirit of the act. The law leaves the power of removal undisturbed in the hands of all officers who have any responsibility for the performance of public duties. It provides, however, that when anybody of a specified grade, such as a clerk in a post-office, is removed, or when a vacancy from any cause exists, it shall be filled after a competitive examination by selection from the four applicants who stand highest in the list. The Postmaster of Indianapolis has perceived that he can change the entire *personnel* of that office, and make it as completely subservient to the spoils system as though the Pendleton bill had never been passed, provided one Democrat out of every four applicants can be found to pass the examinations with sufficient credit to meet the requirements of the law and regulations. The necessary vacancies he can of course make without violating the letter of the law. This plan has been put in practice with exceeding vigor by Postmaster Jones, who avows to all persons who remonstrate against his proceedings his intention to "make a clean sweep," and who has already carried his intention into effect by discharging all the janitors and scrub-women and other employees not included in the provisions of the act, and filling their places with Democrats. It is stated that among the persons thus thrown out of service is a niece of the late General Burnside, whom misfortune had reduced to the necessity of working for $8 per week in some manual employment in the Indianapolis Post-office building. The effrontery of this newly-fledged postmaster calls for the immediate attention of President Cleveland, whose integrity is quite as much at stake as that of the law which Mr. Jones has undertaken to nullify.

The last Congress authorized the appointment of five new copyists in the Bureau of Statistics, specifying $900 as the yearly pay for each. The Missouri politician who was made chief of the bureau a few weeks ago conceived the brilliant idea that, if the copyists should be paid only $720 a year, they could escape the necessity of competitive examination, as this system does not apply below the $900 grade. He therefore asked whether he could not appoint arbitrarily five persons as copyists at $720, and the First Comptroller, being deceived by his version of the act of Congress, replied that he could. The five "workers" whom he proposed thus to unload upon the public service were not installed, however, before the facts in the matter came to Secretary Manning's notice; and the First Comptroller, upon learning that the appropriation bill specified $900 as the pay, decided that the copyists came within the classified service and must be examined. Mr Manning evidently meant what he said the other day when he declared, apropos of the Kellar case, "I intend that this department shall strictly observe the Civil-Service Law."

If the "Comments" department of the *North American Review* is open to such blackguardism as that which Mr. Rossiter Johnson expends upon Mr. Dorman B. Eaton in the August number, it ought to be closed forthwith. As Mr. Eaton is abundantly able to take care of himself, we shall leave him to deal with his assailant, if he finds anything worth replying to. We shall take notice merely of Mr. Johnson's repetition of an exploded calumny against Postmaster Pearson, which is given in these words:

"Even the boasted reappointment of Postmaster Pearson was thoroughly partisan; for Mr. Pearson, by keeping his 1,200 employees at work on a legal holiday, and thereby preventing them from voting, secured the elevation of Governor Cleveland to the Presidency."

This was an accusation brought by a surcharged Blaine man (Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa), not against Mr. Pearson, but against Post master-General Hatton, who was accused of forbidding and preventing Mr. Pearson from giving his employees an opportunity to vote. Mr. Hatton replied by producing documents and official orders showing, first, that he (Hatton) was absent from Washington at the time, and gave no orders whatever; second, that Postmaster Pearson did give orders that every employee should be allowed the necessary time to vote and caused the same to be posted in every room in the office; and third, that every man who desired to vote did vote, no complaint of want of sufficient time and opportunity having been made by anybody. A writer who can repeat such an accusation after it has been proved false, has got the Blaine malady in a stage where treatment at the town-pump would be of no avail. The publication of such matter in the *North American Review* gives a new significance to the Latin motto which adorns its title page.

The view appears to be taken at the Treasury Department, and especially in Treasurer Jordan's office, that if the New York banks would be a trifle less niggardly with their gold, the situation as regards silver would be relieved of existing difficulties, and that the necessity of a loan of gold from the banks to the Government might be averted. This view is formulated in a Washington despatch, which says:

"Treasurer Jordan's position, as it was stated to the New York bankers in summary, is substantially this: That the New York bankers hold the key to the situation; that they can determine the kind of currency which the Government shall use in the payment of Clearing-house balances by the kind of currency which they give to the Government in payment of duties at the Custom-house. If the New York banks choose to hoard their gold, and to pay the customs dues in silver, the Government will be obliged to pay its Clearing-house balances in silver. If, on the other hand, the banks will consent to pay a fair proportion of customs dues in gold, the Government can meet its obligations in gold. Should, however, the banks continue to hoard gold and pay silver to the Government, the Government will be compelled to borrow gold, or to pay silver to the banks."

It would be interesting to know the process by

which the banks are to get their gold into the Custom-house in the payment of duties. The banks, in the first place, have no duties to pay. They only pay checks drawn upon them by importers and others who have money on deposit. The Custom-house does not accept checks in payment of duties. The law requires all such payments to be made in ready money of certain specified kinds, in which silver dollars and silver certificates are included. The theory held at Washington apparently is, that a bank is able not only to identify a check drawn for money to pay duties with, but to follow the drawer of the money to the Custom-house and see that he does not stop at a broker's office by the way, sell his gold for silver certificates, and pocket the difference before he pays his duties. This conception is too grotesque, we think, to have had its origin with Mr. Jordan, whose life has been passed behind a bank counter in Wall Street.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that when the Adjutant-General was sent into Bell County (Ky.) by the Governor in May to see about the murders down there, he found "the people talked to him with marked timidity," and the Sheriff, out of a summoned posse of 150, could only get eight to respond. The judge holding court, too, was afraid to ask for troops lest he should be held responsible and murdered on their arrival. The Adjutant-General seems to have been amused with the way justice was dealt out to small offenders. They were promptly convicted and savage sentences passed on them, but these sentences were never carried out, "and the jail was empty." He estimates that one in fifty of the voting population of Bell County is charged with murder. So much for Bell County. In Rowan County the murdering is mainly done by two factions, the Martins and the Tollivers. One of the Tollivers was recently on trial for killing Ben Reyborn when trying to kill one of the Martins, and the County Attorney, being connected with one of the factions, left the case in the hands of the Attorney-General, Hardin. At the trial, however, the County Attorney appeared to denounce one of the witnesses of the prosecution, and to show his sympathy with the accused, and neither the Attorney-General nor the Court seems to have been able to silence him without killing him. The County Attorney was anxious to have it believed that a certain man had been engaged by the Martins to kill him for $50. Murderers in Kentucky are, in fact, frequently retained for small sums. It seems at this distance as if the Attorney-General and the Judge ought to have killed Young, the County Attorney, in open court, and then the Martins present would have killed the prisoner, besides losing some of their own number.

An interesting feature of migration is the proposed removal of a body of 20,000 Hungarians *en masse* from the heart of Pennsylvania to the northwestern part of Canada. Count Esterházy is now in negotiation with the Dominion Government regarding this matter, and there is little doubt that his scheme will be carried through. His countrymen are now working in the coal and iron mines, but they were farmers in their native land, and would like to till the soil on this side of the ocean. They propose to pay their own way from Pennsylvania to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, whence the road will transport them free of charge to the Qu'Appelle district, and here the Government will place a tract of 200,000 acres of fertile land at their disposal. This will be probably the largest movement of population in an organized body ever known in this country.

How the publication of filthy matter pays is shown in the case of the weekly edition of the *Sun*, which ordinarily reaches about 40,000 copies. During the three weeks ending July 11 it ranged from 40,742 to 41,692. By printing the obscenity of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, in the edition of July 18, it was run up to 163,732. The extra profit on the obscene edition would be, say, $1,830 60, of course a mere trifle to the proprietors of so prosperous a paper as the *Sun*. This being so, we trust they sometimes ask themselves, in the silence of these summer evenings in the country, whether it was worth while for this beggarly sum to put 120,000 copies of this beastly stuff in the hands of the boys and young men of this great city, in which pulpit, press, and police find it such hard work not to extirpate immorality and uncleanness, but even only to abate them slightly.

The way in which the "reportorial commissioner" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* opens his narrative is well calculated to strengthen the suspicion that a desire to make a sensation was at the bottom of the enterprise. It is actually introduced by a column of cheap literary balderdash, beginning with an account of the Minotaur, the mythological devourer of maidens, embellished by quotations of Latin verse, and bringing down the history of Minotaur's appetite to modern times. The style and the thought are, in fact, just what might have been expected in an advertisement of a cheap anatomical show or a dime novel. No man whose soul was really impressed to the extent Mr. Stead would have us believe his is, by the evils the *Gazette* has been describing, could have sat down to write such wretched trash or have allowed it to appear in his paper when written. It is enough to turn any decent man's stomach. The cry is still kept up, that the story could not have been made to affect legislation—that is, to impress Cabinet Ministers—by mere submission to such a commission as is now sitting on it, without selling it by the ton; but it will not be kept up long.

The latest news of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* exposures is curious and suggestive. In the first place we are told that the expenses of the Committee of Inquiry, on which Cardinal Manning and the Archbishop of Canterbury are sitting, are to be paid by "a complete publication, in a single edition, of the full text of all the revelations," and this is "having an enormous sale." In other words, the expenses of a committee of divines and philanthropists conducting an inquiry in the interest of purity are to be paid by the sale at a low rate of one of the most obscene books ever issued from the press. Was the like of this ever known either in the ancient or modern world? We believe that many of the people who are sanctioning or encouraging this amazing absurdity will live to repent bitterly their present folly. In the next place, we have been furnished with a specimen of the evidence which the *Gazette's* "reportorial commissioners" are presenting to the Committee of Investigation, in the shape of an offer to produce as many girls, for immoral purposes, as the members of the Committee might name, "to be delivered anywhere to their order." While they were deliberating on this proposal, the reporter went and produced a girl of the kind specified, "dressed in an old black frock," but, strange to say, none of the Committee would receive her. Both Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Benson declined her, which is good as far as it goes, but we should have been pleased to hear that they had also, laying aside for the moment their episcopal character, thrown the ink-bottle at the "reportorial commissioner's" head. As evidence, the incident reminds one of the man who offered to prove his story of having shot a woodchuck by showing the hole out of which the animal came. Of course ten thousand excellent poor women in London would send girls dressed in old black frocks to a commission of bishops and philanthropists for half a crown apiece without fear or trembling.

The old Tory Squire who writes to the *Tribune* from London expressed the opinion in a very solemn manner last December that the British Parliament was making "a great mistake" in increasing the number of the members of the House of Commons. With his usual reticence, however, he only said this in New York, when by saying it in London he might have saved the English people from what may be a disastrous blunder. He has now turned his attention to "President Cleveland's civil-service reform." That he does not approve of it, we need hardly say, but what has "drawn his attention" to it more particularly is the removal of Mr. Shaw, the American Consul at Manchester. For this the Manchester people, or some of them, are said by the Squire to be very sorry, but he adds, with his 'cutest air, "I do not think President Cleveland's civil-service reform is clearly understood in Manchester. Possibly he does not understand it himself." There is no good reason why the Manchester people should understand it, but the Squire should, as long as he acts as a newspaper correspondent, try to understand it, as well as English and American politics generally. Mr. Shaw was removed for a reason which would have caused the prompt dismissal of any consul in the British service—his leaving his post during the late campaign and coming home to perorate against President Cleveland on the stump. In other words, he was removed for being an offensive itinerant partisan. To this deliverance the Squire tags on the announcement that he was not present at the dinner lately given to Edmund Yates, and he intimates obscurely that he does not approve of Yates. He seems, in fact, to be in a very haughty, implacable mood.

It has not been explained yet, though we hope it will be before long, of what use the American lawyers were in the Lauderdale peerage case. Although called in as witnesses to a fact (for foreign law is a fact to the House of Lords), they had no more knowledge about it than any English peer might himself have acquired by spending a few hours in a library, and they were equally divided when called on to testify. The only one, in truth, who threw much light on the matter was Mr. Clarence Seward, who had gone over the records and found no case in colonial history where marriage had not been preceded by the publication of banns. What is most curious and mysterious in the matter is, however, the willingness of the peers to consider the law of New York in 1772 foreign law at all. At that time New York was as much part of the British dominions as Ireland or Scotland. An appeal from the New York courts at that day would have gone to the Privy Council, which would have had judicial knowledge of what the marriage law of the colony was. How, under these circumstances, the Revolution can have had the retroactive effect of converting the colonial law into foreign law, has not yet been made comprehensible to the lay mind.

The result of a great experimental sham fight of the British fleet in Bantry Bay, with ironclads, torpedo boats, and a boom, is that it seems to show that torpedo boats cannot do much, if anything, against a good boom well defended, but that, on the other hand, a well-handled ironclad ram will go through any boom that is at all likely to be constructed. The manœuvres were made for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what kind of thing the naval battle of the future will be, but cannot be said to have thrown a great deal of light on it. The only thing that appears certain is that disabled and beaten ships will no longer figure much in sea fights as they did in the old days of the sailing fleets. The modern ironclad will apparently go to the bottom promptly when put *hors de combat*, and so will the torpedo boat. There will be nothing moderate or medium about the naval wars of the future.

The Radicals in Paris have issued an electioneering manifesto, in preparation for the elections, which has not received the attention it deserves. It is to be imposed, if possible, on all the candidates on the general ticket of the Department of the Seine. To begin at the beginning, every child is to receive gratuituous education at every stage from the State, at the hands of lay teachers, and while receiving it is to be boarded, lodged, and clothed at the public expense. In this way every couple can have as many children as they please without reference to the amount of their income. All indirect taxes are also to be abolished, and there is to be substituted for them a "progressive tax," both on capital and income—that is to say, it is to be very high on much capital and very low on a little capital; very high on large incomes, and very low on small ones. Besides this, there is to be a heavy succession duty on property transmitted by parents to their children, the only succession which is to be permitted. Whether any capital would stay in France under these conditions is not a matter about which the Radicals concern themselves: in fact they would be rather pleased to have capital emigrate, inasmuch as they ascribe to it most of the evils by which French society is afflicted. This done, the State is to take possession in one way or another of all railroads, canals, and mines, and work them for the public benefit. The maximum of the hours of labor is to be reduced, and no children under fourteen are to be allowed in factories or workshops. "Credit" is to be provided for people who can give no security as well as for those who can. "Groups" of workingmen are to have a preference in all contracts awarded by the State. The State prisons are to be "reformed," though in what manner is not mentioned, and people who cannot labor are to be supported at the public expense. To crown all, illegitimate and legitimate children are to be put on a complete equality before the law, or, rather, there are to be no illegitimate children hereafter. Nearly all good Radicals are opposed to legal marriage, and therefore cannot be expected to recognize two classes of children.

This last point is one, however, which has occupied French political speculators and legislators a good deal. The amount of writing which French jurists have done on what they call "la recherche de la paternité," that is, on the propriety of allowing women to point out the fathers of their children not born in wedlock, is enormous. The weight of opinion, both among lawyers and politicians, has, however, always been against it, and the enormous evils which might flow from it have been painted in the most eloquent language. The Radicals propose to get rid of all this trouble by cutting the Gordian knot. That is, they propose to create a state of things in which it will make no difference whose child any child is—all will be the children of the State, which will thus become a great foundling hospital. There is, it must be confessed, in the succession laws of all civilized countries a distinction in favor of legitimate children which it is difficult to defend on grounds of natural justice. The exclusion of illegitimate children from all share in the inheritance of their father in case of intestacy when there are legitimate children to take it, is a provision which is, whenever it exists, intended to fortify the institution of marriage; but the Radicals maintain, and not without some show of reason, that we have no right to fortify any institution at the expense of the innocent. If anybody should suffer for the failure of parents to get married, it is undoubtedly the parents themselves, if they can be got at; for the consequences of illicit unions nobody is less responsible morally than the children born of them. In France the question is made more serious than elsewhere by the great pains taken by the law to strengthen the family bond, in all dealings with property, and by the serious limitations put on the testamentary powers of parents. The legitimate children have in France, in fact, rights in the property of their parents such as the law gives them in no other country, and under these circumstances it is not surprising that the sympathy of French radical reformers for the illegitimate should be stronger than elsewhere. This sympathy is in their case of course increased by their hostility to marriage, which, strong as regards civil marriage before the Mayor, is ruthless and furious as regards church marriage. There is probably no country in the world but France in which a political candidate would be driven from the stump by a storm of execrations, on his admitting, in answer to a question, that he had had one of his children baptized, and in spite of his expressions of penitence; and yet this occurred in Paris not long ago.

There has been a rumor running through the European press for a week or two back, that the Pope was going to come to terms with the Italian kingdom—that is, was going to abandon his sham "captivity" in the Vatican, and accept the allowance set aside for him by the Italian Government of $625,000 per annum. But this has been emphatically denied on very high authority. The story had its origin in the discipline which Leo XIII. has been compelled to administer to Cardinal Pitra and some others, for trying to be more papal than the Pope himself, and inveighing savagely against the conciliatory policy. The *Journal de Rome*, published at Paris, in which the Cardinal's letter appeared, has been suppressed by the ecclesiastical authorities in consequence of the Pope's reproof. In fact, the Pope's policy, which is evidently now to be carried out with a stern hand, is to be an almost complete reversal of that known as "Ultramontane" since Pius IX.'s day, or is, in other words, to be one of conciliation toward the Church's enemies everywhere; but there is as yet no sign of peace with the Italian kingdom, or the acceptance of its subsidy. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many observers, the steady and rapid decline in the amount of Peter's Pence must bring this about at no distant day.

The reform recently effected in the Hungarian House of Lords has been completed by the appointment, on the part of the Crown, of thirty new members, five more per annum remaining to be similarly appointed in the next four years. The selection of the thirty has been made by the Tisza Cabinet entirely in the spirit in which they organized the reform. Industry and finance, science and art, are strongly represented. Among the most noted of the new magnates are the Governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and several other bank directors; ex-Premier Coloman Ghiczy; the Academicians, Paul Hunfalvy and Gyulai; the architect Ybl, and the oculist Hirschler. The last named is one of two representatives of the Jewish element of the population of the kingdom, whose denominational representation in the person of a rabbi-magnate Tisza vainly endeavored to effect by a special paragraph in the Reform Bill. It is also noticed that a considerable number of men with German names are now to occupy seats side by side with Esterházys, Batthyányis, Pálffys, and other hereditary bearers of old historical names, while not a single Slovak, Serb, or Ruman has been added to the august body. Among the magnates created by Francis Joseph is General Máriássy, who gallantly defended a fortress against him in the revolutionary war of 1848-9.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 15, to TUESDAY, July 21, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President has made the following special civil-service rule: "Appointments to the 150 places in the Pension Office provided to be filled by the act of March 3, 1885, except so far as they may be filled by promotions or transfers, must be separately apportioned by the appointing power in as near conformity to the second section of the act of January 16, 1883, as the need of filling them promptly and the residence and qualifications of the applicants will permit." The section referred to provides that appointments shall be apportioned among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

Francis H. Underwood, of Boston, has been appointed to succeed Bret Harte as United States Consul at Glasgow. He is a well-known writer, and has published biographies of Whittier, Longfellow, and other New England authors.

William B. Webb has been given a place on the District of Columbia Commission by President Cleveland. Mr. Webb is a Republican. He is about sixty years of age, a native of Washington, was graduated from Columbian University in 1844, admitted to the bar in 1847, and has practised ever since, except during the three years following 1861, when he was Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

Maurice F. Holahan has been appointed to the position of Chief of Division in the Custom-house. He is a secretary in the Tammany Hall organization and the Tammany leader in the Twelfth Assembly District of this city. For three years he represented that district in the Legislature. He was recommended for the position by Tammany Hall and Governor Hill.

A Washington despatch to the *Sun* on Saturday said: "It is the uniform impression of distinguished Democrats who have lately visited the White House that the President gives no indications of changing, but, if anything, is more resolute than ever in keeping his Administration as distinct as possible from party politics. The President leaves on the minds of all visitors the belief that he regards his steadfast adherence to this line as the most valuable feature of his Administration and the best exemplification of his theory of politics. In this way he thinks he will build up a Democratic party that will be worthy of the support of the country, and thus, though for a time his course may be criticised by Democrats, it will ultimately be concurred in as the best possible."

Secretary Lamar on Saturday sent a despatch to Inspector Armstrong, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, in the Indian Territory, ordering that "the cattle trail leading from Fort Supply in a northerly direction to and into the neutral strip known as the Camp Supply trail must be opened for the passage of cattle forcibly stopped, and for other purposes of inter-State commerce."

General Sheridan, who has arrived at the scene of the Indian troubles along the Kansas border, has talked with a number of Indians, including Stone Calf, one of the leading dissatisfied chiefs. They are divided on the question of a lease to cattlemen. The Indians appear to realize that if the Government undertakes to disarm them, they must submit, and it is believed that all danger of an outbreak is practically ended.

As a result of "pow-wows" with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, it is said that General Sheridan will recommend the forming of a military force of 100 young Indians. This, he thinks, will divert them from mischief. He will also recommend the abolishment of grass-leases. A round-up or counting of the Indians took place on Tuesday. The Arapahoes numbered 1,500 instead of 2,500, and the Cheyennes only about 3,000.

The Northern Cheyennes, in Montana, were on Sunday reported as showing signs of discontent, and an outbreak was feared.

General Howard thinks there is a possibility of serious trouble with the Mormons. By his order the troops that were to leave Fort Douglas and Fort Laramie for Kansas to act against the Cheyennes have been retained at those posts. A collision between Mormons and Gentiles is possible on July 24th, the anniversary of the settlement of Utah. They come in by thousands on that day to Salt Lake City, from all parts of the Territory, to unite in the celebration. Should they attempt to repeat any such performance as they carried out on the Fourth of July, there may be bloodshed.

The Virginia Republican State Convention assembled in Richmond on Wednesday. The rival factions were led by Senators Mahone and Riddleberger. Governor Cameron's influence was anti-Mahone. During the evening a test vote revealed the fact that Mahone's strength was 494½ and Riddleberger's 235½. There were indications of a serious fight at one time, but this disorder was quelled by the two Senators. A platform was adopted containing the following planks: "We declare our resolute opposition to the present Federal Administration, as the fit creature of the immoral and faithless relations of apostate Republicans with the national Democracy, and as the natural product of folly, fraud, force, and perfidy." The platform proclaims "for a free ballot against a Bourbon ballot killer; for free schools and increased appropriations; for the enlargement and extension of the system of opposition to the Bourbon hostility to free education; for the enforcement of the Readjusters' settlement of the State debt; for economical government against Bourbon waste, improvidence, and crippled finances; for free labor and its just share in its contributions to the power and wealth of the nation; for every possible encouragement and aid to promote the construction of railroads and other facilities to open up the immense mineral and other resources of the State; for the enforcement of the paramount obligation of the various works of internal improvement to the people of the State; for money wages for labor, against the Bourbon store and order system, whereby corporate and other employers control the expenditures of their employees, and under which great extortion and oppression are imposed; for eight hours as a day's labor for all labor employed on public works and in mines and manufactories and corporations, with weekly payments."

At Thursday's session of the Convention, John S. Wise, Mahone's man, received more than 450 votes for Governor, and was nominated unanimously before the conclusion of the roll-call. H. Clinton Wood, of Scott County, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Captain Frank S. Blair, of Wythe, for Attorney-General, were nominated by acclamation, after which the Convention adjourned. There was a melodramatic reconciliation of the two Senators before the adjournment, and it is believed that Riddleberger will heartily enter into the canvass.

The Niagara Falls reservation was on Wednesday formally opened free to the public with elaborate exercises. Speeches were made by Governor Hill, Erastus Brooks, Mr. Dorsheimer, and James C. Carter. Letters were read from President Cleveland and Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada. The Niagara Park Commissioners have appointed ex-Assemblyman T. V. Welch Superintendent of the State Reservation at a salary of $1,800. The Commissioners have authorized him to retain the old employees on Goat Island and in Prospect Park, and to make the best terms possible for the rest of the season with tenants of the buildings situated on the reservation, which will be demolished. Goat Island and Prospect Park will be closed at dark, the Commissioners having no means of lighting them. The inclined railway will be run by the new Superintendent, and a fee of ten cents will be charged. Nobody is compelled to use this road, as there are stairs to the bottom of the cliff. The man who collects a fee of one dollar for taking visitors under the falls will be allowed to continue his calling and to demand a nominal fee for his service.

John Roach, the noted builder of iron vessels under contracts with the United States Government and private companies, made an assignment late on Saturday afternoon. It names as assignees George W. Quintard and George E. Weed, and gives preferences to the amount of $122,217 98. The wages and salaries of employees of the assignor are first directed to be paid. It is asserted that Mr. Roach can pay $2 for every dollar he owes. He lays his embarrassment to the neglect of Congress to provide suitable subsidies for American steamships.

The Poles and Bohemians on strike in Cleveland, Ohio, after listening on Wednesday afternoon to incendiary speeches, marched to the number of 2,000 to the rolling-mill, and broke down the gate giving access to the premises, with the intention of driving off the operatives. A body of police were inside the gate, and a desperate encounter ensued. Two strikers were killed, and others so battered that they will die. One policeman received fatal injuries and others were badly hurt.

The President of the Cleveland rolling mill on Thursday posted a notice that the entire works would be closed until the employees returned to work peaceably. The strikers are very threatening and are said to be buying arms and drilling.

Prof. Charles Kendall Adams has formally accepted the Presidency of Cornell.

Bowdoin College defeated Brown University in the mile and a half race on Lake Quinsigamond on Thursday by four lengths.

General Grant grew suddenly worse on Tuesday afternoon. It was thought during the evening that he was dying. He rallied a little, but it is feared that he will die very soon.

Edward M. Madden, a prominent Republican politician and business man of Middletown, N. Y., died on Friday, aged sixty-eight. He was a member of State and national conventions, Chairman of the Saratoga Convention which nominated Judge Folger for Governor in 1882, and a member of the State Senate four terms.

The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime died at Manchester, Vt., on Saturday, after an illness of six days. He was born at Ballston, N. Y., on November 4, 1812, the son of a Presbyterian minister. Early in life he showed his literary tastes. At the age of seventeen he was graduated at Williams College, and then studied at Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1833 he was licensed to preach, and filled pulpits at Ballston Spa and Matteawan on the Hudson. His health failing, it became evident that he could not endure the strain of pastoral work, and he decided to turn his attention to religious journalism. In 1840 he became connected with the New York *Observer*, of which he was made assistant editor five years later. In 1858 he purchased the interest of Sidney E. Morse in that journal, and acquired the senior editorship, which he has ever since filled, with an interval of but two years. Among his books are 'Travels in Europe and the East,' 'Letters from Switzerland,' 'The Alhambra and the Kremlin,' 'The Old White Meeting-House,' 'Life in New York,' 'Animals of the English Bible,' 'Thoughts on the Death of Little Children,' and 'The Power of Prayer' (a sketch of the Fulton Street prayer-meeting), which it is said reached a circulation of 175,000 copies. Dr. Prime held many positions of trust and honor, and was of a genial and sympathetic nature.

FOREIGN.

Excitement was caused in London on Wednesday by a despatch to the *Times* which said it was rumored that the Russians had advanced in force to Zulfikar Pass, and that they were

treating Persian territory as though it were Russian. The despatch also said that the British Frontier Commission was moving nearer to Herat. Reinforcements were arriving at Askabad. The advance of the Russians has made the Afghans anxious, but they are determined resolutely to resist any attempt to seize their territory. It is believed by the Afghans that General Alikhanoff, the commander of the Russian advance, is determined to force on a war, and that he is deceiving the Czar in regard to his real intentions. This alarming news resulted in a fall of Russian securities and English consols in the London market. It closed panicky on Wednesday. In the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill admitted that the Government had heard of the movement. Speaking of the hasty retirement of the members of the British Afghan Frontier Commission in the direction of Herat, Lord Randolph said that the people of Herat, fearing that the Russians contemplated a descent on Herat, had invited Colonels Yate and Peacock to enter the city, and the request had been complied with.

A large number of Russian reinforcements have arrived at Merv and Puli-Khisti during the past fortnight. The London *Daily Telegraph* on Thursday morning had a double-leaded editorial in which it said: "The situation, without having reached a distinctly acute stage in the negotiations between England and Russia concerning the settlement of the Afghan question, has become decidedly serious. Lord Salisbury's Cabinet took up the negotiations with the intention of bringing to a direct conclusion the settlement begun by Earl Granville. It was then discovered that new claims on the part of Russia were incompatible with the terms, as they had been officially defined, of the understanding between M. de Giers and Earl Granville. Communications have passed on the subject between the English and Russian Governments, but the replies of the latter have been, we regret to learn, of an unyielding character."

It was announced in the House of Commons on Thursday that the Government had nothing to impart in regard to the Russian advance. There was a panic on the Paris Bourse on Thursday, and a heavy fall occurred in the prices of most securities, owing to the reports that a crisis between Russia and England was imminent. In Vienna it was reported that Russia calculated on a French alliance against England. On Friday the excitement somewhat subsided.

It was semi-officially denied in St. Petersburg on Sunday that Zulfikar Pass had been occupied by Russian troops. General Komaroff made slight movements of troops there to prevent a surprise by an Afghan attack. He has been ordered to hold the positions, to enable him to occupy the defiles if necessary. The Government is firmly determined to do nothing that may compromise the pending negotiations with England.

A London despatch to a Vienna newspaper on Monday said: "M. Lessar states openly that the possession of Herat has become necessary for Russia and ought not to cause war."

On Tuesday the London stock market was stronger and the Afghan alarm had subsided. Russia has made fresh proposals.

The Amir of Afghanistan, having been invested with the Order of the Star of India, has proclaimed that in virtue of that investiture he is entitled to the aid of the Indian army if necessary.

Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons on Friday afternoon that the Government would do its best to obtain an early issue of the Egyptian loan of $45,000,000. Negotiations with the interested Powers were being carried on with that end in view now, Mr. Bourke said, and the Government were unable to make any further statement at present. On Tuesday, Russia's consent to the loan having been given, the issue was ordered through the Rothschilds.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Parnell moved that the Government order a special inquiry into the Maamtrasna murder cases. In a long speech he dwelt on the maladministration of criminal law in Ireland under Earl Spencer, whereby innocent persons had in some cases been condemned and executed, or sentenced to long imprisonment. He analyzed the cases of Michael Casey and Miles Joyce, showing how the Crown acted contrary to the evidence. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said that the present Government had nothing to say concerning the merits of the case, and nothing to say in defence of the late Government. He was, however, authorized by the Earl of Carnarvon, present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to state that the present Irish Executive will make a careful personal inquiry into the subject submitted by Mr. Parnell for investigation, but must add that the Government felt themselves compelled to ask the House to resist Mr. Parnell's motion, which was derogatory to Earl Spencer, a member of the late Government. Lord Randolph Churchill praised Parnell's calmness and the argument with which he introduced his motion. He added that if there had been a miscarriage of justice it would be brought to light. He therefore appealed to Mr. Parnell whether it was wise or fair to press the motion. Mr. Parnell agreed that the request was a reasonable one, and asked leave to withdraw the motion. It was negatived without a division.

The Conservative course toward the Parnellites is severely criticised in their own party. They simply followed at Parnell's heels. Their own organ, the *Standard*, censured them, and the *Times*, *Telegram*, and *News* denounce them. The Irish Conservatives are certain to be greatly alarmed.

The Munster Bank, with headquarters in Cork and twenty nine branches in the Irish provinces, suspended on July 14, with liabilities estimated at £3,349,000. Its capital was £1,500,000, of which £975,000 was not paid up. There is a large body of shareholders among the middle classes who will be ruined by the call for the remaining unpaid capital. The shareholders have been for some time in litigation with ex-directors, including Mr. Wm. Shaw, M. P., for advancing money to fellow-directors without ample security and allowing them to overdraw their accounts. It is said that Mr. Shaw is indebted to the bank $400,000, much of it unsecured. The bank will probably be reorganized. The failure paralyzed business in Cork on Wednesday, and a feeling of despair prevailed. Trade throughout the south of Ireland was checked. Great crowds assembled in the streets adjoining the bank, and serious disorders were feared. The assets are estimated at £3,350,000.

The excitement resulted in a run on the Hibernian Bank of Dublin, which has forty-two branches in Ireland. On Friday the bank officials, as a precautionary measure to prevent the bank's assets from being thrown on the market and sold at ruinous figures, insisted that the depositors should give them a week's notice of their intention to withdraw their money before they would be permitted to close their accounts with the bank. The bank is legally entitled to this demand of its officers, and it is hoped that by the expiration of the time the scare will have at least partly subsided.

The Government, through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, refused on Monday direct aid to the Munster Bank

In the House of Lords on Friday evening Lord Ashbourne presented the Irish Land Purchase Bill. The bill provides for the advance of three-fourths of the purchase money at 4 per cent. interest for forty-nine years. Where needed, the whole money will be advanced on conditions which, while just and generous, will not expose the Government to risk of loss. It is therefore proposed in such cases to retain a deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money, at a moderate interest, until the tenant has repaid by instalments an equal sum; also to utilize the Irish Church surplus to guarantee the State from ultimate loss, but only after the forfeiture of the one-fifth retained. The act is to be administered by the existing Land Commission, which will be reinforced by two Commissioners for three years at a salary of £2,000 a year. Earl Spencer approved the measure. Lord Ashbourne said the Government proposed to limit the amount of money to be advanced to £5,000,000. The church surplus is estimated at £750,000. The bill passed its first reading. The Parnellites appear to be satisfied with it.

The text of the bill to improve the housing of the poor of London prepared by the Marquis of Salisbury has been given to the public The measure provides that, in the construction of workingmen's lodging-houses in London and its urban and rural sanitary districts, a compulsory condition shall be that on leasing unfurnished houses a guarantee be given that the dwellings shall be placed in a reasonably fit condition for human habitation.

The bill removing the electoral disqualification from voters accepting gratuitous medical relief passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Thursday by a vote of 279 to 20.

The budget was read a second time in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. Sir Hugh Childers, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he was confident that beer, wine, and spirits ought to be subjected to higher taxes. He expressed his belief that they could be made to produce fully £6,000,000 per year.

Twenty-five thousand cotton operatives at Oldham, Eng., have struck work.

The Monetary Conference was opened in Paris on Monday.

The French Senate on Thursday ratified the Tientsin treaty.

The Council of the Seine has voted to remove Voltaire's heart from the National Library to the Pantheon in Paris.

Anselme Fleury, a French statesman, and member of the Corps Législatif in 1852 and after, is dead at the age of sixty-five.

The King of Dahomey, Western Africa, with a large army, has massacred many of the French in the protected villages. The King has also captured 1,000 French women and children, and he and his followers propose to eat them.

The garrison at Kassala recently repulsed an attack of the Sudan rebels, killing and wounding 3,000 of them.

News has been received in Berlin of the safety of Juncker and Casati, who have been exploring the Congo River, and about whom no intelligence had for many months been received, and who were supposed to be dead.

A Republican conspiracy was unearthed in Spain on Wednesday. A camp of insurgents was formed near Mataro, and soon a large number of recruits, well armed, joined the rebels. The Government got news of the existence of this camp, and sent a large force of troops to capture it. The troops made a sudden descent on the insurgents, and the latter fled in every direction. The troops captured most of them. Instructions were sent to all the cities and towns in Spain to look out for revolutionary plotters. The police of Saragossa raided a house in that city which they had reason to suspect was being used for a treasonable object. The officers surprised sixty conspirators and captured eighty rifles. Colonel Magallon, who is supposed to be the leader, has been tried and sentenced to death.

In the Canadian House of Commons on Thursday night, Sir John Macdonald gave notice of a proposal to vote $20,000 to General Middleton in recognition of his services in the Northwest campaign.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on Monday afternoon, the Governor-General making a speech.

THE ROACH FAILURE.

MR. JOHN ROACH, in an interview published in the *Tribune*, ascribes his failure to the neglect of Congress to vote suitable subsidies for American steamships. The Democratic party is blamed for the depressed condition of the shipbuilding trade, and "the mendacious free-trade press" are rather hastily charged with indifference to the fate of the workmen in his yard, now thrown out of employment. In addition to these contributing causes Mr. Roach ascribes his disaster in part to his own excessive patriotism, exhibited in costly endeavors to float the American flag on the high seas and to build up an immense foreign trade carried on in American bottoms, built of American iron with American labor, and navigated by American seamen. The action of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Attorney-General in respect of the *Dolphin* is mentioned as an untoward event, but rather incidentally, as though the failure might have happened without that contingency. Mr. Roach repudiates utterly an interview published in the *Herald* of Sunday, in which his misfortunes are charged to the *Dolphin* mis adventure, and says that the conversation published and attributed to him was fabricated from beginning to end.

We shall never be able to agree with Mr. Roach as to the proper method of building an American mercantile marine or of promoting foreign trade. We regard all attempts to carry on shipbuilding, or any other trade, with the proceeds of general taxation, as false in principle, delusive in practice, enervating in example, and especially scandalous in method, since it implies the use of lobby influence and corruption at the seat of government. Nevertheless, we regret that Mr. Roach has been compelled to make an assignment. We should greatly prefer that his shipyard were running with a double force of men, at even higher wages than he was paying. Whether his laborers were all native Americans or partly American and partly foreign, and whether all his materials were produced here or partly produced abroad, would not concern us as much perhaps as it concerns him; but if we could have our way, we would set his furnaces in full blast and his rollers and hammers in swift motion at once. This, we think, is the feeling of the entire free-trade press, mendacious or otherwise.

Things being as they are, the free-trade press will be apt to make reflections something like these: Mr. Roach's failure is not due to any change in the tariff, because there has been none. It is not due to any change in the navigation laws, because there has been none. If Mr. Roach has spent money in Washington fighting against the free-traders and in favor of subsidies, he must see now that it might better have been kept in his business and laid up against a rainy day. If he has taken too active an interest in politics and has staked too much on the continued success of the Republican party, as one might infer from his *Tribune* interview, he has violated a business principle of prime importance, and furnished an awful warning to his fellow-shipbuilders. The Messrs. Cramp, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, and the Bath Shipbuilding Company will undoubtedly take heed to conduct their business on a plan which shall take account of the principle of universal suffrage as one of the underlying facts of trade, and not venture everything on the belief that one party will remain in power forever. But what, after all, has the Democratic party done to harm Mr. Roach? It refused him a subsidy, but the Republican party had done so repeatedly before. For seven years past the subsidy pot has been boiling at Washington at great expenditure for fuel and without net proceeds, and any candid historian will say that the Democrats have furnished a liberal contingent to the support of subsidies.

But it was not anything that the Democratic party had actually done, Mr. Roach says, that caused the mischief. It was the public apprehension of what they might do. It was the shadow and not the substance of evil that closed Mr. Roach's yard. "The Democratic party," he says, "is supposed to be in favor of free ships, and when the election excitement began, and people saw the possibility of Democratic success and of the passage of a law that would mean the annihilation of American shipbuilding, there was no business. Carrying companies would not build ships because they did not know how soon the foreign ships, operated by foreign cheap labor, would be admitted to drive their business away." Probably Mr. Roach's assignees will find a more concrete reason for the assignment than a vague apprehension that foreign-built ships would be admitted to American registry in order to do what they are now and always have been doing—that is, carrying American goods to foreign ports and bringing the proceeds back. Nobody having any influence has proposed to open our coasting trade to foreign ships. As to all other trade, the advent of the Democratic party to power can make no difference as regards the carrying of goods, but merely as regards the carrying of the flag, and it is well known that importers and exporters pay their money exclusively for the transportation of property, and never a cent for the colors displayed at the mainmast.

Mr. Roach is clearly laboring under the impression that his shipyard is an institution, and peculiarly an American institution. It represents American labor, the American flag, and American interests generally, as distinguished from foreign affairs. Its embarrassments are American embarrassments, and the naughty Democrats who have caused its failure by filling merchants with the idea that cheap foreign ships would soon be sailing under the American flag are responsible for the pulling down of this noble institution. The inquiry will naturally arise why the other iron-ship yards in the country are not pulled down also. Mr. Roach's yard is not the only one of its kind on the Atlantic Coast, although Mr. Roach's political activity and his frequent presence at Washington city have led many people to think that he is the only man in the United States able to build an iron steamship. The bids for the new cruisers embrace the names of seven other firms and corporations offering to do the work for which Mr. Roach put in the lowest bids. If Mr. Roach's failure is due to the election of Cleveland, why were not the seven other shipyards prostrated in like manner?

This question seems to be answered in a second interview—an interview with Mr. Weed, the assignee of the failed firm—also published in the *Tribune*. According to this report, Mr. Weed says:

> "With a capital of about $2,500,000, he was doing a business of about $5,000,000, half of which was involved in his contracts with the United States. Confronted with the Attorney-General's opinion that those contracts were so much waste paper, he did not know where he stood. He was paying out tens of thousands of dollars weekly in wages upon work which, it was threatened, would not be accepted. He would then be liable for about $1,500,000, part of which had been paid in cash, and part in various portions of the machinery, spars, masts, and other parts of the vessels which had been provided by the Government. For this he would have had four worthless hulks, which, condemned by his own nation, could scarcely be sold to advantage to any other. It was time for a prudent business man to call a halt and find out where he stood. 'If that opinion of Garland's had not been rendered,' said one of his chief advisers yesterday, '2,400 American workmen would not have been turned into the streets last Saturday night, but would now be at work providing the finest iron cruisers known to modern naval science.'"

This is a shifting of the ground, and an attempt to lay on the shoulders of the Administration the responsibility of Mr. Roach's failure, which Mr. Roach himself said was due to the public apprehension lest the Democratic party should let in cheap foreign ships, and expose American owners to a ruinous competition. This apprehension, stirred up originally by the mendacious free-traders, was so intensified by the election that "there was no business." He was left with no work on hand except the three cruisers.

Of course the political bearing of the failure will be turned to all possible account, both in its general aspect as a reproach to the Democratic party, and as a special accusation against the persons whom ex-Secretary Chandler describes as "newly-fledged Cabinet ministers." The majority of the American people voted wrong, and Secretary Whitney and Attorney-General Garland decided wrong, the result being the destruction of an American institution and the turning adrift of 2,400 American workmen. It is desirable that the real facts should be made known, not because Mr. Roach's embarrassment is more important than that of hundreds of other firms which we have witnessed in the prevailing business depression, but because this is the only one that has had a distinctively political character assigned to it. The facts cannot be known until Mr. Roach's schedule of assets and liabilities shall have been filed. It may then be ascertained how much money he claims to be due him from the Government, and what proportion this sum bears to his aggregate liabilities. Among his assets has been mentioned the plant of the Combination Steel and Iron Co., an outfit for the rolling of steel rails, which was set up at Chester at the culminating point of the steel-rail "boom" a few years ago. The making of railway bars is an honorable branch of industry, but is not a necessary part of the ship-building trade. The depression which has come over it has probably affected Mr. Roach as it has affected other firms and corporations. If capital has been lost in it or made temporarily unavailable, such loss must not be laid to the

charge of Secretary Whitney. Nor can the discharge of any workmen so employed be made the basis of an accusation against the Democratic party. The same may be said of Mr. Roach's investments in real estate in Westchester County, of which the *Tribune* furnishes a list, amounting to $198,000. These are, of course, private matters, which would not be suitable for newspaper comment if Mr. Roach's failure were not publicly charged upon a political party and upon the national Administration. It will be found, we apprehend, when all the facts are known, that the failure is due mainly to the neglect of business principles, and to the mixing of politics with business in undue proportions.

THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN POLITICS.

A BRIEF Washington despatch a day or two ago, which was doubtless overlooked by the majority of readers, was full of significance to any careful observer of Southern politics. The despatch stated that L. C. Moore, a negro from Issaquena County, Miss., had been appointed messenger in the Interior Department, and that the appointment was made upon the recommendation of Senator Walthall, Mr. Lamar's successor in Congress.

The significance of this incident is, that it shows the leaven of liberal ideas to be working even in a State where Bourbonism has always been so strong as in Mississippi. The same spirit has been exhibited in other Southern States since the Democrats came into power. Almost the first appointment made in South Carolina was that of a negro to a desirable position as postal clerk in the railway mail service, as successor to an incompetent person of his own race, upon the recommendation of Senator Butler and with the hearty endorsement of the chief Democratic newspaper. Just now the Democratic politicians of Tennessee are greatly excited over the candidacy of a negro named Shaw for the important Federal office of Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, his appointment being strongly urged in preference to that of his white Democratic rivals by Senator Harris, the Nashville *American*, and other leading men and papers. Such occurrences as these presage great changes in the division of voters at the South. Broadly speaking, the blacks in that part of the country have been Republicans, and the whites Democrats. The blacks were Republicans because they had been taught by their carpet-bag leaders that the whites wanted to reënslave them; the whites were solidified in the Democratic party by this union of the blacks. Thus, the race line came to be drawn, with all its attendant evils to both races, of which the weaker necessarily suffered the larger share.

It was believed by candid students of the Southern problem that the only way to efface this race line was to elect a liberal-minded Democrat as President, convince the negroes that their fears were groundless, and thus pave the way for a division of their votes on rational grounds, with its necessary and not less desirable sequel of dividing the white votes. It is already clear that this is to be the result of Cleveland's election. The apprehensions of the blacks have been "entirely allayed," to use the language of that representative colored Republican, ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, temporary President of the last Republican National Convention. Further interesting testimony from Mr. Lynch's State is furnished in a very striking open letter from H. C. Carter, a prominent colored man of Vicksburg, published in the *Commercial-Herald* of that city, and addressed "to the colored people of Mississippi." Some parts of this letter deserve to be quoted in full, as these:

"The time seems to have come when some one should point out to the colored people the fact that under Democratic rule their lives, liberty, and property are as safe as they were under a Republican President. Our guides, philosophers, and friends of the Republican faith insisted that no rights of a colored man would be regarded in case the national Government should change hands, and that even our personal liberty would be endangered. Under this party lash for years we marched to the polls voting steadily as we were bid to do, often for men whom we despised; often for men of whose moral corruption we had personal knowledge, and against men whose integrity and intelligence were beyond question, and whose kindness, advice, and judgment we implicitly relied on in all private matters. Let us hope that this lesson, at least, has been thoroughly learned by the colored man—party hacks can and will lie if it be apparently to their advantage to do so. Vote for men and not for creeds; choose the honest, capable, and sound-ideaed man, trusting that he will bring to bear on public questions those same qualities he displayed in the management of his own affairs, and you will not be deceived. Granting that we owed the Republican party a debt of gratitude, we have paid it, paid it by keeping its minions in power twenty years. We have paid it by aiding in the retention of a scheme of Federal taxation that has robbed the agricultural South to enrich the manufacturing East. We have thus robbed ourselves to enrich Northern Republicans, to whom our fate, except to subserve their interests, is a matter of utter and profound indifference."

Mr. Carter proposes a change. "Let us stand up and act for ourselves," he says. He points out that the real advancement of his race depends upon the improvement and perpetuation of the public-school system, and urges that its perfection can be more surely obtained if they join hands with their white Democratic friends. "Let us try the experiment of aiding them, at least for the present," he concludes. "If in the long run it appears that justice is withheld from us, we can then take the track of our inclinations or interests. If my views startle any of you or my words grate harshly on your ears, remember the wisest of political philosophers in America has said: 'Wherever there is freedom of thought there is bound to be difference of opinion.'"

In the same line was the letter recently addressed to the editor of the Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark* by a leading colored clergyman of that city, named Pollard, who says:

"I am not a politician, and in no sense a leader of the colored people, but I do believe that the colored people are beginning to realize that their interest is your interest, and that your interest is their interest. All the people in the South should have one common end and object in view—viz., good government and a development of our natural resources. We have been enemies long enough. It is time now that we should be friends."

There are Democratic politicians at the South who do not want to see the race line disappear. A Memphis paper, which bitterly opposes the appointment of Shaw, insists that, if the color line is broken, "the country will be worse off than it was before." But the ruling sentiment of the South is plainly with the progressive wing of the party, which advocates friendly relations between the races and is already willing to begin sharing the offices with the old slaves. In Mississippi we observe that almost without exception the whites in the counties with large negro majorities are deciding in favor of "fusion" county tickets for the coming election. This removes all danger of the choice of men of "moral corruption," who, as Mr. Carter says, have been too often supported by the blacks when they ran a straight ticket, while, as a Democratic correspondent of the *Commercial-Herald* points out, wherever this policy is adopted "we hear of no Matthews affairs or Yazoo killings, but profound peace and good will prevailing."

There are Bourbon Republican politicians at the North who will join the Bourbon Democrats of the South in mourning over these signs of progress. The great thing for which the Republican party has always fought was equal rights; but now that the Southern whites manifest a disposition to grant them, there are Republicans narrow-minded enough to sneer at any movement looking in that direction. But the great mass of patriotic men at the North will rather endorse the just view of the matter taken in the last issue of the Nashville *World*, a Republican journal, which says:

"The announced policy of the Cleveland Administration to appoint a negro to one of the principal Federal offices in this State is a portentous one, and if carried into execution, which we do not doubt, is destined to exercise an influence for good on the destinies of the Southern section of the nation, which will affect alike beneficially both the negro and the white man, not one more than the other. . . . The negro has prayed for just such a condition of things as is promised by this new departure of the Democratic party, and once assured of its sincerity and permanence, he will not be slow to break the color line by hastening in considerable numbers to unite his political destiny with that of the Democratic party. . . . The Republican party has for twenty years fought to protect the citizenship with which the negro was clothed, and would, if necessary, continue so to fight; but when the Democratic party in Tennessee accepts the situation, and by its public action guarantees that this right of American citizenship shall be sacred even when worn by a negro and ex-slave, then the Republican party would be untrue to itself and recreant to the motives which have hitherto actuated it in this matter if it sought by improper means to interfere with the independent action of the negro voters. It would also be untrue to its patriotic record and impulses if it refused to accord deserved praise to the Democratic politicians and press who may manifest and exhibit the courage to lead in this great and patriotic movement in the direction of the welfare and prosperity of so large a section of the American Union. The Republican party can better afford, under the circumstances, to lose half or all the negro vote than to place itself on record as justifying past Democratic charges, that it counsels and controls the negro against his true interest only for the selfish aggrandizement of its white leaders."

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME REGARDING IRELAND.

ONE of the plans which a good many sanguine Englishmen had counted on for preventing the Parnellites from holding the balance of power in the House of Commons, was an agreement between the English and Scotchmen of the two great parties that the Irish vote was not to count in any question threatening a change of Ministry; that is, neither side was to consider a majority obtained by the aid of the Irish for a resolution of censure or want of confidence, as sufficient warrant for the resignation of the Cabinet or for a dissolution. No such agreement or understanding was ever reached, but there was a widespread belief that whenever the occasion came it would be reached and acted on. But the

first time the expected crisis came the Tories showed not the slightest objection to stepping into power on the Parnellite votes, although these votes are now probably only one-third of what they will be in the new Parliament.

This is most mortifying and alarming to a great many moderate Liberals represented by the London *Spectator*, although it is not nearly so mortifying and alarming as the almost open revelation which the recent debates make, that not only have the Tories accepted office at Parnell's hands, but they have actually entered into an alliance with him, and have promised an investigation of the Maamtrasna murder trials, which is in itself a reflection on Lord Spencer, who said there was nothing to investigate. In view of these facts, the *Spectator* solemnly calls on all right-minded Englishmen to make up their minds now how far concession to Ireland is to go. *Truth*, which probably contains more Radical doctrine than any other newspaper in the country, sneeringly advises the *Spectator's* friends not to draw the line very close, in making up their minds, but to leave an ample margin, for the concessions will probably go further than most people now dream of. In fact, there is hardly a doubt that they will go as far as Mr. Chamberlain has gone in his late article in the *Fortnightly* on "Local Government and Ireland"—that is, to the length of setting up a national council in Dublin to legislate on purely Irish affairs.

Mr. Chamberlain's article is pronounced by the editor, in his Monthly Summary, "an exhaustive and authentic exposition of the views of the leaders of advanced Liberalism, on what will infallibly prove the paramount question of the new Parliament." "That its solution," he adds, "will be found in the direction indicated in our pages, that it will be accepted by the country, and that Mr. Gladstone will superintend the conduct of the scheme through Parliament, is scarcely doubtful." If this be true, the article is an exceedingly important political programme, and, indeed, as such it has already excited a great deal of curiosity. Mr. Chamberlain's position is, that as the first great work of the Reformed Parliament in 1832 was the establishment of local government in towns, and the first great work of the still more reformed Parliament of 1868 was the extension of the sphere of local government in the matter of education, so the first work of the Parliament elected by the new constituencies in 1885 will be "the crowning of the edifice of local government in some parts of the United Kingdom, and the foundation as well as the completion of its structure in others." The machinery he proposes to create would be County Boards to take charge of the affairs of counties, and "National Councils" to take charge of such affairs of each of the three great divisions of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales as are not imperial in their character.

What he says about Ireland is, however, the most important part of the programme, and amounts, in fact, almost to a complete justification of the Parnellites in their hostility to the House of Commons considered as the Government of Ireland. He dismisses with very few words the suggestion, with which many good Americans justify themselves in treating Irish grievances as unworthy of attention, that so good a man as Mr. Gladstone, or so good a party as the Liberal party, may be trusted to manage Irish affairs properly without this tremendous Irish clamor. "The task is for them," says Mr. Chamberlain, "a hopeless one." "The Castle," as the English branch of the Irish Government is called, is utterly isolated from the Irish people. "There is no channel of trustworthy communication between the people and the Government." The grand juries, which manage county affairs, are composed each of twenty-three gentlemen, summoned by the sheriff as a matter of social consideration, who meet for one day, or at most two, each half-year, vote the taxes and adjourn; and they are all landlords. The county Inspector of Police knows as little of the opinions and feelings of the people as they do, being a sort of semi-military "swell," and probably not on speaking terms with any man of lower social grade than that of a county magistrate, and "would be shocked by the suggestion that he is the servant, and not the master, of these people." The same arguments apply to the magistrates, both paid and unpaid. They are all appointees of the Crown, and "the vast majority are opposed to the people, differing from them in interests, in religion, and in politics."

And yet it is through such channels as this that the Lord Lieutenant and the collection of administrative bureaus known as "the Castle," which manages the affairs of the whole island, learn what popular opinion or feeling in Ireland is. Lord Spencer was, of course, no better off in this matter than any of his predecessors, and yet his opinion had actually more weight with the late Gladstone Cabinet, when the question of continuing the Coercion Bill was under consideration, than any other organs of opinion—the Irish press, or clergy, or members of Parliament; he being an Englishman who had never lived in the country at all till he became Lord Lieutenant, and had passed his whole time in it surrounded by cavalry escorts. As Mr. Chamberlain truly remarks:

"A system which places the entire administration of a country in the hands of a central Government, and which divorces an entire people from sympathy with or influence upon that Government, must result in misunderstanding on one side, followed by misrepresentation and unmeasured vilification on the other. The rulers at the Castle, blindly striving to do their best for the country which they do not, and which, under the circumstances, they cannot be expected to understand, complain not unjustly that the Irish people are unreasonable; the Irish people retort that the rulers at the Castle are tyrannical and corrupt. Under such a condition of things an intelligent and an economical administration of the country is impossible. Reforms most urgently needed are not even attempted, abuses the most glaring pass unchallenged. The public money now spent in Ireland, if intelligently and honestly applied, would probably abundantly suffice for her public wants. But it is in a great measure misapplied, and it will continue to be misapplied until the system of government shall have been so amended as to place in the hands of a national body, elected by and responsible to the Irish people, the application and distribution of the funds now contributed by the imperial exchequer to Ireland."

Some of the examples he gives of this are very striking and worth recurring to.

THE PURPOSE OF THEOSOPHY.

AMONG contemporary grown-up attempts to find the spot on which the end of the great rainbow rests, the palm for originality may fairly be claimed by Mr. A. P. Sinnett for his introduction to this incredulous Western world of the Mahatmas of Thibet. About four years ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Sinnett first drew attention to this extraordinary brotherhood by his book called 'The Occult World.' This contained only a candidly written account of his own adventures in search of the rainbow, and the phenomena on which he rested his claim to have found it. The philosophy of the discovery was given by him in a later book called 'Esoteric Buddhism,' and what may be called the romance of it later, in a novel of occult life called 'Karma.' The first two of these books have already passed through several editions, and the interest they have excited has been sufficiently great to lead to the founding of a Theosophical Society, with a flourishing Lodge in London and many branches in different parts of India, and to induce several apparently serious and sane people to leave their occupations, their families, and their future in England, to devote themselves in India, under the guidance of an Adept-Guru, to the life of a Chela or Neophyte on the long, hard road leading to the mountain fastnesses, both physical and intellectual, in which the mysterious Mahatmas dwell.

The difficulty, however, with this interesting doctrine has been from the first its preternatural vagueness. The most extraordinary phenomena have been put forward upon entirely insufficient evidence, and the most fascinating theories of life and immortality have been offered on the *ipse dixit* of a being whose existence can only be in flat contradiction to all the accepted opinions of modern science. But through the whole system has run a thread of empirical method, which has served, in spite of every improbability, to secure for it the appearance of a causal relationship to common life. Under these circumstances, the title of the little volume just written by Mrs. Sinnett, 'The Purpose of Theosophy,' will be extremely attractive alike to the faithful and the scoffer. The chapters into which it is divided are Elementary Truths, An Outline of Occult History, Western Misconceptions of Eastern Philosophy, The Seen and the Unseen, The Mahatmas, and Advice to Students. But, although the intention of Mrs. Sinnett's book is admirable, it will lead few readers beyond the ploughed field on this side of the hill. "The tendency of intellectual thought and scientific inquiry," says the authoress, "has for many years past been toward materialism and agnosticism. There still remains, however, in human nature the desire for belief in a future life, and these pages aim at pointing out how the study of Theosophy or the esoteric doctrine shows the reason of this instinctive longing, and what it will necessarily and surely lead to in the future races of mankind." The only definition of Theosophy, however, which she gives us is, that it is not a religion with a creed or code of doctrines, and that "it teaches people to search for the fundamental truth that is the basis equally of every creed, philosophy, and science, to discover and put aside the superstructure raised by the superstition, persecution, love of power, ignorance of science, and bigotry of humanity, and thus to lay bare the fact that one truth supports every religion, no matter how divergent they may now appear; that truth being the Divine wisdom of the ancients, discoverable alike in the symbolical writings of the Kabbala, the books of Hermes, the Vedas, and other sacred books of the East, in the Talmud, the Koran, our own Bible, as well as in the teachings of Pythagoras, Socrates, and many of the more recent philosophers."

Beyond this modest claim for the new science, however, the authoress gives very few particulars about it, believing apparently with Emerson that details are melancholy. She asks, What does this Divine wisdom really consist of, whence comes it, by whom has it been taught, and for what purpose? And it is precisely to these ques-

tions that clear and accurate answers are essential before any one ought to consent to accompany her gifted husband on his search. To the disappointment, however, of the reader who takes up the 'Purpose of Theosophy' in the hope of discovering the method of calling down fogs upon his enemies, like the Ram Lal of Mr. Marion Crawford's romance, or of being able to receive from his master in Thibet the answer to a letter which he posted a quarter of an hour before in Piccadilly, there is nothing in the little volume that will disclose these secrets to him. It apparently, indeed, tells a good deal about the Mahatmas, the Arhats, the Rishis, of the fundamental difference between Hatta yog and Raya yog, of the significance of Karma, and the nature of the Elementals, of the peculiar composition and qualities of the Astral Light, of the purposes of the Guru Devas, and even of the unspeakable advantage it is to the Teshu Lama of Thibet, the head of the occult hierarchy, to be able to reincarnate in the body of a young baby when his own tenement becomes too frail for further occupation. But the would-be Chela will be compelled to admit that his relation to all this superlatively desirable information is that of the Irishman to the little creature which he could never quite catch, because, as he said, "the moment you have your finger on it, it is gone."

Still, as we have said, there is an undercurrent of empiricism in the teachings of this "inner brotherhood" which they will do well to emphasize in future works. "The doctrine of Karma," says the authoress, "is well calculated to guide and assist those who realize its truth to a higher and better mode of life, for it must not be forgotten that not only our actions, but our thoughts also, are most assuredly followed by a crowd of circumstances that will influence for good or for evil our own future, and, what is still more important, the future of many of our fellow-creatures." And the "Rules for Students" are a simple vegetarian diet; a firm conviction of the transient character of this mortal existence; mental abstinence, that is, subjugation of all envy, hatred, malice, revenge, and the purification of the mind from all worldly anxieties; bodily abstinence; freedom from bigotry; perennial cheerfulness; ardent longing for spiritual freedom, and liberation from conditioned existence. Many of these rules might be followed with advantage by other persons than would be Chelas; but the rule which prescribes for the neophyte a full and perfect belief in his own power of receiving spiritual knowledge and of the ability of his Adept-Guru to teach him this science, will probably be of importance chiefly to the person whose faith still leads him to seek for the rainbow behind the hill and for the moon in his bucket.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 4.

THE appointments consequent on the change of Government have now been completed, and the Tory Ministry may be examined as a whole. Attempts have been made to oppose the reëlection of several of its members by their respective constituencies, but these attempts have failed in every case hitherto, partly because the constituencies were previously Tory in their complexion, partly because there is a general and not unnatural feeling that it is unfair to prevent a man from resuming his seat in Parliament just when his ambition has been gratified by the receipt of an appointment. Besides, electors have a sort of pride in being represented by a person honored by the Crown with an office, and fancy that if they want anything done for their locality (not that a Government can do much for localities under our system) they have a better chance of getting it put through.

The appointments made have been received with less interest and aroused less criticism than might have been expected. One reason for this is that the centre of interest has for the moment been transferred from Parliament and the Executive to the constituencies, where the battle of the general election is already beginning. Another is to be found in the belief that Lord Salisbury's Ministry is a temporary one. It is contemptuously called a "Cabinet of Caretakers" by the Liberals, who are universally confident of a triumph at the general election. Even should Lord Salisbury remain in office after that crisis is passed, it is probable that he would recast his Ministry, with a view to its permanent efficiency. But his supporters are not themselves sanguine of success. He puts a bold face upon the matter, and refers with satisfaction to an election held the other day at Wakefield in Yorkshire, where a seat previously held by a Liberal has been won by a Tory candidate. But the most careful calculations show an overwhelming probability of a Liberal majority, and of a Liberal majority large enough to outvote not only the Tories but the Tories and Irish Nationalists combined. Thus the country does not greatly care who are the men placed in office for the five months that have to run before the results of the election are ascertained. It is amused at the elevation of Lord Randolph Churchill, and not wholly unsympathetic, for, in spite of his violence and apparent want of political principle, it likes to see a hard fighter rewarded. It is incurious about the other ministers, for they are either "old stagers," whose good and bad points are pretty well known, or men with little that is distinctive and striking about them.

Of these new men the most notable are Mr. Stanhope, who becomes Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education—that is to say, Education Minister; Mr. Balfour, who is President of the Local Government Board; Messrs. Webster and Gorst, who have been named Attorney and Solicitor-General respectively. Mr. Stanhope is a brisk and pointed speaker, and a gentleman personally well liked, although apt to be bitter in debate. Without any commanding powers, he does creditably whatever he has to do, and would probably have obtained a wider reputation had his health, which is reputed to be not very strong, permitted him to do more of that stump work which is now becoming so large a part of the duties of English politicians. Mr. Balfour, although not more known to the general public, is a man of a finer and higher quality of intellect. He has written a remarkable book—'A Defence of Philosophic Doubt'—which proves him possessed of no small metaphysical ability, and he always shows in the House of Commons an unusual subtlety and ingenuity in argument. Naturally fitted to take a broad and philosophic grasp of questions and rise above the pettinesses of party strife, he has latterly been led (partly, perhaps, by the influence of his uncle Lord Salisbury, or in unconscious imitation of that statesman's manner) to display his powers chiefly in keen criticism of the language and conduct of the Liberal leaders; and it is not to be denied that this is a surer road to political success than the exercise of those rarer gifts of mind which he possesses. He is not the kind of man most likely to become a popular leader, but, if he chooses to apply himself energetically to public affairs, he can hardly fail, adding social advantages to his eminent capacity, to obtain and keep a place in the front rank.

The Attorney-General, Mr. R. E. Webster, has not hitherto sat in Parliament, so that it is a great tribute to his professional reputation that he should be appointed to the post of chief law adviser of the Ministry, and chief defender of their measures from the legal side. He has enjoyed for the last fifteen years a very large practice both as a junior and a Queen's counsel, and is credited with sufficient capacity as a speaker to insure his success in Parliament. Mr. Gorst, the Solicitor-General, is in an exactly opposite position. With comparatively little forensic practice, he has made his way in Parliament by his activity and acuteness in debate. Some displeasure is expressed among the bar at the promotion of one whose fame has been won in a different sphere, but, in spite of his comparatively small experience in handling causes, he is a well-read and sound lawyer, better furnished both with knowledge and with judgment than many Queen's counsel whose professional income has far exceeded his own. Those who know him best are confident that he will supply most valuable aid to the Government in the conduct of their legal business; while his services to the party, both as an organizer outside and in attacks on the Liberal Ministry within the House of Commons, could not have been passed over.

"Cabinet-making" is a proverbially difficult and unsatisfactory process in all free countries, and here in England, where so many different considerations have to be regarded, it is more difficult than elsewhere. The Prime Minister must, in choosing his colleagues, look not only to talent for debate in Parliament (a point that the President of the United States may ignore), but to administrative capacity, to social and family connections, to influence with certain sections of opinion, to personal honor, and a record as little stained as possible; finally, to services rendered to the party on the stump. The chief moral of recent appointments to office, both among Liberals and Tories, is that this last consideration is becoming increasingly important. It is not real capacity, either for administration or parliamentary debate, that Lord Salisbury seems so much to have prized in the minor appointments he has made—and though these minor appointments are trivial in themselves, they lead to higher posts ultimately—as activity and vehemence in party warfare. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Baron de Worms, Mr. Marriott, are none of them men who have obtained the ear of the House of Commons, or shown any of the higher aptitudes for politics. But they have all assailed the late Government with unceasing invective, particularly at public meetings, and have thus made their names familiar if not important. Mr. Chaplin, member for Lincolnshire, is one of the dullest as well as the most pompous orators of the House, but he never lets a debate pass without delivering an elaborate philippic against Mr. Gladstone. All four have been rewarded with places, while men of incomparably higher ability and reputation, such as Sir Matthew Ridley, have been left unprovided for, because they have not thrust themselves forward as restless sharpshooters. This is one of several signs of evil omen for the political life of England.

Similar is the lesson enforced by the victory of Lord Randolph Churchill, who has not only gained one of our greatest offices—the Secretaryship of State for India—for himself, but procured the dethronement from the leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote, and secured good posts for his two followers, Sir H. D. Wolff and Mr. Gorst. Lord Randolph's success has been won by qualities of combat, or rather of onslaught, by vigor, audacity, recklessness. Of the requisites for serious statesmanship he has not yet given any sign, though it is possible that office may develop them. On some other occasion I shall endeavor to sketch to your readers his character and position; for the moment it is enough to observe that his power is due not to his Parliamentary following, which is insignificant, but to his popularity with Tory clubs and associations through-

out the country. That violent intemperance of language which repels moderate men is welcome to such clubs, and as they are powerful in the populous districts which Toryism is trying to win from the Liberals who had previously counted on working-class support, their favorite has to be reckoned with by the old-fashioned aristocratic set who used to rule the Tory party. Much as Liberalism has changed its color, Toryism has altered even more. It is no longer the party of caution and resistance, the party which stands by existing institutions and rests on the sentiment of respect for the rich and noble. It may not have yet found a new programme, but it has at least broken with its old traditions; nor has any one done so much as Lord R. Churchill to complete this greatest of Mr. Disraeli's achievements. Y.

Correspondence.

SOUTHERN FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Knowing how earnestly the *Nation* has labored in the cause of civil-service reform in general, I feel that I am not out of order in addressing you a few words on the subject of civil-service reform in the South. I wish to say, first, that I voted for Cleveland, and that in my humble judgment he satisfies one's idea of the thoroughly honest politician. I believe we are all satisfied that he means to do the right thing; but here in the South, far away from the people with whom he is familiar, the imperfections in the civil-service law render it hard for him to do the right thing. It is not his fault, for I cheerfully recognize the difficulties under which he labors; but it does look as if "we of the South" were not to have the full benefits of the laws such as the North enjoys. The South has not yet learned the principles of civil-service reform as expounded in the national primer. In the local government of Memphis the policy of keeping acceptable and competent men in office has long been recognized. Our various official appointees are seldom or never dismissed without cause, while one-third of our police force is made up of colored men, who are appointed by Democratic commissioners regardless of politics. This is business. This is right.

Now when there was a change of Administration, of course a large number of Democrats began a lively scramble for the Federal offices here. The District Attorney was suspended without a shadow of offensive partisanship falling across his name. The United States Marshal was also beheaded, but he had mingled extensively, though honorably, in politics. The postmaster here had a model office. He was formerly connected with the large cotton house of Brooks, Neely & Co., had business qualifications merely, and though I have attended every Republican Convention held in Memphis since the passage of the civil-service law, I never saw Postmaster Smith there in any other light than as a mere looker-on. He has now in his possession a document, signed by all the leading men in Memphis, endorsing his official performance—a testimonial unsolicited, and which is therefore stronger than a mere petition. Now I admit that good men have been appointed to these offices, and that the suspension of the Republican officials did not violate the letter of the civil-service law; though I maintain that in two cases it tampered with its spirit. For revenue collector of this district the President has appointed a Mr. Hillsman, one of the old-time political machinists, recommended, I believe, by Senator Harris, an outspoken adherent of the spoils system. The Democratic party is not under any obligations to Mr. Hillsman, for that gentleman has been living off the party for the last few years. He is an "offensive partisan" of the very worst stripe.

The officials in Louisville, Ky., have been ousted in much the same way as in Memphis. If this, however, were all, I would not write this letter to the *Nation;* but in the *Courier-Journal* of a few days ago I saw the statement that one of the recently-appointed officials had concluded not to make a clean sweep of his subordinates, as there were several good Democrats among them. The Louisville and the Memphis officials declare, without reservation, their intention of ejecting all the Republican deputies and mail-carriers, and substituting Democrats. My object in writing this letter is twofold. I first desire to show that, in making Southern appointments, the Administration should be more critical than in making Northern appointments, and that a sharper eye will have to be kept on the officials in the South to see that the law is enforced. My second object is to call attention to the fact that the civil-service law does not go far enough; that, unless it is strengthened and enlarged so as to embrace all purely business offices, it will be a dead letter in the South. Mr. Eaton's articles on the subject, as well as the admirable articles in the *Nation*, prove that the cause has not gone awry in the North and East, and I hope the South will soon be able to say the same thing. I hope to see the *Nation* urge the civil-service movement on, and take even a higher stand than it has taken in the past. The constant reiteration of the demand for the calm and equable businesslike performance of official duty will assuredly tell in the long run. Public opinion is advancing to meet the position of Mr. Curtis and—I say it without the intention to flatter—of the *Nation*. As a Southern man who never expects nor desires to hold a public office, I do not want to see the South deprived of the blessings of civil-service reform. Walker Kennedy.

Memphis, Tenn.

COUNTRY POSTMASTERS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you kindly allow me a short space in which to "take the case of the country postmaster," as suggested in your editorial of last week's issue? Your attitude in support of the present Administration, as a true servant of the country, calls for my hearty sympathy. No unbiassed observer can doubt that Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet are endeavoring to conduct the affairs of the nation in a just and business-like manner. However, I think that we have a right to expect that this policy shall be maintained in subordinate offices. Moreover, I believe that "Blessed are they that expect much." The demand often brings what is demanded. To this end, I desire to call attention to the fact that the Administration is giving up its principle in these country offices. For instance, the late postmaster in this place (a Republican) is a man of honor and integrity, than whom none in the community is more generally respected. He was not an "offensive partisan." He never "worked," never canvassed a single vote, but simply rode to the polls and deposited his own ballot. He has even carried the present postmaster in his buggy to vote the opposition ticket. The office was kept in a grocery store, the most convenient and respectable place in town. The business of the office was faithfully performed, to the perfect satisfaction of the whole community, irrespective of party; indeed, there is on file in Washington a petition, signed by nearly every resident who has much postal business, asking that there should be no change.

The man has been replaced by an active political worker of the Democratic party. While there is nothing against his personal character, he has not the same general respect of his townsmen with his predecessor, nor does he possess the same intelligence fitting him for the duties of the office. Moreover, the place where the office is kept—a butcher's shop—is far less suitable for the purpose. A country post-office may seem a small matter beside the New York Postmastership and foreign appointments. The office, however, is but one instance of many, and the principle at stake is the same. Moreover, your country farmer does not much care who dines at the Guildhall, London; but he does care when and in what manner he is to get his letters. I would see a *good* Administration *better*.

Respectfully yours, Subscriber.

Rhinecliff, N. Y., July 20, 1885.

THREE PUBLIC MEASURES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: At a time when the nation has completed a great struggle, and political parties have no longer any purpose but to occupy office, and know not what purposes to avow, it is fitting that thoughtful citizens take counsel together to determine what measures should be adopted for the benefit of the commonwealth. To the suggestions from many sources which have been made through your columns, please allow me to add a few words.

Three beneficial public measures are: 1. To fill by competitive examination and promotion based on seniority and efficiency the places in the Government service, including those of postmasters and collectors of customs, which are now filled by the patronage of executive and legislative officers. 2. To give representatives of the President seats in both houses of Congress, with power to answer questions for him and to vote and debate. 3. To confer on Congress power to legislate upon all subjects not prohibited to it, and to enumerate the prohibited subjects.

The third measure has the merit of providing a means by which our written law may be made to conform to our practice. We are a people living under a national Government of limited legal powers, which have proved in the past, and are now, unequal to our wants. The paucity of the powers granted to the Government by the Constitution has led a forced construction to be placed upon that document in the past and will again lead to it in the future. This is not an edifying spectacle. It does not tend to increase the people's respect for law, which is hardly what it should be when it is asserted on good authority that more executions take place by lynch law than by the process of the courts, and when trespass and assault-and-battery are practised openly for days together in our principal cities with the assent of a large part of the community, as was the case during the recent strike in Chicago.

The three measures proposed are so related that each would counteract evils which the others, if adopted alone, might bring in their train. The danger from civil-service reform is, that by destroying the spoils it may so weaken the interest taken in elections as to leave them a prey to the rich who can afford to hire workers. Subjecting the personal representatives of the President to public cross-examination, giving them a voice in national legislation and increasing its scope to include all subjects of general interest, would produce live issues, riveting the attention of the people and insuring their interest in elections. The great danger from the latter measures is concentration of power in hands which may abuse it. Civil-service reform, by purifying the Administration and Legislature, would go far to destroy such danger. A danger from merely

giving the President's representatives seats in Congress is, that by strengthening the national Government without increasing its legal powers, usurpation will be produced with accompanying loss of respect for law among the people.

R. H. C.

"LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There is in England a "Liberty and Property Defence League" now three years old. Its purpose is to resist over-legislation, maintain freedom of contract, individualism as opposed to socialism. It is non-political. At its annual meeting a few days ago there was reported an individual and corporate membership of 400,000. The report alluded to daily inquiries for its prospectuses and publications from all parts of the country, and from America, the Continent, and the colonies. Are you aware of any extension of that association to this country more specific than those inquiries? So far, organization has all been one-sided as to these matters in the United States. There are some disadvantages, but also some marked probable advantages, in having an organization of the other side here as in England. It would specialize discussion and make it clear and distinct for a known constituency, whereas both the discussion and the constituency are now vague and indefinite. And there might be a more determinate influence put upon legislation and legislators than now if, instead of placing the Legislature between Greenback and other organized isms on one hand and the lobby of special capital interests on the other, it was confronted and directed by a great non-partisan association of those citizens who have a clear and explicit view of what the rights of the individual and of property are.—S. M.C.

Keokuk, Iowa, July 13, 1885.

THE CHEWING OF GUM AT THE WEST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent in the *Nation* of July 9, on "Tobacco and Chewing-Gum," must not take it ill if some of us, his fellow-observers in the West, smile good-naturedly at his virtuous and somewhat vehement indignation.

But, seriously, does he really need to be told that the manners which he there describes as those of a whole section are, at most, merely local? Some of your readers in these parts, presumably men of average taste and discrimination, and fairly well acquainted with some representative communities in the West, know that in these communities such manners are only individual. Might not a careful review of his facts, "in a season of calm weather," convince your correspondent that the same is true also of such manners in the communities with which he is acquainted?—Respectfully, J. R. Wilson.

Fairfield, Iowa, July 15, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Having been a subscriber and reader of every page of the *Nation* from No. 1, I wish to say that I have never read a more false and calumnious misrepresentation of Western society and manners than that which you publish in No. 1045, over the signature of Werner A. Stille. And it is only because it is published in such a journal as you have the honor of conducting that it ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged. The animus of the communication is so manifestly that of a very petty sectional prejudice—creating what it is predisposed to find—that you certainly departed from your usual judicial fairness in admitting it to your columns. I have lived fifty-five years in central Illinois—having been twelve years old when I came here from New England. During much of that time my business led me to be a frequent visitor in all the towns extending through the State from Danville to Quincy, but *not* including "Highland, Ill.," which your correspondent hails from. With some knowledge and a fair appreciation of what constitutes good manners, and with observing faculties not below the average, I have never seen or "heard" (?) a lady "chewing gum," either in a street car or on the street, in private house or public assembly. I have seen the practice, to a limited and harmless extent, among school children. But any one may see that anywhere, East or West.—Respectfully,

E. Wolcott.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 14, 1885.

THE *NATION* AND ITS FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Seventeen years ago in a mining camp in Idaho, the news agent, who happened to be a Yale graduate, called my attention to the *Nation*. I have read and preserved every number since, and have persuaded several friends to become subscribers. The only criticism I have heard, save the spitefulness of Bourbons and "workers," was that of an Englishman to whom I loaned the *Nation* for a year or more in return for the *Spectator*—that "it was so good, it was a pity there was not more of it." I have noticed several political and social movements which reached the heart of true reform suggested by the *Nation* and advocated for years, till the light began to dawn on other periodicals, and they would take the thing up with a hullabaloo, as though it had never been heard of before.

I have often been refreshed by seeing worthless books slashed to pieces, and I have never been disappointed in a literary work heartily commended by the *Nation*.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received from a successful physician, who was a member of my household when he started in life as a teacher:

"By my association with you I learned to value the *Nation*. It has been my companion for ten years, and has had much to do in shaping my methods of thinking. Many of my old pupils take it. I would wish to put it in the hands of every person in this country, if, beforehand, I could change them so that they would appreciate sound truths stripped of all sentimentality and rubbish. I feel grateful to you for having brought me in contact with such a paper. It has made me liberal in politics, and still quite a determined Democrat, in full sympathy with Cleveland in his herculean efforts to reform the civil service."—Yours very truly,

G. D. B. Miller.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Perhaps a tardy congratulation on the completion of "Twenty Years" may not be out of place, and may be more appreciated because of its tardiness, as in the first week or two after that event so many friends doubtless sent in their commendations that one in the number would hardly make sensible impression.

I can remember almost twenty years ago the depressing effect upon boyish exuberance of a summons from my father to "sit down and read this"—some article from the broad two-columned pages of your paper. It was heavy reading then, and the boy of ten years might be pardoned for finding it less interesting than "Oliver Optic" or a murder trial.

The perusal then begun has continued almost steadily until this time. My thoughts upon political and social topics have been moulded, I suppose to a degree of which I am unconscious, by your weekly lessons, and while I have expressed to you opinions and judgments at variance with your own, I am glad to acknowledge that these are outnumbered very far by those in which I agree with you—many of which I have indeed imbibed from you.

I hope that your useful work will continue through coming years, and that the future will show a fidelity to wholesome political and social truths equal to those of the past.

Yours truly, B.

West Virginia, July 14, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your recent editorial, "Twenty Years Later," and the published correspondence arising from it, have interested me greatly. I have not, however, seen in the letters any special mention of the Notes and Reviews, which are to me, perhaps, the most valuable part of the *Nation*. To one living in the country, away from any educational or literary centre, and desiring some knowledge of what is best in the books of the day, the Notes and Reviews are simply invaluable. I have invariably found it safe to purchase any book, in my field of study and interest, that has been favorably noticed or reviewed by the *Nation*. I cannot say the same of any one of the scientific and literary journals to which I have access.—Yours truly, D. S. Kellogg.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 20, 1885.

Notes.

The first two volumes of the publications of the New York Shakespeare Society will appear in September. No. 1 is Mr. Guernsey's 'Ecclesiastical Law in Hamlet,' and No. 2 is a study in Warwickshire dialect, by Appleton Morgan. Brentano is the Society's publishing agent.

'A Handbook of Poetics,' by Francis B. Gummere, head master of the Swain Free School, New Bedford, Mass., is announced by Ginn & Co.

Under the general title of 'Favorite Poems,' by Jean Ingelow, Roberts Bros., Boston, publish in one volume three illustrated books already issued by them separately. The first of the three is the 'Songs of Seven,' first published in this form in 1881; the second is 'The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire,' 1883; and the third 'The Shepherd Lady, and Other Poems,' published in 1875.

Some of the English magazines reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, are advertised on the covers of the magazines as "authorized editions." From such an announcement, it might at least be expected that the publishers took some care to reproduce the articles as they appeared in the original English editions. But, whether from haste in getting out the magazines, or from carelessness in proof-reading, these reprints are characterized by many gross blunders. In an article on Mr. Swinburne's poetry in the reprint of the May *Fortnightly*, the title of his poem "Atalanta in Calydon" is thrice printed "Atalanta in *Claydon*"; Rizzio appears as *Rizzo;* Wordsworth is spoken of as "the *chosed* poet of Philistianism"; the "unique command of music" becomes the "unique *demand* of music"; and where a Greek word appeared in the original a blank space is left in the reprint. In other articles in the same number of the *Fortnightly*, Canning is printed *Cannon;* the "Conservative party" is called the "*Conservation* party"; Crompton appears as *Compton;* Kendell becomes *Lendell;* and so on through the whole of the magazine. Other magazines of the

series which we have lately had occasion to use exhibit the same carelessness in printing.

Trübner & Co. send us the first (July) number of a *Revue Coloniale Internationale*, published at Amsterdam under the auspices of the Dutch Colonial Association. Curiously enough, not only is it not devoted exclusively to Dutch colonial interests, but apparently the Dutch language will not be employed in editing it. Contributions in English, French, and German are *en règle*. Sir Richard Temple's article on "Imperial Federation," and Commander Cameron's review of Stanley's latest volume, can neither of them be called weighty. M. E. Levasseur writes on the productive forces of British Australasia; Dr. F. Fabri on German Colonial Policy. There are geographical notes, and an extensive bibliography.

Science for July 10 proclaims itself truly a "sanitary number," being mostly occupied with articles on hygiene, on quarantines, yellow fever, river pollution, soils, city wells, house-drainage, etc., etc. A hopeful article on the Tehuantepec ship-railway is accompanied by a map of the route, on which the operation of transporting ships is pictured.

J. T. Headley's 'Darien Exploring Expedition' has been reprinted from *Harper's Magazine* in the Franklin Square Library. It forms an exciting chapter in the ship-canal romance of the Isthmus.

Any magazine might pride itself on offering to its readers an article and a series like that begun in *Outing* for July by Capt. John G. Bourke, U. S. A. Captain Bourke is the author of that already standard work, 'The Snake Dance of the Moquis,' and his present narrative deals with the famous reduction of the Apache stronghold in the Sierra Madre by General Crook, two years ago. His graphic style, his humor, his thorough knowledge of the Indians and of the expedition, in which he took part, make these articles an entertaining and important contribution to current history.

Dr. J. F. Payne writes on 'Old Herbals, German and Italian,' in Cassell's *Magazine of Art* for August, and rightly calls attention to the artistic value of the woodcut illustrations in these botanies of the fifteenth to seventeenth century. Several of those which he reproduces would serve now as examples in linear draughtsmanship, and nearly all are decorative. An engraving after Richmond's portrait of Andrew Lang will also attract attention in this number.

The redemption of Niagara from the manufacturer, the extortioner, and the mountebank has led to two memorial publications. 'Free Niagara' is a pretty and tasteful pamphlet giving a history of the movement to secure the international park, and is ornamented in colors and with marginal designs,and provided with a map. It does credit to the "art-printing works" of Matthews, Northrup & Co., Buffalo. 'Niagara Park Illustrated' (New York: Niagara Publishing Co.) is much inferior typographically, but the illustrations are more pertinent. The editing consists in quotations from Lyell, Tyndall, Dickens, Martineau, Hawthorne, Willis, Charles Mackay, A. Trollope, and sundry poets, which are entertaining enough. Since Captain Webb's last swim is related, one is rather surprised to find no mention of Blondin in these memorials.

F. A. Ringler & Co. have issued a very curious 'Souvenir' of the late season of grand German opera at the Metropolitan Opera-House, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch. It consists of a large number of sheets of Japan paper on which are printed facsimiles of a scrap-book collection of the musical criticisms of the New York press, with sundry ornamental designs enclosing the personnel of the opera management and staff, and with a portrait of Doctor Damrosch, a scene from "Die Walküre," etc. The mounting is in the form of a roll.

From Henry Stevens & Son, London, we have the first part of vol. iii of 'Stevens's Historical Nuggets,' a descriptive account of their collection of books relating to America; and also Part 1 of a 'Catalogue of Rare Books relating to America (A—Cot).' The first of the 'Nuggets' series was published in 1862, in two volumes, and eight more are now in contemplation, the form being the same and the numbering of the several works for sale being continuous. The bibliographical care bestowed on the entries warrants the Messrs. Stevens in inviting subscription to the series as a permanent work of reference. The note on Acosta's 'De Natura Novi Orbis' (1589), for example, fills more than two pages of fine print—an absurd outlay if the sale of a five-pound book were alone the object. The 'Catalogue' is a selection from the 'Nuggets.'

Mr. Quaritch's Catalogue No. 363 is devoted to works on the history, ethnology, and philology of America. Of the quality of its execution it would be superfluous to speak.

A few months ago an enterprising London journalist got himself certified by two qualified physicians as a dangerous lunatic, and locked up at the instance of his friends in a well-known private asylum. He stayed there three days, was then rescued according to a previous arrangement, and wrote several articles upon his adventures and upon the iniquitous condition of the English Lunacy Laws. These articles, appearing in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, attracted a great deal of attention, and led to a Government inquiry into the matter. They were followed by several others of a similar kind—"A Day on a Hansom," "The Burglar's Vade Mecum," and a series of papers illustrating the practical working of the so-called matrimonial newspapers, of which there are three flourishing ones in London. The author of these sketches is Mr. Charles G. Payne, and Messrs. Vizetelly & Co. are about to issue them in a small volume entitled 'Matrimony by Advertisement, and Other Journalistic Adventures.'

Americans in London a few weeks ago were much amused or annoyed, according to their temperament, by meeting all along the Strand and Regent Street men carrying boards upon which was inscribed in large letters, "The Great American Receipt Book, written by Professor Mead, ex-President of Harvard College, U. S. A.," followed by some supposed extracts from the New York *Herald* and a Boston newspaper, expressing highly eulogistic opinions of the value of the book. The principal attraction set forth by the venders was "How to make gin, whiskey, rum, and brandy without alcohol, as good as can be bought at the shops. Original price sixpence, reduced to one penny." Any one who invested a penny secured sixteen pages of miscellaneous recipes, apparently half a century old, giving such valuable information as "To make the Silver Plating," "A Grand Remedy for Liver Disease," "An Excellent Eye-water," "To Create an Appetite," and "To put an Egg into a Bottle."

The use of English in the kitchen in France is as bizarre as the use of French in the kitchen in England or America. We remember having seen the simple ginger-snap set down grandiloquently in the bill of fare of an American summer hotel as *gateaux de gingembre*. And a recent bill of fare at the Grand Hôtel in Paris offered "Irisch-stew à la française" — truly a marvellous dish. In a certain restaurant of the Palais Royal, however, there is a bi-lingual bill of fare which recalls the Portuguese Guide to Conversation if indeed it does not "break the record." In this we are proffered our choice of "barbue dutch manner" (*barbue à la Hollandaise*), or "eel in tartar," or of "a sole at Colbert." We may have "beef at flamande" or "beef at mode" (*bœuf à la mode*), or "beefsteack with haricots." The *cotelette sauté à la minute* appears as "one mutton chop at minute," and a *cotelette de chevreuil* appears as "a chops of kid" (*sic*). We may order, if we will, a "fillet napolitan manner," or a "chicken at Marengo," or a "sweetbread at financière." Hitherto we have held as legendary, only, the translation of *riz de veau à la financière* as "smile of the little cow in the style of the female financier"—but, after this, nothing is impossible.

In 1876 the Paris Société Bibliographique offered a prize for a catalogue of documents, printed or manuscript, relating to the corporations and associations of workingmen. Hippolyte Blanc's 'Bibliographie des corporations ouvrières avant 1789,' Paris, 1885, was adjudged the most complete work offered to the Society. The division of printed books comprises 957 articles. The manuscripts are catalogued under the name of the several depositaries. Certain pieces, such as songs, satires, and facetiæ, which illustrate the subject are included under a special number.

Capt. C. Fernandez Duro, favorably known by his writings on Spanish history, and in this country best known as the author of an account of Peñalosa's expedition to New Mexico, has of late given his attention to researches regarding the Armada. The results of his labors are presented in two large octavo volumes, under the title, 'La armada invencible,' Madrid, 1885. He has brought together documents showing almost conclusively that the popular notion regarding the cause of the defeat of the Armada is erroneous. The incompetence of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the commander, and not the unfriendly action of the elements, caused the failure of this incomparable fleet.

As a fruit of the present Pope's liberality in throwing open the Vatican Archives to scholars, we have a first volume of the 'Regestum Clementis Papæ V.' (Rome: Spithöver; New York: Christern). The introduction relates the history of the Archives, and among the unpublished documents which see the light in the appendix are the memoirs of Marino Marini, concerning the seizure and restitution of the Archives in the time of Napoleon I.

Hinrich has just published a third edition of the 'Assyrische Lesestücke' of Friedrich Delitzsch. The work has been entirely rewritten, and contains new texts, several pages on grammar, and a valuable glossary.

Mr. Henry F. Waters's genealogical researches in England have clearly an international aspect and value. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Earl of Dufferin should send a significant contribution to the fund which enabled Mr. Waters to pursue his discoveries concerning John Harvard. He writes at the same time to Mr. Charles A. Drew, of Boston, of his hearty sympathy with the movement, and his pride in having a right to recall his connection "with the noble university."

—Our country is so vast, and the belief in its entire homogeneity is so natural, that the accounts which sometimes reach us of the state of society in provincial districts come with a slight shock of surprise. The second paper of Mr. Warner's, in the August *Atlantic*, in which he continues the narrative of his travels on horseback among the northwest mountains of North Carolina, is of this nature. That this was a wild country, we knew; but the veil of humor and picturesqueness which softens the hard lines of human life there does not hide the penury, the barrenness and ugliness, the hideousness, as Arnold would say, of the sight humanity presents in its material coarseness and spiritual poverty.

Man is there very close to the soil. Such a story as that of the woman who gazed curiously at the minister praying with her, to see what he was about, and said, "Why, a man did that when he put my girl in a hole," is in fact a very hideous thing. We are apt to think of "the border" as far off, and so it is, along the line where the central stream of settlement has moved; but north and south of that line are whole tracts of country which are still on "the border" in civilization—and what one of them looks like, Mr. Warner tells very graphically. These counties seem to be now, however, in the beginning of the second stage of "settling up," denoted here, as in the West, by the interest of distant wealth in the resources of the country, and by the first (and effective) temperance raid. The time of the solitary settlers has gone by, and, in view of their life, the coming even of the capitalists is devoutly to be wished, though not as a consummation. The other articles have the usual variety of literary interest—a long and minute study of the Convent of Port Royal in its illustrious time, a notice of Jean Ingelow's work in fiction, and Doctor Holmes's prose and poetry, being the most prominent. The best, both in style and matter, of all the articles is a short essay on collegiate studies and their value in education, by Prof. E. R. Sill: the balance of mind, the openness to all views, the clearness of his own opinion, and the pungency with which he brings it home to the sound, practical sense of men, if they have any, are remarkable; but its fine quality lies in its recognition of education as the spiritualizing agency, and its plea for such administration of schools as shall never forget that it is not the hands or even the brains of youth that are being trained, but the soul that is being set free. This is to say not merely that he is a humanist, but one bold enough to take the high ground of humanism.

—*Harper's* is largely made up of travel-sketches. The river Ottawa, with its new home of the Trappist monks, who were ousted from France a few years ago; a corner of Long Island forgotten and left behind until the summer boarders opened it up in their prospecting and made the old fishermen sigh for the days of quiet; Aix-les-Bains, and the country of the unattractive Druzes, are the subjects of anecdote and sketching pencil and pen. And fairly to be reckoned with these is an elaborate article contrasting the American and English systems of railroad travel, in which the writer seems unwilling to draw conclusions derogatory to the credit of either, but prefers to say amiably that each provides its public with the sort of comfort which that public most prizes. The principal discomforts of the English system—the enforced sitting without change of position, the difficulty of getting light and air except at the corners, and the lack of that privacy which one may always find in a crowd, however mixed—are not mentioned; nor is any notice taken of the fact (which underlies so many of the differences in the systems) that convenience on long journeys is principally thought of here, while short ones are the rule in England. The check system, however, is certainly invading the "luggage" department. The illustrations of this article—such as the train passing through an American city—are not always calculated to give an exactly truthful idea of our customs. The rather loosely constructed account of the "Decoration Instinct in Birds" has some well-selected information, but belongs, by its engravings, really to the pictorial part of the number.

—The steady march of Mr. Leslie Stephen's great 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) is very gratifying. Volume iii finishes the Ba's, and takes in a few Be's. The Bakers lead off, and their array of thirty-five is unapproached save by the Barkers, who number thirty-four. Balfe, F. M. Balfour, Sir Joseph Banks, Mrs. Barbauld, Praise-God Barebones (whose "position commercially," we read, "was a stable one," and who was not an altogether ridiculous person), John Barbour, Alexander and Robert Barclay, Bernard Barton, Richard Bathurst (the "very good hater" of Doctor Johnson's proverbial phrase), Richard Baxter, Baretti (the sketch of whom is one of the most entertaining in the book, as might have been expected), Isaac Barrow the mathematician, and Henry Barrow the reputed founder of Congregationalism, Robert Barker the reputed inventor of panoramas, Bartolozzi, Baskerville the printer (another of the notable sketches), Sir Charles Barry the architect—such is a chance selection of names from the present volume. Elizabeth Barrett is to be treated as Mrs. Browning, and we have likewise a reference from Juliana Barnes to Juliana Berners, the better-known name of this literary angler. The origin of the ballad of "Auld Robin Gray" is related under Lady Anne Barnard, the author; and another, older ballad is called to mind under Sir Andrew Barton. The exploits of many of the greatest personages between these covers have done no more for their memory than the song, "I'd be a Butterfly," for Thomas Haynes Bayly's, or his "She wore a Wreath of Roses," or "Oh, no, we never mention her," or "Why don't the Men propose?" Playwrights like Bayly, and actresses like the two Mrs. Barrys, are duly regarded in this catholic Dictionary. Of the violinist Thomas Baltzar (1630-1663), we read that Anthony à Wood, "the greatest judge of music that ever was, did . . . stoop downe to Baltzar's feet to see whether he had a huff on; that is to say, whether he was a devill or not, because he acted beyond the parts of a man."

—Turning now to what we may call the American portion, we remark Colonel Barré, the Parliamentary defender of the revolted colonies, whose name is perpetuated in our town nomenclature, and whose portrait, we are told, is in the group about the dying Wolfe in West's picture; John Barry, a commodore of our navy during the Revolution; Col. Henry Barry, who fought on the other side at Bunker's Hill, Long Island, and White Plains; Mark Baskett, a London printer, whose imprint is alleged to have been misappropriated by Kneeland & Green, Boston, when they brought out in a small quarto the first Bible printed in America in the English language—if they ever did produce such an edition; Alexander Baring (Lord Ashburton); Joshua Bates, etc., etc. We must not omit mention also of Joseph Barker, an eccentric Englishman who, beginning Methodist, ran through the gamut of belief and unbelief on both sides of the Atlantic, living many years in this country, speaking and writing and publishing much, taking part in and against the anti-slavery agitation, farmer at the West and lecturer in the East, and finally dying at Omaha in 1875. The two pages allotted to him are a fair sample of the attention given to middle-class biography in this Dictionary

—The mystery which has hitherto surrounded the personality of the author of 'Underground Russia' is at last removed by the statement, recently made upon good authority, that the prominent Nihilist who writes under the pseudonym of "Stepniak" is Michael Dragomanoff, a prolific writer on historical and political subjects. As he is chiefly known in this country by his later writings, many may be interested to know something of his early career. According to De Gubernatis, he was born in 1841, at Gadiatch in Little Russia, and studied at the gymnasium of Poltava, from which, however, he was expelled before completing the course, on account of his somewhat turbulent spirits. A few months later he was admitted to the University of Kiev, mainly through the favor of the celebrated surgeon Pirogoff, at that time one of the faculty. After completing his studies at the University he obtained employment as a teacher in a gymnasium, and in 1865 was called to give instruction in ancient history in the University of Kiev. Here his radical ideas, and his open sympathy with the agitation in favor of the autonomy of the Ukraine, brought him under the suspicion of the Government and stood in the way of his professional advancement, and it was not until 1873 that he was promoted to the dignity of "ordinary professor," which, however, he was not to be permitted long to retain, for in the following year his resignation was demanded in consequence of some articles he had published in various reviews, attacking the Minister of Public Instruction. Thus deprived of his position, he betook himself to Geneva, where he began the publication of the Ukraine review *Gromada*, in which he advocated the adoption of some form of federal government for Russia, maintaining that federalism alone could solve satisfactorily the problem of government for races so widely different in origin and character as those which compose that vast empire. He also contributed numerous articles on Russian subjects to various European periodicals, besides issuing occasional pamphlets, and seems to have spent some time in Italy, where in 1882 'La Russia Sotterranea,' the first work to appear under his now well-known pseudonym, was published. In this work he describes himself as having been formerly editor of the revolutionary journal *Zemlya i Volya*, secretly printed at St. Petersburg. Since then he seems to have taken up his abode in London, whence his latest writings are dated.

—The reception at the French Academy last month of M. Victor Duruy was rather tame. It was disappointing to those who expected a courteous, semi-political polemic between the ex-Minister of Napoleon III. and Monseigneur Perraud, the type of "the Christian, the apostolical bishop." M. Duruy, who once called the Emperor "the most liberal man of his empire," had fortunately a better claim than the long favor he enjoyed as Minister of Public Instruction to a place among the Immortals. In his long reception speech he confined himself to the praise of his predecessor, the historian Mignet, whose life he recounted and whose works he analyzed in succession in the conventional Academic manner. Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, presided in his religious robes, and answered the new member. The interest of the occasion was concentrated on the remarks of the prelate, who, in a well-written, well-read speech, in which he never for a moment forgot his sacerdotal character, gave such praise as could be expected from him to the brilliant historian of Mary Stuart and of the French Revolution. Passing on to M. Duruy, he dwelt especially upon the 'Histoire des Romains,' solemnly taking the recipiendary to task on account of the regrets expressed by him at the disappearance of Roman civilization. True to his priestly office, Monseigneur Perraud claims that Christianity, which has "taught men to live and to die," has left no room for regrets concerning the things it has swept away. Monseigneur in this controversy had the advantage over M. Duruy, who by traditional usage was prevented from answering him. He therefore freely indulged in quoting Saint Ambrose and in recalling some of the grandiloquent commonplaces of Bossuet, which in former days he may have heard from the lips of his teacher Duruy, when he sat under him as a disciple by the side of the youths then known as D'Aumale, Augier, and Sardou, now his fellow-Academicians. The next receptions at the French Academy will be those of MM. Joseph Bertrand

and Ludovic Halévy. The election of a successor to Edmond About has been postponed until autumn, as no result could be obtained after voting five times on June 25th, an absolute majority of the members present being required. The candidates were M. Droz, who on the fifth ballot received 10 votes, M. Léon Say receiving 9, M. Manuel 5, and M. de Bornier 5. About had been elected to succeed Jules Sandeau, and as he died before pronouncing the eulogium on his predecessor, the new Academician will have to speak of both Sandeau and About. After this election two more places are to be filled, those of De Noailles and of Victor Hugo.

—The intricacy of the art of railroad administration—we might almost call it a science—is well illustrated by the programme of subjects for discussion at the International Railroad Conference which is to meet at Brussels next month. The project for this conference has been warmly taken up by the Belgian Government, and delegates from a large number of countries, including the United States, have signified their intention to be present. One set of questions deals with the various systems of signalling and the effect of block signals or interlocking switches upon the capacity of a road for handling traffic. There is another set of questions concerning the proper construction of stations for passengers or freight; the means for facilitating interchange of traffic, whether between roads directly connecting or between different stations in the same town. Still another set of problems arises where a section of line is operated by two or more distinct companies—questions as to the organization of service and the distribution of expenses for construction and maintenance. Other sections of the programme deal with the means of diminishing expenses for road, equipment, or train and station service; with arrangements for the safety of passengers or employees, whether by brakes or by improved methods of car construction; with the applications of electricity to railroad service. One highly important section deals with the relative economy of different systems of construction, and with the proper management of narrow-gauge roads, or lines with light traffic. The last section is concerned with railroad statistics, and in particular with the attempt to devise common forms for railroad returns which shall make comparisons between the practice of different nations easier and more fruitful than they are at present.

—The purpose of the conference is a good one, and it is to be hoped that it may succeed. Any really careful attempt to compare the railroad practice of different nations is worth a great deal. Too often each nation insists on learning for itself what the experience of some other nation might have taught it ten years before. Unfortunately the programme, detailed as it is, is not quite comprehensive enough. It hardly touches upon the lines on which American railroad economy has made its most wonderful advances in the last fifteen or twenty years—advances in which Europe is only just beginning to take part. Among these we may mention the increased weight of rolling stock, by which a far greater proportion of "paying load" to "dead weight" is secured; and the system of "backloading," that is to say, of almost absurdly low rates to secure loads for cars which must otherwise be returned empty. While we have a great deal to learn from Europe in the matter of railroad engineering, Europe has at least as much to learn from us in the matter of business activity. Their railroad men carefully adapt themselves to existing conditions. Our railroad men aim to create new conditions to suit themselves. Sometimes they fail and sometimes they injure the community; but, on the whole, they have had an extraordinary degree of success, in which the community has shared.

—The July issue of *Nord und Süd* is No. 100, so the editor (Paul Lindau) celebrates its jubilee by publishing, exclusive of the usual amount of matter, his portrait and a very brief contribution—in many cases only two or three lines—from the contributors to previous numbers. There are 131 of these represented, and the list of the dead is also a long one—for a period of only eight years, a very long one. It includes Auerbach, Dohm, Geibel, Gutzkow, Laube, Schücking, and F. Kürnberger among writers of belles-lettres, while the list of scholars is much longer, including H. von Brandt, A. E. Brehm, H. Hettner, F. von Hiller, J. Huber, J. Hübner, F. Kreyssig, H. Lotz, H. B. Oppenheim, E. Osenbrüggen, Von Rüstow, and A. Woltmann—not to mention numerous eminent professional men whose names are not familiar to the general public. From the start, *Nord und Süd* has been the best edited and, from a literary point of view, the most attractive of German periodicals, while its very tasteful exterior, convenient shape, and the artistic excellence of the etched portraits of living authors, artists, etc., with which each number is adorned, have, we are sure, largely contributed to its success. Its writers are for the most part the same as those of the *Rundschau*, and the topics treated are of the same character. But there is an easily perceptible difference between the two, due in part to the fact that the *Rundschau* has never ceased to suffer from the bonds imposed by itself in claiming to be, and being loudly proclaimed as, an imitation of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. There perhaps never was a better imitation, both within and without, but the projectors of the *Rundschau* forgot that while they would have no difficulty in getting contributions equal (or superior) in scholarship to those of the *Revue*, they could not provide the grace of style which somewhat relieves the heaviness of the *Revue's* make-up. The dishes on the *Rundschau's* table are wholesome and generally well cooked, but they lack sauce. Whether it is due to more careful editorial pruning, or to greater tact of fitting subject and author, we have no means of knowing, but the result seems to be that the cooking on *Nord und Süd's* table is more uniformly good, and that "sauce" is not always wanting.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Russian Central Asia, including Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva, and Merv. By Henry Lansdell, D.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE last twelve years have been fertile in books on Central Asia. Of course, the political questions which have come up at various times have had much to do with this. But it was only in 1873 that this region became accessible to the people of the West. In that year there were at least six Anglo-Saxon travellers in Central Asia: Mr. MacGahan, who, as correspondent of the York *Herald*, made a wonderful trip to Khiva, and whose book 'Campaigning on the Oxus,' will always be a classic of travel; Mr. Schuyler, who visited the remaining portions of Russian Central Asia, as well as the then independent Khanates of Bukhara and Khokand; Mr. David Ker, who went as far as Samarkand, and Mr. Ashton Dilke, who performed the same journey in about the same time and travelled in some unknown parts of the province of Kuldja. Mr. Dilke was at that time engaged on a work on the Russian Empire, but he published only articles on Kuldja and the Caucasus. For some reason he became dissatisfied with his book, which was already in type, and suppressed it. Owing to his untimely death we are forever deprived of what, to judge from the portions we have seen, would have been a very valuable addition to our knowledge of Russia. Colonel Valentine Baker and Lieutenant Gill—the latter the same who subsequently explored China and was murdered by the Arabs during the Egyptian war—travelled through the Turkoman districts along the Attrek, and Baker even tried to go to Merv. Captain Hugo Stumm, also, of the German army, was allowed to accompany the Russian expedition to Khiva, of which he wrote an interesting and very detailed account.

Since that time the difficulties placed in the way of travellers have been slight. In 1874 the late Major Herbert Wood, of the English Engineers, made a careful study of the mouths of the Oxus, and in the same year Captain Napier was travelling on the Khorassan frontier, trying to pick up information for his Government and to ascertain how far the Turkomans could be utilized for opposition to Russian advances. There were several of these English officers who "haunted the Turkoman frontier," as the Russian Foreign Minister expressed it—Col. C. M. McGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in 1875, who, four years later, published the narrative of his journey, 'Through Khorassan'; Capt. F. W. H. Butler, who made his first journey in 1876, disguised as a Chinaman, and his second together with Captain Napier in 1878, both at that time sent on secret missions by the Indian Government. Butler did not in all respects carry out his instructions, and, after he had written a letter to the newspapers claiming that he had constructed the fortress of Geok Tepé, which made such a formidable resistance to General Skobelef, although in reality he had not been within a hundred miles of the spot, he was retired without being allowed to obtain the rank of major, to which he would have had a right in a few days. Colonel Stewart, who was sent by the English Government as an agent to reside at Khaf (for the Afghans would not allow him to live at Herat), made several journeys to the Turkoman frontier, in one case disguised as an Armenian horse-dealer. The only account of Colonel Stewart's expeditions that we know was a paper published in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. His full reports were solely for the use of his Government. In 1875 Captain Burnaby made his famous ride to Khiva, which he reached in January, 1876. To his journey obstacles were indeed placed by the Russian Government, as was very natural under the circumstances, although, if there had not existed a little jealousy on the part of the military attaché at St. Petersburg, Burnaby would probably have been allowed to continue his journey. In 1876 and subsequent years Mr. Ujfalvy-Kövesd, an Hungarian gentleman, made an expedition in Kuldja, Ferghana, Samarkand, and the adjoining provinces, under the auspices of the French Government, chiefly for the purpose of collecting anthropological and ethnological information. He was accompanied by his wife and one or two others. Mme. Ujfalvy's account was published first in the *Tour du Monde*. Two volumes, containing the more general results of his work, have been published by Ujfalvy himself, besides a number of shorter and more exclusively scientific papers. We owe also many valuable short papers to Dr. G. Capus and Mr. G. Bonvalot, whose book, 'En Asie Centrale,' though light, is worth reading. When active operations were begun against the Turkomans, Mr. Edmond O'Donovan went out to that region as correspondent of the *Daily News*, and finally penetrated to Merv, where he was held in captivity for several months. A rollicking, good-natured Irishman, unfortunately addicted to drink, he wrote in an entertaining way, and his book, 'The Merv Oasis,' has permanent value as a picture of a

state of society which has probably forever passed away, for under the Russians Merv can never be the den of brigands which it was before. In 1880 Mr. E. Delmar Morgan visited Kuldja, and in 1882 Doctor Lansdell, whose book we have before us, travelled through the whole of Russian Central Asia. At about the same time two Frenchmen, Baron Bénoist-Méchin and M. de Mailly-Chalou, made an adventurous journey from the shores of the northern Pacific through Mantchuria and Russian Central Asia, and from Khiva to the Caspian, going even to Merv. So far they have published only a few papers in the *Bulletin* of the Paris Société de Géographie. M. Moser, who is apparently an engineer, has also travelled within the last two or three years in the Turkoman Steppe, and has given his impressions in agreeable form in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Now we hear also of a Dr. Van Orden, an American medical missionary, as writing from Khiva in December, 1884.

Meanwhile, the Russians themselves, the masters of the country, have not been idle. They have scientifically explored the mountain regions south and west of Samarkand, until they are as well known as many parts of Russia; they have measured, sounded, and surveyed the greater part of the Oxus; they have crossed the Pamir in all directions, have investigated a great part of the Tien-shan, and have sent surveying parties in all directions through the Turkoman Steppe. Here they made three important discoveries—one, an easy carriage road from Khiva to the Tsarevitch Gulf, at the northeast end of the Caspian Sea; an easy route for a railway from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, to Herat itself, whence it is possible to continue it to the frontier of India. This road has been laid down in part, and the telegraph line has been extended as far as Sarakhs and Merv. They have also at last found out that it is impossible to divert the waters of the Oxus into the Caspian Sea, and that probably at no time was there ever any regular communication between the Oxus and the Caspian. No such communication could be made except by overflowing vast stretches of country and by cutting canals, at an expense of hundreds of millions of dollars. The latest theory is that the Sea of Aral and the lakes Sary-kamysh formed at one time a single basin with two deep depressions. The Oxus ran into the southern portion, now Lake Sary-kamysh, from which it is possible that at times an overflow of water ran down to the Caspian, though what was supposed to be a river-bed is now proved to be the bottom of a dried-up gulf. The remains of animal life found along it all belong to salt-water and not to fresh-water species.

The Russian officers and officials in Central Asia comprise a fair number of specialists. Mushketoff, for example, devotes himself to geology, to the study of glaciers and volcanoes; and his researches about volcanic action are extremely curious. Oshanin is a colector of hemiptera. Even General Komaroff, the Governor of the Trans-Caspian province, is an ardent entomologist. Without forgetting Ivanoff, Severtsoff, Maieff, and others, special mention should be made of Dr. Albert Regel, the son of the well-known director of the botanical garden at St. Petersburg. As district physician, first at Kuldja and then at Tashkent, he familiarized himself with the languages and character of the people, and was therefore able to conduct many botanical expeditions in the Tien-shan and the Pamir, travelling again and again in the little-known Darvaz and Karategin, and finally journeying a year ago to Merv and the Afghan frontier, everywhere finding much that was new to science. Even in adventurous journeys, the Russians yield nothing to Westerners. Mr. Lessar surveyed for a railway route nearly the whole of the Turkoman Steppe, discovered the road to Herat, as well as the falsity of the Oxus-Caspian theory, and knows southern Turkmenia so well that he has been an expert engaged in carrying on the Afghan boundary discussion in London. Major Alikhanoff visited Merv before its capture, in the disguise of a native merchant, which was for him comparatively easy, as he was a Mussulman from the Caucasus. But the palm should be given to Colonel Grodekoff, who in 1878 rode with only two attendants from Samarkand through Bukhara to the Afghan town of Hazret-i-sherif, where he was detained for a fortnight until permission could be obtained from Cabul for his journey; then through the almost unknown regions of Saripul and Maimene to Herat, and thence to Meshed and through Persia to the Caucasus. He did all this in Russian uniform, without the slightest attempt at disguise; and his simple account of his journey, which has been translated by Mr. Marvin, deserves to rank with the book of MacGahan.

Most of the Russian explorers have published accounts of their expeditions in the Bulletin of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, from which the essential parts have been extracted either in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society or in *Petermann's Mittheilungen*. For two books, both of importance, the Western reader may have to wait for some time: one is the account of the Russian mission to Cabul under General Stolieteff in 1878, written by Dr. Zavorsky, who accompanied the mission as physician, and subsequently made another journey to Afghanistan, where he attended the Amir Shir Ali through his last illness. The other is 'Turkmenia,' by General Grodekoff, which gives not only the account of the campaign against the Turkomans, but a thorough geographical and statistical account of the whole Trans-Caspian region. The works of all these travellers up to date have been thoroughly studied and made use of, so far as they touch on geography, by M. Élisée Réclus, in the remarkable volume, 'Asie russe,' of his great geographical work.

In order to complete this summary, it is necessary now to speak of compilations and political pamphlets. As Russian examples we may cite the various books of Venukoff, Kostenko, Terentief, and Soboleff. In England there is a group of retired Indian officers who see everything through Indian eyes, and to whom anything that may affect in any way the interest of India is of far more importance than all the rest of the British Empire. Of these, one of the greatest offenders, and at the same time the man of by far the greatest learning, is Sir Henry Rawlinson; and although exception may frequently be taken to his statements, as being too much influenced by the Indian feeling, yet we know always that his knowledge and experience are unimpeachable, and that he thoroughly believes everything which he says. After him, in a much lower rank, comes Colonel G. B. Malleson. But Malleson's works are too evidently compilations, written plainly for a political purpose. There are, however, others who wish to obtain social or political position by posing either as geographers or as patriots greatly interested in the future of England and the East; and to attain their objects they feel it necessary to keep themselves continually before the public either by translating with comments the results of Russian work, or by writing pamphlets about each new phase of the Central-Asian question. Such are a number of the inner circle of directing members of the Royal Geographical Society, and such are Mr. Demetrius Boulger, whose books are the merest compilations and practically worthless, and Mr. Charles Marvin, of whom something more should be said. Mr. Marvin has never been nearer Central Asia than Baku, and by the way his book, 'The Region of Eternal Fire,' which treats of the petroleum deposits in the Caucasus, and of the possibility of competition with America, is well worth reading by Americans; but he passed his early life in Russia, knows the Russian language, and is well acquainted with the literature concerning Central Asia, and especially with what appears from time to time in the Russian reviews and newspapers. His books are for the most part made up of translations of some fresh Russian report or pamphlet suited to his purpose, interspersed with a good deal of padding and with theories of his own which do not always hold water. Nevertheless, there is not one of his books that does not contain something worth reading. In his last, 'The Russians at the Gates of Herat,' which is in reality nothing but a political pamphlet, he gives a résumé of all that he has previously written, put, however, from the extreme Anglo-Indian point of view. Although partisan, he attempts to deal fairly by the Russians, and in this respect is an exception to most writers on the subject. Mr. Robert Michell should be classed differently. His work is hardly known; for, with the exception of Russian travels and reports which he has translated for the Royal Geographical Society, nearly all that he has done has been marked "secret and confidential," intended only for his superiors in the India Office. Nevertheless, his work has furnished much information for the greater part of what has recently been written in England about Central Asia. Modest and unassuming, he has asked no credit for himself, except in a volume which he published in connection with his brother, now the English consul at St. Petersburg, 'The Russians in Central Asia.'

We have allowed ourselves little space to speak of Doctor Lansdell's book. The author is an English clergyman who had previously travelled through Siberia for the purpose of seeing with his own eyes the condition of the prisons and hospitals, and of supplying them with translations of the Bible in various languages. Of this journey he published an interesting account called 'Through Siberia.' The success of that work, and the belief that he had done much good, prompted him to travel through Russian Central Asia with a similar purpose. Although he was evidently unacquainted with the country, and was therefore hardly able to judge of all he saw, he carefully worked at his journals after his return, studied the literature of the subject, and, with the assistance of specialists, has made a very creditable work. There is little that is new in it, except his journey down the Oxus to Khiva and thence across the Steppe to the Caspian. It is noticeable, however, that he gives full credit to his predecessors, and, as confirmatory evidence, what he says is valuable. He, however, abstains from all judgment in regard to the political and social condition of the regions that he visited, and has comparatively little to say about foreign politics. Besides many engravings the book is enriched with a very valuable bibliography of Central Asia, compiled chiefly from the work of Mezhoff, and with lists of the fauna and flora of the country. But these, valuable as they are, have not been drawn up with sufficient care, and some prominent plants which are even mentioned in the body of the book, as for example, *Dephinium ochroleucum*, the yellow larkspur, are omitted.

RECENT FRENCH LITERATURE.

M. Anatole France, in 'Le Livre de mon ami' (Calmann Lévy), has written something charming and exquisite. It is not a story, though it is full of attractive and interesting people. It recalls sometimes, but does not resemble, the most deli-

cite and ethereal of the Essays of Elia. It is a book for summer holidays or long winter evening hours of rest; a book to be read slowly and re-read like a poem. It is made up of the scattered recollections of the earliest childhood and boyhood of a dreamer not yet old. This is the first and larger half of the book, and is called 'Le livre de Pierre.' The remainder is 'Le livre de Suzanne,' "tiré tout entier des papiers de mon ami," and composed of all that was found there that was connected in any way with the childhood of his little daughter. Among the most delightful chapters of this delightful book is the one in which Pierre relates how Suzanne, "qui ne s'était pas encore mise à la recherche du beau," applied herself to it with extreme ardor at the age of three months and twenty days. The exquisite grace and charm of these few pages, the subtile and delicate observation, the fine and tender mockery, are characteristic of the author of 'Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard,' which revealed to the world five or six years ago that M. Anatole France, besides being a savant, was a poet with a fine and rare fancy, and above all a tender and sympathetic heart. After all, it is not Pierre, nor Suzanne, nor any of the other personages in 'Le Livre de mon ami,' who gives to the book its peculiar charm; it is M. Anatole France himself. The work is probably in no sense an autobiography, any more than the earlier one was; but, like that, it leaves the reader with the feeling that he has penetrated to what is finest and best in the character of a very charming writer, as no memoirs would ever have enabled him to do.

French literature has always been rich in biographies, memoirs, confessions, and souvenirs; but never have more works of this kind been published than within the last few months. Among these have been the 'Souvenirs de Jeunesse' of the dramatic critic M. Francisque Sarcey (Ollendorf), a volume that brings the author only to the threshold of his present career, and makes the reader wish for more. M. Sarcey may not be a great writer—many find fault with his careless style, for the French reader does not pardon an author who takes no pains to polish his language; but what a charming talker he is! There can be no greater pleasure than to read his theatrical feuilleton in the *Temps*—rambling, disconnected notes, full of personal allusions, remote as possible from any attempt at fine writing, and full of rich hints and the very best independent criticism. In the 'Souvenirs' the same qualities are found. The tone rises, however, but only a little, when he gives graphic details of his academic career, both as a pupil of the École Normale and as an instructor in several provincial faculties. Much of what M. Sarcey writes will remain the most truthful and direct statement of the deplorable condition of higher education in provincial France during the early years of the Second Empire. M. Sarcey has lately begun a series of articles in the *Nouvelle Revue*, 'Les Livres.' In his easy way, he talks of the books he has read and of new publications in general. He is evidently not limited as to space, for he rambles along, telling the story of the novel he is reviewing in a very pretty way. His theory of the critic's function is that his reader should believe him when he says, Take this book and read it; or, Don't think of touching it! This, according to him, was the criticism of the eighteenth century. The modern "abstractors of æsthetic quintessence" like to launch out into "vast and lofty generalities"; but Sarcey modestly limits himself to the analysis of a work, and tells his reader whether it is worth purchasing: "not so modest an ambition after all"!

M. Louis Ulbach's 'Misères et Grandeurs littéraires' (Calmann Lévy) has just come to hand. Under this pretentious title the author has collected articles written by him at various periods. Several of the most interesting relate to the stage. They are the reproductions, with additions, of the writer's contributions to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* as far back as 1858. There are some very interesting pages upon the personation of Molière's *Tartuffe* by Fechter in 1857. Instead of the traditional gloomy villain, Fechter sought to make of *Tartuffe* a hypocrite of exuberant health and animal spirits, a sanctimonious Don Juan. There are in regard to the stage furniture, to the costumes of the characters in "Tartuffe" and other French plays of the seventeenth century, several pretty hints which are very opportune at the present moment, when so much attention is given to what, for the lack of an English equivalent, must be called the art of the *mise-en-scène*. Other articles in the same volume are worth reading, especially that on Mme. de Lamartine, and the one entitled 'Histoire du *Maudit*,' in which the story of that now almost forgotten book is related. The publication of 'Le Maudit' created some stir in 1863, and M. Ulbach was much annoyed because not it alone, but the whole series signed "L'abbé X.," was wrongly attributed to himself. Although it became known later that the Abbé Michon was the real author, the mistake still continues to be made, and in the present volume M. Ulbach reproduces the articles he wrote at the time, prefaced by a few pages in which he tells how these anti-clerical novels came to be attributed to him.

The life of the "historien national," Henri Martin, who died two years ago, "full of days and full of works," deserved to be written. M. Gabriel Hanotaux has made it the subject of a thoroughly good book—'Henri Martin: sa vie, ses œuvres, son temps' (Léopold Cerf). Henri Martin, born in 1810, belongs to the generation of 1830, of which Victor Hugo is the most illustrious representative. Nor did he any more than his contemporaries, Michelet, Quinet, the two Thierrys, escape the influence of the Romantic movement, and we find him at the age of twenty sending forth his first literary venture, aided by his friend the Bibliophile Jacob—a novel in two volumes, 'Wolfthurm'—with a preface beginning with the words: "L'horrible, . . . nous aimous l'horrible." This was followed by dramas and other novels, mostly historical. In 1833, the future historian conceived the idea of writing a History of France "for the people," thus beginning his historical career as he closed it, for the last volume of 'L'Histoire de France populaire,' of which the first was published in 1879, appeared less than a year ago. Henri Martin is eminently the republican historian of France. He was the first who sought to put within reach of all a true and healthy version of the national life of his country. His biographer, after explaining the original idea of the history, shows us Henri Martin as influenced by the Saint-Simonian movement, from which he soon became a dissident, with his friends Jean Reynaud and Pierre Leroux. The growth of his philosophical and political ideas is exhibited by an analysis of his works. Although M. Hanotaux does not neglect purely personal details, they seem scanty when compared with the space occupied in the exposition of theories.

We close the book, feeling that we know a great deal about Henri Martin's works and very little about the man himself. Even what has been called the *druidism* of Henri Martin is not sufficiently cleared up. But this may be asking for more than M. Hanotaux intended to give. In the multiplicity of biographies, made up of anecdotes and trifles, it is refreshing to find a work of erudition both attractive and well arranged, which makes a whole period live before us. The best pages are devoted to the great work of Henri Martin, 'L'Histoire de France,' in nineteen volumes, which was only finished after seventeen years of assiduous labor. The short account of the historians who preceded him, and the parallel drawn between Henri Martin and Michelet, form an excellent chapter of criticism. After showing that the 'Histoire de France' has now become the basis for the teaching of history in France, that it is the great receptacle of French historical research up to this time, M. Hanotaux says: "Indeed, everything that ought to be known is found there; what may be neglected is only mentioned by the way, and every one may without shame be ignorant of what Henri Martin's 'Histoire de France' does not contain." The biography closes with the political life of Henri Martin, his connection with the Commune, his Parliamentary career. It is a solid, well-written book, and will repay careful study.

Equally serious in purpose, but of less general interest, is M. Léonce de Piépape's 'Charles de Bernard, sa vie, ses œuvres' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). Charles de Bernard, little read by the present generation, held a high place as a novelist by the side of Balzac, George Sand, and Eugène Sue, in the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe. Born in 1804, he died in 1850. A native of Besançon, and a royalist at heart, he was in sympathy with few of his Paris contemporaries, while a certain provincial reserve, not to say boorishness, did much to prevent the full development of his powers. All this his biographer has well brought out in the friendly, almost partial, spirit of a fellow-Franc-Comtois—for M. de Piépape shows upon every occasion his love for the province about which he has written several works, the last of which, 'Histoire de la réunion de la Franche-Comté à la France,' was crowned by the French Academy. Charles de Bernard's shorter stories deserve to be read now, as they show well the apparent calm concealing the real uneasiness that preceded the revolution of 1848. One of these, not the best, 'Le Gendre,' was adapted and disfigured in the English comedy "Still Waters Run Deep." His best novels, 'Gerfaut' and 'La Femme de quarante ans,' recall Balzac, who was really Bernard's master; but the disciple has not the force of the teacher: the impression left is not so durable, although his novels can be read with more pleasure. It is to the credit of Charles de Bernard that he never followed Balzac into the lower regions of society. He is a precursor of Feuillet and Ohnet, not of Zola and Guy de Maupassant. The biography closes with some remarkable pages written in 1838, at the time of Talleyrand's death. In these Charles de Bernard reveals himself as a vigorous writer and thinker. His biography was well worth writing, and M. de Piépape has done it creditably.

The second volume of Andrieux's 'Souvenirs d'un Préfet de Police' (Paris: Jules Rouff; New York: Christern) does not keep the promises held out by the first. It becomes too personal and aggressive; much of the matter is unsavory, and even repulsive. The author takes every occasion to air his political opinions and to hold up his enemies to ridicule. He complacently develops his theories of government in a long chapter, "La République parlementaire." This second volume is even more loosely put together than the first.

To one who likes light, very light, literary chitchat, M. Charles Monselet's new book will be acceptable. It is true to its unambitious title, 'Petits mémoires littéraires' (Paris: Charpentier; Boston: Schoenhof). As the author says, speaking of the now almost-forgotten celebrities Marc Fournier and Mme. de Girardin (p. 90), "Tout est révélation au bout de trente ans." So he indulges himself in calling up the past, giving his

personal recollections, always fragmentary, of the writers of the generation just past or passing away—Victor Hugo, George Sand, Thiers, Jules Sandeau, etc. It is all done simply and gracefully. The volume may serve as a light document for the future historian of French literature. But M. Monselet remembers many things almost too well. He treats us to long conversations that occurred thirty or forty years ago, probably as faithful and often as interesting as those in Dumas's historical novels. On the whole, while the book is amusing, the reading of it might mystify one who had not some knowledge of men and things in France.

M. Émile Montégut has just published a volume entitled 'Écrivains modernes de l'Angleterre: Première série' (Paris: Hachette; New York: Christern). It is a collection of articles that have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* at various times upon George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë. Those upon Miss Brontë are dated 1857, those on George Eliot 1859 and 1883. At the close of the book is a chapter which appeared in 1859: 'Un roman de la vie mondaine,' viz., the novel of 'Guy Livingstone.' Written more than a quarter of a century ago in great part, these criticisms or rather appreciations of English writers have a surprising interest and freshness. They have, too, a depth of insight entirely unexpected in a writer whose literary tastes and sympathies would seem likely to be so alien. M. Émile Montégut never offends by intruding his own ideals; he does not write for the purpose of maintaining a literary theory or of crushing his adversaries. This method furnishes little occasion for brilliant writing, but it is much more successful in giving a true impression of the writers and the books he talks about.

Under the title 'Fleurs, Fruits et Légumes' (Dreyfous), the Marquis de Cherville publishes the third part of his 'Vie à la campagne,' a series of well-written papers contributed weekly to the *Temps* upon country life in France. Hunting, fishing, the acclimatization of new breeds, gardening, and the weather occupy a large space, and there is scarcely a subject that would interest the amateur farmer which is not touched upon gracefully.

THE REVISED OLD TESTAMENT.—III.

The greatest difficulty under which the Revisers—like their predecessors, the Translators—labored was the lack of space for explanatory remarks. There was, it is true, the margin; but that was barely sufficient for hints at the different renderings alone, and could not be utilized for elucidations. Here and there, also, a word or two could be inserted in the text in italics, but only in order to make the sentence grammatical or verbally intelligible. For remarks explaining the choice of words, justifying startling innovations, or throwing light upon inherent or incidental obscurities, only the wide notes of a commentary offer room, and a Bible with ample comments cannot be put in the hands of the millions. The very marginal notes—which unconquerable uncertainties and scrupulous doubt render indispensable—are often calculated only to perplex the more devout than learned Bible reader, by abruptly and successively introducing a variety of views, always unexplained, and sometimes strangely conflicting. One quotation may suffice as an illustration of what we have just been saying. The choice of it has been determined by a letter from an American lady, now in Munich, containing remarks on the special interest attaching to the discussion of the verses concerned, and enclosing two new renderings—one Italian, one French. We give the text of the Revised Version, with its marginal notes inserted in parentheses:

Job xix.

23 Oh that my words were now written!
Oh that they were inscribed in a book!
24 That with an iron pen and lead
They were graven in the rock for ever!
25 But (or, *For*) I know that my redeemer (or, *vindicator*; Heb. *goel*) liveth,
And that he shall stand up at the last upon the earth (Heb. *dust*):
26 And after my skin hath been destroyed,
Yet from (or, *without*) my flesh shall I see God: (Or, *And after my skin hath been destroyed, this* shall be, *even from, etc.* Or, *And* though *after my skin this* body *be destroyed, yet from, etc.*)
27 Whom I shall see for myself (or, *on my side*),
And mine eyes shall behold, and not another (or, as *a stranger*).
My reins are consumed within me.
28 If ye say, How we will persecute him! . . .

What the sense of these ejaculations of Job is, only comments can reveal. As they stand, they present little more than incoherent verbiage. The marginal notes make the confusion worse confounded. A freer rendering might have shown some palpable connection, and made the meaning intelligible; but neither the Authorized Version nor the Revised was intended to be a free translation. Does Job comfort himself—in the sense in which theologians, and chiefly preachers at funerals, use his words—with the hope of ultimate redemption in or without the flesh? of immortality or resurrection? If so, why all his attacks on the justice of Providence? And why is he not silenced by his opponents with this his own confidence in the living Redeemer and in the eternal bliss that is to follow the destruction of the skin? The revisers are unable or unwilling to indicate clearly their view in this regard, and make no attempt whatever to be the "vindicators" of the good sense of Job's words, which are "inscribed in a book," and immortal, as if "graven in the rock for ever." And yet the Hebrew Prometheus is not presented to us as incoherently raving, and what we clearly understand of the book convinces us that *all* its words had, and all may possibly still be discovered to have, an excellent meaning. What disfigures the book in translations is in part the insufficiency of our understanding of its rich vocabulary and peculiar constructions, and in part the fatal obscurity of unexplained literal renderings. Our correspondent finds excellent poetical sense in the verses quoted, as translated by Signor Beniamino Consolo, a Hebraist of Florence, the gist of whose translation she thus condenses:

"Oh, that my words were written in a book, that they were engraved upon a rock! For I know that by and by, long after I am dead, perhaps, some one will rise up who will say successfully what I am now saying in vain. That man will be my vindicator, and posterity will reverse the sentence of my persecutors. I am sure of this, although for me nothing remains but death and corruption."

The Florentine Jewish scholar's translation is too bold in some of its features; the French, from Segond's Bible, deserves to be copied:

"Oh! je voudrais que mes paroles fussent écrites,
Qu'elles fussent écrites dans un livre,
Je voudrais qu'avec un burin de fer et avec du plomb
Elles fussent pour toujours gravées dans le roc.
Mais je sais que mon vengeur est vivant,
Et qu'il se lèvera le dernier sur la terre.
Quand ma peau sera détruite, il se lèvera.
Quand je n'aurai plus de chair, je verrai Dieu.
Je le verrai, et il ne sera favorable;
Mes yeux le verront et non ceux d'un autre.
Mon âme languit d'attente au dedans de moi.
Vous direz alors: Pourquoi le poursuivions-nous? . . ."

Almost exactly the same meaning is expressed (though with some variations in expounding a few subordinate parts of the original) in an English translation communicated to a journal of Baltimore by Rabbi Benjamin Szold, of that city—the author of an extensive commentary on Job, in Hebrew, just going through the press, parts of which we have had an opportunity to read in proof and admire. According to him, Job, solemnly protesting against the unjust charges of his friends, the self-constituted defenders of Providence, expresses the wish that his words in self-defence may descend to remote ages and ultimately rouse a vindicator of his memory. But even this does not satisfy him; he would like to live to see how God, through that "avenger" of the righteous cause, would proclaim his innocence. The sufferer mournfully exclaims:

"Still, this will be when my skin they [who torture me with accusations] have cut down;
But that I may see God while in my flesh—
That I myself may behold,
My eyes, and not another's, shall see—
Thereafter do my reins within me yearn;
So that you would say, Why do we persecute him? . . ."

Hunting Trips of a Ranchman. By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated by R. Swain Gifford, J. C. Beard, Fannie E. Gifford, and Henry Sandham. "Medora Edition." G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

With primitive man, it was a struggle for existence between himself and wild animals. He slaughtered them not only to provide food for himself and his family, but also as a means of self-protection against the more ferocious of them. His first step in the progress toward civilization was the taming and herding of the more gentle of these animals, so that his supply of food might be more certain and involve less labor. From the pastoral condition the next stage was the development of agriculture, and after that of commerce, which gradually brought about the complicated social system of the present day. In his present stage of development, the man whom circumstances have placed above the need of constant labor for his support, loves to return as far as possible to the condition of his primitive ancestor, and cope with the wild beast in his native lair, or, in other words, put himself in the condition of killing as a necessity for the immediate supply of food; and looks down with lofty contempt upon those less favorably situated in a pecuniary point of view, who kill game for the sake of selling the meat or hides to others—the much-despised "pot hunters." Whatever be the reason of this sportsman's instinct—whether it be a harking back to the savage ancestor, or an unconscious desire to prove that the physical power of the race to endure hardship has not deteriorated by civilization—it is nevertheless very real, and one which is apt to characterize the best type of modern man.

Mr. Roosevelt's ambition is evidently a many-sided one. Having obtained an extraordinary prominence in politics for one of his age, and in a field where his social position and instincts would seem to be a bar to preferment, he boldly asserts himself to belong to the politically unpopular classes of "literary fellows," cattle kings, and noble sportsmen, whose extreme type is found in the much-dreaded titled nobility of Europe; and publishes, with all the luxury the bookmaker's art is capable of, a ponderous volume of his hunting experiences during his life as a Montana ranchman. The malicious might say that his object in so doing is to reply to the inuendoes of those who considered his retirement to Montana, after the Chicago Republican Convention, a convenient escape from the dilemma of supporting a candidate whom he did not approve of, or of being untrue to his party. Be this as it may, the volume itself not only bears internal evidence of the reality of his ranch life and of personal participation in all the hardships which it involves, but leads one to wonder how, during the years he has devoted to it, he has also found time to attend to his New York constituents.

His descriptions of the game animals of Montana are evidently the result of close personal observation, and his counsels to other hunters, though somewhat diffuse at times, are extremely practical and read as if written on the ground, as

do certain words of Western origin, such as *slews* for sloughs, which have not yet found their way into the dictionaries. His style is simple and devoid of pretence of fine writing, yet his descriptions of scenery are often almost eloquent in the love and appreciation they show of the peculiar scenery of the Plains and "bad lands," which to many present nothing but forbidding aspects. In spite of a certain incongruity in the magnificence of its make-up of broad margins, ragged edged paper, and Japan-proof engravings, the whole volume breathes the freedom and simplicity of the herdsman's life on the Western Plains. The illustrations, instead of being, as is too often the case, poor reproductions of photographs or drawings by men who have never visited the country, are the work of artists of reputation who have evidently themselves seen the scenes they portray. Nothing could be better than the two etchings by Swain Gifford on pages 218 and 264, the one representing the ranchman riding into one of those terrific thunderstorms which spring up so suddenly on the Plains; the other, his lonely bed on the ground with a saddle for his pillow, his horse picketed by his side, startled at every weird sound that breaks the stillness of the approaching dawn, and the prairie wolf searching cautiously for anything eatable that he may steal. Only those who have lived through such scenes can thoroughly appreciate the vividness of these sketches, but even to the uninitiated they suggest the wild loneliness of life on the ocean-like Plains.

The edition is of only 500 copies, and its price limits its circulation to bibliophiles; for such it is a most creditable specimen of American *éditions de luxe*. The name Medora is apparently that of the town which the French marquis and ranchman named after his courageous and devoted New York wife.

The Mahdi, Past and Present. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Harpers.

In this little brochure Prof. James Darmesteter, of the College of France, who is probably the best European authority on the subject, sketches the origin and strength of the belief in the Mussulman leader who has been giving so much trouble of late. At the outset the Professor corrects the newspaper interpretation of the word *Mahdi*, which does not mean "He who leads," but "He who is led," or the "well-guided one," whose frail and ignorant personality is dictated to by God. In a hundred clearly and concisely-written pages he traces the history of the Mahdi, from the first year of the Mahommedan era (622 A. D.) to the year 1885—1302 of the Hegira—showing how, after the great schism which divided the camp of Islam into the Turkish Sunnites and the Persian Shiites, the latter put forth the doctrine that the destroyer of the infidel would arise from the Prophet's family, though there is no reliable indication that the principle of heredity was recognized by the early Mussulman Arabs. Touching upon the myth, imported by the conquered Zoroastrians into the Moslem faith, that the hero, who is apparently dead, but really only hidden or asleep, awaits the ordained time of his return, the author passes in review the rise and decline of various Mahdis in Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Tripoli, and the Sudan. Many of these potentates seem to have equalled or surpassed in audacity and cunning the present Mahdi. Thus Mohammed ibn Tumert, a mediæval aspirant, persuaded the Berbers of Morocco, by the austerity and chastity of his habits, that he belonged to a better species. As usual, he began by calling himself a saint, and subsequently announced the coming of the Mahdi. Next he affirmed that he himself was the Mahdi; and on being required to perform miracles, he made angels speak from the bottom of a well and pronounce sentence of death upon his enemies. Then, says Professor Darmesteter, with the touch of humor which is frequent in his writing, he had the well filled up to guard its sanctity from possible pollution, "and to prevent any indiscretion on the part of his angels." In 1799 a Mahdi awoke in Egypt, but was soon put to sleep again by Napoleon's cannon. Each successive Mahdi appears to have been firmly believed in until disaster overcame him, when he was relegated either to the hosts of heaven or to the ever-lengthening list of false prophets.

Mohammed Ahmed, whose star seems still to be in the ascendant, has a peculiar claim upon Mohammedan loyalty. He bears out a very ancient tradition, attributed to Mohammed himself, declaring that the Mahdi shall have the same name as the Prophet, and that the father of the Mahdi shall have the same name as the Prophet's father. Not only are these conditions fulfilled in the person of Mohammed Ahmed, but his mother's name is that of the Prophet's mother, and his age is the age of prophecy, for at forty the founder of Islam revealed himself. Moreover, at twelve years of age the Mahdi knew the Koran by heart, and at twenty-five he went to live as a hermit in the Island of Aba, where he remained fifteen years, corresponding to Mohammed's fifteen years of meditation near Mount Harra—fasting and mourning, and becoming venerated by the Beggaras, until, in the fortieth year, he rose up Mahdi, and despatched emissaries to the various tribes announcing that the Turkish dominion was about to end, that the Sudan was to rise, and that he was to proceed to Mecca. In August, 1881, the Governor of Khartum despatched 200 men to seize him, but the troop was cut to pieces by the Arabs. After other minor engagements came the destruction of Hicks's army, and the deplorable events which followed. The destruction of Antichrist, according to tradition, must be accomplished as the beginning of the Mahdi's work, and it seems clear to Professor Darmesteter that the Sudanese regard the death of "Gordon the Impostor" as the realization of this part of the prediction. It is a little awkward for Mohammed Ahmed, however, that the orthodox tradition lays down that the true Mahdi will appear in Arabia, and not in the Sudan; and that he is not to proclaim himself Mahdi, but to be proclaimed in spite of himself at Mecca.

M. Darmesteter, in conclusion, inclines to the opinion that the civilization of the Sudan will be effected through the medium of the Abyssinian people. The work is an excellent précis of some of the principal points of Mohammedan history. It contains explanatory notes and a preface by the translator, Miss Ada S. Ballin, who appears to have done her work well.

The Lenapé Stone, or the Indian and the Mammoth. By H. C. Mercer. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. 8vo, pp. 95. Illustrated.

This thin, flat piece of polished slate, some four inches long by one and a-half broad, belongs to the class of relics known as gorgets, and does not differ from the usual run of such articles except in the fact that it is covered with rudely-scratched figures, which are grouped together in such a way as to give the impression that they might have been intended to represent pictographically the migration legend of the Delawares, and the well-known story of the Big Buffalo. Without stopping to inquire into the truth of these interpretations, it is sufficient to say that among these figures or groups there is one which, stripped of all accessories, may be construed into a rude attempt at representing a mammoth attacked by hunters. Assuming this to have been the intention of the savage artist, the carving at once becomes of importance, since it will, if it prove to be genuine, furnish another link in the chain of argument that points to the contemporaneity of the Indian and the mammoth in the valley of the Delaware. Recognizing the full significance of this fact, Mr. Mercer has inquired into the history of the specimen, and in the present little volume he gives us an account of it, with the reasons why he believes in its authenticity.

Beginning with the peculiar circumstances attending its discovery, he, first of all, satisfies himself of the honesty and good faith of the person who found it and of its present possessor. This, of course, is a step in the right direction; but, unfortunately, in the present state of archæological research, it does not go far enough. Frauds and forgeries have become so common that the presumption is uniformly against the genuineness of any specimen that is "out of the routine average"; and hence it is that, in a case like the present, involving certain far-reaching consequences, it is not only not sufficient that the good faith of the finder should be above suspicion, but it is also necessary that the specimen itself, both in conception and execution, should be of such a character as to leave no doubt as to its origin. Moreover, it must have been found under such circumstances as to preclude the possibility of a fraud or the perpetration of a hoax. These conditions may seem hard, but they are imposed by the necessities of the situation, and as they are evidently not fulfilled in the present instance, Mr. Mercer's theory breaks down in the very place where it ought to be strong. Upon this point there does not seem to be any chance for a difference of opinion. The specialists to whom the specimen was submitted for an examination are in full accord, and either reject it entirely, or, what amounts to the same thing, do not accept it. This decision is believed to be in accordance with the facts, and it will, we think, be generally accepted. Indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, for Mr. Mercer's argument, regarded in the most favorable light, only proves the probable truth of his theory; and this is a case in which archæologists have a right to demand certainty, and in which they cannot afford to be content with less.

New York and the Conscription of 1863. A chapter in the history of the Civil War. By James B. Fry, retired Assistant Adjutant-General. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

In this thin volume of 85 pages General Fry sums up all that has been said as to the origin of the draft riots in New York in 1863, and finally and effectually disposes of the repeated efforts to justify the course of Governor Seymour and the New York Democracy toward the national Government. Four days of riot in New York, beginning just after the battle of Gettysburg, and clearly traceable to Southern emissaries, who had begun their preparations long before Vicksburg and Gettysburg had strengthened the Union cause, might well have been the turning-point of a Northern resistance fatal to the Administration in Washington. That those scenes were marked by horrors which may well be buried in oblivion, ought to be reason enough for keeping silent or at least being truthful; but this Governor Seymour's authorized biographers did not think sufficient for his credit. They undertook to claim for him immunity from any responsibility for these riots and the credit of having suppressed them. General Fry, who was Provost-Marshal-General, and is the highest living authority on the subject, proves from indubitable evidence of letters exchanged at the time, that Governor Seymour was led into open hostility to the draft, and thus brought on the riots which were suppressed by the strong arm of the Union army stretched over New York. It is

not pleasant reading, this story of one of the most disgraceful outbreaks that ever occurred in any American city; but fortunately General Fry passes lightly over its savage features, only to show that the national Government did everything it could to secure prompt obedience to the laws and a proper enforcement of them. These laws had been enacted by a Congress in which Democrats of as good standing as Governor Seymour took part, and gave their sanction to a measure which had been in force in the Confederacy from the outset. Governor Seymour was the leader and spokesman and the official and partisan representative of those who were opposed to the war and to the right of the Government to carry it on in its own way. He was one of those whose convictions were against the wisdom of trying to force men into the army, if not against the right of the Government to do so. General Fry shows that such Democrats as United States Senators Richardson and McDougal voted for a conscription, and that the officers assigned to enforce it in New York were in the majority war Democrats, as were the majority of the commission appointed at a later date to inquire into the charge of unfairness in the quotas assigned to New York; and that Governor Seymour in 1864 wrote that he did not mean to find fault with the officers who made the enrolment in New York and Brooklyn—a disavowal which was not repeated in the defence made for him in the *Herald* in 1878, in the *Times* in 1879, and in a volume published in 1883, purporting to give his views at present. General Fry does not apologize for the shortcomings and blunders which marked the administration of the draft, but he does show that Governor Seymour's opposition to the law itself invited the armed resistance and the bloody riots which required the interposition of troops from the Army of the Potomac to restore and maintain order in New York. His narrative is wholly devoid of passion, and rests on a series of unimpeachable documents.

The History of Detroit and Michigan. By Silas Farmer, City Historiographer. Detroit: S. Farmer & Co.

IT is early or Territorial Michigan of which the history is here given in connection with that of Detroit. We have no reason to dispute the author's assertion that more light is thrown on the beginnings of the State than can be found in any other work. His industry has been prodigious, and the sub-title of this volume of a thousand pages, small quarto, "A Chronological Cyclopædia of the Past and Present," is more exactly descriptive than the main title. Mr. Farmer has produced a book of reference, filling it with names, dates, and events in great but systematic profusion, and interspersing chapters which are either measurably or wholly readable, with others which are the barest statistical annals. His plan has been to make each section complete itself, and its treatment chronological. His antiquarian tastes, rather than any literary criterion, have determined what should be included. To the same predilection we owe a large number of interesting facsimiles of old maps, seals, wildcat shinplasters, election cuts, and the like. The subdivisions are sometimes a little unexpected, as when fires and engine-houses are placed under "Architectural"; and the temperance movement under "Commercial," because the liquor traffic is there disposed of. But a good table of contents and a double index make this of no consequence. The readable portions *par excellence* are those relating the biography of Cadaillac, the founder of Detroit, concerning whom Mr. Farmer's researches in France have brought to view much that was quite unknown; and the military history generally, embracing the conspiracy of Pontiac, Hull's surrender, and the Patriot War of our neighbors across the northern border. To General Hull a whole chapter is given, and he is unqualifiedly condemned.

Detroit, we are reminded by our author, whose local pride excites sympathy, is older than St. Petersburg, and, pushing his comparisons further, he declares that more tonnage passes up and down the Detroit River than enters the Thames. This is a rather vague and intangible proposition, and we pass it by. But when Mr. Farmer insists that more fresh water is discharged through the Detroit River than through any in the world except the Niagara and the St. Lawrence in the same system, he obviously goes too far. Granting that the discharge amounts to 212,000 cubic feet a second, this is less than half, if not one-third, of what either the Mississippi or the Amazon pours into the Atlantic. On p. 91, the motto *Tuebor* on the State seal is interpreted "I defend" for "I will defend." There is a slight ambiguity on p. 658, where the date of Doctor Duffield's being succeeded as head of the Harper Hospital might be taken, from the context, as the date of his death. But this event occurred eleven days before, as is correctly stated on p. 596.

Russische Leute. Von Friedrich Dernburg, Chefredakteur der *Nationalzeitung*. Berlin. 1885. 347 pp.

THIS belongs to the best variety of books of travel, being a narrative of a vacation tour made by a clever and well-informed man—the editor of a leading Berlin daily—and so avoiding at once the tediousness incident to descriptions of journeys made solely to obtain material for a book, and the flippancy and general artificiality common to those numerous works which appear to have been written with the single object of impressing upon the author's acquaintances the fact that he has been "abroad." Mr. Dernburg remarks that no one ever travels (from Berlin) toward the northeast for pleasure, so that his announcement that he was to spend his holidays in these barren wastes excited as much astonishment among his friends as if he had been starting for Angra Pequena. For though Warsaw is but sixteen hours from Berlin, it is as little known to the Berliner as if it were sixteen days distant.

Mr. Dernburg has a good deal to say, all entertaining as well as instructive, about the relations of Russians and Poles. "They are our ruin," said a Russian to him. "It is not only in Poland, but they are present everywhere; and wherever they are, they undermine the ground we stand on." Then he went to pass the night with a German friend who had married a Polish lady, and lived just out of Warsaw, their only near neighbors being a young Russian civil-servant and his wife. When the husbands each day had gone to town by train, the wives were very lonely. Personally, the young Russian lady was everything she should be, and was anxious to make friends with the other; but, "though not hard-hearted," the "patriotic bias" was so strong in the latter that she refused to take the least pity on her neighbor's forlorn condition.

Moscow, to which three-fourths of Mr. Dernburg's book is given, is a topic much less fresh, but our author makes up for the triteness of the subject by originality of incident and of point of view. We of course find the inevitable chapters on Nihilism, the Kremlin and its countless historical associations, official society, the courts, and, incidentally, the fair at Nizhni Novgorod. They are all well written and entertaining, but the chapters that have most interested us are those on the university professors and the Germans. Mr. Dernburg was very cordially received and introduced by a certain professor of zoölogy, famous throughout the scientific world for his achievements, but a glowing slavophile, who takes delight in telling his visitor how, in spite of earnest solicitations, he and his brother professors refuse to publish their investigations in what the Germans call a "Cultursprache," in spite of the threat that "otherwise Europe would take no notice of us. But if we progress in our scientific acquirements, Europe will have to seek out our productions in our language, or else fall into the scientific decline of the French, who, from political hatred, have ignored German achievements." But Professor Bogdanoff did not name the day on which Russia was to take the lead among intellectual nations.

Selections from the Prose Writings of Jonathan Swift. With a Preface and Notes by Stanley Lane-Poole. D. Appleton & Co. 1885. (Parchment Library.)

THE editor of these selections, after referring to the great difficulties of his task, which were really insurmountable, frankly states that his main effort has been to present Swift's "power of detailed and minute invention"—the literary quality of which Defoe's work stands as the type; but he has not confined his choice to such passages, and has given some paragraphs from all the great satirist's important writings. There are many reasons why selections from Swift must be unsatisfactory, must fail to represent him. The great mass of his work goes to show that, to adopt Swinburne's convenient classification, he belongs to the giants and not the gods of literature, and in the labors of the giants an incident or two gives no more impression of their might than a splinter of rock gives of Gibraltar. It is the continuity of his scorn of man, the spontaneity, the inexhaustible originality of his misanthropy, the flood and bulk of the streams loosed from his vials of wrath, that make Swift's genius felt; and when is added to this fact the further consideration that what can be included in a book of this description, *pueris virginibusque*, is very narrowly limited, the impossibility of giving an impression of Swift in the totality of his genius must be readily acknowledged. It needs no proof to show what a *pallida imago* of Swift must remain when 'The Tale of the Tub' is disembowelled of all its satire on religious sectaries, and 'Gulliver's Travels' scarcely mention the Yahoos. Filth was as essential an element of life as Swift saw it as rottenness is of carrion; and though the editor seems to think it of no consequence, the delight in the obscene, the cold foulness and monkish impudicity, that belonged to Swift's nature as spots to the leopard, cannot be suppressed without warping his genius, for it was not animalism, but moral deformity.

All this being admitted, the most that can be said of this volume is that it affords examples of Swift's style, and indicates the varied and vehement activity of his mind; but in no sense does it represent his genius in its stern and naked strength, unless that proposal for disposing of the children of Ireland as fat butchers' meat be regarded as sufficient. Even in reading that, however, one needs further insight into his character than the other extracts afford before one can see the dry eyes of the old man as he sat writing it, and feel the tears of pity and silent rage welling up in his heart. In the case of such work as Swift's, which was never meant to be held in such dainty covers, the winnowing of time is better than that of any literary scholar. The whole of the 'Tale of a Tub,' of Gulliver, or of the Drapier's Letters might serve, but not a few torn pages for girls and boys.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Andrieux, L. Souvenirs d'un Préfet de Police. Vol. 2. F. W. Christern.
Arnold, Matthew. Discourses in America. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Arnold, E. The Song Celestial; or, Bhagavad-Gîtâ. Translated from the Sanskrit Text. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.
Baker, G. M. The Reading Club. No. 14. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 15 cents.
Bompas, C. C. Life of Frank Buckland. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.
Brooks, C. T. Poems, Original and Translated. With a Memoir. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.
Brière, L. de la. Au Cercle. F. W. Christern.
Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson. Pretty Polly Pemberton. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 50 cents.
Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson. Theo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 50 cents.
Byrne, E. F. Entangled. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Caine, H. She's All the World to Me. A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Calderwood, Prof. H. On Teaching: its End and Means. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Cervantes. Don Quixote of La Mancha. In 4 vols. Vol. III. Macmillan & Co. $3.25.
Chambers, J. On a Margin. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 50 cents.
Cleveland, Rose Elizabeth. George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
Cobban, J. M. A Nemesis; or, Tinted Vapors. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Cummins, Maria S. The Lamplighter. Riverside Paper Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Dawes, Anna Laurens. How We are Governed: An Explanation of the Constitution and Government of the United States. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.50.
D'Arcy, Joseph. Indiscretions contemporaines. Boston: Schoenhof.
Fitch, J. G. Lectures on Teaching. Delivered in the University at Cambridge, Eng. New ed. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Flagg, Prof. I. The Seven Against Thebes of Æschylus. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Gibbon, C. A Hard Knot. A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Gillow, J. A Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics. From the Breach with Rome, in 1534, to the Present Time. Vol. I. Catholic Publication Society. $4.50.
Gibson, J. M. Pomegranates from an English Garden: A Selection from the Poems of Robert Browning. Phillips & Hunt. 50 cents.
Goncourt, Jules de. Lettres. Boston; Schoenhof.
Gigot, A. La Démocratie autoritaire aux États-Unis: Le Général André Jackson. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern.
Goncourt, E. et J. de. Charlotte Arnould. F. W. Christern.
Greene, Belle C. A New England Conscience. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Headley, J. T. Darien Exploring Expedition, under Command of Isaac C. Strain, U. S. N. Illustrated. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 15 cents.
Howells, W. D. Their Wedding Journey. Riverside Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Hoffman, Mrs. E. M. Primary Sunday School Exercises. Phillips & Hunt. 75 cents.
Hugo, Victor. L'Œuvre complète: Extraits. F. W. Christern.
Janet, P. Victor Cousin. Boston: Schoenhof.
Jeans-Jones. Stories of Roman History from Cicero. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Jupilles, Fernand de. Jacques Bonhomme chez John Bull. F. W. Christern.
Kingsley, J. S. The Standard Natural History. Parts 41 and 42. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co. 50 cents each.
King, F. F. Mark Maynard's Wife. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. $1.25.
Kennan, G. Tent Life in Siberia. [Travellers' Series.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Kleinpaul, R. Menschen- und Völkernamen. Etymologische Streifzüge auf dem Gebiete der Eigennamen. B. Westermann & Co. $3.
Kirkman, M. M. How to Collect Railway Revenue without Cost. Chicago: Cameron, Amberg & Co.
Lane-Poole, G. S. Selections from the Prose Writings of Jonathan Swift. With Preface and Notes. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Land of Rip Van Winkle. The Legends and Traditions of the Catskills. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Lawson, J. D. Law of Presumptive Evidence. A. L. Bancroft & Co.
Lawless, Emily. A Millionaire's Cousin. Boston: Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Law, E. History of Hampton Court Palace in Tudor Times. London: George Bell & Sons.
Lee, H. Sylvan Holt's Daughter. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Léon de Brière. Au Cercle. F. W. Christern.
Lippincott's Magazine. New Series, Vol. IX. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.
Longfellow Collectors' Handbook: a Bibliography of First Editions. William Evarts Benjamin.
Lubom rski, Le Prince J. Une Religion nouvelle. F. W. Christern.
Lytton, Earl of. Glenaveril; or, The Metamorphoses. Book III. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Margath, J. A Trip to the City of Mexico. Boston: Putnam, Messervy & Co.
Malet, L. Colonel Enderby's Wife. A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Macfarren, G. A. Musical History, Briefly Narrated, and Technically Discussed. John Ireland.
Mattison, Dr. J. B. The Treatment of Opium Addiction. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
Martin, Mrs. C. B. Mount Desert on the Coast of Maine. 6th ed. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon. 75 cents.
Meyer, K. Cath Finntraga. Anecdota Oxoniensia. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Meleney-Gilfin. Selected Words for Spelling, Dictation, and Language Lessons. A. Lovell & Co.
Miller, Rev. J. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. An Historical and Speculative Exposition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
Michie, Prof. P. S. The Life and Letters of Emory Upton, Brevet Major-General United States Army. D. Appleton & Co. $2.
Montégut, Émile. Écrivains modernes de l'Angleterre. Première série. F. W. Christern.
Moulton, R. G. Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Monselet, C. Petits Mémoires Littéraires. Boston: Schoenhof.
Oliver, Capt. S. P. The True Story of the French in Madagascar. With a Map. London: T. Fisher Unwin.
Palmer, Dr. H. R. Piano Primer. The Author.
Paul, Prof. O. A Manual of Harmony. For Use in Music-Schools and Seminaries for Self-Instruction. G. Schirmer.
Perram, Annie Frances. "Go Work." A Book for Girls. Phillips & Hunt. 70 cents.
Percy, Lucien, et Maugras, Gaston. La Vie intime de Voltaire aux Délices et à Ferney. Boston: Schoenhof.
Philipsson, Martin. La Contre-Révolution religieuse au XVIe siècle. F. W. Christern.
Piépape, Léonce de. Charles de Bernard. Boston: Schoenhof.
Porter, Admiral. The Adventures of Harry Marline; or, Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag. D. Appleton & Co. $1.
Poynter, E. Frances. Madame de Presnel. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Rabusson, Henry. Le Roman d'un fataliste. F. W. Christern.
Rambaud, A. History of Russia from the Earliest Times to 1882. Including History of the Turko-Russian War of 1877-78. In 3 vols. Trans.: Estes & Lauriat. $6.
Rawlinson, G. The Religions of the Ancient World. J. B. Alden.
Revised Version of the Old Testament. Part IV. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Ridding, W. H. A Little Upstart. A Novel. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Tourguenef, I. Œuvres dernières. F. W. Christern.
Wilkinson, W. C. College Latin Course in English. Phillips & Hunt. $1.
Westcott-Hort. The New Testament in the Original Greek. Revised. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

A new book by the author of 'My Little Lady,'

Madame de Presnel.

By E. Frances Poynter. 16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1; Leisure Moment Series, 30 cents.

A new German Grammar by Professor Whitney.

A Brief German Grammar.

With references to his larger Grammar. By William D. Whitney, Professor in Yale College. 16mo, 75 cents.

SUMMER READING.

Our "Monthly List of New Books" for July now ready; contains books of the month from all American publishers, with critical and explanatory notes, prices, &c. Free on request. BRENTANO BROS.

NEW YORK, 5 Union Square. WASHINGTON, 1015 Penn. Ave. CHICAGO, 101 State St.

Johns Hopkins University,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Statements respecting the methods and courses of instruction will be sent on application. The next term begins October 1, 1885.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY.—A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8½ x 7¼. Price $2 50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation*.

Wants.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

Schools.

Continued from page iii.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The academic exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

*UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY-*first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. Hoomes McCabe, Head Master.
References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors R. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific*, and *Professional Departments*, including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture*. For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

VIRGINIA, Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ACADEMY.—Prepares for University, Army, Navy, or Business. For catalogue address C. L. C. MINOR, M.A. (Univ. Va.), LL.D.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

Colleges, Schools, and Families

promptly provided without charge with best American or Foreign Teachers. Positions secured for Governesses, Tutors, Grade Teachers, Specialists, and Principals. Information of good schools free to parents. *School property sold and rented.*
J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO.,
Eastern Teachers' Institute, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers, 16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Teachers.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF Yale, for the past five years an assistant and instructor in that Institution, desires a place to teach Natural History. Address NATURALIST, care of the *Nation*.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOUR years in a graded school desires a position in high, union, or private school. French, Latin, and mathematics preferred. Reliable references furnished. Address Box 425, Plattsburg, New York.

AN M.A., UNIV. OF VA., DESIRES a position as assistant (languages preferred) in a first-class school, or as private tutor. Address, 1324 F St., Washington, D.C.

A HARVARD GRADUATE ('85) desires a position as tutor to one or two pupils. Address "D. K.," P. O. Box 16, Bridgewater, Mass.

C. M. CLARK, WILLIAMS, '84, Φ, B, K, and honor man in classics, desires a position as teacher of classics or other branches this fall. Best references. Address "U. S." Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

*GERMANY.—PROF. ALEX. FLEISCH-*mann, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars Address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A College or private Academy by a French graduate of the "Chaptal University, Paris." 15 years' experience. Best of references. Address Prof. ALEXANDRE GUILLET, M. Y. Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass.

*WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EX-*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1048. THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN BOYS.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application. E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Washington, Litchfield Co.

THE GUNNERY.—A Family and Preparatory School. Address J. C. BRINSMADE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. Miss EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUR- geons.—This School offers to Medical Students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Send for a Catalogue to DR. THOMAS OPIE, Dean, 179 N. Howard Street.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. S. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.—$250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.—The Diocesan School for Girls, 15 miles from Baltimore (W. M. R. R.). Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.—A HOME School for girls of all ages. Number limited.
DELIA T. SMITH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R.R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY ... School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BA... LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Sq.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

MISS PUTNAM WILL BEGIN THE twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Special advantages for the study of the Languages, Music, and Art. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years Instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE- lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.
Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to
Principals, { REV. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.
{ EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY — BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Monson.

MONSON ACADEMY PREPARES for any College. A full English course. For both sexes. Experienced teachers. Year begins August 26. For board or catalogues apply to C. C. GOVE, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College.
E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A.M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wilbraham.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—ONE OF the half-dozen best Academic and Classical Schools in New England. The payment of $60 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, with board, for fall term, beginning August 26. Send for catalogue to Rev. G. M. STEELE, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

MRS. E. S. THROOP WILL, BY RE- quest, open a School for Young Ladies in Worcester, Sept. 21. Two or three pupils received into the family. A resident French teacher. During July address MRS. THROOP, 51 High St., Portland, Me.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.

THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP- herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885.
Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR.
Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood-on-the-Hudson, 14 miles from New York.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A Preparatory School for all Colleges open to women.
Pupils admitted to Vassar College on the Principal's certificate.
Thorough course of study for Students not wishing to prepare for College.
For catalogue and full information address
ADALINE W. STERLING,
CAROLINE M. GERRISH, A.B.,
Englewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. — Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CRAMMER, A.M., Princ.

[See also next page.]

Public Library

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 81
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 84
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Ebbing Tide of Immigration 86
The Tories and the Irish 86
General Grant 87
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill 89
CORRESPONDENCE:
Orthoepy among the Philologists 90
Cabinet Irresponsibility 90
Efficiency of the Government Clerks 91
A Primer of Revenge 91
Dragomanoff and Stepniak 91
Offensive Partisans in Ancient Rome 92
NOTES 92
REVIEWS:
Parker's Nature of the Fine Arts 94
The Latest Year Books 96
The Narrative of the *Challenger* 97
Military Manners and Customs 98
Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black 98
Discourses in America 98
The Rise of Intellectual Liberty 99
A Companion to the Revised Old Testament 99
Justice and Police 99
BOOKS OF THE WEEK 100

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Scale of Agate lines.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 *cents per line each insertion; with choice of page,* 20 *cents.*

A column (140 *lines*), $20 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $27.

A page (3 *columns*), $60 *each insertion; with choice of position,* $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION *fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.*

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 *cents each.*

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 *per cent.;* $500, 15 *per cent.;* $750, 20 *per cent.;* $1,000, 25 *per cent. Credits are made December* 31. *On a yearly account amounting to* 52 *pages the discount is one-third.*

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,500 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.*

Domestic.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses. Field,* Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Traps," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN Co., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

Schools.

[*Continued from first page.*]

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—*A BOARDING* School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Pupils received at any time. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.—*ONE HOUR* from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Year begins (examinations for admission) September 16, 1885.

Sloan prizes for best (Classical) entrance examinations:

1st, $400 ($100 cash).
2d, $350 ($50 cash).

Sixteen Professors; no Tutors. Classical course full and thorough.

Increased facilities for the study of French and German, with a view to practical use.

Laboratory work for all students in Chemistry. Well-equipped Astronomical Observatory for students' use. Full Geological Cabinet.

Ample Provision for Electives, Junior and Senior years, in Natural Science, History, etc.

The Scientific Department is the New Jersey State College. Constant field-practice in Surveying. Full course in Draughting.

The aim of the College—thoroughness in all work.

Best facilities and personal attention for every student.

For full information, address

LIBRARIAN RUTGERS COLLEGE.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES *ANABLE'S ENGLISH,* French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY (*CONVE*nient to New York), after an outlay of $20,000, offers rare facilities for education.

Address Dr. HANLON.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—*A Preparatory* institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. For catalogue and information, address J. RENSEY BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (*for Boys*).—*Second* year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER *has removed her* School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (*N. Y.*) *COLLEGE AND* Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Fort Edward.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INstitute.—$188 to $207 per year. Class of "85" numbers 32 Ladies and Gentlemen. Five graduating courses. Prepares for all Colleges, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Special rates to two or more. Superb new buildings, steam heated. Music, Art, Oratory. Four Literary Societies. Address JOS. E. KING, D.D.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul. Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Havana.

COOK ACADEMY.—*SEVEN COURSES* of study. Prepares for any American College. Students' rooms large, heated by steam. Bathrooms and gymnasium, water on each floor. A. C. HILL, Principal.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—*Boarding* and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS *TRAINED.*—Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—*FITS FOR* any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK *Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y.* on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—*Prepares for* the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—*Boarding School for* Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.

Fall session opens September 23.

Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STOREK AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the Schoolhouse.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.

Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.

Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—*A NEW ENG*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. FERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—*THE* Thirty-sixth Year of this school (Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia), the Third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23.

Principals:

MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN,
Address, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery, Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 6th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO-*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September* 17, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT, 50th Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, Extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.

Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL for BOTH SEXES. —Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins September 9, 1885. For circulars address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR college for two boys only. Mild Southern climate. Home comforts, personal instruction and supervision. For full information address JOHN L. LAMPSON, A.M.,

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, —The academic exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

*UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY-*first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.

References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors R. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific,* and *Professional Departments,* including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture.* For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to

JAMES F. HARRISON,
Chairman of the Faculty.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.

Apply to A. LOVELL & Co., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

Colleges, Schools, and Families

promptly provided without charge with best American or Foreign Teachers. Positions secured for Governesses, Tutors, Grade Teachers, Specialists, and Principals. Information of good schools free to parents. *School property sold and rented.*

J. RANSOM BRIDGE & Co.,
Eastern Teachers' Institute, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address
JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOUR years in a graded school desires a position in high, union, or private school. French, Latin, and mathematics preferred. Reliable references furnished. Address Box 425, Plattsburg, New York.

A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF Harvard, who has studied in Germany, desires a college position as teacher of Classics or Sanskrit. Can also offer German. Best of references. Address
"G. L. S.," 481 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A HARVARD GRADUATE ('85) desires a position as tutor to one or two pupils. Address "D. K.," P. O. Box 16, Bridgewater, Mass.

C. M. CLARK, WILLIAMS, '84, Φ, B, K, and honor man in classics, desires a position as teacher of classics or other branches this fall. Best references. Address "U. S." Hotel,
Saratoga, N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Platt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A College or private Academy by a French graduate of the "Chaptal University, Paris." 15 years' experience. Best of references. Address Prof. ALEXANDRE GUILLET, M. V. Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass.

*WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EX-*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS afforded an active young journalist to buy a part or entire interest in an independent Democratic weekly paper, old-established and unusually well located, in New York State; good printing office and bindery, in charge of competent persons. Comparatively small investment; non-residence of owners sole reason for sale. Good prospects. Address "S.," care of Lord & Thomas,
Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

LAURIE & MCCLATCHEY'S

Homœopathic Medicine.

Ninth edition. 1,044 pages. Large 8vo, well-bound. Price, $5. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. This is the most complete and comprehensive work on the subject in the English language. Send for descriptive catalogue. Address BOERICKE & TAFEL'S Homœopathic Pharmacies at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington. The oldest Homœopathic Medicine House in the U. S. Established in 1835.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY. —A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8¾ x 7¼. Price $2 50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation.*

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation,* and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats.

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken, Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

1841. Cheaper than Beef. 1841.

A Superior Ham or Piece of Breakfast Bacon.

DAVIS JR SUGAR CURED HAMS

44th YEAR OF THE

Celebrated Diamond Ham.

S. DAVIS, JR., Cincinnati.

INVESTORS

should confer with the
WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Lawrence, Kansas.

First Mortgage Real Estate Loans paid in New York. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. For reliability, consult Third Nat. Bank, N. Y. City, or Nat. Bank, Lawrence, Kan. Security large. Interest promptly paid. Send for pamphlet with testimonials, sample forms, etc.

F. M. Perkins, Pres. | N. F. Hart, | L. H. Perkins, Sec.
J. T. Warne, V.-Pres. | Auditor. | C. W. Gillett, Treas.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
Railway investment securities.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation.*

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, Lucy. Revised and Edited by Charles H. Firth, M.A. With Ten Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, medium 8vo, and handsome binding. $12.

To understand the history of any period, it must be studied not only in the records of public events, but also in the daily lives of individuals.

Of the many Memoirs and Autobiographies which illustrate the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, none is more popular or entertaining than the 'Life of Colonel Hutchinson.' But though these Memoirs have passed through many editions, and their value is universally admitted, they have not yet been edited with the care and labor they deserve. In the earlier editions, the irregular and unfamiliar spelling of the original renders the book difficult for the general reader to enjoy. In the later ones the text has been modernized with more freedom than fidelity. In the present edition the spelling alone will be modernized, while the phraseology and grammatical peculiarities of the original will be carefully preserved. The most valuable of the annotations of the Rev. Julius Hutchinson will be retained, and a large number of new explanatory and illustrative notes will be added. Letters written by Colonel Hutchinson during his government of Nottingham, and other documents of interest, will be for the first time collected. A full and accurate index to the Memoirs will complete the work.

Ten newly-etched portraits of persons of whom mention is made in the text will help to render this a worthy edition of an English classic.

Lord Salisbury.

The Life and Speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. By F. S. Pulling, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford. 2 vols., with Photogravure Portrait. Cloth, $8.40.

Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day.

WITH HEAPS OF QUAINT CUTS, INCLUDING HAND-COLORED FRONTISPIECE BY ANDREW W. TUER. Square 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

*** Very quaint, curious, and interesting.

London in 1885.

Illustrated by Eighteen Bird's-eye Views of the Principal Streets; also, by a Map showing its Chief Suburbs and Environs. By HERBERT FRY. 12mo, flexible cloth, 80 cts.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF COLONEL

Fred Burnaby. By J. R. Ware and R. K. Mann. With Portrait. 12mo, cloth, $3.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF WHIST.

An Old-Fashioned View of New-Fangled Play. By the author of 'Whist or Bumblepuppy.' 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

IN THE HIMALAYAS AND ON THE

Indian Plains. By Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

IN THE HEBRIDES.

By Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming. A new edition, with autotype frontispiece and 22 illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays. Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies, Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

FOR

YACHTSMEN, TENNIS PLAYERS, WHEELMEN.

The America's Cup:

How It Was Won by the Yacht *America* in 1851, and How It Has Been Since Defended. By Capt. Roland F. Coffin, author of 'Sailors' Yarns,' 'Archibald the Cat,' 'How Old Wiggins Wore Ship,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo. With Illustrations. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

A history of all the races since 1851 for the possession of the trophy, the emblem of the yachting supremacy of the world—commonly called the Queen's Cup—with an account of the English yachts *Genesta* and *Galatea*, entered for the races to be sailed in September, 1885, for this coveted prize. Also, descriptions of the yachts *Priscilla* and *Puritan*. There are twelve full-page illustrations from drawings by Frederick S. Cozzens, an engraving of the cup, and a reproduction of John Leech's cartoon published in London *Punch* after the remarkable victory of the *America* in 1851.

Lawn Tennis as a Game of Skill.

With the Latest Revised Rules, as played by the best Clubs. By Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B.S.C. Edited by Richard D. Sears. 1 vol., 12mo, flexible cloth, 75 cents.

There has hitherto been no book treating lawn tennis as a game of skill, showing its possibilities, and giving practical advice for the cultivation of scientific play. Mr. Peile's little volume appeals directly to that large class of tennis players who are anxious to become proficient in the sport. Mr. R. D. Sears, who holds the championship of America, has added much that will interest American readers: his notes are always practical, and cannot fail to be of service even to experts in the game. The London *Saturday Review*, in a long review of the book, says:

"Mr. Peile has more than usual insight into the game of lawn tennis, and has some valuable teachings to bestow. His little book tells players what they ought to do and what they ought not to do. . . . The book is, in fact, a compendium of the game of lawn tennis, and should be in every player's hands."

A Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Ridden, Written, and Illustrated by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 1 vol., square 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell furnish an exceedingly entertaining story of an unconventional journey from London to Canterbury. They made the pilgrimage, not by rail, as the latter-day pilgrims usually travel, but on a tricycle. It was a merry spin through a glorious country, following the road of the famous company of bygone days. The history of the ride is most charmingly told, and the illustrations which crowd every page are in Mr. Pennell's happiest vein.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF SPORTING BOOKS, ALSO OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

*** *Any of these books will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, or they may be found at all booksellers everywhere.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885.

The Week.

THE death of General Grant has not come upon the people as a surprise or even as a grief. Public feeling has been harrowed many weary months by the tale of his sufferings, and new admiration has been stirred by the heroic patience with which he has borne the tortures of an incurable malady, and by the characteristic perseverance with which he has labored, during intervals of pain and weakness, upon his personal memoirs. The general sorrow has been deepened by the knowledge that physical torture was aggravated by mental torture, if indeed the one was not the exciting cause of the other. That the curtain should fall upon such a scene—that the picture of a great man's distress should be withdrawn from the common gaze and its place flooded with the light of his true glory, to be undimmed forevermore, is alike a mercy to him, to his family, and to his countrymen. All the tears that could fall for him have been shed. The hearts that have bled for him as the daily bulletins have come from his sick chamber will be comforted by the thought that he can suffer no more.

The last message which General Grant addressed to the people of the United States—for he obviously had the whole public in mind when he wrote the words which General Buckner very properly gave to the press—was an expression of his joy that he had witnessed since his sickness just what he had wished to see ever since the war—"harmony and good feeling between the sections." His death has emphasized what his sickness had illustrated. The reunion of the country is certainly complete when so representative a Southern newspaper as the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* uses such language as this:

> "The South unites with the North in paying tribute to his memory. He saved the Union. For this triumph—and time has shown it to be a triumph for the South as well as the North—he is entitled to and will receive the grateful tribute of the millions who in the course of time will crowd this continent with a hundred imperial States, and spread to the world the blessings of republican freedom."

That Grant's fame has already become a national possession is shown in the no less striking remark of that other representative Southern newspaper, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser:* "Looking at the life and character of General Grant from the broadest national standpoint, it is true to say that no man since Washington has better illustrated the genius of American institutions or the temper of Americans as a people."

One of the oddest uses made of General Grant's death is perhaps the *Tribune's* proposition that the Republicans of New York "will honor his memory most truly by rededicating themselves to the unselfish service of the Republican party." It would hardly be possible to discover a more solemn admonition than General Grant's career in civil life, to be very careful how we "rededicate" ourselves to any party. There could be no better reminder that a party is not a church or a religious organization of any kind charged with the custody of a body of truth. It is an instrument created every now and then by free peoples for meeting what seem to be the wants of the time, with appropriate legislation. It has no more claim than a horse and buggy on anybody's reverence for other things than its utility. "Dedicating" one's self to it, without regard to the quality of the men who manage it, or the uses to which it is put, is not rational. Parties being made up of frail and erring mortals like ourselves, dedication to them without regard to their utility is very dangerous, because we might find, and just now should find, that we were dedicating ourselves to Jim Blaine, and Steve Elkins, and Pow Clayton, and Jay Hubbell, and Bill Chandler, and Johnny O'Brien, and Jake Hess, and Barney Biglin—and Mr. George F. Hoar, whom we are loth to put in such company, but he insists upon it. In so far as General Grant's career furnishes people either young or old with a lesson in politics, it is a warning against blind devotion to party, against dedicating one's self to anything but the good of the country. The flaws in his political career, which every one is now lamenting, and the absence of which would have given him a place in the admiration as well as the esteem of the world such as no man since Washington has enjoyed, were due simply to the fact that the Republican party was so strong that it did not need to be good, and that so many people had dedicated themselves to it without regard to the kind of work it was doing.

Some of the more rational Republicans in Massachusetts tried to bring about the election of Mr. James Russell Lowell as Chairman of the forthcoming Republican Convention, as a sort of peace-offering to those who could not swallow James G. Blaine. But the State Committee soon disposed of the matter by giving the nomination to Mr. G. F. Hoar. The party everywhere exhibits all the usual signs of permanent exclusion from power in becoming more hide-bound and more stern about its "discipline," the weaker it becomes in numbers. Mr. Hoar will probably rant for an hour or so about the "principles of the Republican party," without ever mentioning what they are, and for another hour vituperate and misrepresent the President. There is in all the talk and action of these people a likeness to those of the Democrats between 1856 and 1860, which it would well repay some student of politics to reproduce. Their heads are so full of envy, hatred, and malice that they have no room for a single new idea or generous emotion. No; they could not elect Mr. Lowell. His mere appearance in the hall would make a great many of them uneasy in their seats, for did he not write, as the Boston *Advertiser* recalls:

> "New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
> Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
> Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
> Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key."

Mahone has done his best to ease the strain for the bloody-shirt organs. Only a few weeks ago they were bitterly denouncing the action of the Democratic Legislature in North Carolina in voting money for the relief of disabled ex-Confederate soldiers as disloyal, repugnant to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Fourteenth Amendment, and an insult to the blacks who were to be taxed for the benefit of men who fought to hold them in bondage. To maintain now, when the Republican party in Virginia has committed itself to similar action in case it carries the next Legislature, that this is a perfectly proper way of spending money raised from Union men as well as secessionists, blacks as well as whites, is a cruel necessity. But see how Mahone smooths the way for the organ-grinders, in explaining the plank in question:

> "No, not pensions, but the means of frugal maintenance for such as sorely need care. This in the line of a high Christian duty, and in conformity with a civilization that cannot fail to command respect everywhere. To care for the dead and the suffering is the pious duty of organized society. The action in this case bears no other meaning."

And there actually are organs which condemned the Tweedledum of North Carolina Democrats as a "rebel yell," that applaud the Tweedledee of the Virginia Republicans as evidence of loyalty!

It is a remarkable fact that, despite all the talk from disappointed politicians about the disfavor with which Democrats regard Mr. Cleveland's course about the offices, we never get an expression of opinion from the people that is not hearty and outspoken in support of the President. We have called attention to some striking illustrations of this truth in Mississippi—especially the passage of a resolution warmly endorsing Mr. Cleveland's course by the Democratic Convention which met in the next county to the scene of the Copiah outrage and the Meade appointment incident. The same state of things evidently exists in Kentucky. Loud-mouthed politicians of the Blackburn school have been insisting that everybody in Kentucky was in favor of a "clean sweep," and that there was widespread indignation at the President's moderation. But although precedent requires no expression of opinion upon national topics in a gathering called to nominate local officers, we observe that the Democrats of Campbell County, one of the largest and most important in the State, adopted this resolution at their recent county convention:

> "Resolved, That we heartily endorse the manly and independent course pursued by our President, Grover Cleveland, since his accession to office, and that we are willing to abide his time in effecting a thorough reformation of the Government in all its departments."

Fortunately Mr. Cleveland has always had so firm a conviction that the people would sustain him that such expressions are not necessary to confirm him in his policy, but they cannot fail to be as gratifying to the President as they are creditable to the party.

The National Executive Committee of Republicans and Independents have published in a neat pamphlet a report of their work in

the Presidential campaign of 1884. It is an interesting and valuable document, giving as it does a concise history of the rise and work of the Mugwumps in that memorable struggle. Exact statements are given of the receipts and expenditures, every dollar being accounted for. We should very much like to see an authentic statement on this model compelled by law from the Campaign Committee of every party at the close of a Presidential struggle. The mystery of "soap" would then be solved, and, what is of more importance, its worst uses in campaigns would be abolished forever. At the end of their report the Independent Committee show, in a carefully prepared table, that in every State in which Independent campaigns were conducted, Blaine's percentage of the total vote was less than Garfield's. In Massachusetts the loss was more than 10 per cent.; in Rhode Island, Iowa, and Wisconsin it was 4 per cent.; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut it was 2 per cent.; in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana it was between 1 and 2 per cent.

The Independent Committee of Indiana have been doing good work by calling the President's attention to the fantastic tricks of Mr. Aquilla Jones, the nominee of Vice-President Hendricks in the Indianapolis Post-office. The result is that a commission has been sent out to examine Jones's performances, and we think the chances are that Jones will have to go. We are assured that after this Mr. Hendricks will declare "war" on the Administration, which will rage during the remaining three years of President Cleveland's term, but is not expected to produce any marked effect on business or seriously affect the credit of the Government.

Some of Jones's performances are really grotesque, particularly when one reflects that he is supposed by some people to be upholding a system to which the bulk of the people of the United States are tenderly attached. He found the Indianapolis Post-office in a state of high efficiency. He at once removed the Assistant Postmaster and Cashier, and put in his place as Assistant Postmaster an old fellow named Dodd, sixty years of age, who had failed in the cement business and then canvassed for a newspaper, but was active in "politics." His means of support previous to his appointment were not visible, and have not been ascertainable. Jones then made the cashiership a separate office, and whom do you think he put in this? Why, his own beloved son Ben. He also removed the stamp clerk in favor of a minister who can get no congregation, the "Rev." Oliver H. Abbett. He also removed the head of the Registry Department and gave it to a young fellow of twenty-two, a clerk in a drug store, known as Bill Morgan. And who is Bill? Why, the nephew of Mrs. Vice-President Hendricks. He turned out the Chief of the Repair Department and put in his place an inspector of pork in a local pork house, named Sheppard. He turned out the engineer, the elevator boy, and the janitor. Who, do you think, was the new janitor? Why, Fred Jones, another son of Aquilla. He found four women in office, as repairers of jute sacks. He could not even pass these by. One was a widow of forty-five, with two daughters to support; another was a soldier's widow, with a decrepit mother to support; another was a widow with a niece to support. The fourth was also a widow, a niece of the late General Burnside, and had a mother and sister to support. They all did their work well, but this was of no consequence to Jones. He wanted their places for three male henchmen of his own. Moreover, he openly expresses his contempt for the Civil-Service Act and the rules made under it, and openly assures applicants that he will not appoint any Republican, no matter how well he passes the examination.

This is the system as administered by Jones—a system for making the public service a refuge for loafers, paupers, tramps, and deadbeats and poor relations—for which, we are assured by some, the Democratic party proposes to fight its own President. It wants to relieve Jones of the support of his sons Ben and Fred, and relieve Vice-President Hendricks of the trouble of supporting Bill Morgan, his wife's nephew, the drug clerk. A nice issue this will be for a great party. Jones says if the election was not intended to enable him to do what he is doing, he does not know what it meant. Well, he will, we trust, find out before long. President Cleveland will remove the scales from his eyes and the props from under him, and down he will come, with Dodd, and the Rev. Abbett, and his sons Ben and Fred, and Bill Morgan, the Vice-Presidential nephew, all on top of him. The United States post-offices, he will then know, are not meant for such little companies as this to snooze and draw pay in.

The President has had an interview with a delegation of the Grand Army about giving offices to soldiers and sailors. He informed it that they have now a preference over other candidates shown by the examinations to be equally well qualified, and would continue to have it, but that places in the public service must be reserved for persons competent to fill them. This is, we believe, all that really honorable, intelligent, and patriotic soldiers ask for. Nothing is more unsoldierly than the doctrine that the best man ought *not* to win, or that, as a reward for having been a good soldier, a man ought to be allowed to become a bad letter carrier, or bad weigher or clerk. Having fought well in war entitles a man to reward, but not to every kind of reward. The notion that an old soldier ought to get a place in the public service whether he is fitted to fill it or not, is a relic of the old spoils rule which made it the duty of appointing officers to find good places for the men. The rule now is, however, to find good men for the places, and men who have seen service in the field ought to be the first to rejoice over it. The Grand Army is making similar attempts to get the civil-service rules let down in this State, but we trust they will not succeed. It must not be forgotten, in considering the applications of this organization on this subject, that the total number of veterans in New York is estimated at 300,000, including 100,000 in this city and Brooklyn, and that only 33,000 of them are to be found in the Grand Army of the Republic in the whole State, and only 9,000 in this city and Brooklyn. It is therefore in no proper sense representative of the men who served in the war by land or sea, or authorized to speak for them on any subject, and least of all on office-seeking.

Looking about for some vital principle and live Republican issue, we can perceive only one at the present time. This is the doctrine that John Roach's failure was caused by the Democrats and the free-traders. The *Tribune* has proclaimed it repeatedly, and with the zeal of one who has been long in want of an issue. The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* has seized it in its usual headlong way, charging the Democratic party with the crime of "closing, by their unjust assaults, the last great shipyard in the United States." It is probably a Republican principle that the Cramps, the Harlans & Hollingsworths, and the five other ship-building firms that have not failed, built all their ships at Mr. Roach's yard, and that with the closing of that establishment they are all out of employment. Mr. Matt Quay, too, being hard up for principles, has availed himself of the new find. At Beaver the other day, according to the Philadelphia *Times*, he declined to talk on any political question except the failure of Mr. Roach. Upon this issue he had very clear views. "Mr. Roach," he said, "is an active and liberal Republican, and is said to have raised $100,000 for the Garfield campaign. It was well understood in political circles that if Garfield failed, he was to be made the first victim of the British policy of free ships and free trade; but Garfield won. Mr. Roach did likewise for Blaine. Blaine failed, and Roach's failure is the result of Blaine's failure." He added that what has happened now was threatened last fall by leading Democrats. The resolve was made a year ago that John Roach should bite the dust, but not, according to Mr. Quay, because he was a shipbuilder, not because he raised $100,000 for the Garfield campaign, but because he is an Irishman. We have heard of the efforts to raise money for the Garfield campaign among the shipping interest, and also for the Blaine campaign, and that these efforts were not confined to American shipowners, but extended to foreign companies as well; but we never heard that Mr. Roach's doom was sealed because he was born in Ireland. Indeed, we think that the fact of his being of Irish birth was not generally known until after the failure, when it became apparent that the Blaine Irish contingent would be likely to claim a share in his martyrdom if proper stress were laid upon the fact.

Secretary Whitney's letter to one of John Roach's assignees puts the whole controversy between Mr. Roach and the Navy Department upon a practical business basis. The Secretary's proposition is for a consultation between Mr. Roach's assignees and their counsel on the one hand and Mr. Whitney and the Attorney-General on the other, with a view to a settlement which shall be fair and just to both. There is no politics in the Secretary's statement that ordinary business methods should be followed at this consultation, "first, to become satisfied that the assignment was made in good faith, and then consider the best method, from a business standpoint, of bringing about a settle-

ment of current and incomplete contracts upon a fair and just basis for both parties." This will give Mr. Roach an admirable opportunity to show the precise cause of his failure. If the course pursued by Mr. Whitney was the cause, he can make it so plain that everybody can see it, and can thus justify the assertions of his champions that he is the victim of political persecution. What the public desires in the matter is the truth, and as Mr. Whitney has requested Mr. Roach to tell it, we trust that he will hasten to avail himself of the privilege.

It is evident from the Secretary's letter that he is not able to see at present how his course could have caused the failure. He shows from the records of the Department that, instead of being illiberal with Mr. Roach, the Government has been, through the kindness of the late Secretary, Mr. Chandler, very generous. The contract with Mr. Roach provided that 10 per cent. should be retained from his bills as they became due and held as security for the completion of the work. Up to the present time these reservations would have amounted to $210,710, had they been made in accordance with the contract; but with the exception of $26,670 they have all been paid over to Mr. Roach. He has received therefore $184,000 more than was due him, and cannot complain of harsh treatment upon that score. There was certainly no "politics" in Secretary Whitney's refusal to pay over to him the remaining $26,270, but only the most ordinary business principles.

The *Tribune* desires to have proper credit given to itself for certain statements imputing the causes of Mr. Roach's failure to the action of the Government—which statements, copying from the *Tribune*, we ascribed to Mr. Weed, the assignee of the failed firm. We perceive, upon a second examination, that the quotation marks appertaining to the interview with Mr. Weed ceased just where those unjustifiable statements began. We therefore award to the *Tribune* the discredit which it claims, and exonerate Mr. Weed to the same extent.

One way in which the Government has been swindled in the Indian business is clearly shown by the enrolment of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes at Fort Reno, in the Indian Territory, which was concluded on Wednesday week. No count had been made before since 1874, when the Cheyennes numbered 3,905 and the Arapahoes 2,366, and rations have been issued ever since upon that basis, although it now appears that there are but 3,169 Cheyennes, and 1,300 Arapahoes—only 4,469 in all, or little more than two-thirds of the 6,271 on the old rolls. The amount out of which the Treasury has been defrauded for years, by the refusal to take a new census, is placed as high as $92,000. The agent has resigned, and a "clean sweep" of all parties to the fraud is expected. A thorough overhauling of the agency system will doubtless show that this is not the only place where such swindles have been perpetrated. Mr. Dyer doubtless feels bitterly that "the Confederacy is again in the saddle," and that there is no protection of colored voters in the old slave States.

It seems that the advocates of a system of universal pensions to Union soldiers are not disheartened by the rebuff which the Grand Army of the Republic administered at the national encampment in Portland, Me., last month. They have already resumed their campaign, and declare that they will keep on until they succeed. A Boston post is the headquarters of the movement, and the project is advocated with all the usual appliances of demagogism. In the first place, the number of men who would receive the proposed $8 a month is absurdly underestimated. It is even claimed that there are now only about 600,000 survivors of the Union army in all, although as a matter of fact there are almost a quarter of a million already upon the pension roll, and there is every reason to believe that the number not on the roll reaches nearly or quite a million. In the second place, the expenditure is advocated upon the ground that it would help business. As a champion of the scheme puts it: "If the bill should go through this winter, that would mean an expenditure of $57,600,000 a year. That signifies $14,400,000 put into circulation in the quick channels of trade every quarter. Every veteran all over the land will have his $24 to spend once in three months and he will spend it—not hoard it. The butcher and the baker and the farmer and the shoemaker will get this $57,000,000. It will not be hoarded. The effect will be a financial irrigation of the land. When the business men come to see this they will be on our side." This is the familiar old argument that the short road to national wealth is by voting everybody something out of the national Treasury, which, of course, if carried to its logical conclusion, would demand an appropriation not only for old soldiers but for citizens of every class. We have too much respect for the men who fought to save the Union to believe that they either want to become mendicants, or can be bamboozled by such balderdash.

Some of the New England papers are having an interesting discussion as to the future of agriculture in that part of the country. The number of farms was reported by the census of 1880 as 207,232, against 180,649 in 1870, but it seems to be doubtful whether the salable value of the farming land is as great now as it was fifteen years ago. A Rhode Island paper says that in that State farm lands, as a whole, would not sell for as much as they were worth forty years ago; but, on the other hand, the farming is higher, the cattle are better, the farm-houses are better kept up, and the social life is broader, the improvement having been especially marked within the last twenty years. This is probably true of other parts of New England, but there are also regions, especially among the hill towns, which have undoubtedly retrograded during the last generation. The future of the hill towns in those States is a serious problem, which is brought home to any traveller who observes the too manifest signs of their present decay. The Providence *Journal* takes a hopeful view of the situation. It regards the present as a transition period, in which the manufacturing and commercial interests are robbing the farms of their best blood, but it predicts that the deserters will return gradually to the rural districts with both money and a higher ideal of life.

The published programme of the settlement of the great West Shore and New York Central dispute will be received with satisfaction by most of the parties immediately concerned, that is, by the stock and bondholders and creditors of the two corporations. If there is a dissatisfied minority in the West Shore interest, it is not in a position to make much trouble, since the opposition, if any, must be prepared to bid in the property at a foreclosure sale, pay off three or four millions of receiver's certificates, and put up more money to carry on the war, foregoing in the meantime any return on their capital. Of course no considerable number of bondholders will elect to pursue this course when the alternative presented is an immediate return of something over 4 per cent. interest on the present market value of their bonds, abundantly secured. The stockholders of the North River Construction Company are equally unprepared to continue the fight, since they are also loaded down with debts and in the hands of a receiver. Anybody who can pay their debts, or buy up the claims against them, can bring them in, *nolentes volentes*. Of course the New York Central's plan of settlement would not have been published until it was certain to be executed. Every door of escape has apparently been closed, every stumbling-block got out of the way. The New York Central Company take the West Shore property at a maximum rental of $2,000,000 per year. As $65,000,000 in cash has been spent upon the property, they get it at the rate of a little more than 3 per cent. per annum on the original cost.

The French have revived an old Revolutionary law which makes the State take charge of every seventh child of a family in necessitous circumstances, from the age of six. An attempt to establish scholarships in all the colleges for the benefit of this child, whether necessitous or not, was, however, voted down. The object of this legislation is to diminish the French reluctance to having children. It is in vain that statistics are laid before parents almost every week in every periodical in the country showing that the population of France is stationary or declining; that as a consequence thereof she is threatened with the permanent loss of her present place among the nations; that colonization is made impossible, and the country flooded with foreign immigrants. Nothing makes any impression on them. They evidently have children for their own comfort and not for the public good. The assumption on which the new law is based is that people will willingly incur the care and expense of bringing up six children in order at last to have another which they can impose on the State. But this is probably chimerical. Three is now the usual number of children which French parents are willing to have without a State bounty, and wise statesmanship seems to us to suggest offering the bounty for the fourth and not for the seventh. As a measure of protection—as it undoubtedly is—it seems very droll.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 22, to TUESDAY, July 28, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

GENERAL GRANT died at Mt. McGregor on Thursday morning at 8:08 o'clock. His end was peaceful and painless. Throughout Wednesday afternoon he failed rapidly, and his family were all with him expecting his death. After midnight the chill at his extremities rapidly increased, and local applications were made to restore warmth, but with little effect. Hypodermic injections of brandy were frequently given. The General lay upon a cot-bed in the parlor supported by two pillows and surrounded by his friends. At 3 o'clock Colonel Fred Grant asked: "Do you want anything, father?" and the General whispered huskily, "Water." This was his last articulate utterance, though he seemed to retain consciousness for some time afterward. Later in the morning hours some members of the family and his physicians left his room for a short time. A few minutes after 8 o'clock they were hastily summoned back to the chamber of death.

The news was immediately telegraphed throughout the land. Bells were tolled everywhere, mourning symbols were displayed along the streets, and flags in all cities were at half-mast. Everywhere expressions of sorrow were visible. Telegrams of sympathy from President Cleveland, Governor Hill, and many distinguished men poured in upon the bereaved family at Mt. McGregor. The President immediately issued a proclamation in which he said: "The destined end has come at last, and his spirit has returned to the Creator who sent it forth. The great heart of the nation that followed him, when living, with love and pride, bows now in sorrow above him dead, tenderly mindful of his virtues, his great patriotic services, and of the loss occasioned by his death." Governor Hill issued a similar proclamation.

In London the news created a profound impression. Mr. Gladstone and John Bright were both much affected. The former wrote the following message of sympathy: "Mr. Gladstone has heard with regret the sad news of General Grant's death. He ventures to assure the bereaved family of the sympathy he feels with them in their affliction at the loss of one who had rendered his country such signal services as a General and a statesman." Memorial services will be held in Westminster Abbey on August 4.

The London *Times* on Friday said: "With all his faults General Grant loomed larger in the people's eye than any of his rivals or contemporaries. If his nature was of metal of far more mixed alloy than that of the founder of the Republic, as even his warmest admirers must admit, it may be fairly pleaded that he was in this only the creature of his time. If his faults were those of his age and country, the military qualities on which the fortunes of his country at the critical moment depended were his own."

On Friday afternoon General Grant's family accepted the offer of the Mayor and Aldermen of New York city to afford a final resting-place for the dead General in Central Park. Before his death General Grant had indicated New York, Illinois, or West Point as places where he would like to be buried, his one condition being that provision was to be made that Mrs. Grant, at the last, should be buried by his side. This has been agreed to by the New York authorities. It has been arranged that the following shall be the programme of the obsequies: The body on Tuesday, August 4, will be taken to Albany, and will lie in state until noon the next day, when it will be taken to New York. From the time of arrival in New York on Wednesday afternoon until Saturday, August 8, the body will lie in state at the City Hall. The public services will take place on Saturday, at such time as the civic authorities may arrange, and the interment will then follow in Central Park.

Mayor Grace on Friday appointed a committee of prominent citizens of New York city to initiate a movement to provide for the erection of a national monument to the memory of the great soldier.

President Cleveland was on Saturday morning requested by the family to name the pall-bearers to act at the closing ceremonies. He will attend to that matter. The funeral will be a military one, and General Hancock has been designated by the Secretary of War to superintend the pageant.

Col. Frederick Grant, Jesse Grant, and Gen. Horace Porter arrived in this city on Monday, and consulted with Mayor Grace and the Park Commissioners in regard to the final resting-place of General Grant. The result was that when Colonel Grant returned to Mt. McGregor on Tuesday morning he expressed the opinion to the family that the Riverside Park, in this city, was preferable to Central Park as a place for the General's tomb. Mrs. Grant then decided in accordance with that opinion. The decision was immediately telegraphed to Mayor Grace.

The burial place of General Grant will be near the site of the old St. Clare homestead, now known as the Claremont House. This building stands on a high plateau at the upper end of Riverside Park. The building was the homestead of the St. Clare family, and when the grounds about it were acquired by the city, the old building, which has stood for more than 120 years on the present site, was remodelled and transformed into a house for refreshments, under the control of the Park Department. From this point a fine view up the North River as far north as the Tappan Zee is afforded. Across the Manhattan Valley and the low lands bordering on the Harlem River, the visitor can see both shores of the Sound. It is probable that the name of Riverside Park will be changed to Grant Park.

Doctor Douglas has made public another of General Grant's notes, written on July 2, as an expression on the sectional question, and as testimony of his appreciation of the universal sympathy with him. In it he says: "I would say, therefore, to you and your colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree thanktul, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which has so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind expression toward me in person from all parts of our country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions, and of no religion; of Confederates and of national troops alike; of soldiers' organizations; of mechanical, scientific, religious, and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure. So to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things."

The President and Cabinet have reached the conclusion that the leases of lands in the Indian Territory held by cattle-men are invalid, and it has been determined to have them set aside. A proclamation has been issued vacating them within forty days. They have also decided to turn over to the War Department the complete control of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in the Indian Territory. Capt. J. M. Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, has been appointed Indian Agent at the Cheyenne reservation.

There is a feeling of universal satisfaction among the Cheyenne Indians at the action of the President in appointing a new agent from the army to take charge of their affairs, and his proclamation ordering the removal of the cattle-men has practically removed the discontent.

On Tuesday the President refused to extend the time for the removal of cattle from the Indian Territory ranches from 40 to 100 days.

President Cleveland has detailed Commissioner Thoman and Chief Examiner Lyman to visit Indianapolis, and investigate the charges against Postmaster Jones of violating the spirit and letter of the Civil-Service Law in his administration of the office. This may involve an inquiry not only into his methods, but indirectly into the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States. Indiana politicians say that it is well understood that Postmaster Jones has acted after consultation with Mr. Hendricks, and that it has generally been understood in Indiana that Democrats, in any event, were to be appointed to all offices in the Indianapolis Post-office, and that Mr. Hendricks would welcome the dismissal of Jones if the dismissal should turn upon the civil-service-reform issue.

On the recommendation of Judge Chenoweth, First Auditor of the Treasury, Secretary Manning has suspended Professor Hilgard, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; C. O. Boutelle, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. Morgan, Disbursing Agent; Mr. Saegmuller, Chief Mechanician, and Mr. Zambrock, Electrotypist of that bureau, pending an investigation into certain irregularities said to exist in the accounts of that branch of the service.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Mr. John Roach's assignees, suggesting a meeting between them and the Attorney-General and himself. He calls attention to the fact that the Government only owes to Mr. Roach $83,000, mostly in dispute, and adds: "As against this, four ships are in your hands, upon which over $2,000,000 has been paid, which must be completed to be valuable, liable to greater deterioration by neglect than all the moneys unpaid and in dispute would repay. It is of the utmost consequence to the Government, as it is to yourselves, that a just settlement of past transactions should be had and a new departure made."

Rear-Admiral English, U. S. N., who has recently visited the Congo country, has reported to the Navy Department adversely to establishing a United States coaling depot in that region. Admiral English quotes from a letter from Tisdell, a United States commercial agent, in which he says: "The reputed wealth of the Congo Valley has been greatly exaggerated, and it will be an undesirable and unprofitable country for an American to make his home or to embark in any business enterprise. Between Vivi and Stanley Pool I saw on all sides misery, want, sickness, and death, particularly among the employees of the International Association." Commander Bridgman, after personal investigation, has made a similar report.

In Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, the telegraph contest was compromised. The Bankers' and Merchants' will surrender to the Western Union the use of four wires between Cleveland and Chicago, and the Western Union will give up six wires between the same points. The Western Union also abandons the wires west of Pittsburgh. The Bankers' and Merchants' gives to the Western Union the use of two additional wires between New York and Boston.

A commission has declared that John McCullough, the actor, is suffering from mental aberration, and has recommended that the Court appoint a committee to take charge of his estate.

Peter H. Watson died in this city on Thursday at the age of sixty-eight. He was born in Canada, but settled in Rockford, Ill., before attaining his majority. There he practised law. The first celebrated case that fell to his charge was that of Obed Hussey against C. H. McCormick for the infringement of the former's patent for the cutter of the reaping machine. He won the case and thereafter distinguished himself in similar cases. When Mr. Stanton

was made Secretary of War he invited Mr. Watson to take the place of Assistant Secretary, the duties of which office he discharged with zeal and fidelity. Upon the overthrow of the Fisk-Gould régime in the Erie Railway, Mr. Watson was elected President of that company, and set on foot the examinations which led to the restitution by Gould of $9,000,000, or securities valued at that sum, to the company's treasury. Since his retirement from the Erie Mr. Watson has resided partly in Ashtabula and partly in New York.

Mr. Martin Van Buren, son of Col. Abraham Van Buren, and a grandson of President Martin Van Buren, died on Tuesday in this city. He was a prominent society man.

Judge James Walker, of Bellefontaine, O., is dead at the age of sixty-two. He was one of the prominent Republican political leaders of that State, and was an untiring worker in the anti-slavery movement, and several times had to defend himself from personal attacks on account of his outspoken advocacy of human liberty.

The Rev. Oliver Stearns, D. D., a former dean of the Harvard Theological School, died recently in Cambridge, Mass., aged seventy-eight years. He was graduated from Harvard in 1826, and was Parkman Professor at the Harvard Divinity School. Later he was President of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological Seminary.

FOREIGN.

The Conservative Government was defeated in the House of Commons on Thursday evening by a vote of 180 to 130 on a clause of the Medical Relief Bill. The Parnellites opposed the Government. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that the Government relinquished responsibility for the bill. Sir William Harcourt immediately accepted the responsibility on behalf of the Opposition. The discussion of the bill was then continued. The Cabinet on Friday decided not to interfere with the passage of the bill. The House of Lords on Friday evening passed the Land Purchase Bill and the Housing of the Working Classes Bill. The Medical Relief Bill and the Secretary for Scotland Bill passed their third readings in the House of Commons.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill will be dropped for the present session of Parliament, as there will be no time to discuss it before the prorogation. The Medical Relief Bill was read the first time in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon. The House of Lords in the evening, after an animated passage-at-arms between Earl Granville and the Earl of Milltown in regard to precedence in moving the second reading of the Medical Relief Bill, voted in favor of the Earl of Milltown. The Liberals were indignant, believing that the Lords intended to shelve the question. The bill, however, passed its second reading on Tuesday.

The marriage of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Henry of Battenberg, took place on Thursday at St. Mildred's Church, Whippingham, six miles from Osborne, Isle of Wight. The weather was lovely. At sunrise thousands of flags were run up on the Venetian masts that line the route to be taken by the marriage procession. The river and bay were full of yachts, brilliant with bunting, and presenting from the land an enchanting appearance. The bridal procession started from the palace at fifteen minutes after one. Loyal and enthusiastic cheering greeted the pageant as it emerged from the gates, and the demonstration was taken up and continued by the people along the whole route to the church. The ceremony was most impressive. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, and other clergymen took part. Queen Victoria gave the bride away. The Queen's eldest daughter, Crown Princess of Germany, was not present, and it is said that the German Court disapproves of the match.

The Bank of Ireland on Tuesday refused to loan money to the Munster Bank to assist the latter in its present embarrassment. A panic ensued in Cork and Dublin. It is not believed that the Munster Bank can be reorganized.

A dinner was given in London on Friday evening to Earl Spencer, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Two hundred members of the House of Commons were present. The Marquis of Hartington presided. He proposed the health of Earl Spencer in a eulogistic speech. Earl Spencer said he had tried to do his duty to his sovereign and his country fearlessly in the sight of the world. He said that the Crimes Act was justified when passed by the presence in Ireland of 30,000 Fenians, who were aided by members of Parliament from England and Scotland and by funds from America in resisting the laws of the land.

Rumors have recently been put in circulation in Dublin that the Duke of Connaught has arranged to reside in Ireland in the near future. He will, it is said, live in Ireland in his private capacity, and in no way interfere with the official action of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Viceroy.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written an open letter to the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The letter is one of congratulation to the Viceroy for his adoption of an admirable and upright policy toward the Queen's subjects in Ireland. Sir Charles submits to the Lord Lieutenant that if the Marquis of Salisbury's Cabinet undertake to restore Ireland's control of her own local interests and to accord her the same kind of independence as that enjoyed by the British colonies, not a single Irish member in the next Parliament will refuse to support the programme of his Government.

The British Government, distrusting the result of the proposals made to Rasalula for the relief of Kassala on the condition of a subsidy of £100,000 and a donation of arms, has reopened negotiations with Italy for an advance on Kassala early in the autumn. Italy has received the overture favorably, but has asked English coöperation in the expedition if undertaken.

It is asserted in London that the British Foreign Office has received incontestable proofs of El Mahdi's death. Osman Digna and his court have gone into mourning for him. Khalifa Abdoola has assumed the leadership of El Mahdi's forces.

The Lauderdale peerage case has been decided by the House of Lords in favor of Major Maitland. There were two claimants to the peerage—Major Maitland and Sir James Maitland. Major Maitland contended that he was the heir of the fourth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, who married Mary McAdam in New York in 1772, two days before his death. Mary McAdam had borne three sons to this fourth son of the sixth Earl, and the petitioner held that this marriage legitimated the offspring. Sir James Maitland, a descendant of the fifth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, contested the claim of Major Maitland. This is the case in which Senator Edmunds and Minister Phelps appeared as witnesses.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist, who on October 24 last celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, died at Ramsgate, England, at 4:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The Baronet's earlier years were passed in Italy. In 1812 he married a sister-in-law of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the founder of the London branch of the great banking establishment. In 1827 he made his first trip to Palestine to make a personal investigation of the abject state of his brethren in that land. The Palestine Fund was established for their relief. He was appointed Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1837, and during the same year was knighted by the Queen at Guildhall, and in 1846, as a recognition of his services in behalf of his race, both at home and abroad, he was created a baronet. His influence with the Pasha of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey in 1840, after the massacre at Damascus; his untiring efforts with the Czar Nicholas in behalf of the Russian Jews in 1846; his successful labors with Louis Phillippe, King of France, in reference to the persecution of 1847; and his pleadings with the Spanish authorities in 1863, are all remembered with gratitude by the down-trodden of his race. His life-long dream was to see Palestine the seat of a Jewish empire and Jerusalem its capital.

Prof. John Veitch, the distinguished Scotch scholar and author, is dead, at the age of fifty-six. Among his published works are Memoirs of Sir William Hamilton and Dugald Stewart, 'The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border,' and 'Lucretius and the Atomic Theory.'

M. de Giers has repeated to the Marquis of Salisbury the proposal to refer the dispute touching the Zulfikar Pass to a joint commission. The negotiations with Russia are reported to be closing on an agreement that, until the Joint Boundary Commission reports, the part of Zulfikar Pass which Russia claims shall be neutral.

An article in the Moscow *Gazette* of Sunday, reported to have been inspired by the Czar, declares that Russia has reached the furthest limits to which she desires to go, and that the Government considers its ventures in Central Asia at an end. The Czar is anxious to secure a solid frontier within which progressive works of civilization may be carried on. Lord Salisbury has renewed the proposal that Russia should withdraw her troops from the advanced positions in the Zulfikar Pass in order to avoid a possible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will agree to the proposal on the condition that the Afghans be restrained from occupying the positions evacuated by the Russian troops.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* said on Monday semi-officially that the Marquis of Salisbury on July 22 requested M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, to withdraw the claims of Russia to the disputed territory east of Zulfikar Pass, and that M. de Giers refused point-blank. London advices admit that little progress is making in the negotiations.

The debate on the Madagascar credit was resumed in the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday. M. de Freycinet said it was not a question of the conquest of Madagascar, because the season for military operations was now over. The adoption of the proposed credit would be a pledge of future legislative action, while its rejection would increase the arrogance of the Hovas. "Our immediate duty," declared the speaker, "is to protect the rights of our countrymen. The rights of France over Madagascar form a part of the national patrimony." If the Chamber voted the credit, that act would not prevent the Government from seeking an amicable settlement. The negotiations were still in progress, but the Hovas' offers had hitherto been inadequate, and they had used scornful and haughty language. It would be a saddening spectacle if France should pursue a hesitating policy. Continuing the debate on Tuesday, ex-Prime-Minister Ferry defended his colonial policy, amid a great uproar.

The Panama Canal directors have asked the French Government to sanction a new issue of 500,000,000 francs worth of bonds. Premier Brisson opposes the demand, on the ground that there is a deficit in the budget.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent denies that the negotiations for an American commercial treaty with Spain have been abandoned. The adjournment of the Cortes was the signal for renewed activity in the negotiations.

Prince Hohenlohe, now German Ambassador to France, has been formally appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

At the funeral of the Socialist Hiller on Wednesday at Frankfort-on-the-Main, inflammatory speeches were made denouncing God, the Kaiser, and the Government. The police forbade speeches, and the Socialists, refusing to obey, were attacked. About fifty were wounded in the affray. Order was quickly restored.

THE EBBING TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

THE statement regarding immigration into the United States during the last fiscal year, just issued from the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the tide is ebbing more and more rapidly from the high-water mark of 1882. The arrivals at the ten principal customs districts (which receive more than 98 per cent. of the arrivals at all points), from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, aggregate 387,821, which indicates a total of about 396,500 when the full returns are compiled. During the fiscal year of 1884 the total was 518,592, which fell nearly 85,000 short of the 603,322 recorded in 1883, and this in turn was more than 185,000 below the unprecedented figures for 1882, when no less than 788,992 immigrants arrived in the United States.

The history of immigration to this country is really the history of the country, since everybody is either an immigrant or the descendant of an immigrant, more or less remote. During the first century the movement was chiefly from England, but even then the English immigrants encountered the rivalry of adventurous bands from other countries, especially the Dutch on the Hudson and the Swedes on the Delaware. Almost from the first, Germany has been the most liberal contributor, of all the Continental nations. Pennsylvania was the most attractive colony to the Germans, and they flocked to it in such numbers that in 1729 an English official sounded a note of alarm in his prediction that "the crowds of Germans will soon found a German State," while in 1755 another, after referring to the arrival of more than 5,000 during the previous year, wrote: "I do not see why they will not soon be in a condition to make our laws for us and determine our language." It did not go quite so far as this, but German actually became the official language in a number of counties, and a long line of German names in the list of Governors of the State shows the influence which this element has always wielded.

The Revolution virtually put an embargo upon immigration for seven years, and the European wars which immediately followed, and continued almost without interruption until 1815, checked for a whole generation the movement across the Atlantic. Scattered notices from shipping lists furnish the only basis for judgment as to the number arriving previous to 1820, and investigators differ considerably in their estimates. As shrewd a guess as any seems to be that of 250,000 immigrants from 1775 to 1820, which was made by Dr. Loring, of the United States Statistical Bureau, some years ago. From 1820 to 1856 the record gave the whole number of aliens arriving, instead of those coming to settle, but for a long while after the change of system was made the two columns very nearly agreed, so that comparisons can be fairly made for the past sixty-five years. Beginning with 8,385 in 1820 and hovering about those figures for half-a-dozen years, the total grew rapidly from 10,837 in 1826 to 79,340 in 1837. The financial crisis of the latter year was reflected in the sharp fall to 38,914 in 1838, but the loss was more than recovered by 1840, and no serious break occurred in the rapid rise for the next fifteen years. A series of bad crops and political troubles in Europe gave a strong impetus to the movement early in the fifties, which culminated in a total of 427,833 for 1854. The next year the aggregate fell off more than one-half, to 200,877, and it had hardly begun to recover before the crisis of 1857 sent it down still lower, to 118,616 in 1859, while the outbreak of the war reduced it yet further, not quite 90,000 arriving in either 1861 or 1862. As confidence in the preservation of the Union was restored, immigration revived, and after the restoration of peace it increased rapidly to the then unprecedented total of 459,803 in the fiscal year 1873 (July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873). The crisis of 1873 arrested the movement, and it again dwindled, year by year, until 1878, when it reached only 138,469. Another corner was turned in 1879, when the total was 177,826, and then it proceeded by leaps and bounds—457,257 in 1880, 669,431 in 1881, and 788,992 in 1882—by far the largest total on record.

For a long while Ireland sent us more people than came from any other European country, and often more than all the rest put together, especially in the period following the great potato famine, 221,213 Irish immigrants being reported in 1851 out of 379,466 in all. But of late years the Irish contingent has fallen off very rapidly, both relatively and actually, only 51,567 of last year's total, or less than one-seventh, coming from that country. Germany has taken Ireland's old place, sending us 123,293 people last year, or nearly a third of the whole number, and in the aggregate Germany has contributed to the United States since 1820, 4,022,947, as against 3,485,820 from Ireland. England stands third, with 1,287,571, and Sweden and Norway, counted together, fourth, with 696,358. Italy's contingent, long unimportant, began to grow rapidly a few years ago, and reached 32,159 in 1882, but has fallen again to 13,587 for the past year.

The most remarkable fact shown by an inspection of the records is that the immigration during the past five years—2,968,158—exceeds the total for the whole decade from 1870 to 1880, viz., 2,812,191, which was the largest for any decade in our history. This has an important bearing upon any estimate of the country's present population. Between 1870 and 1880 the number of inhabitants increased 30 per cent., from 38,558,371 to 50,155,783. An increase during the five years since 1880 at the rate of 30 per cent. in ten years would make the present population 57,679,150; but as the immigration of a whole decade has been compressed into these five years, the gain must obviously have been more rapid than 3 per cent. a year. The great excess of growth from this outside source would apparently justify an estimate of 59,000,000 at the present time, and the next Fourth of July orator may safely boast about a nation with 60,000,000 of people.

THE TORIES AND THE IRISH.

THE Salisbury Government has sustained a severe defeat on an amendment to the Medical Relief Bill, which provides that a man shall not be disqualified for voting by reason of his having during the previous year accepted gratuitous medical treatment from a public dispensary. To this bill the Tories were a few months ago violently opposed, as an admission of paupers to the franchise, but since they got into power they have accepted and taken charge of it without winking. What is the precise nature of the amendment on which they have sustained their defeat, the cable does not inform us. But this is a matter of small consequence. The important feature in the incident is, that the Parnellites voted against the Ministry, who were actually worsted by a majority of fifty in a tolerably full House. The immediate result of this was that they dropped the bill on the spot, leaving the Opposition, led by Sir William Harcourt, to take charge of it. It would appear from this that there is about as much foundation for the stories of a permanent alliance between the Tories and the Parnellites as there used to be for stories of permanent alliance between the Liberals and the Parnellites. Whenever, during the late contest between Parnell and the Liberals, any concession was made on either side, such as the liberation of Parnell from prison, it was always stoutly affirmed by the Conservatives that a secret agreement, such as "the treaty of Kilmainham," had been reached between Gladstone and Parnell, by which the Liberal Cabinet was to have the support of the Irish vote in the House of Commons.

Not one of these stories ever proved true. There is nothing to show that Parnell ever promised anything to the Liberals beyond certain action in a particular case. He has undoubtedly agreed more than once to support, or not to oppose, a particular bill or vote, in consideration of some concession made to him on the other side; but there has not been in his policy in the House of Commons the slightest trace of a settled alliance between the Irish and either of the parties. This, too, has really been the secret of Parnell's strength and success. All Irish parties in the House which have preceded his were Irish only occasionally, and Liberals as a rule, and the leaders were in the habit of disappearing every now and then into the ranks of the Government office-holders. Parnell was the first to change all that. He initiated the plan of forming an Irish party which should never be anything else than Irish, and which should on all occasions, and not on some only, deal with the business of the House from the Irish point of view, and vote on every question solely with reference to the effect it would be likely to have on Irish business. It is the extraordinary and unprecedented tenacity with which he has adhered to this policy that has given him the remarkable hold he now has on the Irish people, and has made him successful finally in grasping the balance of power in the House of Commons. He was evidently wiser than nearly all his critics, in believing that, if he held on firmly, so far from uniting the two English parties against him, he would finally make them competitors for his support, and would hold whichever was in power, to a certain extent, at his mercy. Each in turn now compliments and tries to placate him, and every time he concedes something it is reported that he has at last signed a treaty. But there is no reason to believe that he is any less independent than ever, or that either Liberals or Conservatives have anything to expect from him of which the world does not know.

What Mr. John Morley, one of the ablest

writers and shrewdest observers on the Liberal side, says on this subject in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, is well worth quoting:

"A second point that cannot escape attention in the crisis, is the peremptory dissipation of favorite illusions as to the Irish vote 'not counting.' The notion that the two English parties should establish an agreement that, if either of them should chance to be beaten by a majority due to Irish auxiliaries, the victors should act as if they had lost the division, has been cherished by some who are not exactly simpletons in politics. We now see what such a notion is worth. It has proved to be worth just as much as might have been expected by any onlooker who knows the excitement of the players, the fierceness of the game, and the irresistible glitter of the prizes. When it suits their own purpose, the two English parties will unite to baffle or to crush the Irish, but neither of them will ever scruple to use the Irish in order to baffle or to crush their own rivals. This fancy must be banished to the same limbo as the similar dream that Ireland could be disfranchised and reduced to the rank of a crown colony. Three years ago, when Ireland was violently disturbed, and the Irish members were extremely troublesome, this fine project of governing Ireland like India was a favorite consolation, even to some Liberals who might have been expected to know better. The absurdity of the design, and the shallowness of those who were captivated by it, were swiftly exposed. A few months after they had been consoling themselves with the idea of taking away the franchise from Ireland, they all voted for a measure which extended the franchise to several hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of Ireland who had not possessed it before, and who are not at all likely to employ their new power in the direction of crown colonies or martial law or any of the other random panaceas of thoughtless and incontinent politicians. As for the new Government, sharp critics—and some of the sharpest are to be found on their own benches—do not shrink from declaring that they come into power as Mr. Parnell's lieutenants. His vote has installed them, it can displace them; it has its price, and the price will be paid. In the whole transaction, the Irish not only count—they almost count for everything."

GENERAL GRANT.

THE career of Ulysses S. Grant has been in every way so closely identified with the history of the country for nearly five-and-twenty years that no citizen of the United States, no intelligent citizen of the civilized world, will hear of his death with indifference. His great military services are so universally appreciated by his countrymen that he has become, by a natural and beautiful operation of popular faith, the very embodiment of the idea of successful assertion of the national unity against disunion. The popular instinct is right in assuming that great achievements imply great character. The popular faith which sprang from Grant's first great success at Fort Donelson became stronger from day to day, until the confidence of a whole nation in the national existence centred in and hung upon the unfaltering faith, the unbending will, and the undismayed courage of one quiet man "fighting it out" on the line of the Potomac and the James not only through the summer of 1864, but the autumn and the following winter too. As President of the United States he disappointed and grieved a large part of the best element of his fellow-citizens; but the memory of the war-time was so strong and deep that they were ready with excuses for his political mistakes and condonation for his political faults. To them he remained the General, and their sincere and even tender respect made them seek to ignore everything which displeased them, and to prove, by a spontaneous and disinterested impulse of generous gratitude, how far from true it is that republics are ungrateful.

The best tribute we can pay his memory is to be as sincere and direct in trying to estimate him as he was in his effort to bring our great struggle to a successful end. The wish to understand him, to know his strength and his weakness, the inward springs of his successes and his failures, will far outlast our time. It will be an historical problem which will be studied in generations to come. He already belongs to history.

His early youth was spent in the severe discipline of comparative poverty in a new country. When he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, the law required no preparation beyond what the education of the common school of the country district would give, and it is probable that he had no more. He was not specially gifted as a student. It was the physical rather than the intellectual life of the army which attracted him. In physical accomplishments, especially in horsemanship, he soon became noted. In his studies he never reached the medium line of his class. Quiet, resolute, undemonstrative, shy, singularly lacking in ordinary conversational power, he yet had strong common sense and practical judgment, and toward his intimates was kind and considerate.

His early army life, though including honorable service in the Mexican war, was not satisfactory to him, and it was at one time widely believed that he had ruined his career by fixed habits of intemperance. He resigned from the army under this cloud, to go through several years of depression, of want, of disappointment, and of neglect. His ventures in private business did not prosper; he had little talent that way. Among his old army acquaintances, and particularly in the staff corps, the impression was prevalent that his life was hopelessly wrecked. The events of the earlier part of his new military career can only be understood by frankly facing this fact. The distrust of him which was manifested in powerful quarters was traceable directly to this. He had to reconquer confidence, a much sorer task than to win it for the first time. The influence of that period of suffering went even further. It probably exaggerated, in his judgment, the disadvantages of poverty and the value of wealth, and increased a natural paternal shrinking from the thought that his family should ever be in danger of repeating his experiences.

At forty years of age, the outbreak of the civil war so plainly opened anew to him the gates of hope that we cannot doubt his whole nature was roused to a new assertion of itself, and his invincible will was set on regaining at least what he had lost. His patriotic zeal was a thing he held in common with Logan, with McClernand, with Oglesby, with Palmer, and his other early comrades from Illinois; his terrible resolution, his calm judgment in peril, his strong grasp of great forces were all his own. The unhappy retrospect made the determination to date a new career from that time far more than ordinary resolves even of resolute men. It was for life or death. Nor was the self-discipline he aimed at gained at a bound. As to his habits, it was a gradual conquest, which perhaps showed more plainly the quality of his nerve than any other fact in his history. A defeat was only a signal for a more stubborn effort.

Appointed Colonel of an Illinois regiment, he proved useful to Governor Yates in the organization of the contingent from that State, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers before he had seen any active field service. He then reported to Fremont, and was assigned to a brigade with headquarters at Cairo. He was not averse, in later life, to telling, with dashes of real humor, his experience in trying to break through the barrier of the wonderful and polyglot staff about the St. Louis headquarters, and of his failure to secure a personal interview with the Commandant of the Department. But he showed even then the faculty of taking his rebuffs with patience, and continuing to do with steady energy the work that was at hand. The affair at Belmont showed him equal to a "stand-up" fight, and capable of withdrawing a command from a dangerous position with credit.

With the assignment of Halleck and Buell to the two principal departments of the West, the systematic prosecution of the war there may be said to have begun. For the first time the forces were somewhat commensurate to the work, and Sherman's estimates, which had seemed so absurd to Cameron, were found by Stanton not to be unreasonable. Halleck saw that the Tennessee River was the line by which to break the Confederate centre, and was glad to make use of Grant's eagerness to make an expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson, and thus to take the initiative in the campaign from Buell, who was methodically perfecting his arrangements for an advance. The audacity of the movement suited Grant's qualities as a soldier, and was itself in no small measure the cause of its success. Fort Henry's capture was, as to the fighting, a naval engagement; but the surrender of Donelson remains a striking proof of the moral effect of a daring initiative. Grant's confidence seemed to the Confederate generals to indicate an army at his back double what it really was, and they took him at his word when his demand for "unconditional surrender" implied an overwhelming force to execute his threat. This really important victory came at a time (February, 1862) when the fame it gave was multiplied in public estimation by the universal impatience at the delay in opening the campaign on the Potomac, and Grant reaped the full benefit of it in glory and in promotion.

He was immediately made to feel, however, that his military superiors were predisposed to unfriendly views of his conduct. Halleck based severe reflections on his conduct after the battle upon some irregularities, which were reported, among the troops at Donelson, and upon what seem to have been accidental interruptions of mail and telegraphic communications between them. With a want of frankness, Halleck represented complaints as originating at Washington which were merely the echo of his own despatches sent to McClellan. Grant interpreted these things as evidence that in old army circles the past was to be inexorably remembered against him; and when he was ordered to turn over the command of his active column to General C. F. Smith and remain himself at Fort Henry, he felt driven to ask to be relieved from service in Halleck's department. But this victory had given him a popular strength which enabled such friends at Washington as Elihu Washburne to counteract these hostilities, and Halleck felt obliged to be contented with Grant's very brief explanations and to restore him to command. The battle of Shiloh followed quickly (April 6, 7, 1862), and the result tended to intensify the debate whether military good conduct or the blind favors of fortune were to be thanked for his success. That the two-days' battle had ended in a national victory no one denied, but there was a loud outcry that Grant's own army had been routed when Buell's arrival on the field turned disaster into victory. Halleck himself took the field, and, by announcing Grant as second in command without immediate control of troops, practically retired him.

Grant never forgave this, and would again have insisted upon being relieved of service in that department if Sherman, with warm friendliness, had not urged patience and the awaiting of the varying chances of the campaign. It was, no doubt, true that Grant had been over-confident before the battle of Shiloh, and had believed that the enemy, who had just made the retreat from central Kentucky to Corinth in Mississippi, would not dare take the offensive against the victorious divisions he had brought from Donelson. His troops did not encamp upon a continuous or intrenched line, but were echeloned in separate camps by divisions. The enemy's advance was covered by the forest, and Grant was practically without cavalry to give him information. When, then, his divisions were attacked, though each was able to form in front of its own camp, each in turn was outflanked and driven back before the necessary manœuvres could be made to bring them into united action. Such was the situation when Grant reached the field, and it was with great difficulty that the successful advance of the Confederates was checked after a most bitter fight, which had lasted the whole day. That Grant himself was undismayed was shown by his making immediate dispositions to resume the offensive when Buell's troops arrived, and by his delivering the return blow early the next day with resistless effect.

His patient endurance of his half disgrace brought its reward. Halleck would seem to have gained confidence in him and to have had his prejudices removed; for when he became General-in-Chief he gave Grant most earnest support in the Vicksburg campaign, and served loyally under him when the latter became Lieutenant-General. The campaign of Vicksburg at first seemed fated to keep open the question of Grant's capacity, though there was now no question of his fighting qualities. His abandonment of the inland

route for that of the Mississippi River cannot be defended on military principles; and intrigues connected with the assignment of McClernand to an independent command had probably more to do with it than any distinctly military reasons. But when he finally broke loose from the trammels in which he had placed himself, and, crossing the Mississippi again at Bruinsburg, divided and beat in detail the enemy's forces, then, turning upon Pemberton, drove him into Vicksburg, and invested him there, resuming his own communications in doing so, the most sceptical were forced to admit his possession of military talents of the highest order. Pemberton's surrender on the 4th of July, 1863, came with the victory at Gettysburg to give assurance that a permanent turn in the tide of war had been reached.

Grant's fame was now secure and his military preëminence was scarcely disputable; but when in November of that year he redeemed the disaster of Chickamauga by the dramatic victory of Mission Ridge, his promotion to the Lieutenant-Generalship may be said to have been made by acclamation. If the hard hammering of the Virginia campaign which followed had little of the brilliancy of his former exploits, it perhaps consolidated all the more his reputation for tenacity, and for power to infuse his own unconquerable determination into a great army. If we shuddered at the fearful cost of life at which that campaign was carried on, the steadily defensive policy of an army which had made the dashing campaigns Lee had before that time conducted, was sufficient proof of the conviction he felt of Grant's ability to deliver a fatal thrust if the guard should for a moment be lowered. The surrender at Appomattox was made more imposing by the unaffected modesty of the victor, and the nation's gratitude was intensified by the perfect subordination to the civil authorities of his country, which removed every fear that the war had raised up any soldiers too proud or too powerful to be peaceful citizens.

His personal bearing had been in thorough keeping with the modesty of his public utterances. He was never violent or abusive. He was scrupulously courteous to the humblest, and never allowed arrogance or profanity about him. To his faithful subordinates he showed himself a faithful friend, and never grudged to these the opportunity to reap their full share of glory. To those whom he suspected of covert enmity or intrigue he was implacable, though undemonstrative, and to all such he effectually barred the way to important commands. In both likes and dislikes he was sometimes wrong, but the virtue of close sticking to his friends was so popular a one that the abuses of it were easily forgiven. No man of the century had a juster claim to be called happy, few had so just a claim to be called great when the civil war closed.

When he was elected President he had evidently formed the purpose to conduct his Administration with independence, confining the executive departments to the proper discharge of their public business, and resisting the temptation to use the appointing power to increase the Presidential influence over Congress. His first choice of Cabinet officers was made without listening to managing politicians, and was a sincere effort to apply business principles to his work. Even in the case of those appointments which were most criticised—Mr. Stewart's to the Treasury and Mr. Borie's to the Navy Department—it was plain that he had used his own judgment, and had concluded that those departments could be well administered by business men who had made a success of great domestic and foreign commercial transactions.

The discovery that Mr. Stewart was ineligible by law was a disappointment to him. He was now subjected to the ordinary political pressure which tests the administrative principles of a President in office, and the appointment of Mr. Boutwell was received by all friends of reform as discouraging evidence that his predilection in favor of business principles in administration was no deep and decided conviction. In yielding to those who claimed to be party leaders in Congress, he went at one step the whole length of filling the most important and most distinctively business place in the Administration by a typical political appointment. It soon became apparent, also, that it was his misfortune to have no standard of fitness for civil employment, such as actual service under his own eye had given him for military office. As he had himself been advanced to the highest civil duties without special training in affairs, he was modestly inclined to assume that other important positions could be creditably filled by men who lacked both experience and learning. His natural reticence made it difficult even for those who were his proper advisers to hold with him the free conversational conferences which are the soul of administrative coöperation. His military habits led him to think it was for the Executive to decide, and for all other administrative officers simply to obey. He was ready to leave a large latitude to subordinates upon condition that they should uncomplainingly accept his will when, even without conference with them, other influences had persuaded him to give direction to any special matter.

His love of discipline made him listen favorably to the arguments of the "Machine," who likened party organization to that of an army, and preached unquestioning obedience to the word of command as a merit in a party man as in a soldier. It is easy to see how mischiefs would flow from such a habit of mind. In the absence of full discussion and conference with the great officers of State, irregular influences were pretty sure to have undue weight, and "kitchen cabinets" were pretty sure to be formed. The President would be committed to some wrong purpose or mistaken conclusion before those with whom he should have consulted were aware of it, and even if he were convinced of the necessity of reconsidering, the ungracious task of presenting objections against a declared intention gradually produced irritation.

For a year, however, these things were annoyances to those immediately concerned, rather than matters of serious moment, though they impressed with vague fears all who became aware of them and who earnestly desired that the best tendencies in the Republican party should prevail. Then came the negotiations of the San Domingo treaty, one of the most astounding events which ever occurred in the history of a constitutional government. The constitutional power of annexation by treaty has been as gravely questioned as any which the national Government has ever exercised, and even among those who regard it as settled by precedent, it is felt that no public act should be more carefully guarded by all the forms of diplomacy and all the checks of public Congressional discussion. But General Babcock, the President's aide-de-camp, sent ostensibly to make an engineer's reconnoissance of a bay recommended by naval officers as a coaling station, brought back a treaty for the cession and annexation of the domain of a foreign nation, and the incorporation of such foreign people into our own nationality. This treaty he had negotiated not only without authority of law, but without the authority, consent, or knowledge of the State Department of the United States or of the Cabinet. That the motive was the enriching of a ring of private persons upon concessions from the then Government of San Domingo, was more than suspected. What might have passed as an absurd if not insane usurpation of power by a subordinate officer, became a source of public danger when the President adopted the act of his aide, directed the treaty to be *pro forma* signed by a consular agent, submitted it to the Senate, and entered personally into a vigorous effort to secure its ratification. The decline and fall of the Republican party properly dates from that event, though the consequences were delayed and other things added to the downward impetus.

Mr. Sumner was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, and so earnestly opposed the treaty, both upon the principle contained in it and upon the methods of procuring it, that a permanent breach between him and the President was made. It was believed by well-informed persons that Mr. Fish had sought to retire from the Secretaryship of State, but had yielded to the insistence of the President, and to a general wish of his party friends that he should not abandon the direction of our foreign affairs at so critical a time; for the Geneva arbitration, the Cuban insurrection, and other matters were making our relations to foreign Powers very delicate. But by remaining in office, even upon the most binding pledge that no further interference with the duties of his department should be permitted, he was still obliged to assume the *ex-post-facto* responsibility for the treaty. Mr. Sumner believed he had the most distinct assurances during Babcock's absence that no treaty of annexation was dreamed of, and so far as the Government was concerned, such assurances could have been given with the sincerest honesty; but when the Secretary was induced, from a sense of public duty, to accept the burden of the treaty, his mouth was closed so that he could not explain his own previous relations to it, and Mr. Sumner, thinking he had been deceived, broke the long and cordial friendship which had existed between them. Mr. Schurz shared the objections of Mr. Sumner to the treaty, and was equally startled by what they suspected of the unconstitutional method of negotiating it. The two Senators made vigorous and uncompromising war upon the project, and the treaty was defeated, but not till other political evils had resulted.

In the effort to procure votes for its ratification the President was brought into unwontedly close contact with the most demoralized and demoralizing element in his party—the "carpet-bag" politicians of the South. Intimating that they could ill afford to antagonize the influence of Mr. Sumner among the freedmen, they still held out promises of assistance if their wishes in other respects might be regarded. They wished the removal of the Attorney-General and the substitution of a Southern Republican. Mr. Hoar was summarily dismissed, the manner of it being as far removed from the custom of civilized governments in that respect as was the original negotiation of the treaty.

The opportunity was well improved by the leaders of the Republican "Machine." They adopted the habit of appearing before the President and urging their views in the form of earnest harangues, neither asking nor expecting immediate response, but content to await the effect of reiterated assertion upon his mind. His unwillingness to yield his own purpose made him quick to see the advantages of coöperation, his singular reticence deprived him in the main of the suggestions or criticisms of his constitutional advisers, the absence of well-defined convictions as to public policy made him more easily yield to the methods of such a coalition, and before the midsummer recess was reached he was practically "solid" with Conkling and Chandler.

Mr. Motley was next recalled from England as a punishment of his friend Mr. Sumner, upon pretexts so flimsy as only to make more demonstrably evident the fact that it was done without just cause. It was done against the general sentiment of the Republican party and against the most earnest protest of many of the first men of the land "outside of politics." Before Congress met again in December there had been a practical reconstruction of the Administration. Belknap was now in the War Department, Robeson in that of the Navy, and Delano in the Interior. The power of Babcock and his associates near the person of the President was not diminished, and if they had been warned off the domain of the State Department, their activity and their malign influence were chronicled in the quick succession of scandals concerning the bonded warehouses, the sales of public lands, the army tradership contracts, the naval contracts, and the whiskey frauds.

The public, with a generosity born of true gratitude, refused to connect the personal character of the President with the notorious profligacy in office which could not be concealed; yet a respectable portion of his party refused to support him for a second term, and a convention met at Cincinnati to nominate an independent candidate. The loose organization of a mass convention gave the opportunity for its capture by a few expert "workers," and the absurdity of the Greeley nomination made the reëlection of Grant a foregone conclusion. The despotic control of the party by the "Machine" leaders, the charitable hope of hosts of grateful citizens that there would be a reform within the Administration, and the distrust of the Democratic party, combined to make victory easy.

The hoped-for reform did not come. The President refused to believe evil of his personal friends and dependents; his tenacity of purpose and of affection was successfully appealed to to prevent his abandoning them "under fire," and the scandals only grew in number and in proportions. The appointment of Mr. Bristow to the Treasury Department was, however, accepted as proof that thorough work was meant with the suspected irregularities there. When prosecutions were begun, and Babcock was indicted, the President's words, "Let no guilty man escape," were again hailed with delight by all who wished well to the country. Yet Babcock was not convicted, and the Secretary found his position intolerable. The managers of the whiskey ring had the effrontery to claim that they levied their assessments upon distillers and cheated the Treasury to raise a fund to insure a third term to the President, and that the end justified the means. When some of them were convicted and sent to the penitentiary, they even alleged an understanding that they were to be pardoned out.

The injury done the President by these things was undoubtedly great, but the willingness, nay, the eager desire, of the nation to interpret all things consistently with the honor of their hero, was a better protection to him than the most skilful arguments of party advocates. They believed that he had been abused by those who owed everything to him, and that his own purposes had remained as pure and as patriotic as when he was conducting the weary campaign of the Wilderness. The second term closed with a pervading opinion, nevertheless, that his power to discriminate character was not such as is needed in one to whom hundreds of thousands of appointments are intrusted, and that the country must find some way of requiting his military services that should place a third term of the Presidency beyond expectation or faintest hope.

In our foreign relations, when once the San Domingo scandal had passed by, there was nothing to regret. Our attitude toward the Cuban insurrection was that of dignity and steady repression of filibustering. The Geneva arbitration was skilfully and happily conducted to an end. Fenianism was squelched when it took the form of invasion, and if the representatives of the nation abroad were not always such as should have been chosen, a careful supervision of their official acts prevented mischievous consequences. The public debt was greatly reduced, and the material prosperity of the country was marvellously increased.

General Grant's tour of the world after he became again a private citizen filled to the full the wildest imagination of the people as to the place to which the nation had grown in the world's estimation, and as to the connection of it all with the triumphant conclusion of the civil war and with the really great qualities of the man who had conducted our armies. Many things in his career had given them sorrow, but the strong impulse of a grateful people has been to attribute to himself the deeds which have given him and the country imperishable glory, and to lay at the door of others or to impute to amiable weaknesses the things that have diminished his fame. With heartfelt earnestness the American people unite in the prayer, May he rest in peace!

THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE* AND THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

LONDON, July 16.

THE sensation produced in England by the publication in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the series of articles which your readers have already heard of, has been quite without precedent in recent years. It was all the greater because the safety-valve of the press generally did not act. While hardly any other subject was talked of for some days among men, these revelations were absolutely ignored by the rest of the London newspapers. As the evidence on the faith of which they were made is now being privately submitted to a small volunteer committee, I need not discuss the question of their accuracy, but shall endeavor to describe, while the matter is still fresh, the way in which public opinion in London received them.

The first impulse was one of condemnation. People were shocked beyond description at seeing these horrible stories sold everywhere, read by boys in the streets, by domestic servants in families where the newspaper was taken in. Some called aloud for a prosecution of the journal under the statute which punishes obscene publications. The proprietor and editor of the paper were accused of having sought, by creating a sensation, to increase its sale, in forgetfulness of the enormous risk which they ran of finding it thrown over by the respectable public, and themselves visited with social penalties. Many persons of irreproachable life, who entirely agreed with and approved the object of the articles, were shocked by the manner of the thing. They treated the articles as an unusually violent development of the passion for "sensation effects" which has been visible in our press for some time past, and in which this particular journal is charged with having led the way. Severe censure was passed upon the language in which the narratives were couched. "Either a burning indignation, or a dry and passionless statement of the most salient facts, would have been," they said, "fitter for the occasion than the dramatically colored descriptions, clever bits of phrasing, and touches of cynical humor with which the writer worked." "Or why not," others asked, "have been content with printing these narratives for private distribution among members of the legislature, magistrates, clergymen, and other persons whose opinion would influence legislation? Why sow them broadcast in a soil where they may do much incidental mischief?" Nor did the passages in which the rich are charged with ruining the children of the poor pass uncensured. It was urged that there is really no class question involved; that the daughters of the lower middle class suffer nearly as much as those of workingmen; that poor parents are just as ready to sacrifice their offspring as wealthy profligates to corrupt them; and that, if it is the wealthy who do the evil, it is also among the wealthy that many of the most strenuous reformers and apostles of social purity have been and are still found.

Such were the comments which one heard from the vast majority of the upper classes during the first four or five days after the publication began. Since then there has, I think, been a sensible change of view. A few of our best public men, a good many leading clergymen, a still larger number of religious laymen, declared that an evil so foul must be fought by all possible weapons. Those who personally knew the editor of the newspaper were convinced of the purity and elevation of his motives, and their defence of him from the odious imputation of seeking to gain circulation in this way told upon the public mind. Many had from the first said that although nothing but success—success in raising a wave of popular feeling—could justify the publication of the articles, success would justify it; and it became plain that such a wave was rising. If it continues to rise, if it rises high enough to secure the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (now before Parliament) in a satisfactory form, a substantial result will have been gained which will compensate for the evil of familiarizing people's minds with horrors which, however much they may repel all pure minds, have a deplorable attraction for those already inclined to be morbid. It is still too soon to attempt to weigh the loss and gain by these disclosures, nor will the best and wisest men ever agree on a point which depends on the extent to which one is influenced by emotion and sentiment, on the one hand, and on the other by a fastidious taste and a distrust in the power of legislation to check evils rooted in human nature. But for the present the tide is running more strongly in favor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* than it did last week, and if the law is vigorously amended this session—nor does any one deny that it needs amendment—the credit will be largely due to the courage of that paper. Those who approve its conduct and refuse to criticise the manner of its articles because they feel grateful to it for the boldness with which it has attacked the evil, are among our best leaders of opinion.

That the crime and wickedness which it has described do exist is unquestionable. I need hardly, however, caution your readers against supposing that they exist to any great extent, or indicate a general rottenness in English society. No one who knows the other countries of Europe will think that England stands below them. In fact, the very indignation and astonishment which these disclosures have excited prove that the enormous majority of our people have had no notion that such things went on, or that the law was inadequate to deal with them.

It may be said, and it will no doubt be said, by those French and German journalists who represent us as a people of Pharisees, caring only for whitening the outside of the sepulchre, that the best evidence of our sincerity in the promotion of moral purity and repression of crime would have been to deliberately amend our criminal law years ago, instead of leaving a newspaper to shame us suddenly into it. It is true enough that this very Criminal Law Amendment Bill came before Parliament in the two last sessions, and in both sessions failed to pass. But the reason is to be sought not in indifference to existing evils, but partly in our habitual reserve on these topics—a reserve which left nearly everybody in ignorance of the true state of things—and partly in the defects of our legislative machinery. This question is only one of many social questions which have urgently called for the attention of Parliament for years past, but which Parliament has wanted the leisure to deal with. The housing of the poor, the reconstruction of local government, the reform of charities, the improvement of the education of the middle classes, the codification of the criminal law, the cheapening of all legal procedure, the recognition of the rights of mothers to the guardianship of their children, the simplification of the land laws—these are only a few out of the many subjects on which legislation has long been needed, but which the House of Commons has failed to overtake. So much of its time is spent in debates on foreign affairs, so much is wasted in allowing vain and garrulous men to protract debates upon all questions, so many opportunities for obstruction are afforded by its antiquated rules of procedure, that the Ministry of the day is able to pass comparatively few measures each session, and chooses those behind which it finds the greatest popular pressure, and by the passing of which it hopes to earn the greatest popular favor. However important other matters may be, however much it may itself desire to deal with them, the opposition of a small knot of obstructive members defeats its efforts simply by wasting time. There are every year some bills which must be passed because political capital is to be made out of them. There are others for which a sudden temporary need has arisen—such as those relating to Ireland which have figured so largely during the last five years. Add to these two classes the debates on votes of censure directed against the foreign and colonial administration of the Government, and very little time remains. Hence those changes in the law which a wise and benevolent despotism, like that of the Roman Empire under the Antonines, would devote its first attention to, are apt to come last

and fare worst under our parliamentary system. Every instance which brings this unfortunate position home to the minds of the people, adds to the strength of the case for a sweeping reform in parliamentary procedure, and for the relieving of Parliament from all such parts of its present work as can be properly delegated to local representative bodies. Y.

Correspondence.

ORTHOEPY AMONG THE PHILOLOGISTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: One would think that at the meetings of an association of professed linguists like that of the American Philological Association, one would be entitled at least to hear the English language correctly articulated and pronounced with approximate care. At the meetings of this assemblage of distinguished scholars, if anywhere, the lover of good English would naturally expect pure intonation, distinct utterance of vowels and consonants according to their current values, and an absence of vulgarity, carelessness, and ignorance on the part of our teachers. True, most of these gentlemen have devoted their lives and substance to the appropriation and assimilation of Latin and Greek only, and can hardly be expected to have turned their attention to so paltry a matter as the pronunciation of English. They have fought a lifetime over the Continental *versus* the English pronunciation of the classical tongues, or the vexed question of modern Greek *versus* ancient Greek pronunciation, but as to the *English* pronunciation of *English*—heaven save the mark!—that never seems to have entered the minds of the majority of the paper-reading members of the Association.

This is a hard saying, but it is nevertheless true. How shocked were one's ears on hearing, at the recent meeting of the Association at New Haven, man after man, scholar after scholar, get up and read important and edifying papers in every variety of harsh, nasalized, twangy, unmelodious pronunciation, converting all the *u's* and *ew's* into double *o's* (institootion, nooze, dooze), and *ou's* into *ow's* (*owt*, house), twisting the final *r's* into such hideous forms as may be represented by father-*r-r*, omitting the *h's* after the *w's*, turning *o's* into *u's* (wun't, dun't, stun, hull [whole]), and similar vagaries and eccentricities. There were, of course, exceptions to this manner of pronunciation, but in general the sounds above given were heard in the preponderance. The Western men had their twang, the Eastern and Southern men had theirs: there was no uniformity of pronunciation. The Bostonian could be recognized by his shibboleth—the pronunciation of the word *always;* the New Yorker showed his early associations with the Irish nurse by a certain something which can only be defined as a sort of Hibernianism of pronunciation; the Westerner was perilously near some of the pronunciations which we have learned to characterize as "Hoosier"; and the Southerner was sing-songy. The most elementary knowledge of elocution was often absent in the reading of articles which interested and instructed the audience by their learning, research, or ingenuity. One could not help wishing that these accomplished linguists had cast a pitying glance at their own tongues (if such a physiological antic is possible) and given them half a chance in their youth. One cannot help wishing even now that the rising generation of younger scholars in the multitude of their languages will cease to ignore their own.

PHILOLOGUS.

New York, July 21, 1885.

CABINET IRRESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have read with pleasure the complimentary letters upon your twentieth anniversary, and, for obvious reasons, no one can echo their sentiments more heartily than myself. Having been a continuous subscriber and reader from the first number, I hope that its fiftieth and its hundredth year may find the *Nation* still prosperous in the promotion of high and noble ends.

The highest compliment I can pay to your liberality is to ask you to print this letter; but you will believe that I approach the subject from the administrative point of view, without the slightest bias either toward person or party. It seems to me that the Secretary of the Navy has incurred a grave responsibility in his action toward the firm of John Roach & Son. Of course that action is beyond suspicion of personal interest, and it may be both conscientious and wise, but it is of a kind which he ought to be called upon to justify publicly before Congress and the country.

The facts, as I understand them, are these: In the early part of Garfield's Administration Congress directed the building of certain ships-of-war, under the supervision of a Naval Advisory Board, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. That Board, besides two civilians, included six naval officers, whose character and professional standing would do honor to any service in the world. The name of Admiral Simpson alone is a guarantee that there will be no fraud to which he is a party. The Board, after studying the latest improvements at home and abroad, made their plans, and Mr. Roach—by whatever means and on whatever terms—got the contract. The *Dolphin* was completed, was approved by the Naval Board, and paid for within $15,000, while three other steel cruisers are still in process. Upon the change of Administration, Mr. Whitney calls another Advisory Board, against the composition of which, it may be presumed, there is nothing to be said, and this Board reports against the *Dolphin*, which ship, moreover, upon trial, failed in certain requirements of speed. Upon this Mr. Whitney declines to accept her, or to pay the $15,000; and, having secured the opinion of the Attorney-General, declares that he will call upon the bondsmen of Mr. Roach, and that the contracts for the other three cruisers are null and void. Mr. Roach's investment is said to amount to some fifteen or twenty millions, implying, of course, a very large indebtedness. The decision of the Government has destroyed his credit and brought him to failure and probable ruin—certainly to enormous loss—while some 4,000 men have been thrown out of work in this time of depression. If these details are not correct, so much the more reason is there for what I shall have to say presently.

Several considerations here present themselves. First. Of more importance than any ship or any amount of money is this, that the faith of the Government should be kept inviolate. The very fact that the Government can crush any individual or corporation, should make it scrupulous to excess in keeping even any fairly implied agreement. I remember that early in the war the Government had made large contracts for supplies on an assumed cash basis. After keeping its creditors waiting for several months, it compelled them to take certificates of indebtedness, then selling at 80 to 90 cents. The natural result was that for everything bought afterward it had to pay two prices, and to deal not with responsible and honorable merchants, but with speculators, who were prepared to meet the Treasury in a game of trickery. Even from a money point of view it would be better for the Government to pay the cost of the *Dolphin* and sink her in the ocean than to give ground for a charge of violation of contract. Whether this has been done is, of course, a question.

Second. It is equally important that the action of the Government should be continuous. The Democrats have come into power on the ground of maladministration by the Republicans. They may protest as much as they please, but they are bound to carry out in spirit as well as in letter all agreements, good or bad, which have been made in legal and constitutional form. To repudiate them on technical grounds may discredit the Republicans, but it will also discredit the whole Government, and be fatal to any dealings in the future which may depend on a continuance of administration. Even Lord Randolph Churchill admits that he is bound to carry out the engagements of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

Third. It is curious to see how, with all our morbid dread of one-man power, we slide into it. Probably there never was a contract drawn yet in which a hostile lawyer, if it was left to his discretion, could not find reasons satisfactory to himself for declaring it invalid. Mr. Garland may be the greatest jurist and the purest patriot in the United States, but he is a human being, and as such liable to prejudice and error. No one man, perfectly shielded from public responsibility, ought to have such enormous power over private fortunes. I say shielded from responsibility, because he can be reached only by a resolution of inquiry or an investigating committee appointed by a majority of the houses, both of which can be evaded with perfect ease.

Let us now turn to Mr. Roach's position. We will suppose, for the sake of argument (and as far as I know it is a pure supposition), that Mr. Roach took the contract below actual cost, trusting either to get relief from Congress or to "scamp" his work; and further, that if the Naval Advisory Board could not be bought, there were others who could be, and that the transaction reeked with corruption from beginning to end. Still I say it is less the fault of Mr. Roach than of the mode in which our Government is carried on. Everything is secret and everything irresponsible. The various committees of Congress which have to do with the navy work under cover and impersonally, with no cohesion or concert of action. The House votes under cast-iron rules and with suppression of all debate. If the Senate, which does debate, differs, the whole matter is settled by half-a-dozen men in a conference committee. The Navy Department, from the Secretary down, works in absolute secrecy, except so far as the gossip of party newspapers is concerned, and has, moreover, no power to modify any action of Congress. Even the Naval Advisory Board, however high in professional standing, may not possess business qualities, and there is nobody responsible for its action.

In such a chaos of authorities, lobbying and intrigue are the only means of getting anything done. Without them nothing is possible; with them, almost anything. How does it happen that the only firm with which the Government does business is tainted with such suspicions? Simply because no firm can get the business that will not do the things which the Government methods require. The technical requirements of the contract appear to have been the approval of the Naval Board, and a certain degree of speed. To require the approval of another Naval Board, appointed by another Secretary, after the ship was built, hardly seems consistent with the conditions originally prescribed by Congress. The required rate of speed may not have been possible with the plans prescribed by the Naval Board, and which Mr. Roach was obliged to accept. In

view of the doubt, a deduction from the price would seem to be a sufficient penalty. It is said —and, as it is impossible to get authentic information, we must rely upon rumor—that Mr. Whitney states the difference between himself and Mr. Roach to be only $15,000 or $20,000 ; but to take such severe methods of enforcing his own view is hardly to make Government contracts in favor with responsible merchants.

The conclusion is the same which forces itself on the mind whatever branch of the Administration you take up—the inevitable necessity of Cabinet responsibility. Publicity in advance is the only safeguard against fraud on the one side or hasty tampering with the faith of the Government on the other. If they had been subject to daily public cross-examination by individual members of Congress, the deeds of Robeson and Belknap would have been impossible—that is, if they did what they were charged with doing, which has never been very clearly proved. If Secretaries Hunt and Chandler had been constantly held to public account of their actions, the terms of the contract, the doings of the Advisory Board, and the exact extent of the Government obligation would have been known in advance, and if a contractor made bids below cost, expecting to indemnify himself by cheating, it would not have been necessary to wait till an immense fortune was embarked in the enterprise before the hand of authority descended upon him. G. B.

Boston, June 25, 1885.

EFFICIENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In No. 1036 you assert that "there has never been any doubt among well-informed people that the average amount of work turned off every day by a Government clerk fell far below not only what he should accomplish, but also what the employee of any private establishment would have to render on penalty of dismissal for inefficiency."

There is no doubt that people considered well-informed have exactly this opinion of the industry of Government clerks ; but I venture to say that it is not based upon observation or the sifting of testimony, but is arrived at deductively. For so many years the basis of their selection has been so unbusinesslike, the usual incentives to industry so obviously wanting, that it might seem entirely safe to conclude that the great majority of clerks in the departments are inefficients who have "failed on earth," and officious political meddlers who neglect their proper work.

But are not the "well-informed" apt to overlook certain considerations which partially counteract the pernicious tendencies inherent in the spoils system? It must be remembered that there is a vast amount of work to be done every day in the departments ; that each clerk has his part of it to do; that he is responsible for its being well done, and that this responsibility is perfectly clear and indivisible. I mean to say that his initials are placed on every claim examined, account adjusted, and letter written. Inasmuch as his work passes through other offices where it is carefully reviewed, and inasmuch as any error therein can be easily traced to him, he is, unquestionably, prompted to be careful. But this is not all. Reports of the amount of work done by each clerk during the month are submitted to the heads of bureaus, who submit a printed report annually to the Secretary of the amount of work done in their respective offices. This causes competition between clerks and between offices. There is, moreover, to be taken into consideration the force of what may be termed departmental opinion. Shirkers are soon detected and despised not only because they are shirkers, but because (and this is not generally known) they lay burdens too grievous to be borne upon the rest of the clerks, who must needs despatch a disproportionate share of the work; for the work *must* be done. The evil of the spoils system in this respect was not that it led to public work being slighted or badly done, but that it cast its performance upon a part only of the force. The labor of these was simply prodigious.

About eighteen months ago, having passed an examination before the Civil-Service Commission, I was chosen by one of the bureau officers of the Treasury. I shared at that time the opinions of the "well-informed" concerning the general inefficiency of Government clerks. I had for several years earned my own living, and had seen the earnestness of the strife which marks those who try to "get on in the world." Belonging to a political party in opposition to that of nearly all of those by whom I found myself surrounded, it must be admitted that my observations of them were most likely searching, and that my testimony now given possesses not a few of the elements which constitute satisfactory evidence. I soon learned that the average intelligence, industry, and efficiency of each office with which I had to deal was astonishingly high. I have in my possession, and I am ready to furnish whenever occasion calls for it, statistics of the amount of work done in some of them that will seem incredible to "employees of any private establishment."

The ignorance of the real character of the great body of Government clerks is illustrated every time a new secretary or bureau officer is installed. He is almost always convinced that the clerks are a lazy set of routine workers, and forms the very best intentions to make many changes and removals. In a short time he discovers and owns, as Mr. Manning is alleged recently to have owned, that very much to his surprise they are ready, apt, and wonderfully skilled in their particular work. All of the eulogistic utterances of the late Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Knox, and of many others whose testimony should be considered valuable, have been, it would seem, taken as mere graceful compliments to Government clerks, paid by late superior officers who did not mean any real weight to be attached to them.

The evil result of this popular ignorance is twofold. It encourages pressure for office, and it tends to keep up the "factory system" in the departments. If the real facts were known—that Government clerks, and especially chiefs of division (who are not within the protection of civil-service rules, and whose places are, therefore, expected by the "friends" of the Administration), have to perform intellectual labor demanding in many instances the strenuous exertions of a well-drilled mind, that they must be possessed of no little stock of general information, and that they must know intimately (if they expect the esteem of their co-workers and subordinates) the many details of the vast machinery of Government, there would be less solicitation for office, less condemnation of the Administration for retaining men who have acquired peculiar skill and knowledge. At the same time public opinion would approve of, if it did not demand, a revocation of many of those regulations which now injure the self-respect of a set of people containing a great number whose intelligence and devotion to duty cannot be too highly extolled.

Will not the *Nation*, instead of reasoning *à priori*, secure evidence from the most trustworthy sources concerning both the amount and the character of the work performed by Government clerks in each of the departments? R.

Washington, D. C., July 26, 1885.

A PRIMER OF REVENGE.

To the Editor of The Nation :

Sir : Your correspondent Mr. Josiah W. Leeds, in No. 1042 of the *Nation*, quotes the following words of Herr Herman Molkenboer, of Bonn : "The imperfect demonstration of the injustice and the immorality of war, by the legally appointed teacher, is the chief reason that wars continue to be carried on."

Those of the *Nation's* readers who are interested in the project for a "Permanent International Council of Education—one of the principal prospective duties of which shall be that the educators of the different countries represented therein shall press upon their legislators the need there is for settling international disputes by other and better means than war"—will, I am sure, find nutritive food for further reflection in a fact which I beg leave to cite. It would appear that an important school textbook, greatly in use in the communal schools of France at the present time, so far from urging that the rising generation "should regard war in general as a divergence from the true course of a nation's history," distinctly incites the pupil to revenge the recent German invasion of France —teaching the young idea to "shoot," as one might say, with a vengeance. Paul Bert, the distinguished author of the text-book, 'L'Instruction civique,' makes bold to teach young French boys : ". . . vous avez tous entendu parler de ce terrible temps où Paris était entouré par les Prussiens. Si l'on n'a pu avoir la victoire, s'il a fallu laisser jusqu'à nouvel ordre entre les mains de l'ennemi les Français d'Alsace et de Lorraine, du moins on a sauvé l'honneur, et c'est le principal. . . ."

A friskily free translation of this warlike paragraph might easily read : "Just you wait a bit, boys, and we'll smash the Prussians yet—you bet!" The survivors of the Commune, certainly, would take issue with those of us who see wisdom in peace congresses. Their very schoolbooks proclaim that they are waiting for an ultimate "sweet by and by" of settlement by the sword—for a day of revenge upon Prussia. The French—almost to a man—would, so far as Herr Molkenboer's country is concerned, throw diplomacy to the winds and pin no shred of faith to international arbitration.—Yours with great respect, Charles William Woolsey.

St. Moritz, Switzerland, July 9, 1885.

DRAGOMANOFF AND STEPNIAK.

To the Editor of The Nation :

Sir: Some time ago, when a German periodical in this country printed a statement that Professor Dragomanoff was the editor of the revolutionary journal, *Obshtcheye Dyelo* (The Common Cause), printed in Geneva, he requested me as a personal favor to him to correct the error, adding that he wished it known that he always signs his full name to everything he publishes. The single exception I have known him to make to that rule was in the case of some articles in *Volnoye Slovo* (The Free Word), signed only by his initials, "M. D." As he was then editor of that periodical, this fact cannot be considered inconsistent with his statement in his letter to me.

I have before me over twenty pamphlets published by Mr. Dragomanoff, as well as every number of *Volnoye Slovo* from its foundation up to its suspension, and am at a loss to understand how *his* name could have been thought of in connection with the authorship of "Stepniak's" works. The most superficial comparison of Mr. Dragomanoff's voluminous writings with "Stepniak's" attitude toward terrorism could not fail to convince the reader of the impossibility of the identity of Dragomanoff with "Stepniak."

Dragomanoff has been for years the most determined opponent of the terrorists. *Volnoye Slovo* itself reviewed "Stepniak's" 'Underground Russia' most mercilessly, being especially offended by the tone of adoration with which the author seemed to treat Ossinsky, Lizogub, and the Helfman. I know enough of both Professor Dragomanoff and "Stepniak" to be able to assure you that neither of them is capable of acting such a double part.

Volnoye Slovo has again and again been charged by the Geneva terrorists with having been founded, *under Ignatieff's auspices*, for the express purpose of fighting terrorism abroad. In such discredit is Mr. Dragomanoff held by the terrorists that, when it became known that I was corresponding with him about the theoretical grounds of his differences with those whose *natural* ally he is, I was remonstrated with by a friend in Geneva in the most serious terms: "I was thunderstruck (*menya kak gromom porazilo*) to learn that you are in communication with *him!*" In justice to Professor Dragomanoff, I must add that, in spite of the violence with which his integrity has been called in question, I, personally, never had any reason to doubt his sincerity in lending his powerful talents to opposing a cause he once supported, though I could not but regret his opposition.

I have no doubt that a denial of the authorship of "Stepniak's" works will not be long in forthcoming from the pen of Mr. Dragomanoff himself.—Respectfully, IVAN PANIN.

GRAFTON, MASS., July 25, 1885.

[We have received a communication to the same effect from another Russian among our readers, who styles Dragomanoff a mere separatist "Ukrainophil."—ED. NATION.]

OFFENSIVE PARTISANS IN ANCIENT ROME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Tacitus has expressed with a graphic touch the unhappy state of mind of the "offensive partisan" who is anticipating removal. The species, it seems, was not unknown to the early Empire:

"Exauctorati per eos dies tribuni, e prætorio Antonius Taurus et Antonius Naso, ex urbanis cohortibus Æmilius Pacensis, e vigiliis Julius Fronto. Nec remedium in ceteros fuit, sed metus initium, tanquam per artem et formidinem singuli pellerentur, omnibus suspectis." (Histories, ch. xx, bk. i.) E. M. BROWN.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., July 21, 1885.

Notes.

CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO., Boston, announce 'Thackeray's London: His Haunts, and the Scenes of His Novels,' by Wm. H. Rideing. An original etched portrait of Thackeray and a facsimile of the original MS. of 'The Newcomes' form the illustrations. A special limited edition of finer quality will also be offered to the public.

'The *America's* Cup: How it was won by the yacht *America* in 1851, and how it has since been defended,' by Capt. Roland F. Coffin; and 'A Canterbury Pilgrimage,' ridden, written, and illustrated by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, are in the press of Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Ticknor & Co., who succeed to the late firm of J. R. Osgood & Co., consist of Messrs. Benj. H. Ticknor, Thomas B. Ticknor, and George F. Godfrey. Their announcements include 'The Haunted Adjutant, and Other Stories,' by the late Edmund Quincy; 'A Narrative of Military Services,' by Gen. W. B. Hazen; 'In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans,' by Adj. William Miller Owen; 'Japanese Homes and their Surroundings,' by Prof. Edward S. Morse; 'Social Silhouettes,' by Edgar Fawcett; Howells's 'Rise of Silas Lapham,' and James's 'Bostonians.'

Macmillan & Co. have in press a new and revised edition of Pater's 'Marius the Epicurean,' expressly designed for the American market, and to that end forming one volume instead of two.

Among English announcements we notice a new volume by Sir Henry Maine on 'Popular Government,' four essays on the following topics: The Progress of Popular Government, the Nature of Democracy, the Age of Progress, and the Constitution of the United States; also, a 'History of the United States from the Foundation of Virginia to the Reconstruction of the United States,' by Percy Greg. Both these works will be published by John Murray.

'The Housewife's Library,' just published by B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., is a book with a history. No intimation is given in it that it has been issued before. It was, however, published in 1883, by Hubbard Brothers, of Philadelphia, with the title now borne by the new issue. Then, in 1884, two books appeared with the imprint of the Cottage Library Publishing-house, of Philadelphia, and entitled 'The Latest and Best Cook Book,' and 'How to Make Home Happy.' These two books were respectively the first and last halves of 'The Housewife's Library.' The book as it now reappears has an appendix called "Self-Supporting Employment for Southern Ladies."

Cupples, Upham & Co., of Boston, have just published 'Cupples Howe, Mariner; a Tale of the Sea,' by George Cupples. This is an old friend with a new name. It was published by Shepard & Gill, of Boston, in 1873, with the title, 'The Deserted Ship; a Story of the Atlantic: being adventures in the early life of Cupples Howe, Mariner.' The new issue is printed from the old plates, but the headlines of the pages, which in the old edition read 'The Deserted Ship,' have been carefully removed. No intimation is given in the book of this fact of previous publication under a different title.

The third volume of the Works of Alexander Hamilton, edited by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is capable of interesting in a high degree any student of the history of our national political economy, and most partisans of one or other of the present conflicting systems. It is mainly devoted to discussions of taxation and finance, a national bank, coinage and the mint, a report on industry and commerce. Mr. Lodge's notes are perceptibly tinged, in this volume, by his party affiliations, and have a sitting-on-the-fence quality which is instructive. Thus, of Hamilton's report on coinage and the mint, he says the chief interest "centres in the discussion of the comparative merits of a double or single standard. Hamilton decides in favor of the former, and his argument has a very present and immediate value. It is needless to say," he adds, "that he, of course, did not favor the overvaluationof one metal"—*i. e.*, in the slang of the present day, was not "unfriendly to silver," or was not a "gold-bug." Again, Mr. Lodge points with pride to Hamilton as the father of protection to American industry, yet leaves a loophole for a change in the national policy. "The business sense of the American people is unsurpassed: they have protection because they think it pays, and when they are convinced that free trade will pay better they will have it instead, and not before."

Mr. N. Ponce de Leon's 'Diccionario Tecnológico Ingles-Español' reaches in its thirteenth part the word socket.

The Concord Summer School of Philosophy appears as an incentive to bibliography in the July Bulletin of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. The fact that the School is chiefly occupying itself this season with Goethe's genius and work has led Mr. John Edmands to provide for his patrons in the Quaker City some reading notes on Goethe, referring solely to works in the Mercantile Library.

Bartlett's 'Bibliography of Rhode Island' (1864) is sharply reviewed in *Book Notes*, July 18 (Providence). Mr. Rider plainly charges the Providence *Journal's* genial criticism with the encouragement of this and similar historical works in which Rhode Island has been prolific during the past thirty-five years.

J. H. Bufford's Sons send us a large lithographic portrait of General Grant, which is a fairly good superficial presentation of the man; and a lithographic group, President Cleveland and his Cabinet. The latter picture cannot escape the charge of woodenness, yet, so far as we can judge, is successful in mere likeness.

The full-length portrait of Grant engraved on steel in line and stipple, and published by J. C. Buttre, is for the essential particulars—the head, expression, and general bearing—a very satisfactory performance. A more artistic sense in the designer would have put more beauty in the accessories, as in the case of the Cleveland group; but the interest in the face preponderates, as it ought.

Still a third likeness of Grant, a bust portrait of large size engraved on steel, has been isiued by R. Dudensing & Son. Without being an heroic design, it is calculated to give general satisfaction as a memorial.

Better than any of the foregoing in execution is the steel engraving by H. Gugler published by Leonard Watson in 1871 and now reissued. It represents General Grant in military costume and in the prime of manhood, whereas it is the older and less vigorous man who is depicted in the portraits just named. The expression, however, seems to us to leave something to be desired. As regards the size of face, this ranks third on our list, but is still large, being a bust portrait.

The English theatrical year-book, 'Dramatic Notes,' after a year's suspension, has now appeared with a double number, covering the years 1883 and 1884. It does not compare favorably with its French rivals, the 'Almanach des Spectacles' or the 'Annales du Théâtre,' for it is shabby in its criticism and slovenly in its style. Mr. Austin Brereton, who is now responsible for it, does not understand the duties of his position as well as his predecessors, Mr. C. E. Pascoe and Mr. William H. Rideing: in their hands 'Dramatic Notes' was more exact and less flippantly personal. Nor are the illustrations as good as in the earlier issues: then they were pen-and-ink sketches skilfully reproduced, and now they are cheap process copies of harsh photographs.

One of the more promising of the many minor English monthly magazines is *Time*, now edited by a lady, Miss E. M. Abdy-Williams, who is credited with the desire of making *Time* "a shilling *Nineteenth Century*." To the July number Mr. G. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. H. D. Traill both contribute prognostications as to the immediate future of English politics. There are other papers by Professor Lewis Campbell, by Mr. John Addington Symonds, and by Mr. John Dennis. We notice also an essay on "The American Stage" by "Frederic Daly" *alias* Mr. Louis F. Austin, the private secretary of Mr. Henry Irving, during his recent American travels. It is much what might have been expected.

We noticed M. Paul Bourget's 'Cruelle Énigme' not long ago. It is now in its tenth edition. It may interest some of its readers to know that in conversation recently M. Taine pronounced it the strongest French novel of the past ten years.

In the number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*

for June 15th there is an excellent essay by M. Gustave Larroumet on "La Femme de Molière." Its conclusions are on the whole favorable to Armande; and the sanity of its criticism is most welcome.

—*Lippincott's*, with all its seeming humbleness in comparison with its more favored rivals, maintains a remarkable excellence. If it seldom wears the advertisement of any popular name in its list of authors, it has many a good article; in each issue there may be more than one. The August number has, for instance, a very intelligent and clear account of the Scottish Crofters, their troubles, and the remedies in behalf of which the present agitation is being carried on; and it is interesting to note how in this case, as in the Irish land-law reform, socialistic legislation—by which we mean an increasing and defined state-protection of the poor and weak against their economical masters—differs in England and in other countries. The Irish land-law was suggested, and its development directed, by the Ulster tenant-right; and if the Scotch law is much narrower and less disturbing, it is because the body of past usage and custom which it takes up and recognizes and protects, is itself less developed than was the case in Ireland. The English have a starting-point for their new measures in old use and wont. But Bismarck's laws seem wholly novel and experimental, the adoption of an idea instead of the evolution of a practice, and thus socialism is truly revolutionary under the absolutism of the Empire; whereas in the new democracy of England the movement which is parallel to Continental socialism is evolutionary only. The second article worth notice in this issue is that on the pioneer history of the Carolina border—an attractive study of a region of our past of which it would be well for us to know more. The colonial or coast history of our origins is, perhaps, well enough learned by the public; but of the companion movement, our pioneer or border history, how very little is to be found in school books or in the minds of intelligent men! Cooper's novels have done something for the North, but of the settlement and custom-growth of the southwestern States next to nothing is really familiar. If the series of books called "American Commonwealths" should contain thoroughly informed and digested opening chapters when dealing with that portion of the country, a great service would be done. Meanwhile, we are thankful for such brief excerpts from our time of wandering in the wilderness as this little article. A third article is the good story of the number—in this magazine the stories are always far better than the serials. This one—"My Friend, George Randall"—has in plot only a common and worn motive; but in telling it the author has, perhaps unconsciously, given a character rather than a story effect, and has impressed on us the peculiar and diverse utilities of friendliness in his friend, George Randall. He has done this, too, with a style so sweet and strong and kindly—he has written with such unborrowed charm—that the faults of diction, of colloquial phrase, and rude jointing of clause, into which he falls, have a disfiguring power far greater and more annoying than should attach to them in their own right. This style and temper in the story, so unusual in the minor literature that grows up beneath the vulgarizing influences of Roe or the realistic type of Howells and James, has drawn our special attention.

—The seventh volume of Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society is readable, and rich in documents of permanent interest. Stephen Hopkins, Governor of the State and tremulous signer of the Declaration of Independence, began in 1762 to publish a history of the colony in the Providence *Gazette*. The work was interrupted by the war, and was never finished, and Governor Hopkins made over his materials to Senator Theodore Foster, who in turn failed to produce a complete and elaborated narrative. Hopkins's portion has already been reprinted in the Collections of the Mass. Historical Society, but it is copied once more in the volume before us, in order that Foster's continuation may be placed beside it. Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Public Library, has edited and annotated both authors, and has also furnished a sketch of Mr. Foster's life, in which the point of greatest interest is perhaps genealogical. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Reginald Foster, of Ipswich, Mass., from whom were also descended Rufus Choate and George Peabody. On the side of his mother, who was a Dwight, he was a kinsman of the Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, author of a standard history of New England in the seventeenth century. A long and important paper on the Narragansetts, by Henry C. Dorr, involves much of the earliest history of the State, and depicts Roger Williams laboring faithfully but hopelessly with the tribe to civilize and Christianize it. Neither he nor any other, says Mr. Dorr, "has recorded the fact that a single Rhode Island Indian was a convert to Christianity." Williams reproached the followers of George Fox with "telling the Indians that the Quakers only know God, and therefore would sell them Powder and Liquors cheaper, and they would not mix water with Rhum as others did." As regards land transfers between the Indians and the whites, Mr. Dorr asserts that the former "seem to have intended to convey only a present and usufructory right—a mere *user*, or a right of common, and not a permanent, exclusive, and individual title and estate." Such of them as were made slaves were appraised at one-fifth or one-sixth the price of negroes. The existing remnant of the tribe is a mixture of these two races, the negro element steadily gaining upon the other. We can only enumerate the other papers in this volume: "Early Votaries of Science in Rhode Island," by Dr. Charles W. Parsons; "The First Commencement of Rhode Island College," with the disputation as to the policy of independence, by Reuben A. Guild; the "British Fleet in Rhode Island" and "Nicholas Easton *vs.* the Town of Newport," by Geo. C. Mason.

—A. J. Johnson & Co. have just published their new cyclopædia entitled 'Johnson's New General Cyclopædia and Copper-Plate Hand-Atlas of the World.' It consists of two large octavo volumes printed with small type and in double columns. It is not merely an abridgment of 'Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia,' published in four volumes in 1878, though many of the articles are condensed from it. A work of this kind cannot be printed entirely free from mistakes, but a short examination in certain directions shows an unexpected amount of error. James Mill is stated to have gone to London from Scotland in 1800, and the date of his death is given as 3d June, 1836; he went to London in 1802, and died 23d June, 1836. Frederick D. Maurice is said to have died at Cambridge, and the year of his birth is given as 1806; he died at the house of his nieces, the Misses Sterling, Bolton Row, London, and was born 29th August, 1805. It is stated that Carlyle translated 'Faust,' and that he was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1866; 'Wilhelm Meister' should be inserted instead of 'Faust,' and his election to the Rectorship took place 11th November, 1865. The date of Lord Lytton's birth is given as May, 1805; he was born 25th May, 1803. Emory Upton was born 27th August, 1839, and not, as stated, in 1840. The date of Charles Kingsley's death is given as 24th January, 1875; he died 23d January. In the notice of Charles Reade no mention is made of his death. It is stated that George Eliot "was the daughter of a poor curate, but was adopted by a wealthy clergyman, who gave her a careful education." Such a statement is unpardonable since the publication of Mr. Cross's 'Life of George Eliot.' Her birth is put as about 1820, when the exact date, 23d November, 1819, could easily have been given. Sir John Bowring died 23d November, 1872, and not, as given, on 22d November. George M. Robeson was not elected to the Forty-eighth Congress. In the article on Shelley the name of his friend Trelawny is printed "Trelawney." The date of John Leech's death is given as 30th October, 1864; the true date is 29th October. Robert J. Ingersoll should be Robert G. Ingersoll. The population of Paisley, Scotland, is given as 50,123; in 1881 the population was 55,642. The University of Glasgow is said to stand close by the Cathedral; since 1870 the University has been situated in one of the western suburbs of the city, three miles from the Cathedral. In the notice of François Mignet, the French historian, no mention is made of his death, which took place 24th March, 1884.

—For the fifth time M. Albert Bataille has issued his yearly abstract of the most interesting French trials, 'Causes criminelles et mondaines en 1884.' The French are rich in the literature of crime. There is no lack of reports of current trials in our own country, but at least we do not yet gather the most piquant together and preserve them in an annual. Dispersed through the year, single trials make less impression. France, too, has a whole library of fiction devoted to the history of crime, both the detective school and the naturalist school doing their best to lower the reputation of their country. Perhaps the number of cases here related is too small to justify any inference with regard to the character of French crime. We have analyzed them, however, and find that except three political trials, a libel case, one in which a foolish desire for notoriety and six in which revenge was the moving cause, all the fifty crimes had for motive either the sexual passion or the desire for money, or both. In two-thirds of the cases a woman was so evidently concerned that there was no need to obey Talleyrand's famous maxim and search for her. The troubles were caused in part by love pure and simple, in part by love complicated with marriage. There were fourteen cases of adultery. The Frenchman, as he appears in these trials, is rarely contented with one wife or one mistress, and the Frenchwoman, in one case, showed a curious inclination not merely to leave her first love for a second, but to leave her second for the first, repeating the change several times. A fault of M. Bataille's book is that there often seems to be slight connection between the evidence quoted and the verdict. Perhaps, however, this is the fault of the juries. M. A. Bataille, who is an advocate, blames them repeatedly for their absurd acquittals, and President Grévy for his weak commutations. Of eleven capital sentences, six were commuted to hard labor for life. It may be doubted whether this habit of President Grévy can be called merciful. Regarded as a punishment, perpetual imprisonment with hard labor is worse than death, and commutation is no mercy to the criminal. Regarded as a deterrent, imprisonment, however long it is to be, has fewer terrors than the guillotine, and so commutation is not merciful to society.

—The two most interesting trials related by M. Bataille were the assassination by Campi, who so obstinately and successfully concealed his real name as to merit a place beside the Man of the Iron Mask, and the affair of the Abbé Galien. This latter was a great scandal for the Church.

It appears that popular city parishes which have more masses offered to them than the priests can say, hire less fortunate rural curates to relieve them of the work, of course at a discount. To facilitate matters, commission-houses, so to speak, are established which take the masses in large lots from the Parisian churches, and distribute them through the country. The poor curé to whom the mass at last comes burdened with two commissions has to work very cheap. In the case that was tried, there were three middlemen. M. ——, for instance, orders 500 masses for the soul of a relative, to be said at the Madeleine, paying two francs apiece. These would be assumed at one and a half francs by the Abbé Galien, who had founded at Pacy a workshop of girls f r the manufacture of sacerdotal vestments. When his friend, the Abbé Aviat, ordered a supply of these garments, he would pay for them by taking masses to say at one franc each. The vestments he found a market for among the priests of his neighborhood, who paid for them by saying the masses, this time reckoned at half a franc. Thus M. —— got his masses, though not where he supposed he did, the two Abbés made their little profit, by which in time one of them became a millionaire, and the curés got their vestments without paying out any money. One cannot help thinking that it would have been much simpler and quite as efficacious for the soul of M. ——'s relative if the priests at the Madeleine had kept the two francs and no one had said the masses.

—Among the many projects presented to the Committee intrusted with the organization of the Paris Exposition of 1889, that of M. Colibert is assuredly one of the most attractive. M. Colibert was a pupil of Viollet-Le-Duc, and his collaborator in the restoration of several historical monuments. The principal feature of his project, as described in the *Temps*, July 9, is the reconstruction of the Rue Saint-Antoine and the Bastille, such as they were in 1789. The Committee has already chosen as the site of the Exposition the Champ-de-Mars, to which it has added the Palais d'Industrie, together with the Pont des Invalides and the Quai d'Orsay. M. Colibert's plan would be that on crossing the bridge the visitor should find himself abruptly transported into the eighteenth century. On his right would be the Hôtel de Mayenne, with the two separate pavilions that adorned it in 1789, and the little church of Sainte-Marie; on his left, the high houses with pointed gables, the tower at the corner and the pepper-box turrets, such as are shown in the engravings of the time, while the view would be closed by the impressive mass of the Bastille, its walls pierced with loopholes, its eight heavy towers, its battlements, its sentry-turrets on the platforms, and the four cannons that were fired on the people on the 14th of July. The shops of the various tradesmen of the period will be reproduced, with the workmen plying their trade according to the usages of the time: here a hatter, there a locksmith, further on a printer distributing facsimiles of old newspapers printed on the now almost legendary hand-press. At night the street will be lighted, a little more brilliantly, it is to be hoped, than the Rue Saint-Antoine was in the eighteenth century, and the wretched resin tapers employed by the poorer classes will present a most striking contrast with the electric lights used in the other parts of the Exposition. The interior of the Bastille and its vast court will be occupied by a retrospective museum of the Revolution. The Church of Sainte-Marie, which in the last years of the eighteenth century was used for a concert hall, will be devoted to the same purpose, the music of Méhul, Grétry, and other composers of the time being performed there. The rows of houses, twenty-five on each side, will not present the monotonous straight line of a modern street, as the façade of each will stand out entirely independent of its neighbor. The only drawback to the certainly original and picturesque project of M. Colibert is that it would cost two millions of francs to carry it into execution.

—We learn that the city authorities have placed the following inscription on the house, No. 50 Lung' Arno Nuovo, occupied by the late Professor Hillebrand:

CARLO HILLEBRAND
negli idiomi di Germania Francia Inghilterra
lodato scrittore
bene merito del popolo Italiano
illustrandone con sagaci studi
le antiche lettere
e accrescendogli favore
nei nuovi tempi
tra le altre nazioni

qui dove
Fiorentino per affetto
visse quattordici anni
e morì il 18 d'ottobre del 1884
il comune
Q. M. P.

—Carlos von Gagern—presumably a relative of Heinrich von Gagern, "der edle Gagern" of the Frankfort and Erfurt Parliaments of 1848-50—relates, in the June number of the *Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik* (Vienna), a correspondence which recently took place between the late President of the Republic of Honduras, Don Marcos O. Soto, and the Guatemalan historian Don José Milla, concerning the question whether Columbus ever set foot on the shores of the American continent. Shortly before the expiration of his Presidential term (1877-83), Soto had the intention of forming a new district on the coastland of Trujillo, and naming it Colon, in commemoration of the fact recorded in Milla's 'History of Central America,' that on the 14th of August, 1502, the little squadron of the discoverer of America, then on his fourth and last voyage, touched the mainland at a spot named Caxinas, where the present seaport of Trujillo was subsequently founded, and "the admiral, landing with a few of his companions, attended at a mass, the first celebrated on Central American soil." This statement he found confirmed by a remark in Squier's 'Notes on Central America.' But when he turned to the original reports on the voyage, his confidence was shaken. Columbus himself made no allusion to the landing. Diego de Porras (1504) mentioned the naming of Caxinas by Columbus, but not his going on shore: the admiral was at the time sick abed. Antonio de Herrera, in his history of the Spanish discoveries, says: "On the 14th of August the adelantado [Christopher's brother Bartholomew, the second in command] went ashore with a number of sailors, to hear mass." The same is repeated by Irving, while Roselly de Lorgues states that "the admiral, who was still tied to his couch, ordered the adelantado, the general staff, and the crew" to attend on shore at the service of Father Alexander, but that the elements prevented the taking possession of the land, which was effected three days later, at another spot, by order of Columbus. Don José Milla, having his attention called to these facts, made a new search in the documents of the time of the discovery, and acknowledged that he had confounded the adelantado with the admiral in the statements concerning the landing of August 14, but reiterated his belief that Columbus did tread the soil of Central America. This took place, he thinks, at the Mosquito Coast, then called Cariay, where Columbus (writing from Jamaica) reports having beheld a large tomb, poultry, deer, and lions. Herr von Gagern does not think the quotation from the report to be conclusive, as the admiral may have "beheld" the tomb and the animals from on board his ship—a point hardly to be settled by discussion at this date.

—We have taken frequent occasion to note the development of meteorology as derived from the work of high-level stations, and particularly that on Ben Nevis, which is very favorably situated for the investigation of one of the great problems of meteorology, viz., the vertical movements of the atmosphere. This institution, under the direction of the Scottish Meteorological Society, has already been in successful operation through two winters. The complete discussion of the observations for this period is in the hands of Mr. Buchan, who has already established many interesting points from the barometric and thermometric readings. The daily variation in the average velocity of the wind is found to be greater at night than in the day—exactly the reverse of what holds good at the sea-level. The observed differences between the direction of the wind on Ben Nevis and at low-level stations appear to give indication whether storm-centres will pass to the north or south of Ben Nevis—a point which, if definitely made out, will obviously be of immense value in forecasting the weather. The hygrometric observations indicate that, during ordinary weather, the atmosphere on the Ben shows a state of persistent saturation, usually accompanied by fog or mist; but occasionally an extraordinary and sudden drought sets in, the temperature rises, and the sky clears, not merely of fog, but often of every vestige of cloud, while at the same time the valleys and lower hills are often shrouded in mist. This is interpreted as showing that the dryness, coming from above, is not able to penetrate downward to the sea-level. The thorough investigation of these phenomena is one of the most important pieces of work connected with the Observatory, and may be expected to throw much light on the question of atmospheric circulation. The rainfall at Ben Nevis is greatly in excess of that indicated by the theories of rain-distribution.

PARKER'S NATURE OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Nature of the Fine Arts. By H. Parker, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

MR. RUSKIN, in his introduction of a French critic to the English public, has said that the French language is better adapted to art criticism than the English; a saying which, like many suggestive dicta of the critic, gives incisively one side of a truth. The reason of this better adaptation is not, however, in any superiority in the language or deficiency in the English speech, but in the fact that the French have been long in the habit of thinking closely and writing logically on art. It follows from this that their terminology is more precise than ours. Until, therefore, we have a clearer understanding and a more definite nomenclature of the elements of art, our art literature must remain inferior to that of France, although the English intellect is, as we believe, capable of deeper insight into the roots and reasons of art than the French, simply because it has a stronger hold of the moralities with which some of the motives of art production are more intimately connected than the French writers have ever been willing to admit or perhaps understand.

'The Nature of the Fine Arts' is throughout, in spite of its great erudition and really profound thought, rendered fallacious as argument and unsatisfactory as treatise by the want of a distinct and unvarying term for its starting point. It is of no use to discuss the notions of the Greek philosophers or the Latin poets as to what Fine

Art was, when we do not know what view they had of Art in the aggregate; and Mr. Parker would have rendered a most material service to art studies if he had with the same scholarly research set himself to determine what *Art* is, for, strange as it may seem, we have no sound definition of that term, whose meaning affects all the theories and reasonings we may construct on it. The Greek conception of Art might be of the highest interest as matter of psychology or archæology, but clearly no more authoritative as intellectual statement than the science of Aristotle, if even so much be allowed. The Greeks knew one form of Art alone; and although that form contains the suggestion of all that is most vital in all art, no definition of the complex were possible from the knowledge of the isolated form which it took in Greece. The parallels which Mr. Parker draws between the views of Plato and some of the moderns in regard to Art are interesting as intellectual history, but of no value as art study; for neither Plato nor the moderns he mentions had any known capacity to deal with Art as a phenomenon; nor have the opinions of any of the ancients a satisfactory relation to the question, as seen from the modern point of view.

Mr. Parker undertakes to establish that there is no scientific element in taste, therefore no theory, and therefore practically no teaching of Art. A single quotation will suffice to show on how flimsy a basis his demonstration rests, so far as it applies to technical instruction:

"A revolution in the system of teaching drawing which has recently taken place in this country, shows how rash it is to rely on such an assumption [' that there are some principles from which the true practice may be deduced']. Less than twenty years ago a student of our Royal Academy would have hardly found words strong enough to express the contempt which he would have felt for a *crayon study* shaded with a *stump* (!); but at the present day a visitor to the British Museum may see students copying the antique statues, and shading them with paper stumps, ignorant, apparently, that they can be accused of an artistic crime. This change of method has been the result of an experience which some English artists have had of the superiority of the French method, and theory must always have remained, as it always had been, impotent to touch the question. . . . French artists, however, have always maintained that France produces better draughtsmen than England, and that their superiority can be traced to the employment of a true system of shading. Perhaps some Englishmen will be found to deny the excellence which Frenchmen claim for themselves; but no Frenchman, and indeed no foreign artist of any kind, will be found to defend the old English method of shading with the point of the crayon."

It is useless to follow the train of reasoning of an author who confounds the principles of drawing with the use of stump or crayon-point, or who imagines that the superiority of French draughtsmanship —contested by no school whatever—is due to the former. Our author does not seem to know that the French artists are not even agreed on the use of the stump, and that the ablest use either indifferently; and in most cases where the stump is used, it is so simply because it is a more rapid method of getting over the ground, and giving the requisite delicacy of gradation, than using a crayon-point would be. It would be quite as relevant to say that American writers are inferior to French in style because the former use stylographic pens and the latter quills. And this is an argument put forth to show the futility of theoretical instruction in Art!

Again, Mr. Parker says: "It is time the tree [theoretical instruction] should have borne some fruit, or that its sterility should be explained. We should be told why Phidias or Titian, who owed nothing to theoretical instruction, have not been eclipsed, and how their styles were formed, if theories are a *sine qud non*. The art teacher, in truth, bears testimony against himself." But who can assure him that either Phidias or Titian had no theories? All we know on the subject is that their art was the result of centuries of growth; but of the kind or extent of teaching involved, we know nothing. We see that in general each generation of artists surpassed the preceding, and that when the summit of excellence was reached there came a decline; but the causes of this decline are as completely unknown as those of the rise. These are questions the study of which is useless except as speculation, and the query might just as well have been "how their styles were formed" without theories. Instruction implies theory, rather than the total absence of it. The whole chapter on Theory and Practice is full of evidences that the author is utterly incompetent, from his mental organization or training, to judge technical questions in the arts of design. He has no distinct comprehension either of the artistic faculties or the technique of those arts, and he seems to base his discussion mainly on them. He writes of an "academical system" of drawing from the solid (*i. e.*, casts) and the life, and an "anti-academical system," which begins by setting the pupil to copy drawings, etc., etc.; and Professor Ruskin, against whose system he seems to have a profound antipathy, is made the impersonation of anti-academicism. The conclusion is:

"There are, therefore, two questions. If the academical method can be justified, it must be shown that solid things are as models more instructive than things in two dimensions; and it must also be shown that of things in three dimensions the forms of the human body are preferable to all others. Both these questions can be examined without any intrusion of technicalities."

But it would seem the very A B C of drawing that these two systems, so called, are not systems at all, that no such distinction exists, and that copying prints, etc., is the first step in training the eye and hand simply because it is easier than drawing from the round; but this stage is generally supposed to have been got through before the academical instruction commences. Drawing from the life is the most difficult form of study, and the most useful and final. The whole chapter on Theory and Practice is marked by this kind of error, due to fallacious distinctions reasoned on as if they were rules of art. A very elementary technical knowledge of art learned by a sound system would have prevented the writing of a great portion of this book, and perhaps have enabled the author to get down to deeper veins of thought, where his erudition and extensive research into what has been written would have enabled him to discover some things of real value to the student of art, instead of writing a treatise antiquated before it is published.

The chapter on Taste contains even more fallacies than any other. Taste is denied any positive basis, and the science of the æsthetic is derided as the last invention of German fantasy. The arguments are, that as taste may be affected by habit or utility there is no such thing as abstract taste, and that—

"Likes or dislikes are called tastes and distastes because the preferences and aversions which are connected with food are stronger, more diverse, and more constantly experienced than others. As these preferences are inexplicable, taste is the name of an inexplicable preference. It is no answer to this to say that science has explained some and may perhaps ultimately explain all. Undoubtedly it may. But the meanings of words are fixed by the opinions of those who use them [by authors, that is, and not lexicographers], and 'taste,' with its equivalents in other languages, has been defined without any thought of physiological theories. The term *science of taste* is therefore a self-contradiction."

It would be difficult to find in the literature of æsthetics so illogical a statement as this, in which scarcely an assertion is sound or an inference just. Likes are called tastes for no other reason than that in the formation of language the vocabulary of the physical categories is the first to be formed; when the mental categories follow, the development of mental study (not to use the disputed term *science*), the analogy between physical and mental "likes"—an analogy which lies at the basis of our dual constitution—led to the analogical use of a word already known. The fact that science has already explained some of these physical tastes, and probably, therefore, will explain all, points to the ultimate entire explanation of the analogical mental likes; so much our author admits. But he dissents from a positive conclusion thence by the absurd *non-sequitur* that, as the meaning of words is *fixed* by opinion, and "taste" has been defined without any thought of physiological theories, therefore the term "science of taste is a self-contradiction." Firstly, we have seen that the meaning of words is not fixed, but changes continually, and that those in question have come, from meaning physical likes and dislikes, to be applied to mental preferences. None of the primary words in any language have been formed or given their definition "on physiological theories," because language arose before any theory or science. As science expands its field, we require new uses for words, and these are at first found in analogical significations, but finally, for definiteness, in new words. But as science has explained some tastes, and may all, it is clear that the science of taste has already a foundation and a future, slight as the one, and remote as the other, may be. "But," continues the author, "class preferences of which there are *no apparent explanations* are called tastes," thereby assuming the question at issue, and importing into his definition terms which have no business there. The want of an explanation has nothing whatever to do with the definition of a taste, which is simply an habitual liking, explained or not explained. The continuance of the argument, while it is even more absurd, goes to show why the author persists in this perverse logic: "The true meaning of the assertion that there is a science of taste is, *accordingly*, that there ought to be *no tastes* (!); and as a whole series of inconvenient facts intrudes when this is said, it is not surprising that the world should have eagerly adopted the use of the word æsthetic, which it owes to Germany. No one knows what the term means, and it can be employed without too plain an implication that there are no tastes or ought to be no tastes." The author has a right to say that he himself does not know what "æsthetic" means, but further than this he has no right of assertion. He might, however, easily have learned that it is the word employed to designate those mental likings which have from the want of it been included with the likings whose *raison d'être* lies in the physical nature of man. Taste is too general for scientific use, and, as in all other sciences, a term—æsthetic—was borrowed to distinguish one class of impressions from another when the question of their nature came up for examination.

We have gone at some length into the examination of Mr. Parker's book, because his careful and thorough reading of the authorities on the subject he has treated entitle him to a thoughtful consideration; but it is clear that he has approached the question with a *parti pris* which has only enabled him to see the negative side of the subject. We may be thankful for his thorough exposure of the weaknesses in the arguments of his predecessors in the study, but we owe him no new light—his positive contribution is nil. He does, indeed, put forward Helmholtz as sufficient for all hypotheses, but Helmholtz's explanations of the nature of any form of the beau-

tiful are worth no more than Doctor Liebreich's of the color of Turner and Mulready—that it was due to defects in their vision. Professor Ruskin's second volume of 'Modern Painters' contains many and good arguments on the subject of beauty which Mr. Parker seems not to have known, and certainly has not refuted.

THE LATEST YEAR BOOKS.

Year Books of the Reign of King Edward the Third. Years XII and XIII. Edited and translated by Luke Owen Pike, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at law, author of 'A History of Crime in England.' London: Longman & Co. 1885.

FOR nearly thirty years the British Government has been carrying forward, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, in a noble and worthy fashion, the publication of "The Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages." As a part of their project several manuscript volumes of the Year Books, the early law reports, have been published since 1863. Five volumes of the reign of Edward I., earlier than any before printed, were issued under the editorship of Mr. A. J. Horwood. Then, two years ago, appeared a volume containing the Year Books of 11 and 12 Edward III., prepared by Mr. Horwood, but published after his death by his successor, Mr. Luke Owen Pike. Mr. Pike's labors in that volume were limited to the preparation of the preface and the index. Now we have a volume wholly prepared and edited by him, the 12 and 13 Edward III. And an admirable piece of work it is.

It is well known that the old volumes of the Year Books began with the reign of Edward II. and covered a period of over two hundred years, down to near the end of the reign of Henry VIII. There were, however, many gaps, and among them the period between the tenth and seventeenth years of Edward III. It is the filling of these gaps which the editor now has in hand: and it is a satisfaction to know that materials exist for supplying them all. The old Year Books are a crabbed set of volumes, in abbreviated and often misprinted Norman French; some of them were printed in the fifteenth century, among the earliest books ever printed in England. But there were other sources of difficulty. The student who has floundered among their pages will find comfort in Mr. Pike's quotation from Serjeant Manning, who left a manuscript translation of parts of the unpublished Year Books of Edward III., now in the library of the Inner Temple. "Opposite one report," says Mr. Pike, . . . "Mr. Serjeant Manning, with a frankness not less admirable than his legal skill and his grasp of the ancient law, has written in pencil the following note: 'I cannot understand this case, partly, perhaps, because it is not clearly reported; but probably it is more owing to my not being acquainted with the nature of the subjects in contention.'" But in these fair volumes of the "Rolls Series," not only is the reader furnished with a translation opposite the clear and unabbreviated original text, but this text is itself presented only after it has been dealt with in the careful methods of modern scholarship. Each volume is accompanied by a valuable introduction and a full index. There is, we believe, reason to hope that the recommendation of the record commissioners of some years ago may one day be carried out, and a new edition and translation of the published Year Books be presented as part of the present series.

The style of Mr. Pike's editing is of the best. Those who have examined his 'History of Crime in England' will not be surprised at that. With grave faults in point of construction, that book is one which deserves the praise given it in these columns in 1874 (*Nation*, No 473, p. 60): "It is a mine from which succeeding writers will draw abundantly and safely, for it has the impress of the conscientious student who takes nothing for granted, and who states no fact without solid proof." What distinguished that book was the circumstance which appeared upon its title-page: it was "written from the Public Records and other contemporary evidence." And it is this same search through the original records and collation of various early documents which distinguishes Mr. Pike's work upon the Year Books. As a result of these researches we already have contributions which will seriously affect the conclusions of scholars upon certain contested points in the early law.

In settling his text the editor has collated four manuscripts and has referred to whatever the old abridgments contain. In some cases he has preserved more than one version of a case. Best of all, however, is his comparison of these reports, in various instances, with the authentic "records" of the cases as preserved in that enormous and wonderful collection of judicial rolls in the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane. That is a labor requiring great skill and patience, and one not heretofore attempted in the editing of the Year Books; indeed, nothing but the enthusiasm of a true scholar would carry a man through it. In speaking of one of the cases where this was done, Mr. Pike says: "The search was thus attended with less difficulty than commonly attends searches of a like nature, though there was no escape from the labor of turning over and examining a roll which consists of 475 skins of parchment, about 33 inches long by 10 broad, closely written on both sides, and without any guide to the contents except the names of the counties occurring in the margin, and those not in alphabetical or other systematic arrangement." Few persons know what such an examination means; it must be remembered that the writing is not merely in a close and ancient hand, but it is in the abbreviated and technical Latin of the period, and it relates to matters whose obscurity in many cases is such as Serjeant Manning intimates in the passage above quoted. A hint of the sort of thing these rolls contain may be seen in the two volumes of the earliest of the judicial rolls (6 Rich. I.—I. John inclusive) published in 1835 and edited by Palgrave—the 'Rotuli Curiæ Regis.' Palgrave's volumes are very curious, for they present the text with all its contractions and quaintnesses of form. But the ordinary reader will find something more intelligible in Maitland's admirable edition of the 'Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester' (Macmillan & Co., 1884), in which portions of two rolls of the year 1221 are presented in readable Latin, with an excellent introduction and notes. It was by the exploration of the treasures hidden away in these rolls that Sir Matthew Hale and Selden and Madox enriched their writings—to say nothing of Coke, whose ostentatious pedantry so hampered any profitable use of his learning by himself or others. The history of English law can never be thoroughly written until these rolls are explored. Enormous as the task would be, it may be hoped that the British Government will see its way some day to printing the whole mass of them—down, say, to the nineteenth century: "these are imperial arts." A great service was done in 1811, when a condensed selection of them, from the beginning (6 Rich. I.) down through Edward the Second's reign, was printed under the name of 'Placitorum Abbreviatio.' This abridgment was mainly prepared in Elizabeth's time by the Keeper of the Records of that period. Valuable as it is, however, it was truly said by Palgrave, in publishing the 'Rotuli Curiæ Regis,' that "it will be found by comparing the text now given with the 'Abbreviatio Placitorum' that the latter presents only a very imperfect and mutilated view of the originals, the records contained in this volume [large octavo, 453 pp.] occupying but twelve pages of the folio."

We have space only to mention one or two of the subjects upon which Mr. Pike's introduction to the new volume throws light. One of these is the relative import of the terms *assisa* and *jurata*, and, in particular, the meaning of the phrase *assisa vertitur in juratam*. Mr. Pike seems to have placed this much-canvassed matter in its true light. By referring to the unpublished rolls, contemporaneous with Bracton, to see what, in point of fact, was done in his day in cases where Bracton says that *assisa vertitur in juratam*, and by a careful consideration and comparison of other authorities, he has brought plainly out the fact that not only was *assisa* an equivocal word, but *jurata* also. Each of them indicated a mode of procedure as well as a jury. For example, what happened in 1260 in the actual case of Lodnes v. The Prior of Lewes, cited by Mr. Pike from the rolls, was that in an assise of Darrein Presentment in the Common Pleas, the assise came; that the pleadings then went on, and ended in an issue which was out of the "point of assise," *i. e.*, aside from the one upon which the twelve men had come to speak; that upon this issue the parties put themselves on "the country"; and that a judicial writ of *venire facias* issued summoning twelve other men to try this new issue. "Here, then," says Mr. Pike, "we have a case in which we know from the old writers that the *assisa* was turned into a *jurata*, and in which it is perfectly clear that the change effected was not a change in the functions of the jurors originally summoned, but a change which had the effect of sending them back to their homes and causing others to come, by a wholly different process, to decide a question newly put in issue."

As regards the application of these two phrases as an expression for the twelve men, Mr. Pike refers to the learned inquiries of writers like Biener and Brunner into "the history of the Norman modes of trial, in order to illustrate the origin of the English *assisa* as distinguished from the English *jurata*"; but he declares that "it may be clearly shown that in the earliest English records no distinction between the two terms was recognized, and that, whatever effect Norman influence may have had after the reign of Richard I., the words *assisa* and *jurata* were in that reign only different modes of expressing the same thing, and were interchanged at the pleasure of the officers of the King's court." Mr. Pike, of course, does not fail to recognize that the new issue was sometimes put directly to the assize-men, instead of summoning new jurors; they were themselves jurors—a *jurata*. There was an increasing tendency to do this, and, indeed, "it is most probable that in course of time, and as the system of trial by jury was developed, all questions of fact in proceedings by assize were put to the jurors summoned by virtue of the original writ of assize, except foreign issues."

His point is, that the import of the phrase under discussion is not fully grasped unless it be recognized that *jurata* is there used in the sense of a mode of trial—the mode which was practised under the writs of *Præcipe quod reddat*, where the jury, instead of coming by the summons of the original writ, were called in (if it turned out that a jury was needed) by *judicial* jury process, and where the jury, instead of certifying the facts absolutely—having had a view and having come *parati recognoscere*—certified *ex credulitate*, to the best of their belief, and so not subject to the attaint. When the *assisa* was

turned into a *jurata* the procedure in dealing with the twelve men (sometimes a new jury and sometimes the old one) was the *jurata* procedure and not the *assisa* procedure.

Another matter upon which Mr. Pike presents and illustrates certain valuable new material, is that of early proceedings in Chancery. We cannot enlarge upon this; but we especially commend to the attention of scholars interested in this subject that part of the Introduction from p. xciii to p. cxi; and, in particular, the exposition at p. ci of a case of Scire Facias in this Year Book (p. 96), and a statement, at p. cviii, of a hitherto unpublished case from the County Placita, of the time of Henry V.—"remarkable as being one of the very first, perhaps absolutely the first, in which procee lings by Bill addressed to the Chancellor may be traced from the presentation of the Bill, through the subpœna, and through the pleadings, to the final decision."

The Year Books have much in them to interest others besides legal scholars, especially as regards their language. They are "sources of philological information quite *sui generis*. They are not only a great storehouse of the French language as used in England, but (subject to the errors made by the various transcribers) they also exhibit the language as employed in every-day speech by the most highly educated Englishmen of the period. They are thus, in their diction alone, of inestimable value for two distinct purposes—for comparison with the French language of the Continent, on the one hand; for the illustration of English language and history, on the other." Upon this point the present volume of the Year Books is not especially distinguished from others. But it is distinguished in other respects—by a certain scholarly neatness and accuracy in the translations; by the professional learning and the familiarity with the rolls which enables the editor to perceive and to point out the bearing of these old materials upon important questions; and by that thorough and altogether admirable style of editing to which we have already referred, and which makes it rank with such a book as Nichols's Britton. The editor has well heeded his own purpose: "The end which has been kept in view in editing and translating the reports in the present volume has been to render them accurate, by deriving as much aid as possible from every source of information connected with them."

THE NARRATIVE OF THE *CHALLENGER*.

Reports on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger, during the Years 1873-76. Narrative. Vol. I. London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1885. 4to, pp. 1110.

The Narrative of the cruise of the *Challenger*, sketched out by the late Sir Wyville Thomson soon after his return to England, has just been issued by other hands. Commander Tizard, Professor Moseley, Messrs. Buchanan and Murray, members of the expedition, have jointly undertaken to give as far as possible a general account of its scientific results. Mr. Murray, as editor, has had access to the official journals of several of the officers and other members of the *Challenger* Commission. The Narrative is partly illustrated by woodcuts from the drawings and sketches of Dr. J. J. Wild, who accompanied the expedition as artist and private secretary of Sir Wyville Thomson, the Director of the Civilian Scientific Staff.

Free use has been made of the charming volumes published by Sir Wyville Thomson, giving an account of the "Atlantic" voyage of the *Challenger*. In the same way a considerable part of Professor Moseley's contribution to the Narrative appears in the form of revised and modified extracts from his interesting 'Notes by a Naturalist on the *Challenger*,' published in 1877. The introductory chapters are devoted to a résumé of our increasing knowledge of the physical and biological conditions of the ocean up to 1872. It was, of course, natural that in an account of the causes which led to the despatch of the *Challenger* on her momentous voyage, great prominence should be given to the work of British investigators, and considerable emphasis laid on the beginnings of the various enterprises rather than on their subsequent development.

The expeditious of the *Lightning* and *Porcupine* and of the *Shearwater*, in the years 1868-1871, for the pursuit of deep-sea investigations had such interesting results that the Royal Society of London recommended the British Government to fit out an expedition for the examination of the physical and biological conditions of the deep sea throughout the great ocean basins. These recommendations led to the equipment of the *Challenger*, a steam corvette of over 2,300 tons, and in December, 1872, she left Portsmouth, to return, after her matchless explorations, on the 24th of May, 1876. During that time the *Challenger* traversed nearly 69,000 nautical miles, and established 362 observing stations. An influential committee was appointed by the Royal Society of London to draw up instructions to the naval officers and the scientific civilian staff, and nothing which could further the success of the expedition was omitted. Physicists, chemists, biologists, and hydrographers considered most carefully the problems which the *Challenger* expedition might help to solve. And while the principal object of the expedition, the exploration of the oceanic basins, was always kept in view, the solution of many interesting secondary problems has been greatly advanced by the investigations of the *Challenger*.

The route of the *Challenger* is laid out on the Physical Chart of the World which accompanies the Narrative. For the sake of convenience subsidiary charts of limited areas are scattered throughout the volumes. We must confess to a certain degree of disappointment at the execution and details of the general chart. The contour lines given do not in any way represent our knowledge of the configuration of the bottom of the oceanic basins, nor does the chart give more than a very rough sketch of the topography of the oceanic floors, although the scale is large enough to have included many additional contour lines and something at least of the nature of the bottom.

A chapter is devoted to a minute description of the arrangement of the *Challenger's* decks, of the workrooms, and of the geological and chemical laboratories, fitted up for the special work of the expedition. This is followed by a full account of the methods of observation at sea, including the apparatus employed and the mode of sounding. The Hydra and Baillie sounding machines were both used by the *Challenger*—the Baillie machine after leaving Cape Verde Islands. But all the soundings of the *Challenger* were made with rope: neither the Thomson wire machine nor the Siemens electric thermometer was employed. The dredging of the *Challenger* was carried on by dredges of the usual shape, modified, however, by having the tangles of Captain Calver, which were dragged from a bar attached behind the bag. The ordinary beam trawl was used by the *Challenger* most effectively in very deep water. Finally, the pelagic animals were everywhere collected by means of the common tow net, and during the last part of the cruise they were frequently attached to the dredge lines, the dredges, and trawls.

The collection of information regarding the distribution of temperature in the waters of the ocean was of course one of the chief objects of the expedition. The instrument used to obtain the temperature of the bottom and of intermediate layers was the Miller-Casella thermometer, a self-registering instrument, protected against great pressure, but not possessing the necessary degree of accuracy or delicacy. The Negretti and Zambra thermometer, modified by Mr. Ferguson, of the *Challenger*, promises to supersede the Miller-Casella in deep-sea work. Great care was taken on board the *Challenger* to collect specimens of water from different depths, and to observe their specific gravity and salinity. Mr. Buchanan made a large number of analyses during the voyage to ascertain the gases and the amount of air contained in the water. One of the most interesting chapters of the Narrative is the account by Mr. Buchanan of the result of his own and Professor Ditmar's work in regard to the composition of sea-water and its physical and chemical properties.

It would lead us too far to follow the route of the *Challenger* in detail; suffice it to say, that the Atlantic was crossed and recrossed from east to west and from north to south. The Azores, Cape Verde Islands, St. Thomas, Halifax, New York, the Bermudas, and St. Paul's Rocks, were visited in the North Atlantic. To the facile pen of Sir Wyville Thomson we owe an interesting account of the geology and botany of the Bermudas. The oceanic islands everywhere furnished an interesting field for the naturalist of the expedition, and no more captivating study could be found than the geology of St. Paul's Rocks, of Fernando Noronha, or of Ascension, or Juan Fernandez, as interpreted by Messrs. Murray and the Abbé Renard. Equally interesting to the biologist are the descriptions by Professor Moseley of the penguin rookeries of Inaccessible Island, of the botany of the Kerguelen Islands, and his chapter on the ethnology of the Admiralty Islands, or the discussions of Murray on coral reefs, on the surface fauna, the characteristics of oceanic basins and the nature of the deposits brought up from their floor. The experience of the *Challenger* in the Southern Ocean while forcing its way for a time into the Antarctic pack, and exposed not only to the fury of the gales of those regions, but to the risks of collision with Antarctic icebergs, was one not easy to be forgotten by the ship's company. It must have been a very great relief when the ship was turned toward the more hospitable shores of Australia.

Scattered though the volumes are short résumés written by the specialists who have prepared the different Reports on the scientific results of the expedition. They are accompanied by figures of the more interesting and striking animals of each group. Those who care for greater detail will find in the Reports thus far published a full account of each group. Eleven large quarto volumes containing no less than fifty-six separate memoirs have thus far appeared. They are all profusely illustrated, and have been prepared by the most eminent specialists in each department. Not less than forty additional memoirs are yet to be published before the scientific results can be fully discussed by Mr. Murray, the editor of the Reports, who has had the charge of this gigantic undertaking since the death of Sir Wyville Thomson in 1882.

The great value of the Reports of the *Challenger* lies in the fact that it is really the first great scientific expedition of which the materials have been given for elaboration to the best equipped specialists. As a natural consequence, each investigator has been able to draw from his materials deductions and far-reaching generalizations which it would have been impossible to obtain in a less special way. We may be allowed to mention here as examples of what can be done the Reports on corals by Moseley, on the Foraminifera by Brady, on the Crinoidea by P. H. Carpenter, and on Echinoidea by Agassiz.

During the passage on the 13th of December,

the expedition had the misfortune to lose Dr. Von Willemœs Suhm, a most promising young naturalist, a pupil of Von Siebold, who had joined the *Challenger* expedition at the invitation of Professor Thomson. His early death was felt as a great loss to the expedition by Sir Wyville Thomson, who followed him only a few years later, while in the midst of the discharge of the duties connected with the expedition, leaving a name which will always be connected with deep-sea explorations.

Military Manners and Customs. By James Anson Farrer, author of 'Primitive Manners and Customs,' etc. Henry Holt & Co. 1885.

THE object of this book is to prove the brutality and utter barbarity of war; to show by copious examples that the words "soldier, thief, and murderer" are nearly if not quite synonymous terms; to prove that mediæval chivalry is a myth, and modern military honor and humanity a delusion existing only in books and the finer imaginations of a few; to "show that there is no real progress in war," the wars of the present generation being in every way as brutal and debasing as those of Alexander and Cæsar—in short, to make war upon the very idea of war, as it is understood to-day and as it was understood in past ages. "We clearly drive militarism to its last defences if we deprive it of every period and of almost every name on which it is wont to rely as entitling it to our admiration and esteem."

An indictment of this character is little less than an arraignment of the history of mankind, in which force in some form has always been the ultimate argument. This is certainly a large subject to be disposed of in a duodecimo, and it is therefore not a serious reflection upon the author to say that, considered as a well-digested argument against an existing system for which he proposes a proper remedy and substitute, his book is painfully inadequate. His indiscriminate abuse of everything connected with the military profession detracts from the confidence which would otherwise be reposed in his judgment by reason of his great erudition in military history; while his desire to destroy war by attacking it at every period of its history makes him blind to the logic of his own examples. He relates instance after instance of cruelty and suffering in the successive periods, and then states that they are all equally bad; yet an examination of his own citations shows at once that the greatest number and the most flagrant cases are from the wars of the Middle Ages; and this leads to the conclusion that the manner in which war is conducted is a mere reflex of the civilization of the period.

In its main purpose, therefore, of proving the absurdity of war, the book is not altogether successful; but as a scrapbook of curious and quaint bits of information concerning military matters, the origin of various military customs, the practice of different nations, ancient and modern, civilized and barbaric, the book is full of interest. For instance, it is interesting to know that in the fourteenth century several bishops contracted to furnish a stated number of men-at-arms for a fixed percentage of the Parliamentary grant; and there is a charming ferocity about the extracts from the 'Treatise on Tactics' by Emperor Leo VI., in which he recommends "cranes, to let fall on the enemy's decks caltrops, with iron spikes, to wound his feet; jars full of quicklime, to suffocate him; jars containing combustibles, to burn him; jars containing poisonous reptiles, to bite him; and Greek fire, with its noise like thunder, to frighten as well as burn him." We are also entertained by knowing that the Chevalier Bayard made a considerable fortune from ransoms, and again by reading Montluc's lament over the invention of the musket, which enabled cowards to kill brave men, while they "would not so much as dare look at the man whom they knock down from a distance with their accursed balls."

All this and much more of the same sort is as diverting as a chapter from Froissart, but it is far from being the main purpose of the book, which is to prove that war is a needless crime, the source of nearly every other evil, and "the main cause and sustenance of pauperism and disease." The author believes that war will cease as soon as people appreciate its absurdity and its criminal character. He arraigns the Church—and with great justice—because during "the miserable days of chivalry," when its power was at its height, it threw its great influence in favor of war rather than against it; and he argues that if a small part of the ingenuity that has been wasted in sophistical apologies for war had been expended in discountenancing it, and in contriving other expedients of a more rational character to take its place, it would long since have fallen into disuse. It is evident that the lines of a review afford no space for the argument of so fundamental a question.

Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black. With a Biographical Sketch. By Chauncey F. Black. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

THE character of Judge Black is a striking example of the inconsistencies of human nature. If we were to reconstruct him from these speeches, we should say that he was a bigoted, violent, and even savage partisan, furious in his hatred of those who differed with him politically, and incapable of seeing any side of a matter but his own. Yet we know from other sources, as well as this biographical sketch, that he was sincerely religious, incorruptibly honest, generous to a fault, a genial companion, a sturdy patriot, and a devoted friend. Such characters relieve human nature of insipidity. They impart the variety that gives its spice to life. It is probably true that when one is the object of the animosity of a good hater, the excellences of that character are not very conspicuous; nevertheless it has its charm. There is nothing hypocritical about it; it is impulsive, genuine, hearty. A good hater Judge Black certainly was, but much can be forgiven to him, for he also loved much.

As we have intimated, there is little in this volume to show the genial side of the man. With the exception of some addresses before agricultural societies and the like, the great bulk of the matter is controversial. We cannot say that its literary merit is high—"that his diction was richer than Macaulay's and more brilliant than that of Junius," in the enthusiastic words of one of the author's eulogists. He is said to have committed Horace to memory before he was fifteen, and to have translated it into both prose and verse; but his schooling ceased when he was seventeen, and the demands of active life doubtless prevented him from devoting much attention to the perfection of his style. Hence his culture seems superficial; he stuffs his writings with hackneyed quotations and trite classical allusions. Those hard-worked celebrities, Cæsar, Herod, Nero, the Roman proconsuls, the Goths and Vandals, and a hundred others that figure in schoolboys' compositions, are kept unsparingly at labor in illustrating the events of modern political life. This kind of writing being easy, the reading of it is correspondingly hard, and even when the matter is in itself of high interest, the intolerable diffuseness of treatment renders it wearisome. The events that Judge Black beheld, and of which he was a part, were highly dramatic; but his fatal facility and facundity seem to have prevented him from leaving us a single vivid description.

It is in his forensic efforts that he appears to the best advantage, although even there his passionate nature chafes and struggles under the restraints of professional propriety. Yet when held within bounds this *sæva indignatio* elevates his style to passages of genuine eloquence, for the feeling of the man upon certain subjects was so intense as to burn the dross out of his diction. It is easy to believe that when he was thoroughly in earnest his oratory was of commanding power. Thus in the great Milligan case his soul was stirred to its very depths. That case, it will be remembered, involved the right of a military commission, sitting in a State in which war did not exist, and where the courts of the United States were in regular session, to seize and put to death citizens unconnected with the land or naval forces. Such a violation of the liberties of freemen roused both the lawyer and the man, and stimulated him to flights almost equal to those of Erskine. Nothing could be more characteristic, however, than this illustration of his conception of charity:

"The commissioners are not on trial; they are absent and undefended; and they are entitled to the benefit of that charity which presumes them to be wholly unacquainted with the first principles of natural justice, and quite unable to comprehend either the law or the facts of a criminal cause."

Like Andrew Jackson, whom he greatly admired and greatly resembled, Mr. Black was of Scotch-Irish descent. We know not whether the theology of this people inclined them to accept the tenets of the old Democratic party, but it is easy to see that Calvinistic doctrines would prepare them to hold firmly to apparently irreconcilable political theories. During the period before the civil war, a Democrat had to maintain at once that every subject was a freeman and that the negroes must remain slaves. The Constitution of the United States, which was politically what the Divine Decrees were in theology, ordained liberty to the whites and slavery to the blacks. The Constitution could not be changed; *Fiat lex, ruat justitia*, as old Justice Maule said. Slavery might be morally objectionable, but it could not be constitutionally disturbed, and that ought to be an end of the matter, according to Democratic feeling. Hence their bitter hatred of the abolitionists, for the abolitionists could not succeed without destroying the Constitution. Fortunately the secessionists made a beginning, *solvitur ambulando*, and the Democrats were free to fight the rebels and denounce the Black Republicans with consistency and vigor. We believe that Judge Black was sincerely loyal; but the disturbance of the Constitution was to him an intellectual, almost a religious, shock, and he was never quite coherent about it. It is pleasanter to follow him when, animated by a generous sympathy for the poor and helpless, he exposes the corruption of the Legislature of his own State, and denounces the oppressive monopolies that have governed it so long and so cruelly. With all his faults, he was an honest man, fearless in his devotion to what he believed to be the truth; and herein lies his chief claim to the honor of his countrymen.

Discourses in America. By Matthew Arnold. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THE three lay-sermons which Mr. Arnold delivered in America were at the time the text of criticisms innumerable, though rather of the author than of his matter; and he would truly lack pity who should make the present publication of them in a book an excuse for stretching out longer the Rhadamanthus of Emerson on the tough rack of ordinary mortal opinion. Lay-sermons we call them because they deal so exclusively with universal truths. The first, that on Numbers, enun-

ciates a truth confessedly from "the sages and saints," Greek and Jew, and declares it applicable to every nation and every age indifferently; to wit, that wisdom and virtue belong to an aristocracy which is the leaven of the state, and if they fail, then, to speak after the vulgar, your bread is dough. In the second lecture, an academical polemic with Huxley, this same addiction to generalities—in the main, the assertion that education should by preference include knowledge operating intimately and directly on conduct—was so complete that audiences as a rule were as little interested in it as in a discussion of lunar optics. In the case of the last lecture, too—that on Emerson, which has been a puzzle to many and an offence to more—an explanation of its effect may be found in that same remoteness which in the others had caused their neglect. Emerson was treated as if he were already a classic, known only through his books, and the criticism applied to him rested on what may be called the universals of literature; but at Concord and Boston Bay Emerson is not a book, but a man—not a classic, an utterer of universal and time-dissociated truth, but the utterer of truth that had a special propriety to the hour's need, a particular applicability and force at a stage of New England thought. To his audience his words had often the magical power of releasing vague aspiration into the form of intellectual light; by others, who only apprehend his meaning as thought without at the same time experiencing it as a mode of seemingly miraculous power, the very same words may be very differently rated. The critic reads *Open Sesame* quite plainly, and says they are pretty syllables enough; but when they were spoken, what a treasure they revealed! That treasure Mr. Arnold could not see, just as Prince Posterity and his Regent, Time, will have no eyes for it. Mr. Arnold wrote of his subject like one born in the next century, and he suffers only the common fate of men who insist on being in advance of their age. He used in his analysis only the materials open in the case of all classics who are a voice and no more, and thus was obliged to restrict himself to the universals of literature, as has been said; whether his conclusions are sound, it would be premature to inquire while the Funeral Oration is still proceeding through the long hour that hushes every voice within audible reach of Concord.

One word more, one little question that we cannot forbear to ask. When one has reread these pages, is it the sense of irony that leads him to turn back to the preface, where the preacher, contemplating "the House of Lords a danger, and the House of Commons a scandal," and the middle class that exalts "the Rhetorician," Gladstone, and submits to him with "the formula of that submissive animal which carried the Prophet Balaam"—is it the sense of irony, we wonder, which leads one to reperuse the words in which this preacher finds his consolation, not in the maxims of Greece or the exhortations of Judæa or the note-book of Marcus Aurelius even, but in the very mundane, particular, and true Briton fact that, though the leaders are rhetoricians and the masses unyoked to the will of "the Remnant," yet "the individual Englishman, whenever and wherever called on to do his duty, does it almost invariably with the old energy, courage, virtue"?

The Rise of Intellectual Liberty, from Thales to Copernicus. By Frederick May Holland. Henry Holt & Co. 1885.

THIS title is unfortunate, for it seems to imply that the history of free thought in ancient and in Christian times presents a continuous development. The story itself, however, is truly told, its parts judiciously proportioned, and the relations of the different events and phenomena ably brought out. Moreover, all that tediousness which is apt to belong to comprehensive sketches of history is entirely avoided; the book is decidedly one to sit up late over. The most original part of the work is the concluding chapter, in which the author undertakes, by an inductive examination of history, to settle such questions as whether rationalism is favorable to morality, whether Christianity tends to the development of women's minds, whether the world's best work is done by book-men, etc. Mr. Holland claims special credit for having kept his mind free from prejudice in this investigation. He even goes so far as to say, "I did not start with the intention of proving anything; and it was only when I was ready to write the last chapter, that I found myself justified in drawing the conclusions set forth." And again, "In this narrative . . . I have not had a single specific proposition before me, as desirable or possible to be proved. It was not until I had finished the previous chapters, that I inquired what I had found out. In the final revision, I saw that some general principles had been well enough established to be worth mentioning."

These sentences seem to betray a want of acquaintance with the true rules of scientific induction. The choice of the instances upon which an induction is to be based must not be influenced by any foregone opinion upon the question to be tested by those instances. Such influence may be guarded against in various ways: by selecting only instances concerning which it is not known which side of the question they will favor; by choosing them by the mechanical action of chance; or by taking all the instances known. But it is so far from being hurtful to have settled upon definite hypotheses which the instances are taken to put to the test, that, without so much prejudice as that, the induction is radically faulty. Pure historical induction, without any preconceptions, could never yield any general truths concerning human nature. How were the principles of physics established? The famous third dialogue of Galileo is not a purely inductive inquiry. It is guided, as all other physical investigations have been, by the conviction that the true law is a simple one: that is to say, one natural and easy for the human mind to conceive. In short, physical science has been attained by the development and correction of our natural instincts about forces, space, time, and matter. In like manner, anthropological science must proceed by the development and correction of our natural instincts about our fellow-beings. We know enough about human nature to answer all the questions in Mr. Holland's concluding chapter with a considerable degree of probability, quite independent of history. If we put our opinions so formed to the test of historical induction, we may have good hopes of making valuable additions to our knowledge. Though Mr. Holland does not seem to be aware of it, this is the course which he has himself pursued in great measure. His readers can see, if he cannot, his prepossession in favor of rationalists and of women, in reference to every possible advantage of head and heart. But his logical procedure would have been much stronger if he had himself fully understood what its nature really was.

A Companion to the Revised Old Testament. By Talbot W. Chambers. Funk & Wagnalls. 1885.

HAVING laid before our readers, in our notices of the Revised Old Testament, our own view and estimation of the work done or left undone by the Revisers, we should have to be guilty of not a little repetition were we to enter upon a critical analysis of the volume before us. We can, however, unhesitatingly recommend Doctor Chambers's 'Companion' as a book containing a large amount of valuable information, pleasantly presented, on the origin, execution, and merits of the Revision, and on various other topics of Biblical interest more or less closely connected with the subject. Doctor Chambers writes with the warmth, earnestness, and knowledge of a colaborer, and is, at the same time, free from all personal assumption. He writes for the public at large, and, though often explaining points of linguistic import, avoids the least display of Hebrew erudition. No word in Hebrew or Greek letters disturbs the even flow of his popular exposition. He is in unqualified sympathy with the Revision, and, for this reason, as well as through avoidance of learned details, occasionally wrongs the Authorized Version. Thus, for instance, when speaking of "Uniformity" (p. 47), he says: "In this respect the Authorized is sadly deficient. In many cases the same Hebrew word is variously rendered, when there is no reason, rhetorical or logical, for the variation. . . . For example, in Numb. xxxv. the same Hebrew word is translated in v. 11, the *slayer*; in v. 12, the *man-slayer;* and in v. 16, the *murderer*." No explanation accompanying this statement, the reader is led to infer that King James's translators sometimes put down their renderings with frivolous disregard of consistency. The renderings in question prove the very opposite. V. 11 speaks of "the slayer . . . which killeth any person"; as the Hebrew word translated *slayer* is not compounded with a word meaning *man*, it was certainly unnecessary to add this word, in English, before "person." V. 12 does not contain "person"; hence the rendering, in explicit form, "manslayer." These two verses speak of killing with unproved murderous intent; but this is not the case with v. 16, which means to say, The full guilt is proved; the killer "is a murderer: the murderer shall surely be put to death," as the Authorized has it. The Septuagint, too, uses three different renderings of the same Hebrew word, though with less consistency—ὁ φονεύων, ὁ φονεύσας, and ὁ φονευτής (*cf.* vv. 11, 12, 16-19, 21). Whether the translators of 1611 had a right to improve upon the original text by altering its wording, which—as the Revised preserves it—says that not every manslayer is a manslayer, but certain manslayers are manslayers, and consequently punishable with death, into words meaning that not every slayer of a person, or manslayer, is a murderer, and that only a real murderer shall be put to death—is another question, upon which opinions may be fairly divided. King James's translators believed they were bound to express the obvious *meaning* of the original text; the Revisers deemed it their duty to restore it *literally* with its imperfections, derived from a limited vocabulary. The former had certainly excellent reasons, both rhetorical and logical—though perhaps not decisive—for their course. Doctor Chambers's specifications of the changes introduced by the Revisers are very numerous. They occupy four out of the ten chapters of his book. Five chapters treat of "The Need of a Revision," "The Method of a Revision," "The Text of the Old Testament," "The American Appendix," and "The Importance of the Old Testament"; and the last presents "The Names of the Revisers, British and American," with brief biographical notices.

Justice and Police. By F. W. Maitland. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THIS fourth volume of the excellent "English Citizen" series is devoted to an account of the administration of justice in England. It is not within its scope to describe English law in gene-

ral, but merely to show how that law is practically applied. In the words of the author, "By the *Justice and Police* of a country are meant those institutions and processes whereby that country's law is enforced; whereby, for example, those who are wronged obtain their legal remedies, and those who commit crimes are brought to their legal punishments." It can hardly be said that this is a fascinating subject. It would have been easy to compile a descriptive manual of this kind that should have been so heavy as to be unreadable, and we were prepared, upon taking up the book, to brace our sinews for a shrewd tussle with arid statistics. We confess to a most agreeable disappointment. The style of the author is so clear, his mastery of the subject so perfect, his arrangement so systematic, and his sense of perspective so just, that we are led along as by a narrative, and find ourselves at the end of an agreeable entertainment possessed of an amount and kind of knowledge that is most satisfactory. The only drawback to our pleasure is the feeling that it is impossible that the matters here treated can be so simple as Mr. Maitland makes them seem. We are so used to regard English institutions as too complicated for explanation that we are suspicious of the actual production of order out of chaos. But we must admit that we have only *a priori* grounds for such hesitancy, and that we have failed to discover a single inaccuracy of statement in the whole treatise.

We can best give an idea of the contents of this book by quoting the t tles of some of its chapters. After indicating the domain of English justice, and showing with admirable skill the distinction and lack of distinction between civil and criminal justice, the author proceeds to describe the County Courts, the High Court and Court of Appeal, the House of Lords and the Chancellor, the various orders of the Magistracy and the Constabulary. There is a valuable chapter on Law and Equity, a brief account of civil execution and bankruptcy, and a series of chapters upon the arrest, examination, and prosecution of criminals, the criminal courts, and the procedure in criminal trials. These latter chapters seem to us to be the most masterly, and we should suppose from them that the author must be himself versed in criminal practice, although he is careful to acknowledge in the preface his indebtedness to Mr. Justice Stephen.

We do not hesitate to commend this book to American readers who wish to understand the system of justice under which they live. The information here given is not interesting to lawyers alone. It is knowledge that is essential not only to a proper understanding of a great deal of English history, but also to the full comprehension of our own institutions. There is, so far as we know, nothing like this book for the use of "the American citizen," but even if there were, this book would serve an excellent purpose as an introduction. As it is, we should say that whoever will read it will find many dark things in our administration of justice made clear to him, and in fact, without the knowledge here contained, many things in our system cannot be explained at all. We took over the English system almost bodily, and we have not yet eliminated certain features that arose solely from the peculiarities of English development, and that have no logical *raison d'être* in this country.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allerton, Ellen P. Annabel and Other Poems. John B. Alden. 70 cents.

Bishop, W. H. Fish and Men in the Maine Islands. Illustrated. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

De Muldor, C. The Philosophy of Art in America. W. R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

D'Haussonville, Viscount. The Salon of Madam Necker. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

Douglas, E. The Queen of the Hid Isle. A Drama. Tribner & Co.

Fort, G. F. An Historical Treatise on Early Builders' Marks. Illustrated. Philadelphia: McCalla & Stavely.

Holst, Dr. H. von. The Constitutional and Political History of the United States, 1854-1856. Kansas-Nebraska Bill—Buchanan's Election. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

Howard, Blanche Willis. Aulnay Tower. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Idlethorne, O. Great Tom: The Curfew Bell of Oxford. An Historical Ballad. Paris.

Lodge, H. C. The Works of Alexander Hamilton. Vol. III. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Married for Fun. Riverside Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

Pitman—Howard. The Manual of Phonography. Cincinnati: Phonographic Institute.

Roosevelt, T. Hunting Trips of a Ranchman. Sketches of Sport in the Northern Cattle Plains. Together with Personal Experiences of Life on a Cattle Ranch. The Medora Edition. Printed for subscribers and limited to 500 copies. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.

Saintsbury, G. Voltaire's Mérope. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Saintsbury, G. Edgar Quinet. Lettres à sa Mère. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Scott-Browne, D. L. Scott-Browne's American Book of Business Letters. Part III. The Author.

Scott-Browne's Book of Shorthand Abbreviations. The Author.

Schouler, J. History of the United States of America under the Constitution. Vol. III. 1817-1831. Washington: W. H. Morrison.

Shuckburgh, E. S. Cicero de Amicitia. Macmillan & & Co. 40 cents.

Socin, Dr. A. Arabic Grammar, Paradigms, Literature, Chrestomathy, and Glossary. B. Westermann & Co. $2.60.

Sprague, Mary A. An Earnest Trifler. Riverside Paper Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

Stanley, H. M. The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers.

Steele, Dr. G. M. Outline Study of Political Economy. Phillips & Hunt. 60 cents.

Stearns, J. N. Footprints of Temperance Pioneers. National Temperance Society and Publication House. 25 cents.

Stephen, L. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. III. Baker-Beadon. Macmillan & Co. $3.25.

Stillé, Prof. A. Cholera: Its Origin, History, Causation, Symptoms, Lesions, Prevention, and Treatment. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

Tourguéneff, I. Souvenirs d'enfance. F. W. Christern.

Walpole, A. S. Phædrus. Select Fables. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

Welch-Duffield. Eutropius. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

Welch-Duffield. Cæsar's Invasion of Britain. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

Waters of Hercules. A Novel. Harper's Handy Series.

Wilson, A. The Abode of Snow. [Travellers' Series.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

Wright, W. A. Shakespeare Select Plays. Twelfth Night or, What You Will. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

Johns Hopkins University,
BALTIMORE.

Studies from the Biological Laboratory.

Vol. III., No. 3 (72 pages, 4 plates), now ready.

CONTENTS:

The Cranial Muscles of Amia Calva (L), with a consideration of the Relations of the Post-Occipital and Hypoglossal Nerves in the Various Vertebrate Groups. By J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH.

On the Endings of the Motor Nerves in the Voluntary Muscles of the Frog. By CHR. SIHLER.

Marine Larvæ, and their Relation to Adults. By H. W. CONN.

Price 70 cents. Subscription for the volume, of about 500 pages, $5.00.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready. A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Standard Classic Atlas,
WITH INDEX,

Containing complete and authoritative maps of places mentioned in Ancient History and the Classics, engraved on steel, with tinted boundaries. The Index gives the latitude and longitude of places mentioned in the maps, with both their ancient and modern names.

Price by Mail, $2.50.

Webster's Condensed Dictionary.

800 Pages. 1,500 Illustrations.

An entirely new compilation. It treats about 60,000 words, and in its etymologies and definitions is more thorough and accurate than any other abridged dictionary. A Pronouncing Vocabulary of 24,000 Proper Names is given in the Appendix. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, $1.80.

Handy Atlas of the World.

Contains, among many other valuable features, Maps showing Standard Time, Railway Maps of all the States, Commercial Map of the United States, Maps of the Principal Cities of the Union, Recent Polar Explorations, Central Africa, Egypt and the Soudan, Alaska, etc., etc.—in all, 38 maps and valuable statistics. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, 50 Cents.

Mention the *Nation.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.

RUSKIN. The Works of Ruskin Carlyle, and other Standard Writers are now being published in the LOVELL LIBRARY, price 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents a volume. In cloth bindings 15 cents a volume extra. Send for complete catalogue of our 700 volumes now published in the "Lovell Library Series.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part 1, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO., *Herald* Building, Boston, Mass.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1049. THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISHED JULY 31:

I.

COMPLETION OF OWEN MEREDITH'S NEW POEM.

Glenaveril; or, the Metamorphoses.

A POEM IN SIX BOOKS. By the Earl of Lytton, author of 'Lucile.' Books IV., V., and VI. in One Part. 12mo, paper. Price, 50 cents. Completing the work.

BOOK I. THE ORPHANS.
BOOK II. FATALITY.
BOOK III. THE ALPS.
BOOK IV. THE GUARDIANS.
BOOK V. THE LOVERS.
BOOK VI. CORDELIA.

I may say at once that this strikes me as the freshest, the strongest, the most varied, and entertaining volume of new verse I have ever had occasion to review. The poem has the discursive freshness and force of extremely brilliant conversation. It may possibly prove an epoch-making book. It is almost certain to have many imitators.—*Academy.*

☞ The work complete in one volume, cloth, will be published next week.

II.

School Edition of Hodgson's Errors in the Use of English.

A CLASS BOOK FOR USE IN SCHOOLS BASED ON HODGSON'S WORK. Compiled and edited by J. Douglas Christie, B. A., Master of Modern Languages, Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, Ontario. 12mo, vii.—135 pages, cloth. Price, 75 cents.

The subject matter has been entirely rearranged, and by thorough subdivision made more serviceable for both teacher and pupil.—*From Prefatory Note.*

III.

The Guardsman's Hand-Book.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF THE RANK AND FILE (INFANTRY) OF THE MILITIA FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. By N. Hershler. 18mo, 136 pages, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

This little work was undertaken with the view of presenting in a convenient shape, for the use of the *rank and file* of the National Guard, such principal and practical details of instruction as are necessary to every soldier in his duties, the compiler believing it highly necessary that the guardsman should not be *wholly* dependent upon the instruction which he can obtain, only at long intervals, in the company drill-room, but be enabled by study *in his own time* to perfect himself in his duties.—*From the Preface.*

IV.

The Maurice Mystery.

A NOVEL. By J. Esten Cooke, author of 'The Virginia Comedians,' &c. 12mo, paper, Price 25 cents.

The mysterious has always been one of the most attractive elements in fictitious literature. Mr. J. Esten Cooke has thrown his whole strength into developing the singular mystery that overshadowed the Maurice family from its origin to its final startling disclosure.

V.

Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America.

By W[illegible]on von Richthofen. 12mo, 102 pages, cl[illegible]e 75 cents.

Having lived in[illegible]do for many years, and being engaged in [illegible]stock, I have become fully acquainted with [illegible]e business. There being no book of which [illegible]heard that treats of cattle raising in the We[illegible]and systematically, I hope this publicatio[illegible]be of use to those of my readers who conte[illegible]ate embarking in this great industry.—*Author's Note.*

VI.

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity, 1885.

An alphabetically arranged Index to all Places, Societies, Institutions, Amusements, and other features of the Metropolis and Neighborhood, upon which information is needed by the Stranger or the Citizen. Revised and corrected for 1885. With Maps of New York and Vicinity. Paper. Price 30 cents.

VII.

Elements of Modern Medicine.

INCLUDING PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, WITH MANY USEFUL MEMORANDA AND VALUABLE TABLES FOR REFERENCE. Designed for the Use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By R. French Stone, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, &c. 12mo, xii.—369 pages, leather, with pocket and tuck. Price, $2 50.

It has been suggested that an abridged work presenting the more advanced views of leading authorities throughout the world, with reference to *general pathology and therapeutics*, considered in connection with certain other points of practical importance, if arranged for convenient and ready reference (and of suitable form to be carried in the pocket), might prove of infinitely more value to a busy practitioner than many larger and more cumbrous volumes which fill the shelves of our libraries.—*From the Preface.*

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 1, 3, & 5 Bond St., N. Y.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED:

I. NEW YORK AND THE CONscription of 1863. A Chapter from the History of the Civil War. By James B. Fry, Asst. Adjt.-Genl. and Bvt. Major-Genl., U. S. A., late Provost-Marshal-General of the United States. Letter-press edition, limited to 500 copies. 8vo, cloth, 75 cts.

II. THE TRAVELLER'S SERIES. Sketches of People and Places. 6 vols., 16mo, paper, per volume, 50 cts. Comprise 'The Great Fur Land,' 'Italian Rambles,' 'Studies of Paris,' 'The Abode of Snow,' 'A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains,' 'Tent Life in Siberia.'

*III. HOW SHOULD I PRO*nounce? or, The Art of Correct Pronunciation. By W. H. P. Phyfe. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

"There is no book upon this subject, whether popular or profound, that considers the question of pronunciation in its most general sense—no work sufficiently simple and brief, on the one hand, to meet the wants of ordinary people, and yet sufficiently complete and accurate, on the other, to satisfy those of more scholarly attainments. Such a book I have endeavored to prepare."—*Author's Preface.*

"I appreciate its value, and endorse your work as a most serviceable aid to all who wish to speak our language correctly."—*Edwin Booth.*

RECENT NOVELS.

IV. A NEW ENGLAND CONscience. By Belle C. Greene. Uniform with Litchfield's 'Only an Incident.' 16mo, cloth, 75 cts.

V. ONLY AN INCIDENT. A Story of a Country Town. Second Edition. By Grace D. Litchfield. 16mo, cloth extra, 75 cts.

"The literary style is excellent, nor is the author wanting in a keen appreciation of what is humorous in provincial life."—*New York Times.*

VI. THE KNIGHT OF THE Black Forest. By Grace D. Litchfield, author of 'Only an Incident.' Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts.

"The author to her literary skill adds an appreciative expression of the spirit of comedy that is exceptionally good. It is a clever performance that ranks the author's ability somewhat higher."—*Globe, Boston.*

READY NEXT WEEK.

VII. A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT. By A. E. P. Searing. Uniform with Litchfield's 'Only an Incident.' 16mo, cloth, 75 cts.

*** Putnam's new catalogue sent on application.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 101
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 104

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Political Shipbuilding 106
Party Disintegration 106
Statistics of Marriage 107
The Opening of the Goethe Archives at Weimar 108

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Extension of the Civil-Service System 108
The Tory Policy 110
A Bull in a China Shop 111
Tolstoi's New Novel 112

CORRESPONDENCE:
What is Theosophy? 113
The Cattle Business 113
Methodism in the South 114
Cabinet Irresponsibility 114
Parliamentary Government 115
Political Economy in Cleveland 115

NOTES 116

REVIEWS:
General Gordon at Khartum 117
Superstitions 118
The Religion of the Early Sikhs 120
A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago 120
George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies 121
Applied Mechanics 121

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 121

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Scale of Agate lines. — 5 — 10 — 15

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses.* Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Trap," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN Co., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

For Sale.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS afforded an active young journalist to buy a part or entire interest in an Independent Democratic weekly paper, old-established and unusually well located, in New York State; good printing office and bindery, in charge of competent persons. Comparatively small investment; non-residence of owners sole reason for sale. Good prospects. Address "S.," care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A VERY VALUABLE school property in Gambier, O. Noted for beauty and healthfulness; great demand for girls' school in O.; 13 acres of ground; rare opportunity for establishing a successful church school for girls. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.
ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required. J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.
MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.
STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.
RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, $550. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.
BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.
COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application. E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.
MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.
THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Washington, Litchfield Co.
THE GUNNERY.—A Family and Preparatory School. Address J. C. BRINSMADE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St
"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.
UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.
MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADemy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.
ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.
EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.
MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.
ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.
MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.
LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.
MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAval Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.
St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.—$250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.
THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.—The Diocesan School for Girls, 15 miles from Baltimore (W. M. R. R.). Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.
ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.
MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.
HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.—A HOME School for girls of all ages. Number limited. DELIA T. SMITH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.
PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.
MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY *Law School,* Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.
GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.
MISS PUTNAM WILL BEGIN THE twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Special advantages for the study of the Languages, Music, and Art. Prospectus sent on application to Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.
MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.
MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HARvard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.
THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialities:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.
HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT ADmits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 9. Terms, $1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cotuit, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY prepares boys for the various colleges and higher schools of science. The Fall Term will begin September 3. For Catalogue address

J. H. SAWYER, A.M.,
Acting Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

*SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE*lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.
Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to

Principals, { Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.
EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1809.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Monson.

MONSON ACADEMY PREPARES for any College. A full English course. For both sexes. Experienced teachers. Year begins August 26. For board or catalogues apply to
C. C. GOVE, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 24. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College.
E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA*tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL,
Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

*GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE*paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

*SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI*ty of Michigan. Pharmacy; analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required.
ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 3029 Park Ave.

*THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP*herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885.
Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR.
Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

*MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE*opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.—ONE HOUR from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Year begins (examinations for admission) September 16, 1885.
Sloan prizes for best (Classical) entrance examinations:
1st, $400 ($100 cash).
2d, $350 ($50 cash).
Sixteen Professors; no Tutors. Classical course full and thorough.
Increased facilities for the study of French and German, with a view to practical use.
Laboratory work for all students in Chemistry. Well-equipped Astronomical Observatory for students' use. Full Geological Cabinet.
Ample Provision for Electives, Junior and Senior years, in Natural Science, History, etc.
The Scientific Department is the New Jersey State College. Constant field-practice in Surveying. Full course in Draughting.
The aim of the College—thoroughness in all work.
Best facilities and personal attention for every student.
For full information, address
LIBRARIAN RUTGERS COLLEGE.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR School.—For boys and young men. Prepares for college or business; 140 students; boarders limited to 50; single bedrooms, with common study-room for two; also single rooms. Rooms carpeted, &c., and cared for; steam heat, radiator in each room. Influence of college town inspiring; careful, constant oversight of students; teachers live with the boys; healthful; best references. 116th year begins September 15. Catalogues.
E. T. TOMLINSON, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

*PENNINGTON SEMINARY (CONVE*nient to New York), after an outlay of $20,000, offers rare facilities for education. Address DR. HANLON.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

*WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA*dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. — THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.
The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those designing to teach.
In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.
For particulars, apply to
C. D. MCLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

*MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD*ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St., a thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. DAY, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Fort Edward.

*FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE IN*stitute.—$188 to $207 per year. Class of "'85" numbers 32 Ladies and Gentlemen. Five graduating courses. Prepares for all Colleges, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Special rates to two or more. Superb new buildings, steam heated. Music, Art, Oratory. Four Literary Societies. Address JOS. E. KING, D.D.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Havana.

COOK ACADEMY.—SEVEN COURSES of study. Prepares for any American College. Students' rooms large, heated by steam. Bathrooms and gymnasium, water on each floor. A. C. HILL, Principal.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, New Hartford.

MRS. A. M. COLLIER'S COUNTRY Home and Boarding School for Young Girls.—Three miles south of Utica, N. Y., on line of street cars. Motherless children and those whose parents are abroad tenderly cared for.
Best of references.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED. — Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN,
Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER,
President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

OHIO, Marietta.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT term begins in College and Academy Sept. 10, '85.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL.—RT. REV. WM. Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., Visitor. A Home School, with refining influences. Absolutely healthful location, *entirely free from malaria.* Number of pupils limited, rendering most careful individual attention possible. Thorough instruction and discipline. Faithful attention to health, manners, and morals. Physical exercise, under careful supervision, encouraged to secure pleasure, health, and manliness. Prepares for college or business. CHAS. H. STROUT, M.A., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth Year of this school (Chestnut Street Seminary, Philadelphia), the Third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23.

Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN,
Address, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery, Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO-*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Wednesday, September 17*, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.

Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL for BOTH SEXES. —Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins September 9, 1885. For circulars address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR college for two boys only. Mild Southern climate. Home comforts, personal instruction and supervision. For full information address JOHN L. LAMPSON, A.M.,

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. —The academic exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY.—SCHOOL for Boys and Young Men. Open Sept. 23, 1885.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A. } Principals.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A. }

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

*UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY-*first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.

References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, Jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors B. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, Salem.

*ROANOKE COLLEGE.—IN THE VIR-*ginia mountains. Two courses for degrees. French and German spoken. Library, 16,000 volumes. Best influences. Expenses for nine months (tuition, board, etc.), $149, $176, or $204. Thirty-third session begins Sept. 16. Catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, President.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific,* and *Professional Departments,* including *Law, Medicine, Engineering,* and *Agriculture.* For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON,
Chairman of the Faculty.

VIRGINIA, Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ACADEMY. —Prepares for University, Army, Navy, or Business. For catalogue address
C. L. C. MINOR, M.A. (Univ. Va.), LL.D.

WISCONSIN, Milwaukee.

*MARKHAM ACADEMY.—A THO-*roughly reliable college-preparatory school for boys and young men. Twenty-second annual session begins Sept. 7. A. MARKHAM, Principal.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

JAMAICA, West Indies, Malvern P. O.

POTSDAM ENDOWED SCHOOL, on Santa Cruz Mts., 2,560 feet above the sea, presents unsurpassed opportunities for the education of boys who cannot work in a variable climate. Apply to Rev. W. D. PEARMAN, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's, and Editor of *Somnium Scipionis* for the Syndics of University Press, Cambridge, England. Address as above.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.

Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

Colleges, Schools, and Families

promptly provided without charge with best American or Foreign Teachers. Positions secured for Governesses, Tutors, Grade Teachers, Specialists, and Principals. Information of good schools free to parents. *School property sold and rented.*
J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO.,
Eastern Teachers' Institute, 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address
JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

*A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF HAR-*vard, who has studied in Germany, desires a position as instructor in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit; also offers German. College situation preferred. Best of references. Address "G. L. S.," 481 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOUR years in a graded school desires a position in high, union, or private school. French, Latin, and mathematics preferred. Reliable references furnished. Address Box 425, Plattsburg, New York.

C. M. CLARK, WILLIAMS, '84, Φ, B, K, and honor man in classics, desires a position as teacher of classics or other branches this fall. Best references. Address "U. S." Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Platt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady who has had large experience in the care of the young, wishes to receive into her home, in a pleasant suburban town of Boston, a little girl, of whom she may have the entire charge. For the most careful training and education in all branches, a liberal compensation will be required. Address "Faithful,"
129 West Chester Park, Boston.

TO COLLEGE OFFICERS WHO ARE looking for an instructor in Latin. Please communicate with L. D., care of the *Nation.*

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED FOR CENTRAL AMERICA. —Professor of Nat. Philos., Chem., Bot., Min., Geol., and Zoöl., experienced. $1,200. Professor of French, English, Drawing, and Bookkeeping—Music desirable—$800. Governess for 3 children, $500; able to teach in Spanish a requisite.
Passages will be paid.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A College or private Academy by a French graduate of the "Chaptal University, Paris. 15 years' experience. Best of references. Address Prof. ALEXANDRE GUILLET, M. V. Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass.

*WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EX-*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

*WANTED.—BY A HARVARD GRA-*duate, a partner in a good paying business, established four years, in the best city in the West. Harvard graduate preferred. Address E. S. WESTON, care *Nation.*

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats.

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken. Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

DOUBLE ELASTIC ACTION

Sample Card, **26** different styles of PENS for trial, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885.

The Week.

JUDGING from the letters we receive, it is not too soon to remind many of our contemporaries in the press, and a great many worthy people among the public, that extravagance of language and behavior are, on solemn occasions, however good the motive which prompts them, rather unseemly; that violent, grotesque, and ingenious modes of expressing sorrow over a death are barbarous, and belong to an earlier civilization than ours; that, in brief,

"Passions are likened best to floods and streams:
The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb."

The honor paid to General Grant's memory is not in the direct ratio of the "fuss" some people are making about his funeral. What with the newspapers trying to outdo each other in lamentation, and private individuals trying to become conspicuous by theirs, there is danger of his obsequies being turned into a strong resemblance to an Irish "wake," with "keeners," and all other appurtenances.

All this demonstrativeness, too, is singularly out of place as a tribute to one of the most silent, undemonstrative, and simple of men, who could not bear to do anything in a theatrical or sensational way. The greatest honor a great people can pay to a great soldier is to be sober in talk and behavior around his grave. The proposal to change the name of Riverside Drive to "Grant Drive," because his grave is to be at the end of it, is one of those little tributes which, offered to such a man, are simply contemptible from their pettiness, and which usually suggest themselves to persons in a somewhat hysterical state of mind. It would be a great thing for a successful dry-goods man to have a street named after him. As a compliment to a successful soldier or statesman it is like presenting Bismarck with a dozen marked pocket-handkerchiefs as a national tribute. Let us have done with all this childishness. We must remember that it was as true of Grant as Artemus Ward says it was of Washington, that "he never slopped over." Let us all imitate him, at least in this.

Apropos of this, we must protest most earnestly, in the name of the city and State, against Mr. Squire's putting verses of his own composition on the City Hall. The production of verses on any occasion is no part of the duties of a Commissioner of Public Works; and sticking them on the walls of a public building under his control ought to be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both. It is all very well for Mr. Squire to think it is "poetry" to say: "He bore aloft our sword of fire, a world-watched, envied nation, where Victory sang while trembling Kings bespoke our desolation." The fact is that this is nonsensical doggerel and ought to come down. There was no "sword of fire" in the late war; the swords were all steel. Moreover, the world watched, but did not envy us in the least during the conflict; nor were there any "trembling Kings" at that period, "bespeaking desolation." They were bespeaking good dinners and suppers, and military reviews. We may say much the same thing of Mr. Squire's other verse: "No faltering marked the Titan's task, no shrinking from the trial, he faced the foe ere Freedom's hand fell shattered from Time's dial." Freedom's hand, Mr. Squire ought to know, never was on Time's dial, and would never be put there except to set the clock, which it is no part of Freedom's business to do. Time always sets his own clock, Freedom having a separate and distinct sphere of duty. Moreover, no "shattering" is allowed on Time's dial either of hands or anything else. In fact, it is one of the peculiarities of Time that he goes on no matter what happens. It may be very well for Mr. Squire to inflict this wretched stuff upon his family, but to inflict it on the people of a great city is scandalous.

The Boston *Herald* makes the singular suggestion that Mr. Conkling should come home to deliver the funeral oration over General Grant, and suppo rts it by recalling the great ability of the speech in which he proposed him for the third term at Chicago. A more unsuitable person for the purpose, however, could hardly be thought of. That he is capable of delivering an eloquent eulogy on General Grant there is no doubt; but no one who listened to it could forget for one moment that it was largely owing to Mr. Conkling's counsels and inspiration and influence that General Grant's civil administration was so great a failure. It would sound, in fact, to many like a eulogy from Lord North over the remains of George III. When Mr. Conkling, too, nominated General Grant for a third term at Chicago, nobody in or out of the Convention for one moment supposed that he wanted to have him reëlected so that he might have an opportunity of correcting his former errors, and showing the country the kind of President he would have made had he not fallen into the hands of evil counsellors. On the contrary, nobody doubted that Mr. Conkling's desire was that he should have a chance of repeating the mistakes which, by 1875, had lost nearly every Northern State to the Republicans in Congress, and, but for successful cheating, would have lost them the Presidency in 1876.

The man of all men in the country, it seems to us, who ought to say the last word at General Grant's grave on behalf of the country is General Sherman. Nobody who is so well gifted as an orator or writer knows so much about General Grant's military career, about the difficulties he had to contend with, and the way in which he overcame them. Nobody can so well describe the kind of demand which the art of war makes on the human faculties. General Sherman, too, knows thoroughly the dangers of politics to a soldier, and he would make no hollow or fallacious attempt to convert General Grant's efforts in that field into fresh titles to fame. In other words, his address would be strictly truthful, and there is no occasion on which truth is so needed and so appropriate as the funeral of a great soldier. Over the remains of a successful financier or politician, a little lying, and a little flattery not far removed from lying, may pass muster, but it would be almost an insult to the memory of a soldier who has filled the world with the fame of his deeds, to say one word by his grave which either those present or those who were to come after, might question or gainsay.

The Virginia Democrats have nominated Fitzhugh Lee for Governor, and as the Republicans have made John S. Wise their candidate, representatives of two of the oldest and most influential families are arrayed against each other in a State where family influence counts for more than anywhere else in the Union. Both candidates were Confederate officers during the war, Lee having been a dashing cavalry leader, while Wise's youth prevented his obtaining the high rank he would doubtless otherwise have reached. The radical difference between them is that Wise represents a political boss of the most odious type, while Lee has behind him a party which, despite its Bourbonish tendencies, contains the bulk of the character and intelligence of the commonwealth. Mahone has so thoroughly demoralized public sentiment on the debt question that there is now little to choose between the two parties so far as this matter is concerned. There are men in Virginia who would gladly support a movement for honest payment of the whole debt, however hopeless success might at first appear; but unhappily they can get no hearing from either party. The issue, therefore, is practically only whether or not Mahoneism shall be fastened upon the State, and on such an issue there can be no question which side the friends of good politics will favor.

Mr. Solon Thatcher, of Kansas, a member of the South American Commission whose searching investigation of the commercial needs of the Argentine Republic was accomplished in the space of thirty-five hours, reached Washington city *via* London on Tuesday week, and had an interview with the newspaper reporters, taking a firm stand in favor of subsidies. "That," said he, "is the solution of the commercial problem between this country and South America. We must have ships. France, England, and Germany all have lines; Spain has recently subsidized a company, and so has even Italy. Of forty or fifty vessels leaving Buenos Ayres every month, not one carries the American flag. Now, all the South American companies favor direct communication with the United States. They, in the majority of cases, will render pecuniary assistance. Peru and the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and even Chili said they would give financial aid; Ecuador wants communication, but can give no money, owing to her heavy debt. She will open her coastwise trade, however, to the United States. These countries are in favor of subsidies, and express the opinion that, until they are given, the commercial interests cannot be improved." These are

also the views of Mr. John Roach, who ascribes his failure to the Democrats and the "mendacious free-trade press," who, by defeating subsidies and frightening American merchants, have produced all the trouble.

To Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Roach, and all like-minded statesmen, the free-trade press have this short answer: You have built up a commercial system which ignores and contemns foreign trade. You have piled duties and taxes mountain high on imported articles both manufactured and raw. You have labored to the extent of your ability to discourage commerce, and to put obstacles in the way of the exchange of our products for the products of other countries. Now that your system has broken down of its own weight and rottenness, you go to the public treasury and ask for money to make good the losses you would sustain under your precious tariff if you should engage in foreign trade. You want to sell high-tariffed goods in a low-priced market, and tax the American people for the difference. You will not be allowed to show your new-born love for foreign trade in that way. You must begin at the other end of the problem. You cannot be permitted to sell goods to the Argentines at less prices than you charge American consumers for the same articles, and recoup yourselves from the national treasury. When you are ready to take a rational step toward the promotion of foreign trade, by removing the self-imposed obstacles and burdens under which it groans, you will have a better title to be heard on the subject of steamship lines. Until then you must be content to take your own medicine, to lie in your own bed, to "stew in your own grease."

The Boston *Herald* is now publishing a series of letters from Mr. Rowland Hazard on the wool duties. Mr. Hazard is the well-known manufacturer and publicist of Peacedale, Rhode Island. In his last communication he proves by statistics that the wool tariff, while hurtful to the manufacturer, is of no real benefit to the wool-grower. This fact has been so often demonstrated before by Mr. Hazard and others that a mere citation of the facts ought to be sufficient to convince every fair-minded man that the unholy alliance between the wool-growers and the manufacturers has been disastrous to both. It has been shown from the yearly reports that immediately after the tariff of 1867 went into effect, the number of sheep in the great wool-growing States began to decline, and that in 1877 there were less than half as many sheep in the States east of the Mississippi as there were in 1867. The figures showed that there were actually fewer sheep in the whole United States in 1877 than there were in 1867. Mr. Hazard pointed out that immediately after the tariff law of 1867 was passed there was a large falling off in the wool product of the whole country. The lowest depression was reached in 1871. Thereafter a process of recovery began, but the figures of 1868, notwithstanding the immense increase in California, Texas, and the Territories, were not reached until 1874, and the decline for the States east of the Mississippi River was not made good until 1881, although the country had made enormous strides in that interval in all other branches of agricultural industry.

The recent exhibition in detail of the evidence tending to show a most startling neglect and failure on the part of the State Department, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Justice to execute the tariff law, cannot fail to arrest and fix the attention of the mercantile community. The most essential and critical point in a high protective tariff levying ad-valorem rates is the dutiable value, which depends on the fidelity of the consular, the appraising, and the law officers. But the evidence seems to show a conspiracy among those departments of the Government in the past to evade and neutralize the tariff law, by reducing dutiable *values*, while deluding American manufacturers with high protective *rates*. Of course it would be of little avail to raise, or maintain, the rate on silks of 50 per cent., if the dutiable value were silently dropped by as much as 25 per cent. As much benefit would flow to American industry by a rate of 37½ per cent. on a dutiable value of $1, as by 50 per cent. on a dutiable value of only 75 cents. What can be the explanation of this neglect and failure in the Executive Department to enforce the high-tariff law? Will not some of our ex-Secretaries of State explain why and how the false invoices were certified as correct by the consular officers, and why the consular reports sent to the Department of State bore no fruit? What became of those consular reports? Is the Chief of the Consular Bureau, who had them in charge, now in office in the State Department? How happened it that the same consular officer certified the invoice as correct, and then told the State Department that it was incorrect? Did the Consul certify in order to get his fee, which, in the London Consulate, should only be ten English shillings, but which, under some hocus-pocus, has been raised to fifteen shillings? And, more extraordinary still, why were those who presented these false invoices not indicted, or otherwise proceeded against, in court? Of the false intent of the maker of the invoice there can be no question, if the statement of a special agent, dated September 6, 1882, is true, when he says that a Zurich manufacturer confessed to him that he, the manufacturer, under-invoiced by 20 per cent., and "justified this practice on the ground that the United States tariff is iniquitous and contrary to public policy and international comity, and that he could not ship to the United States if he declared his goods at the true value; that this practice had become established both at Zurich and Lyons."

Can anybody explain why the consignee who presented those knowingly false invoices at the Custom-house has not been indicted and tried? The American Consul at Horgen, Switzerland, wrote to the Department of State on November 1, 1883:

"Almost all the dollar-price system manufacturers of silk goods in Crefeld state that they have been for years enabled to export their goods to the United States in immense quantities without revealing to the Custom-house authorities the actual market prices at which their products are really sold, and which form the basis of consular invoices and dutiable values. By such means honest importations are made practically impossible, and the customs revenue of the United States is systematically robbed of vast sums of money. Probably five-sixths of all the silk goods imported into the United States are consigned. Of this vast amount of consigned silk it is estimated that nearly all are undervalued from 15 to 40 per cent. below their market values in Europe, and the average of this undervaluation cannot be less than 25 per cent."

What do the records of the State Department disclose concerning that report? When does the index volume show that it was received? who seems to have read it? what action was taken on it? and is the chief of the consular bureau who received it now in office, or where is he? And so with the reports made by Consul-General Packard. Were these reports sent by the State Department to the Treasury Department, and by the latter to Collector Robertson? Unless the statements and reports made by the special agents and certain consular officers are pure fictions, the frauds upon the revenue and the evasions of a high protective tariff tolerated and winked at by eminent Republican leaders then in office were simply colossal. Will any high-tariff man in office or out of office explain this mystery?

The first returns of the new census in Massachusetts are from the small towns in the hill region of the western counties, and they show that the drift away from this region to the manufacturing towns and cities is losing none of its force. With very few exceptions these places report fewer inhabitants than in 1880, and where there has been any gain, it has been due to the introduction of some new industry rather than to an increase of the farming element. The change which has come over this part of the State during the last quarter of a century is very striking. A dozen towns in Berkshire and Franklin Counties, which contained 7,128 inhabitants in 1860, have only 5,929 in 1885. Eliminating the one where manufacturing has of recent years brought a large increase, the loss in the purely agricultural places is about 25 per cent., while one little town sustains but 160 people now, against 319 before the war. In not a few of these hill towns emigration has carried off an even larger proportion of the enterprise and public spirit than of the population, and the signs of retrograding in every direction are painfully apparent.

The growth of Nebraska during the decade between 1870 and 1880 was more rapid than that of any other State in the Union, with the single exception of Colorado; and, considering how much smaller the population of Colorado was than that of Nebraska in 1870, the increase of 267 per cent. in the latter State was quite as remarkable as the 887 per cent. in the former. The census just taken shows that Nebraska still continues to grow at a wonderful pace, almost complete returns indicating a population of nearly 700,000 in 1885, against 452,402 in 1880—a gain of about 50 per cent. in five years. At the outbreak of the war Nebraska and Nevada had not far from the same population, and later they came into the Union within three years of each other, but for some time past Nevada has been retrograding, until it now has proba

bly only about 50,000 people, while Nebraska has nearly 700,000.

A Western correspondent invites our attention to a card recently signed by forty-seven Iowa editors who were on an excursion to Oregon, that the prohibitory law is well enforced through their State, as a sufficient answer to our summary of the evidence of its flagrant violation in all the leading cities. We had already seen the card of which he writes, and had observed the significant fact that nearly all the signers were the editors of rural papers, who know nothing by observation of the operation of the law in the large centres. The opinion of such men is of no more importance than would be the opinion of a St. Lawrence County weekly regarding the treatment of the liquor question in New York and Brooklyn. We have never doubted that prohibition is enforced in many, perhaps most, of the country villages in Iowa. But prohibition was enforced in those places before there was any prohibitory law. It was and is enforced because public sentiment is strong enough to suppress the liquor traffic. But in the cities no such sentiment exists, and the consequence is that the traffic goes on practically unchecked there, while the sellers escape paying the revenue formerly demanded of them, and respect for all law is destroyed by the flagrant violation of the law most talked about. The simple fact about this business is that restraints upon intemperance are chiefly needed in the cities, and that the evidence is overwhelming that in the cities of Iowa the prohibitory law has rather increased than checked the facilities for getting drunk.

The divines and philanthropists who have been sitting as a committee of investigation on the *Pall Mall Gazette*'s revelations, have reported that the *Gazette*'s statements with regard to a certain "system of criminal vice" "are on the whole substantially true"; "without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular," and "excluding inquiry into charges against particular men, or classes of men, or against the police." In other words, what the Commission finds "substantially true," may be found in the main in the evidence taken by the House of Lords in 1882-3, on which the Criminal Amendment Bill was founded. What the *Pall Mall Gazette* has added is a great deal of tawdry rhetoric and "good motives." The motives, however, would be, if not more respectable, certainly more respected, if they had not resulted in such enormous sales. On the really important question of a remedy the *Gazette* has not thrown one particle of light. The difficulty of cure is very great, as in all fields of crime or vice in which there is no angry victim to pursue the wrong-doer before the law. Usually when a crime or offence is committed, there is a sufferer ready and eager to put the law in motion. In the case of offences against sexual morality, this personage is generally wanting—in other words, there is no prosecutor. The work of suppression has to be left to the police. Now here is the rub. No city police force has yet been organized which has not become rapidly demoralized by arming them with powers of supervision over vicious persons. Either they get into the way of taking hush money, or they persecute people who will not pay it, or they annoy perfectly innocent people in ways that may entail social ruin.

The savage article in the London *Standard* on Lord Randolph Churchill contains simply what everybody on both sides has been saying about him ever since he made his appearance in politics—that his bad temper would unfit him for any position of responsibility, even if his general ignorance and incapacity did not. The *Standard*, too, does not speak lightly. It is not too much to say that it stands not only at the head of the Conservative press in England, but at the head of the whole English press, both in the quality of its editorial writing, and in the ability and energy of its news-gathering, and in the excellence of its tone. We could hardly recommend a better illustration of what a newspaper ought to be, to a "professor of journalism" in a small college. But the article on Churchill does not reveal the secret of his greatness, or tell how he came to get a prominent Cabinet position, and be able, in conjunction with Sir Michael Beach, to switch Sir Stafford Northcote off to the House of Lords without a word of warning or apology. It could not do this without admitting that Churchill, such as he is, is a perfectly natural product of Tory politics during the last six years. The chief, if not the only contribution of Tory statesmen to politics, during that period at least, both in the House of Commons and in their houses, has been abuse of Gladstone. Nearly all the young men in London society who have grown up during the past ten years, have been taught to think that calling Gladstone names, and accusing him of monstrous crimes, was discussing public affairs. It has long been a favorite amusement of such of them as had got seats in the House of Commons to go down after dinner to the House simply to "draw Gladstone," or, as the boys say here, to "put up a job" on him—that is, irritate him by foolish questions or downright insults, or interrupt him by unseemly noises. It is through these tactics that such men as Churchill and Ashmead Bartlett have come to be known and talked of, and finally recognized as serious politicians. They have both got office by a long course of personal insult to a man whom neither of them is worthy to serve as a valet.

Some of the Liberal Ministers in England, now that they are out of office, are making curious confessions about the government of Ireland. We quoted what Mr. Chamberlain said the other day. Now comes Mr. Trevelyan, the late Secretary for Ireland, and talks, in a recent speech, as follows:

"Three years ago Lord Spencer and I found ourselves in a position as abstruse and difficult as often falls to the lot of public men. The administrative and social systems of Ireland were full of abuses. The affairs of the counties were administered by privileged, and not by representative bodies. The justices of the peace were, to a most preponderating extent, drawn from men whose religion and political opinions were not those of the country at large. The Parliamentary and municipal franchises and the registration system were a caricature of popular representation. These evils we hoped, in conjunction with the Irish members, to correct in time; and our expectation has in some important respects not been disappointed."

Taken in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's admissions, this is substantially a confession that Ireland is to-day the worst governed country in the civilized world, or, in other words, that Irish discontent is more than justified, but that the Irish do not show this discontent nicely. It has been held that being well represented in the British Parliament, and treated in every way as equals, they ought to be more patient and well-mannered. The Irish answer to this is a perfectly good one—that the possession of a small minority in an alien assembly is for practical purposes of no value whatever; that if there were full equality, the idea of the Irish helping to govern England would seem no more repulsive to Englishmen than the idea of the English governing Ireland.

An observation of the London *Times* on Mr. Trevelyan's speech shows that the doctrine of Irish political equality is not really held by Englishmen at all. It says:

"The position of the local-government question is such that in certain circumstances Mr. Parnell would apparently wield a great deal of power. Both parties are in fact pledged to measures not yet exactly defined, but certainly coinciding to a great extent with the aims of the Home Rulers, and until these measures were settled the Irish party would have the air of driving the coach. But any attempt to go beyond this would be defeated by the circumstance that there is no sound working distinction between the two English parties. They are separated by names and traditions, not by genuine differences of creed and method. Any risk of domination by *an alien party* would simply precipitate that reconstruction of parties which cannot, in any case, be very much longer postponed. People are very much mistaken who imagine that two or three effete nicknames and tattered party banners are going to hand this country over to the domination of Mr. Parnell and his followers. If events give Mr. Parnell for a time an apparently dominant influence, they will only hasten a rearrangement of political atoms which will speedily reduce him to his true position."

This is really an admission of all that Parnell has ever contended for, that he and his followers are simply sitting as aliens in a hostile assembly, and are therefore in that position of little use to their constituencies.

M. Clémenceau, the French doctor-statesman, is fond of "working a raw." He never touched a sorer spot in the Legislative chamber than when last week he opened the subject of the comparative loss and gain of French colonial exploitation. We recently cited the statistics published in the *Journal des Débats* showing that each French agricultural producer settled in Algeria required, or at all events was allowed, two soldiers for his protection—and this at the end of fifty years of hard fighting and colonizing. A more recent "trial balance" of the net results of colonial enterprise is supplied by a report, made at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons upon the trade of Tonquin, by a merchant sent specially to inquire into it. He reported that the imports of Tonquin consisted of cotton goods and hardware from England and Germany, oil and soap from the United States, a few miscellaneous articles from Switzerland, and from France nothing except brandy, and very little of that. The report made a great stir when brought into comparison with the cost of the war in Tonquin, and the supporters of the war can think of nothing better than the enactment of differential duties in order to compel the natives to trade with France.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 29, to TUESDAY, August 4, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, having been requested by Mrs. Grant to name the pall-bearers for General Grant's funeral, appointed on Thursday the following: Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N.; Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, of Illinois; George Jones, of New York; Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

General Hancock and his staff arrived at Mt. McGregor on Monday to take charge of the Grant funeral ceremonies after the private services on Tuesday.

Tuesday morning at Mt. McGregor dawned heavy with fog, but by 9 o'clock the sky was clear and a beautiful day was promised. At half-past 8 o'clock the doors of the Grant cottage had been thrown open, and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour. About 9 o'clock the head of a long line of wagons and various other kinds of vehicles appeared climbing up the steep incline near the eastern outlook, and soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with vehicles and people. At 9:30 a train of two cars brought General Hancock and a number of other distinguished visitors. The two companies of regulars were drawn up to receive them. At 10 o'clock the funeral services were held at the cottage in the presence of about 1,000 people. The ceremonies opened with the reading of Psalm No. 90, which was followed by an impressive prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Harris. The hymn "My Faith Looks Up to Thee" was joined in by the whole assemblage. Dr. Newman then delivered the sermon. It was a long eulogy of the dead as a soldier, as a civil officer, as a husband and father, and as a Christian. After another hymn the services were ended with a benediction. U. S. Grant Post 327, of Brooklyn, bore the remains from the cottage to the heavily-draped funeral train shortly before one o'clock. The military were drawn up and a salute was paid the remains as they passed to the depot. Soon after, the train started on its journey to Saratoga and Albany, and in the evening the body lay in state in the Capitol at the latter place, where it was viewed by thousands.

The special Committee of the Grant Monument Committee of this city held a meeting at noon on Wednesday. The Committee agreed upon a report for the formation of a permanent organization, in which ex-President Arthur was named as permanent Chairman, Mayor Grace and Hamilton Fish Vice-Chairmen, Drexel, Morgan & Co. Treasurers, and Professor Greener permanent Secretary. The General Committee was increased by the addition of more than 100 names, bringing the total membership up to between 150 and 175. A resolution was passed in favor of the establishment of organizations in every part of the United States for the collection of money for a national monument over the grave of General Grant. The name of the "Grant Monument Association" was adopted.

The Executive Committee of Fifteen of the Monument Committee, Chester A. Arthur, Chairman, on Thursday adopted an appeal to the people of the United States inviting them to contribute to a great national monument for General Grant, and adding: "All newspapers, railway, telegraph, and express companies, postmasters, banks, bankers, churches, and municipal authorities, commercial bodies and exchanges, manufacturing and business establishments are respectfully requested to cooperate in the immediate collection of contributions, to be forwarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, for this Committee, or to the Mayor of New York, so that our entire people may have an opportunity of uniting in this last tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead."

As an index of the President's civil-service reform policy, it is pointed out that on March 4 there were in the Treasury seventy-two chiefs of division appointed under Republican Administrations, a majority of whom had attained their places by long service and gradual promotion, but some of whom had been appointed through political or social influence. After nearly five months of contest over these places, the record shows that of the seventy-two chiefs, seventeen have given place to Democratic successors, and the resignations of eleven more are in the hands of the Secretary, with some question as to whether all will be acted upon. Of the chiefs of division displaced with the consent of their chiefs of bureau, seven were subsequently reinstated in clerical positions. Of the chiefs displaced, some of the oldest Republican Treasury officers concede that not more than five or six were good officers, and some of these have been appointed to lower positions. The most efficient chiefs remain secure in their places.

Secretary Manning says that no change will be made in the office of the Appointment Division, and that it was never contemplated that Mr. Albright should succeed Mr. Higgins.

First Auditor Chenoweth, of the Treasury Department, has entered upon a detailed examination of the expenditures in the Coast Survey. He claims to have discovered that a professor in Johns Hopkins University in the service of the Coast Survey within the last few years has expended $150,000 while performing the scientific work of "swinging the pendulum," and that in the course of these investigations he has nearly journeyed around the world. The First Auditor is of opinion that the expenditure of this amount is extravagant, and that the vouchers for it should not be audited.

Five American steamship companies—the Pacific Mail (San Francisco to Australia), the Red "D" (New York to Venezuela), the Clyde (New York to Turk's Island), the New York, Havana and Mexico, and the New York and Cuba Lines—declined to carry the United States mails after August 1. The Postmaster-General has directed that the following changes be made in the despatch of correspondence for foreign countries: "Mails for Cuba to be forwarded to Key West, Fla., via Tampa, Fla., for despatch from Key West to Havana by steamer which leaves Key West for Havana every Wednesday and Friday. Correspondence for New Zealand and the Australian colonies to be forwarded exclusively via Great Britain in mails made up at New York as well as San Francisco. There being only one despatch during August next (on the 1st prox.) from San Francisco for China and Japan direct, correspondence for China, Japan, and the East Indies to be also forwarded, until the 20th of August, via Great Britain, in mails made up at New York as well as at San Francisco."

The Virginia Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday. It was a fine body of men, and enthusiastically nominated Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for Governor. On Thursday John E. Massey was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. A platform was adopted which pledges opposition to any increase of taxation, opposes all further agitation of the debt question, and reiterates the acceptance as a final settlement of the "Riddleberger Bill," renews the pledge of continued support of the public-school system, recommends a change in the revenue laws which will require a speedy settlement by the collecting officer, recommends supervision by the Legislature of the operation of the railroads of the State so as to prevent unjust or discriminating charges, advocates liberal support to insane asylums and continued aid to needy and disabled Confederate soldiers; commends the Administration of President Cleveland, and especially the President's action in removing offensive Federal officers in Virginia, spurns the charges brought against the Democratic party in the document purporting to be a platform of the Republicans of the State, and concludes with a severe arraignment of the Republican party.

The Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company was purchased at auction in this city on Friday, by Edward S. Stokes, for $500,000.

A terrible storm on the Delaware River near Philadelphia and Camden, on Monday afternoon, took the form of a tornado, and seriously damaged a steamboat and a ferryboat, killing a pilot. Many buildings in Camden and Port Richmond were damaged. Five people are known to have been killed. The storm was very severe throughout New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New England.

Maud S. beat her record of 2:09¼ at Cleveland on Thursday by trotting a mile in 2:08¾.

Charles R. Train, Attorney-General of Massachusetts in 1879, died on Wednesday at the age of sixty-eight. He had been a member of Congress and United States District-Attorney for Northern Massachusetts.

FOREIGN.

The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey, London, on Tuesday afternoon was an imposing event. The edifice was crowded with a congregation nearly every member of which was a distinguished person, among them Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl Cranbrook, Mr. Forster, Sir Lyon Playfair, and a great number of peers and members of the House of Commons, Prime Minister Salisbury, the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the Marquis of Lorne, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Chief-Justice Waite, ex-Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster, Senator Edmunds, Senator Hawley, and other prominent Americans. Queen Victoria was represented at the service by her equerry. Canon Farrar delivered a most impressive address, in which he said: "What verdict history will pronounce upon Grant as a politician and a man I know not; but here and now the voice of censure, deserved or undeserved, is silent. We leave his faults to the mercy of the merciful. Let us write his virtues on brass for men's example. Let his faults, whatever they may have been, be written on water. Who can tell if his closing hours of torture and misery were not blessings in disguise—God purging the gold from dross until the strong man was utterly purified by his strong agony? Could we be gathered in a more fitting place to honor General Grant? There is no lack of American memorials here. We add another to-day. Whatever there be between the two nations to forget and forgive is forgotten and forgiven. If the two peoples which are one be true to their duty, who can doubt that the destinies of the world are in their hands? Let America and England march in the van of freedom and progress, showing the world not only a magnificent spectacle of human happiness, but a still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples united, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, inflexibly faithful to the principles of eternal justice, which are the unchanging law of God."

The Salvation Army marched on Thursday afternoon with much parade to the Parliament buildings to present to the House of Commons a monster petition urging the immediate passage of the Criminal Act Amendment raising the age of consent in girls from thirteen years, the present period, to eighteen. The petition contains 500,000 signatures, and is one mile and a half long. It was borne in a special carriage. A member of Parliament presented it impressively to the House. The amendment was debated for six hours that evening in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter advocating raising the protected age to eighteen.

Replying on Thursday night in the House of Commons to questions in regard to the Egyptian loan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor

of the Exchequer, said that the houses of Bleichroder and Rothschild had floated the loan in Paris and Berlin, owing to the international questions arising out of the entire transaction. The Government, he said, would place before the House the entire correspondence relating to the loan.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, an amendment to the Criminal Bill providing for the flogging of persons convicted of assaulting children was rejected by a vote of 125 to 91. An amendment raising the age of protection of girls to sixteen years was carried by a vote of 179 to 71. The Sixpenny Telegram Bill passed its third reading.

The Criminal Amendment Bill was passed in Committee by the House of Commons on Monday evening.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Wednesday night, Lord Salisbury replied to the toast to the Ministers. He admitted that Mr. Gladstone's assurances had been honorably adhered to. He defended the Government against the charge of adopting a Liberal policy, and contended that the extended franchise in Ireland necessitated a change of policy in the direction adopted. In regard to foreign affairs, he said it was necessary for the honor of the nation that the Government should continue the policy of the late Government, even though it was opposed to the Conservative policy; but they regretted their inability to continue the threads of the policy left by Lord Beaconsfield. The Government would, however, devote themselves to domestic affairs and the promotion of such a condition of things in countries in Africa and the East dependent upon England as would restore a cordial feeling among the European Powers, which was essential for the prosperity of the world.

A split in the Tory camp, which threatens to become serious, was made public in London on Wednesday evening, when Lord Randolph Churchill declined, at the last moment, to attend a great Tory meeting at Liverpool, at which he had been advertised as one of the chief speakers. He based his refusal upon the fact that the two Tory members of the House for the city of Liverpool had declined to support him, owing to the Irish policy of the Cabinet.

The *Standard* (Tory organ) on Friday morning bitterly attacked Lord Randolph Churchill. It denounced him for refusing to speak at Liverpool because the borough members were displeased with his Irish policy, and described him as a much overrated, impudent, overgrown schoolboy. It said that he was only good at insulting his superiors, and that his very ordinary talents are lauded by an interested clique. The article continued, "It is time to speak out. We will not be imposed upon by this overgrown schoolboy verging on middle age, but without a man's sense. Lord Salisbury must decide quickly, or Churchill, having already worked irreparable harm, will ruin the Conservative party." The parting shot described Lord Randolph as a miserable, absurd imitation of Disraeli, without the one-fiftieth part of his ability. The *Standard* congratulated the Liverpool Commoners on their courage, and said their action had won the approval of every Conservative worthy of the name. The article made a great political sensation. It is thought that the breach may be healed and Lord Randolph speak in Liverpool later. A well-informed London correspondent says: "Tory opinion is divided. The younger and more progressive members feel that they can accomplish nothing by the policy of Churchill's opponents. The older and more cautious ones see certain danger and possible disruption in their party as a result of Churchill's recklessness. The *Standard* received an inspired hint from high quarters to attack Churchill."

It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will visit Midlothian in October to take the stump if his health permits. The general election will be held in the third week in November.

The Marquis of Salisbury has agreed to the request of Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, to suspend the negotiations in relation to the Afghan boundary question until M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, obtains a report of the topographic survey which has been ordered of Zulfikar Pass. It is also said that England has agreed to Russia's proposal to leave the Zulfikar question to be settled by the Joint Boundary Commission.

The Marquis of Salisbury has opened negotiations with the Porte for a Sudan expedition. Mr. White, the British Minister ad interim at Constantinople, reports that the Sultan is willing to occupy the eastern Sudan on the condition that a part of the cost of the occupation shall be defrayed by Egypt, and the Porte be left with free hands in the settlement of the occupied provinces. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission to the Sultan has reference solely to the question of administrative control in Egypt. The Sultan keenly opposes an international control. Lord Salisbury is shaping a policy to maintain English predominance in the administration of Egyptian affairs. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is charged to obtain the Sultan's consent to a scheme of administrative reform which shall place power in the hands of the English or of English nominees.

The Khedive of Egypt has issued a decree explaining the charges to be paid out of the new Egyptian loan of $45,000,000. He says the claims for indemnity arising out of the bombardment and pillage of Alexandria and the losses resulting from the British occupation will constitute the first charge on the loan. Five million dollars of the loan, it is intended, the decree states, shall be expended in irrigation works for the benefit of the fellaheen engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is rumored that the Egyptian Deputies have resolved to investigate the whole list of indemnity awards, with a view to ascertaining the exact truth about the reiterated charges that a large proportion of the awards are of a fraudulent nature. The subscriptions to the loan were closed in London on Thursday. They aggregated four times the amount of the loan.

The British Government has appointed a commission to inquire into and report upon the condition and education of the blind in England. Mr. Campbell, one of the members of the Commission, will come to the United States for the purpose of examining the methods used here to enable sightless persons to acquire literary and mechanical knowledge.

The chairman of the committee appointed some time ago to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Irish industries has presented an informal report to Parliament. In this it is stated that all Irish industries, with the single exception of linen manufacture, are at present in a deplorable condition. The report recommends the improvement of the railway facilities of Ireland, the introduction of a course of teaching of the sciences relating to industrial work in all the national schools, and a comprehensive system of arterial drainage, without which, the report declares, proper cultivation of the soil in Ireland on a sufficiently extensive plan is impossible.

Renewed excitement in the Munster Bank affair has been caused by the sudden disappearance of Robert Farquharson, the recent joint manager. His books have been examined, and so far show an embezzlement of $350,000. A reward has been offered for his apprehension. The missing man is about forty years of age, and was a director in several companies. The highest confidence was reposed in him. The accountant's balance sheet of the bank shows liabilities of £2,148,012, and assets of £2,187,447. It is believed that the reserves, amounting to £225,000, will suffice to cover all risks. The shareholders have approved the plan of petitioning the Court of Chancery to appoint a provisional liquidator of the bank's affairs pending the organization of a new bank, with a capital of $3,750,000, of which $1,500,000 shall be called.

The committee to inquire into the statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in regard to London vice has made the following report: "Having been requested to inquire as to the truth of statements printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* from July 6 to July 10, we decided from the first to exclude inquiry into charges against particular men or classes of men, or against the police. We strictly confined ourselves to an inquiry into the system of criminal vice described. After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses and materials before us, without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that on the whole the statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are substantially true." Signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, and Messrs. Morley and Reid.

Cholera has made its appearance at Marseilles and Paris. In Spain on Monday there were reported 3,718 new cases, and 1,501 deaths.

The Madagascar debate was continued in the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday with much violence, M. Clémenceau making a severe attack on M. Ferry's policy. M. Brisson said that the Cabinet aimed at uniting the forces of the republic and preserving national property. He appealed to the Chambers to vote the credit, and promised that the Government would do its utmost to arrange that the colonies should cost less and contribute more than at present. The credit was then voted—291 to 142.

The annual meeting of the Panama Canal Company was held in Paris on Wednesday. M. de Lesseps read the annual report, which was received with applause. The Chairman thought that the Canal Company had nothing to fear from the United States. The Monroe doctrine, he declared, was perfectly consistent with the company's enterprise. One of the bondholders present questioned the figures in the report, and demanded that a committee of inquiry be appointed. M. Charles de Lesseps opposed the motion, and the report was unanimously adopted. The old Board of Directors was reëlected. The meeting unanimously authorized the Board to persist in its application to the French Government to permit a lottery loan of 600,000,000 francs.

Dr. Henri Milne Edwards, the well-known French naturalist, died in Paris on Wednesday.

The Mahdi before his death selected Abdullah for the Southern Sudan, Osman Digna for the Northern Sudan, Senussi for Egypt, and Mollah Abdullahman for Kordofan and Darfur, to continue the war, and appropriated 20,000,000 piastres therefor.

In the trial of Riel at Regina on Thursday the case for the defence was opened. Two physicians testified that Riel was insane. Riel protested against this line of defence, and quarrelled with his counsel. He wanted to conduct the case himself. The counsel practically abandoned the case, resting it on the plea of insanity. Riel made a remarkable speech in his own defence at the close of the trial, asserting that he was acting in accordance with a divinely appointed mission.

The jury on Saturday brought in a verdict of guilty. The foreman, while crying like a child, asked on behalf of his fellow-jurors that the prisoner be recommended to the mercy of the Crown. Riel was sentenced to be hanged on September 18. There is much feeling among the French Canadians over the subject, and they will use every effort to have the sentence commuted.

A fire in Toronto on Monday morning destroyed property along the Esplanade and wharves to the amount of $1,000,000.

Pedro Prestan, the rebel who burned Colon on March 28, has been captured by the Government forces at Cartagena, and will be hanged. It is reported that the Government troops have taken Baranquilla, Savanilla, and Salgar.

POLITICAL SHIPBUILDING.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S remarks to the members of the Advisory Board, who are to report upon the plans for the four new cruisers which are still to be built, should be read carefully by the late Secretary, Mr. Chandler, before he writes any more defences of his client, John Roach. It is evident that Mr. Whitney is endeavoring to secure a different kind of shipbuilding from that which his predecessors have been encouraging. Nothing in the controversy over Mr. Roach's failure has been more curious than the constant assumption of his friends that in Government shipbuilding there must be "politics" to a greater or less degree. Mr. Chandler is so thoroughly convinced of this that he can see nothing but political motives in Secretary Whitney's conduct, though all that the latter has done is to decline, in behalf of the Government, whose servant he is, to accept a vessel which does not come up to the specifications of the contract. The remarkable list of defects which the Examining Board discovered in her construction stands not only unrefuted but unexplained, and the only answer which the contractor's friends—including Mr. Chandler—make is, that Mr. Whitney is actuated by political motives, and the examiners were not friendly to Mr. Chandler. In his last published letter, Mr. Chandler goes over the ground again, and asks, with comical pathos, at the close, if the friends of Mr. Whitney "are willing to see the Republican press manifest the same disposition toward the four additional ships which the Democratic press have shown toward the *Dolphin*, *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta?*"

This moving question is best answered by Mr. Whitney's remarks to his Advisory Board. He tells them that Congress has put upon him the responsibility of building four ships "of the best modern design," "having the highest attainable speed," and then adds:

> "It is desirable to proceed with great caution in this matter, and to take no step without its being absolutely a sure one; and in order to do this it is necessary that the Department should be possessed of all the information possible to be gathered in regard to what other people have done. No private individual would set out to spend $3,000,000 in construction without first, for his own advisement, becoming acquainted with the best things that had been done by others in the same direction. Therefore, if it should appear to you desirable, before making the decision which I ask of you, that further and more detailed information should be had of the doings of other countries, I consider that the Department has the power to expend money therefor; and I consider it very wise and judicious to expend it. I have already, for the last three months, been expending money in that direction, and a good deal of evidence will be found to have been already accumulated. I think it possible for me to say these things without reflecting at all upon the Department. It is only with the greatest effort that any nation is able to keep up with the improvements in shipbuilding, and, of course, it has been impossible in a department where no new ships of modern design have been built until those recently undertaken. Therefore it is desirable that we should proceed modestly and deliberately, taking all necessary time to inform ourselves that the thing which we adopt is the wisest and best, after we have examined thoroughly, and with knowledge of what others have done. Until that time comes I do not propose to take any step. The portion of the complete ship requiring the longest time is the armament, and that not having been appropriated for in this instance, gives all necessary time to proceed deliberately and wisely. After the decision has been made what the ship shall be, what her size, horse-power, weight of engines, space for engines, what her armament and armor and so on shall be, then comes the second stage, which is putting this general design into the hands of technical men to prepare in detail the plans and specifications on which the work is to be done. That step I do not at present desire advice upon. It will be the second stage in the work."

To realize what a radical change in Government shipbuilding this foreshadows, we have only to recall some of the methods pursued by Mr. Roach and his defender, Mr. Chandler. When a description of the still uncompleted cruiser *Chicago* was made public in January, 1883, it was discovered that the engines adopted for her use were of a type which had been tried for propellers twenty-five or thirty years ago, and abandoned. The only one existing outside the *Chicago* is somewhere in Scotland, where a propeller-beam engine, designed about 1830, is preserved and kept on exhibition as a means of illustrating the progress made in marine engineering during the last half century. This ancient type was, we believe, adopted because Mr. Roach had the drawings and patterns already on hand, and could build more cheaply than if a new type were used. The weight of the boilers and machinery, which promised a speed of only fourteen knots an hour, was nearly equal to that of the newer type in modern British cruisers, which give a speed of eighteen knots an hour. The saving in weight between the new type and the old would increase the "coal endurance" of the cruiser, a most important quality, at least 50 per cent. It was also discovered that this ancient machinery of the *Chicago* called for a consumption of coal more than double that of the best modern Brazilian ironclad, and that if the engines of the Brazilian vessel were to be substituted for those of the *Chicago*, the latter would have a maximum speed of 17.6 knots per hour instead of 15, and would have additional room enough to carry coal sufficient to steam at 15 knots' speed 6,000 miles instead of 3,000. In other words, had she been fitted with the latest modern machinery, instead of John Roach's old type, her efficiency would have been doubled. This, in an unarmored cruiser, a vessel in which speed and endurance are the prime requisites, would have been the precise thing which Congress desired when it authorized the construction of a "coal-protected steam cruiser containing the latest improvements in naval construction."

Congress undoubtedly supposed, when it called for the building of such vessels, that a contractor could be found capable of constructing them. Mr. Roach himself had informed a committee of Congress that there was no doubt about getting the speed and other elements desired, and that the way to do it was to throw the full responsibility upon the contractor, and treat him precisely as if he were dealing with a merchant instead of the Government. Yet Mr. Roach and Chandler put their heads together and began to build vessels which contained antiquated machinery, and were so full of defects of all kinds that little defence or explanation of their workmanship has ever been attempted; and when Secretary Whitney takes Mr. Roach at his word and treats him as a merchant would under such circumstances, Mr. Roach fails, says he is the "victim of political persecution," and Mr. Chandler says that Mr. Whitney's conduct is dishonest.

Mr. Whitney gives his Advisory Board notice that he is not a political shipbuilder, and we have not the slightest doubt that he means what he says. We trust that the Republican press will treat his work precisely as the Democratic and Independent press has treated Roach's and Chandler's. Let them insist that when a contract is made for a vessel to have a sea speed of fifteen knots, a clause shall not be put in attempting to make the Government accept her whether she be able to develop it or not, or whether she be able to keep under headway at all away from her dock. If Mr. Roach, as the Great Republican Shipbuilder, be succeeded by somebody else as the Great Democratic Shipbuilder, let the whole Republican press, led by Mr. Chandler, lay on the lash and spare not. We promise them the heartiest possible coöperation.

PARTY DISINTEGRATION.

Two eminent citizens of Connecticut, a Blaine Republican and a Democrat, were recently talking over the political situation. Both are astute politicians and close observers. Said the Democrat, who is an earnest civil-service reformer: "If an important election were to be held in Connecticut to-morrow, 50 per cent. of the Democratic voters would stay away from the polls because of dissatisfaction with the way in which the Cleveland Administration has distributed the offices." Said the Republican, who has been a working politician for years: "At the same election 50 per cent. of the Republican voters would stay away from the polls because they would not be willing to disapprove the course of the Cleveland Administration." "What does it all mean?" asked the Democrat. "It means," replied the Republican, "that the old parties are going to pieces, and I for one am ready for it."

No close observer can doubt that there is a similar condition of affairs in nearly every other State in the Union. The estimate which the Connecticut authorities quoted above give of the dissatisfied in each party strikes us as excessive, but that there is a large number of such voters in both organizations cannot be questioned. The feeling that since the Republicans have had all the offices for a quarter of a century it is no more than fair that the Democrats should have a chance at them now, is very general in the Democratic party. Every Democrat who has been seeking an office and has not got it, is doing his best to aggravate this feeling. He represents the workers of the party—the men whose business it is to get out the sluggish voters on election day. If these workers were to refrain from all exertions at an election because of their personal disappointment, there would undoubtedly be a great falling off in the Democratic vote. We doubt, however, if the loss would amount to one-half of the whole. It is notorious that Democrats are very reluctant to desert their party. They growl all through a campaign, and then vote solidly the party ticket when election day arrives. That many of them are growling now everybody knows, but when it comes to the question of deserting their party because the President of their choice is keeping his pledges and giving the country an honest, non-partisan Administration, we do not believe that more than 10 per cent. of them at most will be

equal to the emergency. It is noticeable of all the growling that it is done in private. No important Democratic journal has yet ventured to oppose the President's course, and no Democratic Convention has adopted a platform openly disapproving it. We hazard the prediction that in the campaigns of this autumn there will not be a Democratic stump speaker who will venture to speak anything but praise of the President. That is the perplexing thing about the Democratic discontent. It must be borne in silence. To formulate it is to show its absolute unworthiness.

On the Republican side the situation is no less interesting. The party is really divided already into two sections. Upon one side are the Bourbons, who are determined to cling to the old superstition that the Democratic party is made up mainly of unscrupulous men who are bent upon the ruin of the country. They will not admit that anything good has been done or will be done by the present Administration. They have completely changed ground on the question of civil-service reform. They declared all through last year's campaign that Cleveland would never be able to keep his pledges if elected, and that no matter how well disposed he might be personally, his party would inevitably control him. Now that this prophecy has failed of fulfilment, they turn about and say that civil-service reform is a humbug any way, that the offices belong to politics, and that of all Pharisaical and hypocritical pretences ever adopted, that of the present Administration, that it is giving the country non-partisan rule, is the most contemptible. Rather than praise the President they are willing to return to the old doctrine of spoils. They have been forced into this position by the growling of the Democrats, which has made it useless to assert that the President is not sincerely carrying out his professed reform policy.

But the Bourbon section of the Republican party is dwindling every day, and the other section, which thinks well of the President and believes in supporting him in every worthy act, is increasing. The steady, straightforward, simple, honest, business-like course of the Administration is sapping the life of every Bourbon principle. It cannot be said any longer that the "country is in peril" whenever the Democrats are likely to come into power. That "principle" was the bulwark which saved the Republican party in many a conflict, but it is gone forever. If was summed up in the "sectional issue," and how completely that has been buried the solemn exercises of the present week will bear most emphatic testimony. The final words of General Grant upon that subject, together with the spectacle of Northern and Southern soldiers walking together beside his bier, will be sufficient to silence even the Bourbons. As Horace Greeley said of them years ago: "Your attempt to found a great enduring party upon the hatred and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you had founded a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean." That their attempt has failed is clear enough for all men to see. Even Simon Cameron, one of the most devoted of its adherents, sees it, for he has telegraphed to the son of General Grant a hearty commendation of the selection of two ex-Confederate generals for pall-bearers at the General's funeral, adding: "Your father's prayer for peace to his country has been answered, and the last bitterness of the war wiped out forever."

The growling of disappointed Democrats and the bitter denunciations of Bourbon Republicans proceed from the same kind of men in both parties—the men, namely, who love the old methods and do not wish to see them done away with. These men may be able to control one-half of the voters in each of the old parties, but we do not believe it. Sooner or later they will come together in a party of their own, and opposed to them will be the men who approve the course of President Cleveland and are determined to uphold him in it. It is our firm belief that the latter class at present contains a clear majority of the American people, and that their attachment to old party names is weakened daily.

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE.

A CHANGE in the public sentiment of a nation regarding matrimony is a social fact of the first magnitude. There is abundant evidence that such a change has during the last quarter of a century been coming over the American people, and especially that portion of it which lays special claim to the title American by descent from the stock which came earliest to this country.

The newer States of the Union for obvious reasons furnish no basis for comparisons, and few of the older States have for a long period collected data regarding marriage worthy of confidence. But statistics sufficiently complete to warrant a conclusion have been gathered in some parts of New England. Massachusetts has long been conspicuous for the accuracy of her vital statistics, a full report regarding the number of births, marriages, and deaths having been prepared annually for more than forty years. We have thus the data for a comparison of the number of marriages during the decade preceding the war with the number during the decade just closed, covering a period a quarter of a century later. Examination shows that the average number of marriages per year for the ten years beginning with 1850 was 11,873, while the average number for the ten years beginning with 1875 was 15,138. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was 994,514, while in 1875 it was 1,651,912, and the percentage of increase was about the same during the last ten years as in the ten years following 1850. The population of 1875 was 66 per cent. greater than that of 1850, and the same ratio will hold for the whole decade following 1875 as compared with that following 1850. It thus appears that, while there have been 66 per cent. more people capable of getting married during the last ten years than there were between 1850 and 1860, less than 28 per cent. more have actually done so. Population has increased two-thirds, and marriages less than one-third. To put it in another way, out of every thousand people in the State twenty-one used to be married each year, while now the number reaches only seventeen.

The vital statistics of Connecticut have been collected ever since 1848, although not so carefully as in Massachusetts. The number of marriages reported in Connecticut during the ten years beginning with 1850 averaged 3,477, while the number during the last ten years has averaged 4,677. The population of the State in 1850 was 370,792, and in 1875 about 580,000. In other words, the number of inhabitants during the last decade has been 56 per cent. greater than in the earlier period, but the number of marriages has been only 34 per cent. greater. There is reason to believe that the discrepancy is in reality even larger, for it is well known that there has been more accuracy in registration of late years than formerly, so that the number of marriages actually contracted between 1850 and 1860 must have exceeded the number reported in greater measure than was the case during the last ten years. Making allowance for this consideration, it seems fair to conclude that the disparity between the increase of marriageable people and the increase of marriages is about as marked in Connecticut as in Massachusetts.

Dr. Edwin M. Snow, of Providence, R. I., has for thirty years compiled a careful and complete annual report in relation to the births, marriages, and deaths in that city, and the body of statistics which he has thus collected furnish a better basis for conclusions than can be found in the case of any other large city in the country. From these figures it appears that the number of marriages in Providence in the period before the war averaged 619 per year, while during the past ten years the average has been 1,099. The population of the city was 47,785 at the beginning of the earlier period, and 100,675 at the beginning of the later. That is to say, the number of people who might get married was 115 per cent. larger during the last ten years than in the decade before the war, while the number who did get married was only 77 per cent. greater.

The population of Ohio has always been largely recruited from New England, and it is evident that the same influences are at work among the descendants of the Yankees in the Western State as among those who remain in the land of their ancestors. Before the war the number of marriages in Ohio averaged about 23,000 a year, the total for 1860 being 23,106, while for five years past the number has averaged 29,255. The population of the State in 1860 was 2,339,511, and in 1880, 3,198,062. The number of inhabitants had increased about 37 per cent., and the number of marriages only 26 per cent.

These statistics only confirm the conclusions which any observing person of wide acquaintance who has considered the subject is sure to have reached. It can hardly be questioned that the average standard of comfort in such States as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Ohio is higher than it was a generation ago; or that the proportion of young men capable of providing good homes is fully as large as it was thirty years ago. Indeed, the old bachelor of the present day is more likely to be a man who could support a family in comfort than was the case in the days before the war. Yet the old bachelor is constantly becoming a more numerous class of the community, and thereby swelling in equal measure the ranks of the old maids.

The most potent reason for this change is undoubtedly the economical one. The change is most marked among the well-to-do class. Young men of this class grow up with luxurious habits, which a bachelor's income will sustain, but which are incompatible with the support of a wife and children. The cost of maintaining a family in good style and of giving children a liberal education increases more rapidly than the earnings of the husband and father. A man sees that if he marries, he must abandon modes of life which have become essential to his comfort, and he fears that the more restricted plane of expenditure would be as disagreeable to the woman as to himself. He therefore hesitates to marry—finally concludes not to try the experiment—or if he does marry, he has few children, for the statistics show with equal clearness that the birth-rate is diminishing even more rapidly than the marriage-rate among the higher classes.

THE OPENING OF THE GOETHE ARCHIVES AT WEIMAR.

EVER since the life of Goethe began to be studied in a scientific spirit, students of him have been looking forward with interest to the time when the archives of the Goethe family at Weimar should be thrown open to the scrutiny of scholars. Hitherto this most valuable source of information has been practically closed to all comers. The current story is that the poet's heirs refused the liberal offer made for the house and its contents by the German Government, in the hope of getting a still larger price from foreign sources. Whether this be true, or whether the heirs may have had other and better reasons for denying all access during half a century to Goethe's private documents, we do not profess to know. That any service has been done thereby to the memory of the poet, is not apparent; and as to the market value of his property, that would have been increased rather than diminished if the public had been allowed to know just what the collection contained, and if reputable scholars had been permitted to make scientific use of it. So far as we can see, the owners of the property have gained nothing by their conduct except possibly the barbarous satisfaction of reading, in almost every biography of their great ancestor, frequent statements to the effect that this, that, or the other point will never be cleared up so long as the archive at Weimar remains closed. At last, however, the wish of scholars and of the educated public is to be gratified; the Goethe house, bequeathed by Walter von Goethe to the present Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, has been by her quite recently thrown open to the uses of science. It is also announced that the Grand Duchess will immediately cause two important works to be undertaken, both of which will be greatly facilitated by the collections now in her possession. These are, first, a complete and authentic edition of the works of Goethe, and, secondly, a compendious biography to be prepared conjointly by various different specialists. There is thus good prospect that the world will soon be in possession of whatever light the Goethe house in Weimar can throw upon the career of its illustrious founder.

Meanwhile, pending the thorough sifting of the material by those charged with the work, the public has been favored with a provisional statement of what the archive contains. On June 20 and 21 a German Goethe society was organized at Weimar. At this meeting Herr von Loeper, the well known editor of Goethe, and Professor Scherer, of Berlin, who had been rummaging for several days in the newly-opened archive, made a partial report of their findings. This report has been published in a communication by Ludwig Geiger, editor of the Goethe *Jahrbuch*, to the *Deutsche Litteraturzeitung*. It is from Geiger mainly that we have derived the facts here stated. Von Loeper had examined two cabinets of the archive (there being six in all), and reported the discovery (if such a term be proper) of valuable documents of three different kinds, viz., first, original manuscripts of the works of Goethe; secondly, letters from correspondents; and lastly, the poet's journals. These last, of which hitherto only scanty extracts have been made public, begin in 1776, shortly after Goethe's arrival in Weimar, and end March 16, 1832, six days previous to their author's death. One break of considerable length occurs, namely, between 1782 and 1796, there being during these years only two short entries. The journals are said to increase in fulness with the writer's years, and to average four thick volumes per annum. It is interesting to note that in one of these, for the year 1805, a number of white leaves had been left; it was the year of the death of Schiller. Here, in this journal, Herr von Loeper remarked, would be the firm ground for future biographers of Goethe. As to the letters, they too cover about fifty years, and are both to and from Goethe. Of the latter kind the most valuable will be a long series written by the poet to his wife between 1792 and 1816. Von Loeper seemed to think that these letters will help to clear up a much misunderstood aspect of Goethe's life, his character as a husband and father. Of letters to Goethe, most importance will attach to those from his mother, and to some (rather late ones, to be sure) from Frau von Stein.

The manuscripts discovered will not in any sense revolutionize the familiar aspect of Goethe's text, but will be of great value in the preparation of future critical editions; for much of the text of Goethe is still in a bad condition. They begin with the only known copy of the 'Höllenfahrt Christi' of 1766, and end with the second part of "Faust" of 1832. Unfortunately, the one manuscript from Goethe's hand which students of him would give most to get sight of, does not yet turn up. This is the original draft of the early scenes of "Faust," the roll of paper from which the poet used to read to his admiring friends from 1774 on, and which he took with him to Italy in 1786. It has been believed, though perhaps on insufficient grounds, that this manuscript would settle certain perplexing questions regarding the first conception and plan of the drama, as, for example, whether there was ever a prose "Faust"; whether the play grew up from the beginning around two nuclei—namely, the character of *Faust* and the tragedy of *Margaret;* and also how *Mephistopheles* was originally conceived, both in his own character and in his relation to *Faust* and to the *Earth Spirit*. But although this manuscript was not found, other material was found which will, it is thought, be of great assistance in the elucidation of Goethe's masterpiece, particularly the second part of it.

Finally, it may be added that a somewhat detailed and very enthusiastic report was made to the nascent Goethe Society upon the character and the value of their hero's famous art collection. The fact was deemed worthy of special emphasis that Goethe founded a collection upon really scientific principles, at a time when most of his contemporaries had not got beyond the point of curiosity-hunting. Evidently the new society will set its face sternly against that popular heresy into which many innocent travellers have fallen, and which was tersely formulated in 1854 by George Eliot as follows: "This collection is utterly insignificant, except as having belonged to him." Be that as it may, the opening of the archive at Weimar is certainly a literary event of genuine importance, the remote consequences of which cannot now be foreseen. It is an event which, taken in connection with numerous signs of the time, goes far to indicate that Herman Grimm was not simply patriotic, but also entirely correct, when he said at Berlin, a few years ago: "For thousands of years there has been a science called Homer; for some centuries there has been one bearing the name of Dante, of Shakspere; henceforth there will be a science to be known as Goethe."

EXTENSION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.

THE establishment of a system of appointments based upon competitive examinations is now accepted as an accomplished fact. The value of this achievement is variously estimated, even by its friends. It is not, however, merely a new experiment; it has been put to the practical test of trial, and it is pretty well known what it will and what it will not do. It will hardly be questioned that it will secure a more intelligent and efficient class of minor officers, give greater permanence to their tenure, and, even as at present restricted, diminish in some measure the demoralizing effects of the spoils system upon the elections. Its application is at present, however, very limited. Out of a total number of public offices and positions of over one hundred thousand, it embraces about fifteen thousand. Its domain is thus relatively small. All the higher offices and many inferior places are beyond the scope and beneficent effect of the system. It is, in fact, restricted to the mere crumbs and drippings of patronage. Evidently this was not intended to be the final result; it was avowedly only the first step.

This first step was taken under a Republican administration, and it was honestly and fairly maintained. It was felt, however, that the nomination made by that party in 1884 presaged no further step in the extension of the system. The party in opposition availed itself of this distrust, and, upon the faith which was reposed in its leader, won the last election. It is now nearly five months since he took the reins of Government, and during these busy months he has given some definite intimations of his purpose concerning civil-service reform. Rebuking the eager haste and indiscriminate greed of the clamorous horde of office-seekers that swept down upon him during the first weeks of his Administration, he has manifested a moderation, an independence of political dictation, and a disregard of mere partisan services, which has caused deep mutterings among the party workers. And in several instances, such as the reappointment of Postmaster Pearson, and in the promotion of Mr. Graves to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, he has met the highest expectations of the most intelligent and liberal men in both parties. He has thus taken an advanced position in the conduct of his Administration in respect to appointments.

This position, however, is one which is dependent upon high personal qualities, which require to be firmly maintained, and vigorously and unflinchingly exercised, or it is liable to be swept away at any moment. Such qualities are the pride and glory of the State, but upon their permanent possession and undaunted energy communities cannot safely rely. It is for this reason that laws are enacted, systems of government established, and constitutions ordained. And for this reason any advance in methods of appointment to public office, to have a lasting value and become an enduring heritage, must be

reflected in and stamped upon the laws and regulations of the service. A forward movement, therefore, to be on permanent lines, should rest on the base of written law. For such a movement the aid of Congress is necessary; but without such aid the President may lead the way by a broader interpretation and wider application of the present statute, and by a progressive modification of existing rules.

Applying this test to recent events, it might be urged by a cynical observer that, while the column has been headed toward the enemy, and the standard erected on higher ground, the actual line of movement has been retrogressive. It is true this movement has been small, but the direction gives it importance; a single backward step is often perilous. The retrograde step which is here referred to is the interpretation which has been given to that clause in the civil-service rules which excepts chiefs of division in the departments at Washington from examination.

It has heretofore been the practice in the various departments, with perhaps one or two exceptions, to fill all vacancies occurring in those positions by promotion from the lower grades; thus securing in general chiefs of division having a knowledge of their duties gathered from a long and valuable experience. It is to be presumed that the exception made by the rules in respect to this class of officers was made in the interests of the public service, and that it was intended to provide for cases in which suitable persons for those positions could not be found in the lower grades. The determination of such fact in each case is left to the heads of the respective departments. But it cannot be reasonably maintained that the rules authorize the heads of departments to avail themselves of this exception for political purposes, or that they are justified in expanding it into a general rule. The purpose of an exception is to provide for particular cases, and *not* to abrogate the rule itself.

When the new Administration came into power this door was open, although it had not been used. This gave an opportunity either to amend the rules so as to insure a more extended operation of the law, or to take advantage of this serious mistake and bestow those important positions upon inexperienced and untrained men for partisan reasons. In view of the fact that the new Administration had deemed it expedient in nearly all cases to place inexperienced men at the head of the various bureaus, its course in this matter was especially important. What would be thought of a new and inexperienced superintendent of a machine shop who should remove all or nearly all the skilled foremen employed therein, and place men who had not learned the trade in charge of the workmen? Yet the experience and special training which are necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of chiefs of division in the public offices, are quite as necessary and important as the skill which is regarded by all as indispensable in the case of a foreman of mechanics; and the interests involved are in many cases far more extensive.

Among the clerks in every Government office there are a few intelligent men who, even under the spoils system, have by chance found their way into public employment. By diligent application and study these men have especially fitted themselves for the various functions of official duty in their respective offices. To accomplish this they have often gone outside of and beyond official requirements, and have made themselves masters of the principles and details of every branch of their work. To these clerks the positions of chiefs of division are the goal of official life, the highest places to which, without political influence or exceptional circumstances, they can reasonably hope to attain. To them in every sense those positions are justly due. They are qualified for them by their unrivalled fitness, acquired by special and generally self-imposed training; and the public interest in the correct, proper, and intelligent performance of the business of the departments requires their services. Some consideration is also due to the fact that the special knowledge acquired through long years of service in the public employment is in all but a few instances of no value outside of a Government office, and that by the severance of all relations with the business classes of the community the clerks and chiefs of division in the departments become in great measure disqualified for private employment, and lose the usual means of obtaining it.

Under the present Administration these facts and considerations seem to be non-existent, and these pivotal positions in the various public offices are being spoliated by the disappointed politicians whom the President has turned away. The exception of this important class of minor offices from examination was in itself a grave mistake; but the interpretation which has been given to it, which practically takes these offices out of the classified service, must be regarded by all who are interested in the extension of the system as a serious reverse.

The inadequacy of the existing Civil-Service Law (restricted as it now is to clerks and employees), to the purpose of removing the corrupting tendencies of political patronage from the public service, is apparent from every point of view. To survey the whole field within the limited space which can be given to the subject is impracticable. The need of a further extension of the system, however, may be illustrated by a single branch of one of the executive departments. The branch referred to is that which embraces the accounting offices of the Treasury, the principal officers of which are the six auditors and the three controllers. These officers are the main safeguard provided by law against illegal and fraudulent depredations upon the Treasury. They audit the total revenues and disbursements of the Government. All claims against the United States, and all accounts of public officers and agents, are adjusted and settled by them. During the ten years ending with 1884 the net ordinary expenditures of the Government exceeded an average of $170,000,000 a year. The items comprised in the vast aggregate of claims and accounts submitted to the accounting officers for allowance are supported solely by *ex-parte* evidence. Those officers decide upon the sufficiency of that evidence, construe the law relating to each case, and allow or reject any item, upon the presentation made by the officers and claimants, or their attorneys, without the aid of opposing counsel, and in general without any means of securing evidence of adverse facts. Moreover, their decisions, when *against* the United States, are final and conclusive. A claimant against whom a decision is made may bring an action in the Court of Claims, or he may apply to Congress for relief. But if an excessive or illegal demand against the United States is allowed, even though supported by no evidence whatever, there is no provision for repeal or practical mode of revision.

Such is the unmeasured power which is vested in those officers. Their public duty is equally great. They are charged with the responsibility of executing this trust with fidelity to the United States and with justice to its citizens. While not obstructing any just and valid demand, it is their undoubted duty to protect the Treasury by rejecting all illegal and doubtful claims, and by disallowing all items of expenditure which are not clearly authorized by law and supported by proper and sufficient evidence. Yet the keys of the Treasury vaults are in their hands, and they may turn them carelessly. Many of these claims and demands are urged upon the accounting officers by Senators and Representatives (who act as general claim-agents for their constituents), and by other public men. This is more likely to be the case with claims of a doubtful character, for such alone need extraneous aid. Yet, under the patronage system, it is at the will of members of Congress, or at least in dread of their power, that the accounting officers hold their positions and draw their salaries. Thus the promptings of personal interest tacitly urge them to secure the aid of those powerful allies, and of those who are supposed to have influence with them. Is it wise to establish such relations? Is it right to subject public officers to such perilous conditions? The corrupting tendencies of such a system are manifest; a few officers, independent, self-reliant, unyielding, resist their encroachment, but the strain is too great for the average product of a political campaign.

It is not intended to imply that the accounting officers have in general been venal or mercenary; on the contrary, the cases in which fraud has been perpetrated upon the Treasury by means of collusion with or bribery of those officers have been of rare occurrence. It has been in the lax and latitudinarian construction of law in favor of pressing claimants, and in the non-enforcement of provisions enacted for the purpose of protecting the Treasury and preventing the misapplication and illegal expenditure of the public moneys, that their administration has been open to censure. The prevailing evil which has vitiated their functions has been simply the want of moral strength and courage to withstand the powerful extraneous pressure to which they have been subjected. The persistent force of those influences has heretofore gradually encroached upon the judicial functions of those officers, until the barriers provided by law for the protection of the Treasury have been in great measure broken down.

The time will come, ought to have come now, when the interference of members of Congress with the duties of those *and other* executive officers will be resented as an affront. But this will not be till such officers hold their positions by a tenure which does not extinguish their independence, sense of honor, self-respect, and manhood.

In dealing with the civil-service problem it must be borne in mind that whatever course is adopted will be open to strong objections. Ideal perfection is not to be attained in practical affairs. On the one hand, there is the objection that any restriction of the appointing power will sometimes prevent the selection of those possessing the highest and best qualifications; on the other, if appointments are left to the unrestrained discretion of the appointing power, there is danger that it will become corrupted and vitiated by abuse. This is, in fact, the condition which meets us now. No perfect elimination of both of these objections appears possible. The best practical result which can be hoped for is one which avoids these evils in the greater measure. This a carefully devised competitive system ought to do. In what respect the present law fails to accomplish this result may be briefly indicated.

As contended above, the application of the present law is too greatly restricted. To secure its benefits where they are most needed, heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions should be placed within its protection; and to accomplish the broad and general results at which the system aims, the classified service should embrace all executive officers and employees above the grade of messengers and below the Cabinet and foreign ministers. Some special exceptions, as of confidential and fiduciary officers, would be necessary and proper. In such an extension of the

system it is not proposed that the higher officers, such for example as heads of bureaus, should be selected by competitive examination. Such a method is obviously inadequate for the ascertainment of the higher qualifications which are appropriate to those positions. It is expedient, however, that such examinations should be applied to all grades below that of chiefs of division in the departments at Washington, and to corresponding grades in other branches of the service; and that original appointments should be restricted to the lowest grade in each group of positions. To complete this system, selections for the higher offices should be made only from those branches of the classified service within which they are respectively classed, and all recommendations for promotion, except of an official character, should be prohibited under penalty. To adapt the examinations to such an object their character would probably need to be raised to a higher standard, the subjects of examination extended, a higher minimum of rating fixed for admission to the service, and the probationary test more carefully and thoroughly applied.

It is not claimed that under such a system of appointment the best qualified officers would always be secured for every position. But it is believed that egregious unfitness would never enter; that the average attainments and efficiency of public officers would be higher; that experienced and trained men, having a special knowledge of their duties, would always be secured; and that the corrupting and degenerating influences which now infest the public service in every quarter, with their endless train of evils, would be almost entirely eliminated.

N. H. Thompson.

THE TORY POLICY.

London, July 25.

The Tory Ministry has now had about three weeks of Parliament to show the quality of its principles and its men. As that period has been mainly occupied by getting the estimates voted in Committee of Supply, and as the discussion of these raises few questions of wide political interest, and gives little opportunity for the display of statesmanlike or oratorical ability, the data for judging of the personal gifts of our new officials are still incomplete. But there are several large questions of policy on which the Cabinet has had to declare itself. Some of these relate to foreign affairs. The Tories in opposition were never tired of denouncing the weakness and vacillation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Egypt and Sudan, and they condemned it scarcely less for yielding to Russia in the question of the Afghan frontier. Their own line on these matters has therefore been looked for with curiosity. So far it has been one of prudent reticence. They have asked for time to confer with their representatives at the different courts of Europe and in Egypt itself on the Egyptian problem before expressing their intention, and this reasonable request could not be refused. They have given no sign of an intention to resume the offensive on the Upper Nile or the Red Sea Coast; and if it be true, as we now hear, that the Mahdi is dead, there will be the less reason for spending money on a forward movement which would be unpopular in England. As regards Russia, it is understood that Lord Salisbury proposes to carry out the arrangement settled in outline by Lord Granville before he quitted office. The violence of his language, and that of Lord R. Churchill, regarding the Russian Government, has naturally made the relations of the Czar with the present Ministry less friendly than they were with Mr. Gladstone's Ministry; but Lord Salisbury may be expected to wish to remove these grounds of coldness. There is no wish in England for a quarrel. The Tories doubtless dislike and suspect Russia, but their strong language about her lately was even more due to their dislike of Mr. Gladstone; and being now on their good behavior, being a Ministry on sufferance, tolerated by a hostile majority in Parliament, and most anxious to deserve success at the general election, they are unlikely to venture on a course which would unloose all the tongues whose invective drove Lord Beaconsfield from power in 1880. A Liberal Government is now more likely to be tempted to make war than a Tory one, because the people, believing that the former wish to avoid war, are disposed to believe that any war they engage in must be just and necessary, whereas the Tories, who have a bellicose record, are suspected of seeking opportunities to fight whether or no justice and necessity are on their side. Hence, the present Cabinet, which realizes the view the country takes of it, is not likely to deliberately pick a quarrel with Russia or any one else. If it does get into hostilities, which at present we do not expect, the blame will be either with Russia, where the war party is still strong, or with that precipitancy which marks Lord Salisbury's character, and which may betray him into some step whence an honorable retreat will be difficult.

On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the transfer of power from Liberals to Tories has not yet openly told on the foreign policy of England. In domestic affairs, however, we have witnessed an interesting development. The late Government was, when it fell, on the point of breaking up over the question of coercive measures in Ireland. It had earned the bitter hatred of the Nationalists, first by Mr. Forster's Coercion Act of 1881, next by Sir William Harcourt's Crimes Act of 1882. The Tory party had, through its representatives in Parliament, in the press, in society, called loudly for both these measures, and indeed went far beyond the Government in seeking to press them through in the most drastic form. During the earlier part of this session all the Irish Tories, and the great majority of the English Tories, too, held the same language, insisting that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet should renew the expiring Crimes Act, taunting it with fearing Mr. Parnell, and warning it that if disorder reappeared in Ireland, on its shoulders would lie the blame. Partly under this pressure, but chiefly in deference to Lord Spencer's views, the majority of the Gladstone Cabinet had resolved to propose the reënactment of a part of the Crimes Act, though when the fatal 8th of June turned that Cabinet out, some of its members had not yet assented.

When Lord Salisbury undertook to form a Ministry, and asked assurances from Mr. Gladstone as to support in carrying through the remaining business of the session, it was generally supposed that he would ask to be supported in passing an Irish Crimes Act. However, he did not do so. This startled the Tory party. But how much greater was their astonishment when, so far from excusing themselves for not bringing in a Crimes Act because the session was far advanced, and it would have been difficult to pass it against Irish obstruction, the Tory Ministry denounced coercive measures in a high and righteous tone, declaring that this was not the way to treat Ireland, and that they would avoid instead of imitating the policy of their predecessors—that very policy which they had heretofore complained of for being too weak and lenient.

People had scarcely recovered from the shock of this splendid audacity when another display of it came upon them. Just a week ago Mr. Parnell moved for an inquiry into a number of criminal trials in Ireland, seeking to reopen the question whether certain persons convicted under Lord Spencer's Government had been rightly convicted. When a similar motion was made some months ago, the Tories, and especially Messrs. Gibson and Plunket, the two able leaders of the Irish Tories, joined the then Liberal Government in resisting it, and joined also in the Ministerial declaration that nothing could do more to shake the administration of justice in Ireland than the granting of such inquiries, which would be practically informal retrials of cases already tried and determined in the regular way of law. Now, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, while not openly conceding Mr. Parnell's demand, suggested that the present Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carnarvon, should be applied to on the subject, while Lord R. Churchill, now Secretary of State for India, absolutely repudiated Lord Spencer's policy, and declared that the present Ministry would take a new line of their own, and not defend anything done by their predecessors. This conduct has made perfectly clear to the country, what was long ago known by those who have watched the House of Commons, that an understanding subsists between certain leaders of the Tory party and the Irish Nationalists. It was by Nationalist as well as by Tory votes that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry was defeated on the Bradlaugh question, left with a majority of fourteen only last February in the debate on the Egyptian vote of censure, and finally and fatally overthrown on the 8th of June. Lord R. Churchill is credited with having chiefly created and worked this understanding, and is now believed to be the person in whose hands the *ménagment* of the Irish party is left. It is not easy to maintain, for some of the demands of the Nationalists are such as no Government, not to say a Tory Government, can well grant. But apparently the present compact or understanding, whatever one is to call it, will last till and over the general election.

It might be supposed that, whatever the Tory Ministry may gain from the help of Nationalist members, it would lose as much or more by the alienation of its English and Irish supporters. Some few of these have spoken out their minds pretty freely. But there is an extraordinary cohesiveness in the Tory party. Shocks which would split the Liberals do not affect its solid mass. It murmurs, but it does not revolt. And the class of Conservatives which most dislikes this coquetting with Mr. Parnell is also the class which most hates Mr. Gladstone, so that when the pinch comes it is sure to vote against him.

Hardly less significant than their treatment of the Irish question has been the conduct of the present Ministry in the removal of the rule which disqualifies from the electoral suffrage persons in receipt of medical relief. In a former letter I referred to the earlier phases of this question, in itself a small matter, but one which has figured largely in the present session. When a Liberal member proposed in May last that this disqualification should be removed, the Liberal Government opposed him, and the then Attorney-General insisted on the necessity for maintaining a provision of such wholesome economic effect. The proposal was defeated, but being again brought on some days later, was carried against the Government. In the House of Lords, however, the Tory party threw it out, and, the House of Commons having assented, it was believed that the matter was disposed of. However, some prominent Radicals, who feared that a good many agricultural laborers would be disqualified by the rule, and who saw in the action of the House of Lords a good ground for attacking that chamber, began to agitate the question, and when the Tory Ministry

came in, assailed it with demands that facilities should be given for a new bill they had brought in to extinguish the disqualification. To the equal astonishment of the Radicals and of their own followers, the Salisbury Cabinet declared they would take up the question themselves, and they brought in a bill accordingly which went much further than the Radicals' bill, since it removed the disqualification forever (the Radicals' bill had done so for two years only), and removed it as respects school-board and municipal as well as Parliamentary elections. Here indeed was a bid for popularity, an attempt to overtrump the Radical cards. But the ex-Liberal Ministers were not behind their opponents. The ex-Attorney-General, who had strongly opposed the proposition in May last, now went right round and advocated it; the ex-Home Secretary blessed it, argued for it, and tried to push it further, although the Gladstone Cabinet had resisted it so lately. The rank and file on both sides followed their leaders (though many on the Tory side mistrust the consequences), and the only opposition came from Mr. Pell, the old and doughty champion of strict poor-law administration, and a mere handful of members, economic Liberals and recalcitrant Tories. Nothing could show more clearly how much the sense of responsibility deserts a dying Parliament and its leaders, than the readiness of these leaders to throw over their past votes and speeches if by so doing they can win a little more popular favor at the elections.

Y.

A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

LONDON, July 23, 1885.

THE recent revelations of London morality by the *Pall Mall Gazette* have, apparently, excited sufficient attention in America to make a more comprehensive statement of the recent doings and position of that journal interesting to your American readers, the more as the revolutionary attitude it has taken may be more or less directly attributed to the example and influence of American journalism. This revolt from all the traditions of the English press, and the introduction of the sensational resources of the transatlantic press into a daily journal possessed of all the prestige of the highest degree of respectability, the quondam organ of the clubs, and journal of the gentlemen of the metropolis, dates from the entry into the functions of editor-in-chief of Mr. Stead, who, when the *Gazette* became the property of the present owner, Mr. Thompson (son-in-law of one of the firm which formerly owned the paper, Smith, Elder & Co.), came to London from the North of England, where he had acquired a distinct reputation as editor of a fiery Radical and outspoken little daily, the *Northern Echo*, to assume under John Morley the sub-editorship of the *Gazette*, which then became distinctly a Radical organ. Mr. Morley's direction brought the paper (*me judice*, and speaking from a fifteen years' or more knowledge of it) to its highest point of ability and literary dignity; and when he left it to take his Parliamentary work in entire earnest, Mr. Stead came, by a natural and merited recognition, to the chair of editor-in-chief. The paper at once became more Radical, more refractory, and more audacious in its insistance on the privileges of the press and its agitating initiative. The solidity and decorum of the London press were for the first time broken by the introduction of the interviewer, and the opinions of all the social and artistic and literary personalities on all agitating and attractive topics, among the official utterances of the paper. Everybody whose ideas and sayings could be of interest to the public on every side of every exciting question, was brought into the service of the paper in signed or anonymous communications, and the tone of the paper became that of vigorous and quite independent, sometimes irresponsible, personality. This was the very antithesis of the system by which, modelling itself always on the *Times*, the London daily press has made itself a mystery of grave, respectable, and inscrutable anonymousness—a quality which makes the *Times*, with its prestige and antiquity, a power in the State, but which in its imitators resulted in a generally dull and often pointless partisanship, unindividual, indestructive, except as labelled Tory, Liberal, etc., etc.

This press was shocked and scandalized by the new departure of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose absolute independence of any official or party control soon made it *persona ingrata* to the greater part of the official, semi-official, and social-official world of London. The paper was in various quiet ways tabooed, and the principal news agency in England, that of Mr. Smith, Conservative Minister in this and the former Conservative Administrations, followed a persistent scheme of pushing it in the background in practice, by putting it on sale at all his stands somewhat later than the other evening journals. (Since its last sensational enterprise this has been followed by absolute exclusion from the service of all Mr. Smith's stalls and agencies.) The *Pall Mall Gazette* became a journal too lively for the quiet of English conservatism, and it has been meeting a gradually increasing open hostility, at bottom I believe partisan, but carrying the colors of morality and patriotism. The campaign of the *Gazette* on the state of the navy found too many supporters in the solid men of both parties to permit effective attack on that score; that in behalf of Gordon found abundant justification in popular sympathy, and was above all justified by success; but the open advocacy of the Russian side in the early Afghan complication was so unpopular and so unflinching that the paper was for a certain time considered to have ruined itself. Its circulation sank to a fraction of what it had previously been, and its popularity was at the lowest possible point. The general public in England admit no question of the country being always right; and even if not so in the abstract, it is so in the sense that it must be supported, and that no patriotic Englishman can ever admit any qualification to this end. To maintain that the other side in any international dispute cannot be right, is a form of patriotism not peculiar to England, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* faced this feeling with a steadiness and courage rare in journalism, and I believe that now reasonable people in England generally admit that it was right, and that the Russians were not the wanton aggressors which most people (myself included) believed them to be. The animosity shown the *Gazette* during this crisis surpassed anything I know in English politics—not in intensity, in which respect the fervor of the Conservatives against Gladstone in the Bulgarian times somewhat surpassed it—but in extent. It was generally asserted, and believed, that the editor and owner of the paper were sold to the Russian Government, and the sum paid was even mentioned—£10,000 had been given in a lump sum to Mr. Thompson, and practically M. Lessar and Mme. Novikoff edited the paper. Of course no one who knew Mr. Thompson credited it for one honest moment, or that he was a man to derive any advantage from an unpatriotic action; but the men who sell arms and powder to the open enemies of England could the least believe in the honesty of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Nor is the case of Mr. Stead different. I had in times gone by the pleasure of knowing that gentleman, and, although I often differ widely from him in opinion, and (as he is a little intolerant of differences of that kind) we have not met lately, I have the utmost confidence in saying that he is an absolutely honest and intensely patriotic man, incapable of adopting for any personal advantage a course at variance with what he believes to be for the true interest of England. But ever since I have known anything of his course, he has been a friend of Russia and a believer in the sound policy of a Russo-English understanding on the Eastern question. As the only daily metropolitan paper that dared take that side of the question, it was favored with the most explicit and fullest information of the views of the Russian Government, and if the paper was wrong, it was honestly advocating the course it believed to be the best one for the country. This I now believe to be the opinion of the men whose good opinion is best worth having in politics, if not of the public generally. Except the confirmed Russophobes and the army and navy, I do not believe that there is any considerable number of publicists who now regret the heat of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in combating what, but for its antagonism, might have been a most disastrous drift of public opinion.

As the journal in question and its editor are likely to figure more importantly in the future politics of England, it will be just as well to understand them. The readers of the *Northern Echo* under Mr. Stead will recognize in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the same traits in a wider sphere—a narrow but direct and unflinching view of public questions; a provincial unconventionalism and contempt for the *convenances* of metropolitan journalism; uncompromising adherence to the editor's personal views in despite, or even contempt, of all party considerations or advantages; puritanical vigor in questions of morality, and as nearly inflexible independence of views on all questions as is possible to the editor of a paper owned by another person. Add to this a north-country energy and obstinacy and brusqueness, and a very shrewd eye to business in the function of journalist, a sensational vein, and some other qualities of popular American journalism, and (in the opinion of many critics) a want of responsibility, but which seems to me rather an honest, even if overweening, sense of the importance of his own views, which is more or less the consequence of a provincial career and the want of the broadening effect of metropolitan life and labor—and you have what I think enough to explain all the evolutions of the *Pall Mall Gazette* under its present management. Inflexible honesty, sincere patriotism, puritanical morality, and extreme obstinacy, I am entirely convinced, lie at the bottom of any mistakes the present editor of the *Gazette* may have committed.

These traits will explain the late crusade against sexual crime which the *Nation* seems to me to misjudge, although I was, to be honest, of the same opinion at first, as well as disposed to believe that the *Gazette* had ruined itself. Public opinion was aghast, shocked, and utterly disconcerted; even moral and crusading people were dismayed at the sensational way in which the matter was opened, and enormous evil was predicted as the consequence of such brutally frank exposures. Many still remain of the opinion that, in form, the articles were unfortunately realistic, and likely to do great harm by exciting vicious tendencies. I was of this opinion, but I cannot maintain it. The object of the *Gazette* was to effect a reform in monstrous abuses well known to exist, but which this very fear of shocking public propriety has hitherto prevented the right-minded people who knew of them from agitating against. When we know that the House of Lords had been in possession of the facts for four years, but that the Commons had blocked all interference, we need not have hoped for any

good from the kind of agitation which would have pleased the Lower House and the class it is chosen from. It was necessary to go right to the sense of the masses, and especially the lower middle classes, to produce an agitation which should move the upper strata; and whether it was a sublime sagacity or a lucky hit which led to the result, is of no consequence: the effect is that the nation is moved as it has never been moved in this generation. This is in part due to the vivid and sensational way in which the whole thing has been presented. I am inclined to think that Mr. Stead knew his public perfectly, and made his attack precisely in the most vulnerable point, in entire recognition of the needs of the case, and that a decorous statement of it would have hit nobody who could be moved.

The agitators in our early anti-slavery days would not fail to recognize the proprieties of this juncture, which are not to be confounded with social propriety. I remember some such very plain talking about the abuses of our slavery, and I do not see that it was blamable. I think the event will show the same in this case. I will not say that all the good or pure men of England applaud the *Gazette*, but I have little hesitation in saying that every man who has strongly at heart the morality of the English people is by this time in accord with its action in this campaign. It is impossible for people in America to understand how deeply the really moral heart of England is moved. There is in the lowest class of English people an awful immorality, due to individuals of the upper classes mainly, which weighs on the consciences of all true reformers; and this midday exposé of the broad and thronged road by which this immorality is kept up and the moral sense of the lowest classes destroyed, has set us face to face with an army of skeletons in our own houses. I do not see how any permanent or real harm can have been done by the exposé, any more than in the similar case with American slavery; and the more I examine the evil, the smaller it seems. I feel convinced that it is the beginning of a great and beneficent reform in England, mainly by the strengthening of the various societies for moral reform, which have been keeping up an agitation feeble for want of fuel which the *Gazette* has now given it. One thing I take to be sure—no one who has any discrimination in the signs of the times will openly attack or impede the crusade the *Gazette* has opened. It is now a part of English history, and I cannot respect the judgment or the feelings of the Englishman who sneers at it. I could show on one page of the last crowned book of the French Academy, 'Cruelle Énigme,' more filth and poison than there is in all the *Gazette's* articles. The latter I would not allow my daughters to read simply because I should not like them to know that humanity could be so vile; the former I should put on the Index as superlative and superfluous stimulus to sexual vice. Yet I do not know that the moral W. H. Smith, Rt. Hon. and Minister of her Majesty, has excluded from his stalls at the stations any one of the volumes of corruption which French literature is pouring on us. Prudery is pardonable and may be honest, but not when *doublée* with hypocrisy. W.

TOLSTOI'S NEW NOVEL.

PARIS, June 16.

THE success of Tolstoi's 'Guerre et Paix' has been very great among that class of the public which has not been totally depraved by the coarse vulgarity of some of our novel writers. The great book of the Russian novelist was almost a revelation: not only did it show us a new world, almost unknown—it was the type of a new literary method, which could not be compared to anything we knew. It is not to be wondered at if there was much curiosity felt when 'Anna Karénine' came out in a French translation. Our Russian friends said to us: "You admire 'Guerre et Paix'; wait till you read 'Anna Karénine.'" They consider this novel Tolstoi's masterpiece. I cannot, I may as well say at once, agree with this opinion. Is it because 'Guerre et Paix' was the first I read, and because it gave me sensations and emotions which novelty alone can give? I do not think so. There is in 'Guerre et Paix' a heroic part which is wanting in 'Anna Karénine.' The element of war infuses color into the first of the two novels, and gives it an extraordinary originality. The invasion of Russia—Borodino—the burning of Moscow—the retreat and the destruction of the French army—the quietness of the steppe and of the old châteaux of the Russian nobility disturbed by the roar of cannon, by the tramping of huge armies—Napoleon, Alexander, Kutuzoff, appearing here and there in the midst of their armies—what a *cadre*, as the French say, for a picture of human passions! And the picture is as fine as the *cadre* itself. There is no discordance, no incongruity felt; a human heart, full of passion, is a world in itself, and its tempests are comparable to the greatest tempests of nature, or those other tempests which we call wars. History must always be summed up in the struggle of a few individual wills; and these wills are more often led by instinct, by blind forces, than by reason and fixed purpose. The element of fatality is found in history as it is in the development of a woman or of a child—the terrible curse, the weight of past ages, the law of heredity. Religion as well as science struggles incessantly with the awful problems which are hidden in the enigmatic phrase "original sin."

'Anna Karénine' is purely a novel, and a Russian novel. But it is not a novel in the ordinary sense of the word; there is, so to speak, no story. It is not the development of a certain plot, with a beginning, a middle, and an end; it is rather a succession of pictures, of scenes, some of which seem hardly to have any connection with the principal scenes. Such is Tolstoi's manner, so far as he has a manner. He paints life such as it is, sometimes solemn and sometimes dull; tragical and commonplace—light and shadow constantly intermingled. His actors are numerous, their name is legion. The heroes and heroines are not always alone on the stage; they are constantly drawn among people who care nothing or who care little for their passions, their preoccupations. They move in a real atmosphere of dulness, of banality, of vulgarity, of levity, of indifference. It would seem as if the interest we took in them would be diminished by this juxtaposition or interposition; it is not so. On the contrary, the contrast between the tragical elements of life and the comical or dull elements increases our interest. Tolstoi shows us life as it really is, with its complexities, its necessary tedium, its frivolities. He does not deceive us: his finest characters have their weak points; he knows that perfection is not human. It would be an impossible task to give a suitable account of 'Anna Karénine,' considered as a novel. We must go a little beneath the surface, and try to find out if Tolstoi had an object in this extraordinary delineation of human life. He does not belong to the school of writers who let you know at once what their aim is, and where they are leading you; still, it seems as if he had been thinking of contrasting love, considered in its domestic aspects—legal love, if I may say so—observed in the family life, under common, ordinary, provincial circumstances; and love, as an uncontrollable passion—wild, lawless, destructive of the family affections and ties, of all social rules.

We have in 'Anna Karénine' two couples. One is Lévine and his wife Kitty, who married for love, and the husband remains a lover. Kitty is very charming, very feminine, very pure; Lévine is very good, very ordinary, very weak, jealous when he has not the slightest occasion to be jealous. He is an honest gentleman-farmer, timid, awkward; he detests St. Petersburg and society; he is fond of his country-house, his peasants, his dogs, his horses. He writes a book on agriculture which he will never finish. He is a warm friend, a good neighbor, a capital shot. Tolstoi makes you positively see him, and you feel at the end of the book as if you had always known him, and gone with him after woodcock, and heard him and Kitty discuss small domestic matters. They are happy, and their troubles are only like the small clouds that float a moment in a summer's sky and are soon absorbed by the warm rays of the sun.

It is not so with Anna Karénine. She is married to a high functionary, a slave of official duties, respectable, hard-working, a rising statesman, a type of the class which is produced by the Russian *tchinn*. But Anna is lawless: she is one of the born rebels of the world. She admires, she even likes her husband—she cannot love him; and she loves another man, a handsome, spirited, fashionable young officer named Vronsky. Fatality draws her to him, and he belongs to that class of men who may be said to recognize no duties except to themselves, no obedience except to their own desires and passions. He is a man without a conscience. He has principles, or says that he has; but these principles are totally at variance with those of Lévine. They allow him, I would almost say they force him, to despise the laws of matrimony, the bonds of friendship. He only submits to the world; but *his* world allows much, and he is determined to profit largely by its indulgence. He is not exactly the bold villain, the bandit, the outlaw, who has long been made prominent in literature. He is the correct man of the world, who pays his gambling debts at the appointed time; he is a brave, even a brilliant soldier, an accomplished courtier; but his code of morals is not inspired by any higher law. He is eminently and essentially selfish, and knows no God but his own will.

Anna Karénine is above him: she has a soul; she can feel commiseration and pity. She was made for good, not for evil; but her fate has tied her to a husband who does not satisfy the cravings of her imagination and her heart. She falls into the hands of Vronsky, like a bird fascinated by a serpent. When she feels herself, to her surprise and almost to her horror, in love, she tries to escape. The description of her feelings in the train which takes her away is very admirable: the tortures of a diseased mind have never been painted with more truth. She feels so agitated that, at one of the stations on the road, she goes out on the platform, though the night is cold and tempestuous:

"The wind was blowing with rage through the wheels, round the axles, covering carriages and men with snow. People were running here and there, opening and shutting the great doors, talking gayly, while the snow cracked under their feet. . . . 'Send the despatch,' said an irritated voice from the other side of the railway. Two gentlemen, with cigarettes in their mouths, passed by Anna. She was on the point of remounting into the carriage, after having breathed a vast supply of fresh air. She had already taken her hand out of her muff, when the vacillating light from the lamp-post was cut off from her by a man in a military coat who approached her. It was Vronsky; she knew him at once. . . .

"It was useless to ask why he was there; she knew as well as if he had said he was only there to see her.

"'I did not know that you were on the way to Petersburg. Why do you go there?' she asked, letting her hand fall, while an irrepressible joy lighted her visage.

"'Why do I go?' said he, looking fixedly at

her. 'You know I go only in order to be where you are; I cannot do otherwise.'

"At this moment the wind, as if it had conquered all obstacles, blew the snow off the roof of the carriages and shook triumphantly a piece of sheet-iron which it had detached; the engine uttered a plaintive sound. Never had the horror of the tempest seemed so fine to Anna. She had just heard the words which her reason had feared and her heart desired."

This passage is not a bad specimen of Tolstoi's manner. Anna is drawn by degrees into the vortex of passion. She is not a hypocrite; she has not the quiet assurance of a Parisienne, who can go through life leading with the same hand and by the same string husband and lovers. She is a creature of impulse; and when, one fine day, after a steeple-chase in which Vronsky falls with his horse and is thought for a moment to be dead, Anna is reproved by her husband for having shown too violent an interest in him in the presence of too many people, she throws off the mask. "'No, you are not mistaken,' said she to him slowly, casting at the same time a look of despair on the impassive face of her husband. 'You are not mistaken. I have been in despair, and I am still. I hear you, and I think only of him. I love him: I am his mistress. I cannot bear you: I fear you, I hate you. Do with me what you will.'"

As soon as Anna has sinned, the expiation begins. She begins almost at once to hate the cause of her sin. She hates him first unconsciously, and by degrees she is brought to hate him consciously. Vronsky, in his turn, first loves his victim, and then becomes tired of her. They try everything—a palace at Venice, country life on one of Vronsky's estates; they try St. Petersburg again. Alas! nothing will do. The world makes them feel that they must remain everything to each other, and they are no longer everything to each other. What was to be a paradise becomes an inferno. Anna was too bold when she left husband and child and defied society. She is not bold enough to make herself an "æs triplex circum pectus," and to impose herself again on society. She has the Slavic impetuosity and the Slavic weakness. She is bad, but she is not bad enough. She tortures herself; she bears her fatal love like a cross; and when she finally can fathom the selfishness of Vronsky, when she sees through the man who has destroyed the whole equilibrium of her existence, she feels like a child who must escape from some cruel, brutal tyrant. She runs away, hardly knowing where she goes. She met Vronsky on the railway on a fatal night; he is not there now. The dark, brutal engine, more insensible than even the heart of a villain, is there. She throws herself at the feet of the iron monster: she cannot suffer any more; the monster touches her, and she dies.

Correspondence.

WHAT IS THEOSOPHY?

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of July 23, in an article entitled "The Purpose of Theosophy," quoting Mrs. Sinnett's questions, "What does this Divine wisdom really consist of? whence comes it? by whom has it been taught, and for what purpose?" you say, "It is precisely to these questions that clear and accurate answers are essential."

If the *Nation* really wants "clear and accurate answers" to these questions, such I will engage to give, or will in my official capacity cause to be given by a competent member of the Theosophical Society.

I will tell you beforehand what Theosophy is *not*. It is not a flea that you can put your finger on.—Very truly yours, F. T. S.

1726 N Street, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I enclose a circular which I, and I suppose my fellow-members of the American Society for Psychical Research, have received. The document appears to me equally amusing and impudent, and perhaps worthy to be printed in your columns for the entertainment of your readers. Our Psychical Society has never published anything, nor has the only investigation so far completed yet been printed, the first report being now in press. The supposition that our results need to be "supervised" is a gratuitous assumption made in ignorance. In spite of this (according to the above-mentioned circular), the American Board of Control of the Theosophical Society votes to assume and proceed to exercise supervision of our Society through an officially appointed censor—Dr. Elliott Coues. It then further resolves to send its threats—for such their tone makes its expressions—to every member and associate of our society. I know nothing concerning the Theosophical Society of America, but it is difficult not to connect their resolution with a desire to forestall any discoveries or reports of the Psychical Society which may interfere with the shadowy tenets of the theosophists. This seems the more probable explanation since a recent report of the English Society for Psychical Research has been printed, though not published, which maintains that a large part of the evidence upon which the theosophists had put their faith was fraudulent. Under these circumstances one cannot but suspect that their tone of confident superiority is assumed to conceal a fear of further exposures which might blight their existence.

Of course the Psychical Society will be very glad to have the benefit of any good criticisms upon its work, but it may be fairly doubted whether the Theosophical Society, whose reputation is under a cloud, will afford us much advantage by placing us under the censorship of one gentleman, and moreover one whose work, as far as the public knows it, has been principally in the domain of systematic zoölogy. Psychical research requires profound mathematical knowledge, a mastery of physiology, philosophy, psychology, and physics, and an immense allowance of common-sense. The Society exists to associate for its investigations gentlemen who collectively represent these factors. Can one person adequately criticise all the aspects of such researches? —I remain, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

Charles S. Minot.

25 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, July 27, 1885.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I was wondering at the correctness of your review, in your issue of July 2, when Mr. Poitevin demurred, in yours of 16th. He makes some statements of the advantages of the "Western plains" to which I demur.

He says "the rainfall is extending gradually, but rapidly," in southwestern Kansas. As he fails to locate southwestern Kansas any more accurately, it is a little difficult to tell just what he means. Dodge City is almost on the 100° of longitude, and is nearly 120 miles, in a direct line, from the west boundary of the State. At this point the United States Government has maintained a signal station, beginning with 1875. The query would not be out of place, What does the record at that station show as to rainfall? The record lies before me, and it shows these facts: For the ten years, 1875 and 1884 inclusive, the average rainfall was 21.1 inches; the years exceeding the average are 1877, 1881, 1883, and 1884, and the greatest fall of any year was in 1881.

The next query which naturally arises is, How does this record compare with that kept elsewhere in eastern Kansas? There lies before me the printed record kept by Professor Snow, of the State University, and from it I find that the average rainfall at Lawrence, forty miles west of Kansas City, has been, for the years 1868 to 1884 inclusive, 35.18 inches. The most disastrous year to the farmer from drought, during this period, was 1874, and that year the rainfall was 28.87 inches, or a little more than 7¾ inches more than the average fall of rain at Dodge City for the past ten years. When it is remembered that less than six inches is the highest increase of rainfall claimed for eastern Kansas during the past thirty years or more, it will be seen that a similar increase for southwestern Kansas will still leave the average rainfall there a little less than the disastrously dry year of 1874 was in eastern Kansas.

These records seem to prove Mr. Poitevin's statement, quoted above, fallacious.

This year, 1885, has been more abundant in rain, or seasonable rains, in southwestern Kansas than last year; but the snowfall in that section last winter was the heaviest by far known to the oldest settlers, and it left the ground in less need of rain this spring. The summer thus far has been cooler, as was the spring, than the average; hence the soil out there has been every way more propitious for the farmer.

Mr. Poitevin builds an argument on the fact that settlers "consider the land and the conditions favorable to agriculture"; but a slight glance at the history of western Kansas raises a doubt of the wisdom of such settlement. The writer has lived in Kansas for twenty-nine years. In 1874 the settlement seceded from western Kansas, to again return in 1877 and 1878. In these years the railways advertised the large crops of 1876 and 1877, and advertised their lands; and, as a result, the tide of settlement rolled up almost to the extreme western boundary of the State. But 1879 and 1880 were dry years out there, the record at Dodge City being for the two years a rainfall of 15.43 and 18.12 inches, and the lands were in the main deserted. Congress was appealed to for relief, and passed a bill, the provisions of which but very few claimed. The Santa Fé Railway passed free hundreds of families out of the southwestern part of the State in 1879, to prevent the outcry, or quiet it, which began to arise against the railways for inducing such immigration.

As the result of that experience, the Santa Fé Railway caused all its lands to be examined, from Dodge City west, and reappraised them, and since then have never offered these lands for sale, except as irrigable or grazing lands.

In 1879 the system of irrigation began at Garden City, fifty miles west of Dodge City, and capital has since invested nearly half a million dollars in irrigating canals, from Dodge City to a point eighty miles west thereof. This is the proof of the faith intelligent capital has in "the rainfall extending . . . rapidly" into that section of the State.

To-day southwestern Kansas has many thousands of inhabitants, the bulk of whom are the usual restless land-speculating frontier class, with very little means of any kind. They have entered the country mostly this year or too late last year to raise a crop—this is their first year's experience. Either the history of the past is no criterion from which to judge the future, or in 1886 or 1887 there will be more of suffering and disappointment from failure of crops in southwestern Kansas than has ever been known, from real cause, before in this State.

As to that part of the State it is no longer a question between "cattle-king" and settler, for the range cattle, whether owned by large or small owners, have been forced from the terri-

tory in question; and none are held there now, unless close-herded and coralled nightly.

I wish to quote and commend one statement by the reviewer. He says, page 16: "It is difficult to see why, if the law were properly framed, the small settler should be in any worse condition than he is now," which is his response to Mr. Nimmo's statement, as a reason against the Government leasing lands for grazing, "that small settlers might be forced to sell their present holdings to large herdsmen."

The writer has been engaged for several years in the cattle business, and is by no means a cattle-king, but one of those possessed of hardly a competence. Furthermore, I have found myself compelled to associate in a corporation and buy a larger herd of cattle than I wished, solely because, under the existing public-land laws of the United States, I was not safe in putting only my own money into cattle on the range. I am quite familiar with a portion of Arizona, a goodly part of New Mexico, eastern Colorado, and southwestern Kansas, and with the cattle-men and their modes of running cattle. When I began I had money enough to buy 300 head of cattle; but I found that to turn my cattle on the range and allow them to run, as was the custom, compelled me in the spring to traverse so large a section of country, or hire men to aid in so doing, that my cattle would be of little profit; while not to attend the various round-ups meant the loss of many cattle. I should very much have preferred to purchase from the Santa Fé Railway the odd sections along the Arkansas River and running back a few miles therefrom, and then the even sections belonging to the Government, which lie between, so as to own and fence my own range, and then raise the proper feed for my cattle; but the land-laws of the United States said nay—you may have just 320 acres of the Government land and no more, in Kansas.

The actual experiences under my observation, extending over a few years, are that Mr. Nimmo is wholly wrong, and the present laws work to the disadvantage of the small cattle-man and the settler with little capital. Only in such sections as the settler enters in full force and occupies all or nearly all the land, is the present law a benefit. The recommendation of the Land Commission of 1879 was eminently wise, and if in error at all, it was that the amount of land to a settler should have been more rather than less.

The cry "Land for the landless" is the demagogue's yelp, in the face of the facts as to the lands now owned by the United States Government in the above territory, and it is high time, unless the people really think high-priced beef a good thing, that some other policy should be begun as to the grazing lands of the Plains proper, than merely yelling "cattle-kings" to every request of cattle-men that the Congress will address itself to this subject.

The hope of the country, at present, is almost wholly in the press at the East giving this subject some little attention. If your reviews can awaken discussion on the subject, we shall rejoice, for we do not fear discussion nor investigation of the whole subject. That some wrongs may have been perpetrated we do not doubt; but I am well persuaded that the true interests of the whole country require that our existing land laws should be overhauled and fitted to the existing facts. It is equally true, I think, that too many trimmers and too many timid men find their way into Congress to hope anything from Congress till the press urge the matter upon them.

CATTLE-MAN.

KANSAS, July 27, 1885.

P.S.—I find on figuring out the average rainfall of Lawrence, from Professor Snow's tables, that if the seventeen years of his record be divided into three periods, the two first into six years each and the last into five years, the result is thus: Average rainfall 1868 to 1873 inclusive is 34.35 inches; from 1874 to 1879 inclusive is 35.68 inches; from 1880 to 1884 inclusive is 35.57 inches. The average for the seventeen years is 35.18 inches. Kansas in 1868 had less than 300,000 population, and now has over 1,000,000. In 1865, at the close of the war, she had probably less than 200,000, and did not reach till 1870 364,399, in 1875 over 528,000. I am strongly inclined to think the popular statement, that settlement has increased the rainfall in eastern Kansas five inches, is a popular humbug. The above figuring doesn't carry it out.

METHODISM IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The recent review in your columns of Bishop McTyeire's 'History of Methodism' shows plainly that the South has yet to develop an impartial historical or biographical writer. The good Bishop, like most of my fellow-Southerners, has allowed his admiration for his subject to crowd out or obscure many unpleasant truths. It is almost impossible to convey to one not residing in the South an idea of the tremendous influence exerted upon the social, political, and educational institutions of that section by the church of which the Bishop is the virtual head, and I for one Southerner do not believe this influence altogether beneficial. The exceedingly large membership and the well-organized system of church government make it a most powerful instrument for good or evil, and as such it affects nearly every household in the South. Its facilities for speedy control of public opinion are almost incredible in the North, and this control has a most disastrous effect upon the advancement of our educational and material interests. Especially detrimental are its influences upon our Southern colleges, a large number of which are under its direct control, and the others held in subjugation by their competition. Vanderbilt University, for instance, which ere this should have been a Cornell or an Ann Arbor, is now not much more than a large theological seminary, where the free discussion of scientific truth will not be tolerated. The influence of the church in warping the intellectual development of the people at large is also exerted through a large and well-circulated series of religious papers, that seem in places to entirely supersede secular literature. A gigantic publishing house at Nashville has furnished all the book literature for thousands of families for the past thirty years, yet it has never published a single work that has received a place in our national literature.

But the most direful influence of this church upon the Southern character is that resulting from the emotional "revivals of religion," whereby the process of instantaneous conversion is substituted for the calm, sober years of reflection that should logically precede all religious convictions. Every hamlet has its annual revival or camp-meeting, and, amid scenes of most violent and unnatural tumult, thousands, mostly children, are "saved" from the wrath to come. A relapse into ultra atheism often follows these sudden conversions. Enthusiasm bordering on fanaticism thus takes the place of reasoning. President Andrew D. White, in a recent lecture, asserted that an ignorant religion was the curse of the Southern negro; but if he had witnessed one-tenth of the scenes of fanaticism that the writer has seen during a lifetime in the South, he would have included the whites in his statement, for the negro's religion is but a crude imitation of theirs. This emotional religion, in my opinion, is the prime cause of our Southern impulsiveness, that pervades many of the ways of secular life.

In conclusion, I claim that the Bishop's church, as the largest and most influential body in the South, is the bulwark which opposes all liberalizing tendencies of our Southern denominations.

A SOUTHERNER.

CABINET IRRESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The explanations which the friends of Mr. Roach have offered of the strange spectacle of a man failing in business in a country blessed with a protective tariff, must enable that unfortunate gentleman to pass many a moment in a state of extreme hilarity. He may grow mildly mirthful over the reflections of the journalists of the *Tribune* school, but he will lose all sense of decorum and become a boy again if he will only read "G. B.'s" letter in the current number of the *Nation*. Though so patriotic a citizen as Mr. Roach could hardly persuade himself, under ordinary circumstances, to read a journal entirely given over to the heresies of free trade, as is the *Nation*, yet I am satisfied this good old man will find his reward in borrowing or even purchasing the number referred to. I would, however, advise Mr. Roach to skip the complimentary remarks about the *Nation*, with which "G. B." adroitly seduces one into reading something more on "Cabinet Responsibility." But when Mr. Roach has had his laugh, he will hate Secretary Whitney and Attorney-General Garland with a more deadly hate than ever. Poor old man! he knew that he had *somehow* failed, but little did he dream of attributing his troubles to "Cabinet Irresponsibility." And, I fear, much of Mr. Roach's wrath will fall on "G. B." Mr. Roach will look reproachfully at "G. B." and say:

"Your intentions are doubtless good, but you have failed to see the point Whitney and Garland are making. They want to make not only Cabinet officers but contractors responsible. They say that Cabinet officers have only such authority as the law gives them; that when a Cabinet officer steps beyond the bounds of his legal powers, his acts are null and void, and do not bind the Government. Hence, they argue, the act of Congress authorizing the construction of the *Dolphin* must be looked to in order to ascertain, not what my contract called for, but what it should have called for. They do look at the act of Congress, and find that it requires my *Dolphin* to have a sea speed which it has not. They turn the *dear* old thing back on my hands, and when I protest that the contract I had with the department did not require that sea speed of her, they coolly answer that that makes no difference; that Congress gave the department the only authority it had, and that authority being to contract for the construction of a vessel of a specified sea speed, which my *Dolphin* did not possess, I could not be paid for it. Now, that is what I call 'Cabinet Responsibility' with a vengeance. I don't say, mind you, that this is your English Cabinet responsibility, but it is bad enough without having anything English about it. The fact is, 'G. B.,' your remarks about responsibility pain me greatly. My feelings are more tender than they used to be. That Cabinet responsibility you yearn for is the last thing on earth I desire. I pine for the good old days when The Party was in power. We had, you know, a big majority in Congress. We passed laws authorizing the departments to contract for something which was required, but, when the law reached the department we began to interpret it, and it always came to mean just what we wanted it to mean. Nobody in Congress asked any questions. Congress was Republican, the department was Republican, and I was Republican—and a mighty good contributing one, too.

"In those days nobody was responsible, except the Government—to me. But now see the difference: Whitney and Garland begin prying into things, and, by Jove, they talk about Cabinet responsibility very much as you do, 'G. B.' The only difference I see is, that Whitney and Garland require of the Cabinet a responsibility which the law already imposes upon it, and you are after a kind of responsibility which you can never get without turning the growth of the country back and beginning all over again. And if you could, 'G. B.,' what would become of me? As much as I love the *Dolphin*, I would not have the rebuilding of her for double the contract price. And just as I feared, these new-fangled notions of responsibility are spreading. I see that Garland is at it again. This time he says that neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the President has any power to make, authorize, or approve these Indian leases; that to make such a lease legal, it must be made by treaty or convention, with the consent of Congress. There is more responsibility, and another good thing gone. Ten to one, 'G. B.,' some of my friends out there have got left. No, no, I am for protection and things like that, but detest responsibility. And, for Heaven's sake, 'G. B.,' don't say I was ruined by 'Cabinet Irresponsibility'; that is the only thing which enables me to pay 200 cents on the dollar."—Very respectfully,

ROGER W. CULL.

BALTIMORE, August 3, 1885.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your able correspondent, "G. B.," earnestly recommends the introduction into the political system of the United States of the English method of Cabinet responsibility, or, as it is more commonly styled, Parliamentary government. His partiality for that method has its origin, I suspect, in the glamour spread over it by the world-wide celebrity of the statesmen who have been engaged in its working, and by the importance of the matters to which it has been applied. Men like Peel, Palmerston, Cobden, Bright, Disraeli, and Gladstone, discussing measures on which the peace and welfare of two hemispheres may hang, cannot fail to attract admiration, which may easily confuse the judgment. If your correspondent wishes to discern the true working of this system, when applied to a country closely resembling the United States, let him turn his eyes northward, and inspect the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian Confederation was established in 1867, with a Parliamentary system copied from the English form as closely as the circumstances would allow. The American system was considered and deliberately rejected. Let us look now at the results. The annual expenditure of the Confederation (apart from that of the Provinces) was in 1868, in round numbers, $13,500,000. In 1874 it had increased to $23,300,000. In 1885 it is $32,350,000. The public debt of the Confederation was in 1868 $93,000,000, in 1874 $141,000,000, in 1885 $280,000,000.

This enormous increase of public burdens has taken place during a period of profound peace, with no army, navy, or diplomatic service to support, and no treaty liabilities or other outside obligations to discharge. During the same period the people of the United States, after passing through an exhausting and most expensive civil war, have paid off nearly a thousand millions of debt, and now actually owe less, per man, than the people of Canada. In seventeen years Canada, which was the cheapest of English-speaking countries to live in, has become one of the dearest. With a population less than that of the State of New York, it is piling up debt at the rate of $10,000,000 a year, and is staggering wildly and helplessly onward to the brink of a ruinous catastrophe. Such is the fruit of the Parliamentary system.

When a public expenditure of any sort is proposed for the consideration of the American national legislature (and the same may in general be said of any State legislature), the proposal has to pass through five distinct ordeals. There is, first, the proper committee of the House of Representatives, composed of members of both political parties, each side eagerly watching to catch the other tripping. Next it must pass the House. Then the Senate committee, composed of members of the two parties, scrutinizes it. The Senate, strong in public support and jealous of its own rights and reputation, has then to discuss and adopt the measure. And finally it comes before an independent and irremovable President, armed with the veto power, and finding both duty and popularity concerned in checking improper expenditure.

In Canada there is but a single check, and that of the weakest kind. The only committee is the Cabinet, composed of members of the dominant party. The Senate is a nonentity, and the Governor-General a figurehead. The sole ordeal is the discussion in the House of Commons. The members of the House are elected for five years, and feel little sense of responsibility to their constituents. An astute Premier, by granting favors here and there to provinces, cliques, and individuals, can always secure a majority. If he is above these methods, he falls—as Mr. Mackenzie fell, and as Gladstone has fallen—when the popular movement which carried him into office has spent its force.

The Canadian Premier and his colleagues are censured for their lavish outlay, made in securing the support of their majority. Their defence is, that the system makes this method indispensable. They are unquestionably able, clear-headed, and patriotic men. Undoubtedly they would much prefer that their Government should be economical and impartial. But what can they do? They have half-a-dozen importunate interests to pacify. The opposition of the French party alone would overthrow them in a week; and when its demands are satisfied, other interests must receive their proportionate shares of the plunder. The situation is hopeless.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is struck with the evil and the danger. He would escape them by abolishing parties. This is like a proposal to purify the atmosphere by abolishing winds. Party is the safeguard of free government. The trouble is not in party spirit, but in institutions so perversely contrived as to direct it into the worst possible channels. It is as though an architect, erecting a building on a windy site, were to so design his structure that the wind should be collected under the roof and blow it off.

But, it may be asked, if the system works so badly in Canada, why should it not work as ill in England? The answer is, that it does work badly there, both for economy and for stability. Look, for a single example, at the preposterous expenditure in the Sudan affair, undertaken solely to save the Government from being upset by a gust of popular passion. But the real merit of the English system is to be sought in another direction. Parliamentary government has been the engine by which the English people have wrenched their liberties first from the crown, and later from the aristocracy. The struggle with the latter is still going on, and for this struggle no better machinery than the English system could be devised. When the same system was first introduced into Canada, after the Rebellion and the Durham inquiry, its office was the same—to rescue popular rights from the grasp of the old Family Compact and the Colonial Office autocracy. For this purpose it was admirably adapted. But at the time when the Confederation was established, this object had been fully accomplished. The instrument which has served its purpose is retained when it has become not merely useless, but a nuisance. The lamps which last night dispelled the darkness in our house are kept burning, to waste our means and poison our atmosphere in the daytime.

M. N.

TORONTO, July 27, 1885.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN CLEVELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Among the institutions that are educating the wage-workers of this country in the first principles of political economy, the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company deserves a high rank, and the instruction it has given has been none the less thorough because unintentional.

Three years ago the wage-workers of northern Ohio had a profound belief that our so-called protective tariff really did protect the American workman against the ruinous competition of the "pauper labor of Europe." Then came the strike of 1882, and these workmen saw the company, which was able to make a large profit by virtue of the protective tariff, quietly lock them out and fill their places with this very "pauper labor of Europe," freshly imported for the occasion. It is not strange, therefore, that the representative from this district, elected shortly after that lesson, should have introduced a bill which afterward became a law, viz., the law prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract; and that the workmen should have come to believe that the protective tariff was expressly designed to give the capitalist one more advantage over the wage-worker.

The subsequent course of the company with these Polish, Hungarian, and Bohemian workmen with whom they had replaced their former employees, is also very instructive. The new men were unorganized, and it was currently believed that "a Polak would work for any wages, and could be put upon to any extent," and so the company felt that it ran no risk in cutting down their wages whenever it became convenient to do so. Their wages were accordingly cut down, by means of successive reductions, 37½ per cent. below what they were paid in '82—cut down to a point where men were trying to support families on two cents per meal per person, while the city infirmary could not feed its paupers for less than five cents per meal per person; cut down to where the city had to doctor them when they became sick, and bury them when they died. Notice was given of a still further reduction, and though the men were wholly unorganized they struck at once, and proceeded in a body to forcibly shut up every manufactory in which the company was supposed to have an interest. The men claim that they were induced to come to Cleveland on the pledge of steady work at good wages for five years. The company, however, deny having authorized any such agreement. Whether they authorized it or not, the men so understood it, and are smarting under a sense of wrong.

So far as I have yet heard, there is but one opinion on the part of the citizens, viz.: the severest condemnation of the company, and a growing feeling against the importation of foreign laborers in the way and for the purpose for which these were imported. "The company," they say, "has no right to bring thousands of families of foreigners among us, ignorant of our language and customs, and settling in communities by themselves; use them to displace our own citizens and so long as it can make money out of them, and then turn them over upon the taxpayers, compelling the public to feed them and to

bear the additional expense of restraining the violence which is but the natural result of their ignorance, added to a just sense of wrong."

It is just this sort of experience that has produced in certain communities such a dread of foreign immigration; and it would seem that the feeling is a pardonable one, as a man might be pardoned for having a fairly strong prejudice against quail on toast if he had been forced to attempt to swallow the quail whole.—Very respectfully, L. B. TUCKERMAN.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24, 1885.

Notes.

BESIDES Mr. F. B. Sanborn's 'Life and Letters of John Brown,' Roberts Bros. have in hand for the coming season a translation of the scandalizing 'Memoirs of Karoline Bauer'; a new translation of 'Père Goriot,' with more to come of Balzac's novels; Hamerton's 'Paris in Old and Present Times,' which readers of the *Portfolio* have already enjoyed; and 'The Sermon on the Mount,' made into a gift-book with the aid of designs by well-known American artists, particularly those of Mr. Harry Fenn, who lately visited the Holy Land. The Rev. E. E. Hale furnishes an historical introduction. Mr. Hale has also in preparation a work, 'Franklin in France,' based upon the Franklin papers purchased by the United States Government. In press is a 'Short History of the City of Philadelphia,' by Susan Coolidge.

Macmillan & Co. have in press, and will shortly publish in London and New York, 'The Light of Asia and the Light of the World,' by Prof. S. H. Kellogg, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., formerly for many years missionary to India. The work is a careful comparison of the legend, the doctrines and the ethics of Buddhism with the Gospel history and the doctrine and the ethics of Christ.

Frederic Tredwell, 78 Nassau St., will publish early in the fall 'A Sketch of the Life of Apollonius of Tyana,' by Daniel M. Tredwell. It will be handsomely manufactured.

'Outlines of Mediæval and Modern History,' by that competent scholar, P. V. N. Myers, is in the press of Ginn & Co., Boston.

By arrangement with the widow of the late F. J. Fargus (Hugh Conway), Henry Holt & Co. will publish his novel, 'A Family Affair,' which has been running in the *English Illustrated Magazine*.

'Hittell's Hand-Book of Pacific Coast Travel,' published a few days ago by A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, is a revised reissue, with changed title, of a book published by the same firm in 1882, and then called 'Bancroft's Pacific Coast Guide Book, by John S. Hittell.'

When, in cases like the foregoing, the publisher changes as well as the title, we may charitably allow that he has been deceived. Such an inference seems strong when we meet with the publication of a third translation, within a year, of the last work of the well-known *Gartenlaube* novelist, "E. Werner." The original ('Gebannt und Erlöst') was published two years since, and was soon translated in this country (by Mrs. Wister) as 'Banned and Blessed,' and in England as 'Raymond's Atonement'; this last being reprinted in the Seaside Library, Pocket Edition. We now have a third version, published by T. R. Knox & Co., without the author's name, but "from the German by Dr. Raphæl," under the title 'Enthralled and Released.'

The making an historical monument of the Old South Church, Boston, has led to its being used not only as an antiquarian museum and for a summer juvenile lecture course in American history, but as a centre of impulse to historical research and composition. In 1881 "Old South Prizes" began to be offered for essays written by graduates of the Boston High and Latin Schools of the current and the two previous years, and one of the two subjects then proposed was the policy of the early colonists toward the Quakers. Mr. Henry L. Southwick was awarded the first prize, and his essay has now been printed (Boston: The Old South Meeting-house). Its successors, or some of them, may also be thus honored. Several young ladies have taken first and second prizes. Mr. Southwick's essay is a creditable beginning.

The series of Military Monographs undertaken by the Military Service Institution opens with one on "Our Sea-Coast Defences," by Lieut. Eugene Griffin, U. S. A. (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

Prof. Austin Scott's address, last November, at the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the American Board of Proprietors of East Jersey, forms No. 8 of the Third Series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies. Non-Jerseymen will, we think, be disposed to wish the orator of the day had separated his philosophy from his facts.

The fifth number of *Mind in Nature* is the first that we have seen. It bears date July, 1885, and is published by the Cosmic Publishing Company, Chicago, in behalf of psychical, medical, and scientific information. We will borrow a few lines from the editorial announcement of the organization of the Western Society for Psychical Research: "The conditions of life, climate, and modes of thought are so essentially different in all these localities—in Europe, Boston, and Chicago—as to produce psychical phenomena differing, if not in kind, yet in degree, and calling for new and local investigators. . . . The Western mind is less shackled by conventionalism and traditions than is that of Boston or London, of Vienna or Paris. Men brought up within sight of the White Mountain can never quite escape the influence of its mighty shadows. . . ."

The newest issues of the larger 'Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt) reach Merovingians in part 159-160. They contain an unusually small number of long or striking articles. A fine colored map of Mecklenburg and Pomerania accompanies the article upon the former province. The smaller Brockhaus reaches Cypselus in its 15th part. A pretty map of France, by departments, is noticeable here, as well as an ethnographical map of Europe.

On a large map of Central Asia, in No. 117 of the Journal of the Berlin Geographical Society, Franz Max Schmidt lays down the route of a very early traveller, Wilhelm Rubruk. The journey began at Constantinople in 1253, and extended as far as a point some 300 miles south of Lake Baikal, whence, returning, the route diverged southerly so as almost to touch Lake Issik-kul, and ended in a descent of the Volga, a skirting of the west shore of the Caspian, and a traversing of Armenia, Asia Minor, and Syria, as far as Acre, in 1255. Rubruk was a Franciscan sent on a mission to the Tartars by Saint Louis. In the Proceedings are reported remarks of Mr. A. F. Bandelier, at a session of the Society, on our Mexican border-lands. Interesting, too, is a map of Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait, by Dr. Franz Boas, showing the wide discrepancies between the coast lines as newly ascertained and as defined on the English Admiralty charts.

Mr. Bandelier's 'Archæological Tour of Mexico,' reviewed at length in our columns not long since, went suddenly out of print almost before publication. By the courtesy of the Archæological Society, who loan Messrs. Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, negatives of the really fine illustrations belonging to the book, that firm has been enabled to make a small edition, numbering 200 copies, printed from type.

Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, sends us a panel photographic portrait of General Grant, presumably taken in the early part of 1866. The facsimile of an autograph letter from the sitter which accompanies this print and praises its excellence as a likeness—"there has been no better"—bears date of March 10, 1866. General Grant's testimony is, of course, not more valuable than any man's is apt to be as to his own likeness. Nevertheless, it is clear that this portrait will take a high rank from its intrinsic quality, as well as from the circumstance that it represents General Grant in the very prime of life, and in the happy middle term between the crushing cares of the conduct of the war and the hardly less wearing responsibilities of the civil Administration. He stands erect, his right hand in his pocket, his left hand thrust into his bosom, but not wholly hid. His face has a sober, almost stern expression, in which strength of will and of endurance is most manifest. The figure is three-quarters in length. We have here the original from which Gugler made the meritorious engraving which we noticed last week.

Prof. Erich Schmidt, of the University of Vienna, has resigned his professorship in order to accept the position of Director of the Goethe Archives in Weimar (of whose opening we give an account elsewhere), under an appointment from the Grand Duchess of Weimar. He is the author of an admirable work upon Goethe's relation to French and English literature, called 'Richardson, Rousseau, und Goethe.'

Johannes Scherr has become a confirmed bookmaker, depending for success not upon originality of material or thought, but upon the choice of blood-and-thunder themes, and a style which often is nothing better than rant. His last book, 'Die Nihilisten' (Leipzig: O. Wigand), is of a piece with his account of the Commune and his eleven volumes of essays—easily read, but differing from respectable commonplace only by exaggeration of language and personal spleen. He seems to have depended entirely upon "Stepniak" and other equally accessible sources of information, never citing an untranslated authority.

M. Lanciani points out, in the *Bullettino Comunale di Roma*, some resemblances between the Roman and the English patricians in their method of uniting the conveniences of a city life, made necessary by their attendance on the Senate and on Parliament, with the healthy exercises of country life. The paper is occasioned by the discovery of an old city below Tusculum.

In a letter to the London *Times* of June 3d, Sir Frederick W. Burton denied a statement made in the *Athenæum* on the previous Saturday, that the Ansidei Raphael, recently purchased for the sum of £70,000, had, since its arrival in London, suffered severely from the "desiccated atmosphere" of the National Gallery, and that the planks composing the panel on which it is painted had more or less parted. Although the Director's letter is calculated to allay any anxiety about the present condition of the picture, it is satisfactory to know that he has in his possession positive proof that it has suffered no change since it came into his keeping, and that the minute cracks which are perceptible on close inspection upon its surface (cracks perhaps a century old), certainly existed thirteen years ago. The proof is as follows: In 1871, when the picture was taken down from the wall at Blenheim to have a glass door fitted to the frame, Mr. George Scharf, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, one of the most accurate draughtsmen in England, made a drawing of it in which the cracks appear exactly as at present. This is also the case with two photographs, one taken last spring at Blenheim just before the picture was packed to be sent to London, and the other immediately after

it reached its destination before it was hung in the Gallery.

The interest in seismology continues unabated, and the frequency of earthquake tremors of late is such as to lead in the direction of the accumulation of observational data of great importance. Cashmere was a favored locality in the early part of the past month, shocks continuing to be felt at intervals of two or three days; and in Calcutta a severe earthquake lasted for some time, being felt with varying intensity over the whole province, and some of the shocks being very serious. At the Meudon Observatory, Paris, an apparatus for registering electrically the propagation of earthquakes in underground strata has been set up by M. Fouqué, with the assistance of the director, M. Janssen; and a series of experiments are now under way, the effect of the fall of weights of 600 to 900 kilogrammes from heights of 7 to 9 metres being satisfactorily registered by the new apparatus.

—There is perhaps no other form of literature in which the supply, numerically considered, is so largely in excess of the demand as it is in the case of guide-books. But it is also true that no other reference-books, on the average, are so ill-prepared. When one seeks for other information than that concerning picture galleries and battles, he rarely finds anything but loose general statements which are of no good, or figures and directions arranged to correspond to the advertising pages at the end of the volume. It gives us unusual pleasure, therefore, to be able to recommend a neatly printed and bound volume of 117 pages, called 'Berlin as a Medical Centre,' published by the New England Publishing Company at Sandy Hook, Conn. The author is Dr. Horatio R. Bigelow, formerly of Boston and later surgeon in the navy, but now pursuing an advanced course of study at Berlin. While we have no doubt that the two chapters (out of five) which are given to the special interests of medical students will prove very serviceable to them, it is as a general guide to Americans in Berlin that the volume has interested us, and that we recommend it to all intending to go thither. For it not only gives a great variety of information, but precisely the kind which is most useful and the hardest to get. There are, for instance, not only the addresses of hotels and boarding-houses, but full details as to neighborhood, prices, and so on, with careful instructions as to the need of attention to contracts for lodgings, and the like. Scales of total expenses, adapted to persons of different incomes, are given both for single men and for man and wife.

—Another dwarf book has been discovered, smaller than any hitherto known. The Dante published by the Salmin at Padua in 1878 was vaunted as the smallest booklet ever made, but now it appears that, two centuries and a half earlier (Oct. 15, 1519), the Giunti published at Venice an office of the Virgin only thirty millimetres broad by forty-eight high. Such a little book was easily lost, and this Tom Thumb has only just come out of his hiding-place. The Salmin will cry, "Pereant qui ante nos nostros libellulos fecerunt." This pursuit of littleness must be drawing to an end. The progress of horse training has reduced the time needed to "cover" a mile from the 2:40 of the last generation to the 2:08¾ of Maud S., but there is a physical limit to the possibility of breaking the record. Type cannot be made end cannot be handled beyond a certain degree of smallness. The type-setting and proof-reading of the Salmin Dantino was said to have ruined some workmen's eyes by its microscopic type. A book may be made of course very small by having one short word on a page; we have seen such a one which was not more than half as large as the 'Officiolo della B. M. V.' lately discovered; but such a production of the press does not deserve the name of book; and nothing that has real reading matter can be much more minute than the Giunti volume.

—In a work entitled 'Les Roumains au Moyen-âge—Une énigme historique' (Paris, 1885), Professor Xenopol, of the University of Jassy, has come out in defence of the Daco-Roman origin of his nation against what, in East European ethnology, is designated as the "Rösler theory." Some decades ago it was still universally taught in histories and geographies that the Rumans, or Wallachs, who form the bulk of the population of Moldavia, Wallachia, Transylvania, and some neighboring districts, were descendants of the colonists whom the Emperor Trajan, after the subjugation of the Dacians, in the beginning of the second century, carried into those countries from all parts of the Roman world, and of the natives of Dacia Romanized by the legions, the Imperial officials, and the Latin-speaking settlers. The Latin character of the Ruman, or Wallach, language, in spite of the very heavy admixture of Slavic, Magyar, Turkish, Tartar, Greek, and other elements, is as unquestionable as that of Italian or Portuguese. There were, however, facts which more or less strongly militated against this notion of the origin of the people. The Roman legions and the Roman inhabitants in general, as the historians of the later Empire tell us, were withdrawn from Dacia by the Emperor Aurelian, some one hundred and seventy years after the conquest, and transferred into Mœsia, before the invading Goths. The names Ruman and Wallach nowhere occur in connection with the Dacian territories more than a thousand years after Trajan, during which Goths and Gepidæ, Huns and Avars, Slavs and Petchenegs, Cumans and Magyars, obliterated there the last vestiges of Roman reign and influence. During the same period Wallachs repeatedly appear in the history of the Rumelian—that is, Roman or Ruman—territories south of the Balkans. The idiom of the Wallachs now living in Macedonia and the neighboring regions is almost wholly identical with the language of Rumania and of the Transylvanian Rumans. All this, and much more, actually induced some critics, especially Hungarian, to modify the popular theory, but could not shake it, until the appearance, in 1871, of 'Romänische Studien,' by Professor Rösler, of the University of Gratz, who, by a vast array of learning, endeavored to prove the very late immigration of the Wallachs, from the Latinized East-Roman lands south of the Danube, into Wallachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania. This theory has found both strong supporters and assailants—among the former Prof. Paul Hunfalvy, of Buda-Pesth, and among the latter Professor Jung, of Innspruck. The difficulties on either side are immense, and Professor Xenopol is right in calling the vexed question an enigma. That his patriotic solution will not generally be accepted as final—except by his compatriots—may safely be predicted.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTUM.

The Journals of Maj.-Gen. C. G. Gordon, C.B., at Kartoum. Introduction and Notes by A. Egmont Hake. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 1885.

THESE journals begin on the 10th of September, 1884, a few hours after Colonel Stewart, accompanied by Mr. Power and the French Consul, M. Herbin, had left Khartum on their ill-fated attempt to reach Dongola. It is characteristic of the singularly self-centred character of General Gordon that these journals, though frank to an extreme regarding the thoughts and feelings of the writer, do not contain a single word of regret for the loss of the society of his two English comrades. The last entry is dated December 14, and concludes with these ominous and affecting words: "NOW MARK THIS: if the Expeditionary Force, and I ask for no more than two hundred men, does not come in ten days, *the town may fall;* and I have done my best for the honor of our country. Good-bye." It is impossible not to admire the equanimity with which the lone British officer watches, day after day, the toils being drawn closer and closer around; the quiet humor with which he comments upon the defects of the fighting material at his disposal; the cheerful and undaunted spirit that he maintains to the last. But it is, in our judgment, no less impossible not to feel that his defence of Khartum was a mistake from the beginning—a fatally false reading of the situation, resulting not in his death alone, but in that of many thousands of men, women, and children.

From the date of the despatch of British ironclads to Alexandria down to the present time, English intervention in Egypt has been an unrelieved series of blunders. This has been occasioned by the fact that, rich in ability as the Liberal Cabinet was, it never, in regard to Egypt, had a clear and definite policy of its own. It oscillated hither and thither, trying at one moment to soothe the minds of its Radical supporters by a movement in retreat, and then to quiet the clamors of its Jingo opponents by a movement in advance. The result has been to reduce Egypt to a state of chaos. Yet so enamored were they with this policy of facing both ways, that, undeterred by their Egyptian experiences, they imported it into the Sudan also, and the result has been precisely the same. The Sudan, like Egypt, has been reduced to a state of chaos. The (so-called) Mahdi was already a formidable power in Central Africa when the Liberal Cabinet entered upon its campaign against Arabi Pasha, and it was warned, again and again, that when it had crushed the Nationalist party in Egypt it would have to undertake the much more difficult task of either settling with or crushing the Sudan Mahdi. But it was the policy of the Cabinet at this time to minimize, as much as possible, the character of its intervention in Egypt. Kordofan was a very long way off, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues persuaded themselves that they might get rid of the Mahdi by the simple expedient of resolutely ignoring his existence. Besides, was not the Khedive an independent sovereign? The Liberal Cabinet, as his allies and well-wishers, had intervened to enforce "the municipal law of Egypt" (such was Mr. Gladstone's delicious phrase) against an unscrupulous "military adventurer"; but it possessed neither the right nor the desire to dictate to the mighty Tewfik the policy to be pursued in the Sudan. The policy of Tewfik and his pashas was to seize upon Arabi's disbanded soldiers, load them with chains, and send them off to the Sudan. There they were formed into what was called an army under the command of General Hicks, assisted by about a dozen European officers of different nationalities, and directed to march to Obeid and "smash the Mahdi." A more hopeless policy than this it is impossible to imagine. The separation of Egypt from the Sudan, and the independence of the latter country, were prominent portions of the political programme of the Nationalists. The relations between the Mahdi and Arabi had been of a friendly character, and it was certain that Arabi's disbanded soldiers would not fight against men with whom they had no quarrel for a Khedive whom they detested. What became of General Hicks's army will never be known. The officers were certainly killed, and the bulk of the soldiers most probably entered the service of the Mahdi. As an Egyptian army, at any rate, it disappeared. And then, for

the first time, the Liberal Cabinet awoke to a recognition of the fact that they could not get rid of the Sudan by merely pretending that there was no such place.

Their first determination was unquestionably a wise one. It was to cut the Sudan adrift, and withdraw the frontier of Egypt to the northern edge of the Korosko Desert. But this policy, precisely because it would greatly facilitate the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops, was profoundly distasteful to the Khedive and his pashas, and to the miscellaneous horde of cosmopolitan usurers, place-holders, and office-seekers who fattened and flourished under the grateful protection of British bayonets. These tender-hearted people became deeply afflicted at the thought of the fate impending over the Egyptian garrisons in Central Africa if abandoned to the tender mercies of the Mahdi and his followers. The Conservative Opposition in Parliament, never loth to add to the difficulties of a Liberal Government, took up the cause of the Egyptian garrisons with the utmost zeal. The honor of the nation, so they said, demanded that they should be extricated, no matter at what cost. Now, whenever a political party invokes "the honor of the nation" as demanding a particular line of action, we may be certain that it is one which no wise or reasonable statesman would follow. But it is at the same time an appeal impossible to meet with argument, because "the honor of the nation" is a matter of feeling and not of reason, and appeals, therefore, with extraordinary force to sentimentalists, philanthropists, humanitarians, Chauvinists—in a word, the unreasonable people of all kinds who form the vast majority in every nation. Against "the honor of the nation" no considerations of expediency, humanity, or even impracticability are allowed to have the slightest value, and those who are rash enough to propound them are instantly denounced as base and sordid utilitarians. The Liberal Cabinet had not sufficient vim in its constitution to remain true to its wiser mind when "the honor of the nation" was hurled against it, and in an evil hour for Egypt, for the Sudan, for England and itself, it sent General Gordon to Africa to try his hand at the impossible task of withdrawing the Egyptian garrisons.

Six years before, General Gordon had described Egyptian rule in the Sudan and Central Africa as "the worst form of brigandage." He predicted that a general insurrection against it must occur in a few years. The bribe that he was now to offer the Mahdi in exchange for the release of the Egyptian garrisons was the liberation of Central Africa from the detested oppression of the Turk and the Circassian; and it is just possible that if Gordon had remained true to this policy, his mission might have been successful. But his deviations from it seemed to increase in proportion to the distance which divided him from London, and when at last he reached Khartum he may be said to have discarded it altogether. His first intention was to go to Suakim, and from thence proceed straight to the residence of the Mahdi, under the protection of an Arab chief—a personal friend of his own. He would then have come to the Mahdi upon a mission of peace as an envoy of the British Government, and free from the taint of any connection with the detested Egyptian rule. This plan bore upon it the impress of the simple and daring genius of the man; but in an unlucky hour he allowed himself to be diverted to Cairo, and there he not only abandoned the plan, but consented to go to Khartum as the Governor of the Sudan—the nominee and agent of "that worst form of brigandage" which the Sudanese were determined to expel from among them. This sealed the fate of the Egyptian garrisons, of Khartum, and of Gordon himself. From that moment it became all but impossible for the Sudanese to recognize Gordon as a bringer of peace and emancipation. But the inconsistency of his action was not limited to this initial mistake. If one thing more than another was clear in the whole of this rash business, it was that Gordon was not sent to the Sudan in order to make war on the Mahdi. But he had hardly reached Khartum when he entered upon this policy of making war—converting that place into a base for military operations against the very man to whom he had been sent to negotiate its surrender. The consequences of this indefensible change of policy have been, upon Gordon's own showing, terribly disastrous. He calculates, in these journals, that at least 80,000 men, women, and children have perished from war, disease, and hunger. The garrisons, as all the world knows, have not been relieved, but Khartum has itself fallen, and Gordon is no more.

We have always stigmatized as absurd the notion that Egypt proper was in any danger from the uprising in Central Africa. Insurrections in Moslem countries are forced, by the peculiar character of the Moslem religion, to assume a religious character. They always have a Mahdi, an Imam, or some other personage of religious pretensions at their head, because every Mohammedan state is a theocracy, and to levy war against the head is just such an impious and heretical proceeding as was an attack upon the Pope in the days of Hildebrand. It is only a zeal for the purity of the faith which can justify such a war. But at bottom these insurrections are occasioned, as in Europe, by oppressions and cruelties. Thus the rising in Central Africa was a movement against the atrocities of Turkish and Circassian pashas, and might safely be counted on to subside as soon as the producing cause had been eradicated. What has occurred since the capture of Khartum has proved the correctness of this view. The strength of the Mahdi dwindled down to nothing as soon as the immediate end was achieved which held his followers together. So far from the protracted defence of Khartum having kept the insurrection a way from Egypt, it is most probable that only the presence of Gordon there drew the Mahdi from his capital at Obeid.

These last journals of General Gordon show that, in holding on to Khartum, there was no ulterior policy which he had thought out for himself. He repeats again and again that it would be "mean" to abandon the garrisons in the interior, but he does not attempt to explain in what way the situation of those garrisons would be improved by the ruthless manner in which he was carrying on the war round Khartum. His deliberate destruction of the irrigation wheels along the course of the Nile, in order to produce a famine, was in particular a proceeding very difficult to harmonize with that profound affection for the Sudanese with which Gordon professed to be animated. The fact is, that Gordon was, before all things, a soldier—as a soldier, he had, in China and in the Sudan, achieved signal successes with very imperfect means. This had given him a supreme confidence in himself, and in what Napoleon would have called "his star." He exaggerated his own strength and resources as much as he underrated the material forces and the moral feelings arrayed against them; and thus he was deluded into the belief that the straightest and speediest way of carrying out his "mission of peace" was by "smashing the Mahdi."

But while Gordon is mainly responsible for the useless carnage that has been going on in the Sudan since he arrived at Khartum, no inconsiderable portion of it rests also upon Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. They sent Gordon from London as a representative of Great Britain engaged on a mission of peace. In allowing him to become, at Cairo, the agent and nominee of the hateful Egyptian Government, they not only completely transformed both the character of the envoy and that of his mission, but they placed his future conduct beyond their control. The weakness and want of foresight which caused this acquiescence has involved Great Britain in a costly and futile campaign. Never were gallant lives more uselessly sacrificed than in Lord Wolseley's disastrous attempt to reach Khartum, and the even more disastrous operations of General Graham about Suakim. Party feeling has elevated Gordon into a popular hero, and a national monument is about to be erected to his memory. Actually, however, he was engaged, when at Khartum, in trying to enforce "the worst form of brigandage" upon a people whom intolerable wrong had driven into revolt. It is hard to see in what way this was a service either to his country or to humanity in general.

SUPERSTITIONS.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. [Vol. III.] Popular Superstitions. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

As yet this Library, made up from three half-centuries of the English *Gentleman's Magazine*, does not, like an Australian river, after a long, broad, deep course, dry up, somehow (one cannot tell how), and come to an end. Its current has not, perhaps, been very broad or deep; but it goes on, promising much the same as ever; and there is a good deal of it.

We must say, gently, of the editorship, that it might well use a little more care, if not more intelligence: there are still needless repetitions, and there is still a want of method, so that things which belong together are sometimes not brought together. With a good index, *first*, for the compiler, and then with a good eye, knowing what it ought to seek, there might easily be no blunders, of any consequence, in making this collection from old printed books. Let us, at the same time, say that the mistakes of printers or proof-readers are far fewer, and the bulks of matter nearly worthless to readers at all practised or thoughtful, much less than in former volumes.

"Superstitions" are things that our race never tires of bringing out in its life and trying over again, and so, of course, never tires of hearing and reading about; they are all only special instances or illustrations of the superstition that is in us. The wide reach of this quality in our race we are constantly getting glimpses of, and showing, in others and ourselves. Thus, when the last chilly little February that ever was was just taking its (happily small) place among the months, the greater number of us—thoughtful and reasoning people, a good many of us—watched, in half-faith, the interview of its second day with the conscious sun. After what we then saw, the greater number of us believed, beforehand, that just as surely as the fox, American, English, German, or our own old undying fox of Æsop and La Fontaine, beheld his shadow on that day, and, beholding it, shrank back to his hole, so surely would all foxes, and the rest of us, see two winters in this one year.

And look how strange all that is, in us thoughtful, reasoning people. Out of the special force of calendar-days that do duty in that cold month, we had such faith in the peculiar ability and intelligence, and the steadfast character and influential connections, of February 2d, that we expected, beforehand, just what we have since had. Yet what a poor dependence ours was! "Historic doubts" hit that day harder than Arch

bishop Whately's ever hit that all too solid monster Napoleon First. Thus, in the first place, February 2d lives but a day of sunlight, like Aristotle's "beasts" at the river Hypanis, or, counting his dark times, twice as long; how are we to trust him for an arrangement which is to govern some fifty or more days, brighter and better, in most ways, than himself? Then, again, February 2d is not February 2d, but altogether another day wearing his name and badge; for, more than one hundred and thirty years ago, the whole force of calendar-days was moved forward, so that September 3d was called September 14th; and all others after had place and name changed, in like manner, through all the three hundred and sixty-five. Now, which day he really is, we may leave to those who have settled whether eighteen hundred is himself or his successor; but February 2d, at any rate, is not February 2d, and yet we take it that for wearing the name and badge, he will show the same character as the real original, and have the same understanding with the "head centre" of our solar system. Moreover (and this in the next and last place), Time, which for us, is made up of days, has been said (and a poet has put this into words which are nearly the same as a demonstration, to most readers) to have no existence whatever:

"Tempus, item, per se, non est, sed, rebus ab ipsis,
Consequitur sensus transactum quid sit in ævo."

If so, days, as days—the best and the worst of them—have no existence, and that which does not exist cannot well do anything in the way of making arrangements with the sun, or any other thing, so far as we can see with the sight that we now have—"quaternions," or the "fourth dimension," being of no help to us.

It is fair to say, however, that a hundred and thirty-odd years ago "the Glastonbury Thorn" (bush), and another bush or two in England, who could not say a word for themselves, seem to have fastened their faith, such as it was, just as surely on a calendar-day as we wise people, who could give fifty reasons to anybody or anything, if we had them. The faith of those thorn-bushes seems to have been more intelligent than ours—in one point, at least—that they went behind the rating of the calendar, and did not take the new 25th of December for their Christmas Day. They waited over all the days of bell-ringing, and carol-singing, and feasting, and friendliness, and fooling, to bloom, as they are said to have bloomed, most resolutely and vigorously, on "old Christmas Day," which, for one hundred and thirty-three years, has been to most of us mortal Christian men the eve of the Epiphany. Whence those particular thorn-trees get their information, unless through effective tap-roots from something like the old "mundane soul" of the Ionic and other old philosophies, is as hard to guess as whence the faith in Candlemas and his bargain with the sun has come to us; but since the thorns and we, being apparently equally wise and equally in earnest, keep contradictory reckonings, which ought to give in? or are we all wrong?

One thing more, but not more strange, though strange enough, about these English thorns and the Englishmen, their neighbors, is that a way of common understanding was lately open—perhaps is still open—between man and tree in that part of England, so that while the thorn-trees stood in their lot, and would not, for Parliament or priest, come down from their stand, but would wait till the 25th of December, old style, before they would don their Christmas dress, the country folk, taking their meaning from them, and taking it for true, made too strong a siding with the faithful thorns for the rector or vicar. The parson yielded for the time—kept two Christmases, for his own part, that year—and the thorns and their allies carried it, over the almanac and an act of Parliament, that Christmas should be celebrated once more, at least, at its old time. Does a case like this throw any sort of side-light upon the importance of our old classical training? A man of mere science would never undertake to make anything of it; but will not the scholar, with plenty of precedents from Ovid and Virgil, be ready to take it kindly into his store of bleeding cornel-shoots, and arms and hands stretched out pleading and quivering, as the bark of laurel or lotus crept on and hardened over them? And what amount of strengthening does the English case take from kindred examples like those in Greek and Roman mythology?

In the volume before us are "superstitions" and old customs, sorted by the day of the month and by the shire and town; and there is witchcraft—a good deal of it. Readers of a moderately scientific turn may amuse themselves here with tracing in a new field the influence of what they may find to be "heredity." Here is an overwhelming array of instances which, if read by wise eyes, may show that there has struck over from the human race into its dependent races, four-legged and other—such as chairs, tables, and the like—the principle of hereditary transmission of habits; so that the active demonstrations, in later years, of these pieces of household furniture—the rearing, the walking, the vaulting—are only in the direction of their forefathers' habits, some hundreds of years ago. Doubtless intelligent readers can find here, also, if they look for it, Darwin's great law of the survival of the fittest prevailing just as surely among these dependent, inanimate races—tables, chairs, bedsteads, sideboards, sofas, and whatever of them have legs and feet to their bodies.

It is odd to find here mention of the figure of a horse-shoe fastened to the threshold of Stanningfield Church to keep out the fairies; and it is funny to find that race of tiny folk passing, with English rustics, under the travestied name of "Pharisees," as it was always funny to find the warring Saxons figuring as "Saracens," and Paynim hounds, in the old romances. In the matter of the fairies' title, we think the philological scent of Sylvanus Urban Esquire's correspondent may have been dull, and that "Pharisees" ought perhaps to have been written "Fairies-es," a double plural, as we have heard "wristës-es" for "wristës" (wrists).

Among the fairies, in the popular reckoning, figure a harmless and friendly tribe called in Wales "Knockers," who are beforehand with the miners in discovery and pounding and drilling and blasting until men strike the vein of ore, and then leave off their work. For the assistance of these kindly little toilers even men of standing argue; one of whom, one Lewis Morris, Esq., of Cardiganshire, writes that "they have stood his very good friends." Believing in them, therefore, from personal experience, he brings reason and philosophy to back his experience:

"The word 'supernatural' used among us is nonsense; there is nothing supernatural; for the degrees of all beings, from the vegetative life to the archangel, are natural, real, absolute creatures, made by God's own hand; and all their actions, motions, and qualities are natural. Doth not the fire burn a stick into ashes as natural as the air or water dissolves salt? And yet fire, when out of action, is invisible and impalpable; but where is the home or country of fire? Where, also, is the home or country of Knockers?"

If any one find the former question hard to answer, we think that he will find the latter harder: "credat, autem, [in]experto"; we have not tried either of them. In a country like ours, "of boundless mineral wealth,"and of vastly greater than boundless speculation in minerals, the possession of one or two, if no more, such "very good friends" would be convenient, and perhaps the recipe given here as "An excellent way to get a fayrie," which is as simple and safe as that given a little after "for to get a stomache," may do some one a good turn, if he will believe it.

For "manners and customs" what strange things these become—these abiding ways of behaving themselves, and of living and dealing with others—among a strong-building, staying folk of the English stock! If an American, sitting under his country's evening sky and counting stars, were to hear and see a man come and stop a little way off, and blow a blast or two or a snatch of notes upon a horn, and then go and do the same at another spot, all the time without a word said, he might take it all for a whim or freak, or a harmless gush of good spirits, with no more explanation needed than for a bird's flittings and bursts of song. In England he might witness such a thing, as in Ripon, done at 9 o'clock night after night at the market-cross and the mayor's door, and, if wise, might think it a survival of curfew; but if wise enough to find out, would learn that, as curfew, which was done away with 800 years ago, is still recalled by nightly bell among the people of English stock in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, so this custom overlives from the old way of watch-setting in Ripon; the watch is no longer set, but the little flourish of trumpet (and a little office and fee, too) lives on.

It strikes us strangely that when one-fourth part of this volume is given to the subject of Witchcraft, and when our own Salem in Massachusetts has so great a name and fame in that department of jurisprudence—fully, perhaps, one-quarter part of all on record—the only instance given from America is assigned to "Burlington in Pennsylvania." We must grant, however, and with much satisfaction, that the Burlingtonians managed the business of witchcraft in a much more satisfactory way than the Massachusetts Bay folk of a generation and a half earlier. The accused were weighed, one by one, against a large Bible, and every one outweighed it greatly; and when it came to the water trial, without which a poor, old, crippled woman cannot satisfactorily or rightfully be shown to be a witch or acquitted, a good-natured crowd tumbled the accusers with the accused into the pond, where happily all floated. After an indiscriminate ducking, accused and accusers stood upon the same ground, moral and physical.

The strangest experience in witchcraft recorded here is that of King James Sixth and First, who was converted to a belief in that black art and afterward made into a law-giver against it in England by having "declared unto him by Agnis Thompson the very words which passed between the King's Majesty and his Queen at Upslo in Norway the first night of their marriage, and their answer each to other." On hearing this the wise King wondered greatly, and swore dreadfully, "that all the devils in hell could not have discovered the same; acknowledging the words to be most true." "The King's Majesty took great delight to be present at their examinations." By well-aimed questions he found out that "a christened cat," "with the chiefest parts of a dead man bound to each part of that cat,and the whole carried into the sea by all these witches sailing in their riddles or cieves, was the cause that the King's Majesty's ship had a contrary wind to the rest of the ships then being in his company," and "that his Majesty had never come safely from the sea if his faith had not prevailed."

The more than brutal cruelty of the trials of Doctor Fian (or whatever his name was) and others, their folly and their uncleanness, we leave in the book.

THE RELIGION OF THE EARLY SIKHS.

Sikhism in its Relation to Muhammadanism. By Frederic Pincott, M.R.A.S. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1885.

SIKHISM, the prevailing creed of the inhabitants of the Panjâb, is one of those numerous religions which have had an illiterate origin, and which, naturally, have been accepted by but very few persons of any pretensions to lettered culture. Its author, Guru Nânak, a Hindu of the second, or martial caste, who was born in 1469, in the neighborhood of Lahore, could neither write nor read; and the same seems to have been the case with his three immediate primatial successors. The four divided between them the Guruship of the new superstition during seventy-seven years, from 1504 till 1581. It was under the last of these, Râmdâs, who restored the noble tank known as Amritsar, and founded the city of the same name which adjoins it, that Sikhism began to take on a different character from that by which it had previously been distinguished. Râmdâs, unlike his quietistic predecessors, was far from insensible to the charms and the advantages of dignity and wealth, which he both aspired to and acquired. His son, Arjun, was still more secular in his proclivities, and, by reason of his ambition and aggressiveness, which speedily became marked traits of his co-religionists, met with an untimely end, either by execution or by suicide. To him is due the older collection of Sikh Scriptures, the 'Âdigranth,' or 'First Book,' containing the improvisations and other compositions of Nânak and divers other personages reputed for sanctity, among whom are two women. After Arjun came his son Hargovind; and the pontificate of Sikhism devolved similarly, each Guru designating his spiritual heir, until the tenth of them, Govind, refused to follow the precedent set by his forerunners, declaring that, after his death, the 'Adigranth' was to be obeyed by the Sikhs, as their sole guide. To the compilation of Arjun he added a supplement, however; and this supplement is now held in paramount veneration by a sect—the largest of all the seven Sikh sects—the members of which take from him their more current denomination. From the time of Govind's death, in 1708, the community has lived on without a hierarch, or, at least, without a hierarch akin to those which it had then had for two hundred and four years.

The religion of the Sikhs, at least in its incipiency, closely resembled that of the Indian reformer, Kabîr. More avowedly, however, it was an experiment at devising a temper between Hinduism and Muhammadanism. It inculcated chariness of destroying animal life, held to metempsychosis, and retained other indications of its Neo-Brahmanical origin; but it also rejected caste and the worship of idols. Nânak, observing that many of the followers of the Arabian prophet were Sûfîs, accentuated their radical harmony of belief with that of Hindus; both systems being, at bottom, monistic. Yet it is very doubtful whether, on more than one fundamental point, any Hindu convert to the Sikhism of Nânak ever symbolized with any Muhammadan convert to it. By the former, for example, the Supreme continued to be accounted as unconscious; whereas he must have been regarded, all along, by the latter, as conscious. The fact that his consciousness gradually came to be recognized is attributable, unquestionably, to the influence of Islâm. In this important change of dogma we have one evidence, out of many, that Sikhism has not been, from first to last, by any means homogeneous. Its steady progress in unspirituality, exclusiveness, and bigotry is very noteworthy. And the Sikhs have not only altered in the matters of doctrine and practical principles: beginning as a brotherhood wholly religious, they became transformed, in no long time, into a powerful nation.

Future blessedness is termed, by the Sikhs, *nirvâna*, a circumstance which led the late Dr. Ernest Trumpp, the translator of the 'Âdigranth,' to refer, in connection with it, to Buddhism. Mr. Pincott, going further, sees in it, by a somewhat bold historic leap, actual Buddhistic derivation. To this one cannot but demur; and the repetition of a few commonplaces, not unneeded in these days of crass and crazy theosophism, will evince that one is warranted in doing so. *Nirvâna*, besides being, as with the Buddhists so with their atheistic congeners, the Jainas, the favorite vocable by which to denote ultimate bliss, is freely used by the Hindus likewise as a name for the condition of the emancipated. The Buddhists understand by it both an exalted state of sanctification, or Arhatship, and that in which this state is supposed to culminate eventually—not complete apathy and atraraxy, but utter annihilation. The latter acceptation of the word is that of the Jainas also. On the other hand, *nirvâna* signifies, to the Hindu, absorption into the universal spirit, so called. This universal spirit is, it is true, represented as impersonal and incognitive, but yet as being something, an entity, though not one that is explicable comprehensibly. Into this the pious Hindu hopes to be at last merged; while the Buddhist, imitated by the Jaina, looks forward to final resolution into nothingness, to sheer extinction, as his happy portion, when he shall have been adequately purified from mundane soil. Eternal theocracy is thus the goal in the one case; in the other, absolute release from the weary weight and misery of existence. The notion of the future destiny of the righteous which is held by the Sikhs, if it is not that of their Hindu compatriots—and its being so is a position hardly contestable—may have been taken from the Jainas, a body of religionists with whom they have always been in contact, but they are most certainly not indebted for it, at any rate at first hand, to the Buddhists. But, to begin with, it behooves to ascertain what precisely that notion is. As likely as not, it seems, no Sikh as yet has defined it with sufficient clearness to authorize any perfectly positive conclusion with respect to its distinctive character. Moreover, the Sikhs are not, and never have been, atheists; and what theist would desire to be cut off for everlasting from his Supreme, be that Supreme the sleeping Brahma or what he may?

It is an interesting monograph that Mr. Pincott has produced; and he has worked out his thesis, one which had been undeservedly slighted, with success. Most of the accounts of Sikhism hitherto published have been based on insufficient data, and betray superficial research. To these the account which he has drawn up stands, as far as it goes, in advantageous contrast. Among Panjâbî scholars, of whom there is but a meagre group, he is one of the very few who have had recourse to the fountain-head for materials towards delineating the religion of Nânak. That he has scrutinized with critical care the documents bearing on his subject is at once obvious. In the text itself of the 'Âdigranth' he has, for instance, indisputably restored in one place the genuine reading, to the displacement of the accredited lection, apparently no word at all, with which Dr. Trumpp was too easily contented.

A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago: a Narrative of Travel and Exploration from 1878 to 1883. By Henry O. Forbes. xx, 536 pp., 8vo. Maps and illustrations. Harpers. 1885.

THIS volume, the author states in his preface, is essentially a transcript of what he thinks the more interesting of his field notes, for which he disavows any attempt at literary elegance, and which, in so far as they relate to common ground, he would have regarded in the light of an addendum to Wallace's 'Malay Archipelago.' Part of his track was over new fields, and here, as especially in Timor, he trusts new and interesting matter has been gathered for the reader. We think that, for his own sake, Mr. Forbes would have wisely sought a better finish for his story of adventure, or at least eliminated the occasional outcroppings of British slang; and it is to be regretted that the illustrations are of the cheapest character, often so smudgy as to be nearly unintelligible. Having eased our conscience on these two points, we can take a greater satisfaction in calling attention to some of the more interesting revelations of life in the tropics contained in his modest and straightforward narrative.

After his arrival at Batavia, Mr. Forbes's first excursion was to the Keeling Atoll, a coral island, which lies in the open sea about six hundred miles southwest from Sunda Strait and the famous Krakatoa Volcano. It is a ring of reef and dry land about eight miles in diameter, nearly circular, with one or two off-lying islets. This was settled by a Captain Ross, of the British navy, in 1827, and, after many vicissitudes, his descendants still hold paternal sway. The chapters relating to the past and present history of the group are extremely interesting, and offer as good an argument as could be furnished to the advocates of a benevolent despotism as a form of government. Perhaps most of us at times have indulged in dreams of life on some fair coral island in the warm bosom of the tropic seas. The ideal peace of such seclusion is grateful to the mind worn by the cares and anxieties of civic activity. Mr. Forbes reveals the peace and beauty, but also shows us the reverse of the tapestry. Early difficulties were due to the desperate character of the Java coolies employed as laborers, necessitating a military watch and ward by the Europeans night and day for years. Leaving this source of care, now remedied, out of question, in 1862 a cyclone in a few hours wrecked the homes and property of the islanders. Replacing the chain-gang men with a better class, the owner of the island instituted other reforms, and introduced a steam-mill, lathes, and machinery. "Every Cocos man has had, beside performing his ordinary duties of gathering nuts and preparing oil, to learn to work in brass, iron, and wood. Every Cocos girl has had her term of apprenticeship to spend in Mrs. Ross's house, in learning, under her direction, sewing, cooking, and every housewifely duty as practised in European homes" (p. 18).

In January, 1876, another terrible cyclone broke upon the island. Every house or building was destroyed, every green leaf stripped away, the groves half ruined, and huge blocks of coral-conglomerate cast in a great wall yards inland all along the shore. The inhabitants saved themselves only by lying in hollows of the ground. About thirty-six hours later, a black stream of water, smelling of sulphuretted hydrogen, welled up from the bottom of the sea, and continued for nearly two weeks, at the end of which time, over half the area of the atoll, every fish, coral, and marine animal was killed. Three weeks of hard work were spent burying the dead fish cast on the beach, to avoid a pestilence. In six months, however, the trees and shrubs remaining were green again, and at the time of Mr. Forbes's visit the little community were recovering from this disaster, and seemed the ideal of a peaceful and happy colony. Cordial relations exist between the proprietors and their servitors. A younger brother, well qualified, teaches the children. All join in the funeral ceremonies on the

occasion of a death. That perfection should exist in all their relations is not to be expected, but, according to Mr. Forbes, a finer and more upright community, a simpler and more guileless people, can hardly be conceived of.

Darwin visited these islands in 1836, and the comparison between their flora and fauna as then described by him and as now existing is very interesting. Among other facts, the growth of coral would seem to be much more rapid than naturalists generally suppose. Heads twelve inches in diameter and more than six inches high were known to have grown in less than nine months. A giant clamp-shell (Tridacna) had grown to twelve inches long and thirteen broad in three years. The mammals of the group are all introduced. On several occasions flying foxes (Pteropus) have arrived at the group, but too worn out to live. The fact that they should be able to reach it at all, from the land not less than four hundred miles distant, seems extraordinary. The Norway rat has become the chief pest; pigs, deer, and sheep seem to do well, and the atoll is perfectly salubrious.

A succeeding portion of the book is devoted to Java. A curious plant is described, the natural corky hollows of whose tuberous root afford a home for colonies of stinging ants. Formerly it was thought that the tuber was a sort of gall due to the injury caused by the ants, and that the latter were in some way necessary to the plant; but Mr. Forbes has proved this to be an error. He also contributes some valuable testimony which goes to show that self-fertilization is not so exceptional among orchids as has been supposed—a fact of real importance in botany.

A third part is devoted to Sumatra, where the author had varied and interesting experiences. His ethnological notes seem particularly valuable and clear, though not profound. He notes and roughly figures some singular prehistoric carved stone images found in the forest, strongly resembling the Cara gigantesca of Yucatan, and, though of unknown origin, regarded with awe by the natives. He had a remarkable experience in a forest camp. Everything seemed phosphorescent. "The stem of every tree blinked with a pale greenish-white light, which undulated also across the surface of the ground like moonlight coming and going behind clouds—from a minute thread-like fungus, invisible in the daytime to the unassisted eye. Thick, dumpy mushrooms displayed a clear, sharp dome of light, whose intensity never varied. . . . Long phosphorescent caterpillars and centipedes crawled out of every corner, leaving a trail of light behind them," while fireflies darted about like shooting stars. A singular spider was collected here, and also in Java, with a habit of spinning a patch of web on a leaf which, together with the creature itself, almost exactly simulates in form and color the droppings of a bird. Certain butterflies which have the habit of alighting on such excreta are thus enticed to their ruin. Of his return voyage of a month, on a bamboo raft, the author speaks with great enthusiasm.

In Java Mr. Forbes was joined by his wife, who became the companion of his explorations. These afterward extended to Timor-Laut, Buru, and Timor proper. Of the fatigues, cruel fevers, alarms of war, losses of hard-won collections by fire, and tribulations of various sorts, there is more than enough. The spirit of adventure and scientific devotion overbore to the travellers, at least in reminiscence, all their trials, and the harvest reaped by them was rich. From most readers, a hearty thanksgiving for the blessings of the temperate zone will involuntarily arise. Not the least surprising to those whose experience of the tropics has been limited, will be the account of the hardships, and especially the not infrequent famine, to which dwellers in these spicy islands are, it appears, subjected. Rich as are the developments of animated nature in these regions, "where every prospect pleases," the plutonic forces beneath one's feet, the scourge of fever, insects and reptiles, and the ever-possible typhoon, form an *ensemble* which does not contrast too favorably with the quiet meadows of the temperate or even the mossy lowlands of the arctic zone.

George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies. By Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. Funk & Wagnalls. 1885.

THIS volume derives an adventitious interest from the position of its authoress as mistress of the White House; but, although it may win only the ephemeral renown which flickers out in the dilettante's catalogue of "Books by Royal and Noble Authors," it has a kind of worth that sets it apart from the books whose only excuse for being is their parentage—books which begin and end with a title-page. It is preferable to regard these essays and studies as the careful work, to parody a phrase, of a plain woman of the people; her careful, best mental work, but not originally intended for a larger audience than her circle of neighborhood friends. Too much prominence is given to them, they are set in too strong a light, when put forward as more than this—for example, as being a national book. Yet when, in accordance with this view, we do disregard the adventitious interest of the authorship, the work refuses to lose its representative and illustrative characteristics; it remains an extraordinary book for an ordinary woman to have written—a woman who is not a genius, nor even gifted with high talents, but distinguished among her sex merely by those qualities which in the case of a man earn for him the title of "the plain man of the people." A "plain man of the people" is by no means an average man; and this is not the book of an average woman. In the qualities of mind, in the practical ethics and ideal of womanly and manly character it displays, one sees, as at the domestic hearth of the republic, the faith, hope, and love in the habit and practice of which the children are being nursed in thousands of enlightened humble homes; and in the literary style, in the intellectual interests and attainments exhibited, one sees sign and proof of the good of "female education" among us, for, as has been indicated, the authoress is not a "born writer"—her style and substance are the product of schools.

Such are some of the representative and illustrative characteristics which the curious and reflective American might discover in these essays. Examined as to their intrinsic worth, they would vary in value according as they are assayed for silver or gold. The influence of Emerson is paramount in style throughout, and in the matter of the moral essays the turn of his hand is wonderfully caught: there are sentences he might have written. This is not out of any base or conscious imitation, but because the authoress's mind is permeated and charged with Emerson's influence. The pith is sometimes less exquisite, has a more acrid and country raciness than he would have approved, and the rhetoric is often too tinsel-like and artificial; but sense and clarity of mind and word are conspicuous. There is no critical power, let us be ready to confess; and in the historical studies which make up the latter half of the book there is nothing not in common standard works, so far as fact is concerned; neither is there any fine glow or illuminating imagination in the setting forth of the fact. The real power, the line of strength in all these essays, is in their moral apprehension, their intuitive certainty in the region of character, duty, and human association, and in particular in their sense of the simplicity of the elements of virtue. We may dissent from the positions—we may be too exquisite to agree here, too fond of scholarly exactness to be content there—but from the spirit we never dissent. It is the spirit in which the best of our stock has been bred.

Applied Mechanics: An Elementary General Introduction to the Theory of Structures and Machines. With Diagrams, Illustrations, and Examples. By J. H. Cottrell, F.R.S. Macmillan & Co.

THIS handsomely printed octavo volume of nearly 600 pages consists of a series of lectures on mechanics delivered by the author in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. The lectures, however, have not been given to the press until the experience of several years has made them assume a tolerably permanent form. They have, moreover, been carefully edited, and are now presented in the shape of a systematic treatise on Applied Mechanics, from which the form of the lecture has disappeared. The general subject is divided into five principal parts: I, The Statics of Structures; II, The Kinematics of Machines; III, The Dynamics of Machines; IV, The Stiffness and Strength of Materials; and V, The Transmission and Conversion of Energy by Fluids. About equal space is given to each of these subjects, excepting the part on the Strength of Materials, which is one-half larger than any other division of the volume.

The book has evidently been prepared with much care, and treats of the subjects considered in a manner more simple and more easily understood by a man of only ordinary education than books of this class usually do. It, however, bears evidence throughout of being exactly what it is—a text-book for a particular class, to be used by that class in studying the subjects which are lectured on by the instructor who wrote the book. Like many other similar books, it has obviously been written by one whose experience has been in the study rather than on public works, and while it covers nearly every subject on which the engineer requires theoretical learning, it shows only a moderate familiarity with the particular cases which occur most frequently in practice. It is not sufficiently condensed for a mathematical treatise on the subjects which it covers, nor sufficiently full of practical examples to be useful as a handbook. The examples, in fact, are not the modern ones which an engineer in the actual practice of his profession will frequently have occasion to refer to, but rather a collection of well-known examples, many of them virtually out of use, which would serve in a lecture to illustrate to a class the practical application of the subject which has been considered theoretically, and to awaken the interest of the hearer by suggestions which may perhaps be largely amplified in the oral portions of the instruction.

As a text-book under circumstances similar to those for which it has been prepared, it may prove very valuable, but the chances are that if a case of this kind is found, the instructor who might use it would be likely to prefer to prepare a text-book of his own. As a manual or reference book, there are others which are more convenient.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Afterem, G. Silken Threads. A Detective Story. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.
Besant, Walter. Uncle Jack, and Other Stories. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Bicknell, E. P. A Study of the Singing of Our Birds. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
Child's Health Primer for Primary Classes. With Special Reference to the Effects of Alcoholic Drinks, etc. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Coffin, Capt. R. F. The *America's* Cup. How it was Won. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Claretie, J. Jean Mornas. F. W. Christern.
Dickerson, E. N. Joseph Henry and the Magnetic Telegraph. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Edmonds, Mrs. E. M. Hesperus. Rhythm and Rhyme. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.
Elchberg, J. New High-School Music Reader. For Mixed Voices. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.05.
Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Vol. XIX. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Fenn, G. M. Sweet Mace. Cassell & Co. $1.
Flammermont, Jules. L'Expansion de l'Allemagne. Paris: au Cercle Saint-Simon.
Grimshaw, R. Hints on House-Building. F. Tredwell.
Green, Lieut. E. Our Seacoast Defences. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Haussonville, Comte d'. Ma Jeunesse, 1814-1830. Souvenirs. Boston: Carl Schoenhof.
Hills, W. H. Students' Songs. Cambridge: Moses King. 50 cents.
Lotze, Hermann. Outlines of Practical Philosophy. Translated by Prof. George T. Ladd. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.
Lucy, H. W. A Diary of Two Parliaments. The Disraeli Parliament, 1874-1880; 2d ed. Cassell & Co. $4.
Mann, H. Features of Society in Old and in New England. Providence: Sidney S. Rider.
Orne, P. Simply a Love Story. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.
Pennell, Joseph and Elizabeth. A Canterbury Pilgrimage. Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
Phelps, Elizabeth S. An Old Maid's Paradise. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Pirkis, C. L. Lady Lovelace. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Pelle, Lieut. S. C. F. Lawn Tennis as a Game of Skill. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Practical Work in the School Room. Part 3. Object Lessons on Plants. A. Lovell & Co. $1.
Rawlinson, G. Egypt and Babylon, from Sacred and Profane Sources. John B. Alden. 60 cents.
Raphael, Dr. Enthralled and Released. From the German. Thomas R. Knox & Co. $1.
Reid, L. H. Similitudes of Christ. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 90 cents.
Schwatka, F. Nimrod in the North; or, Hunting and Fishing Adventures in the Arctic Regions. Cassell & Co. $2.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

KNOX COLLEGE,

Knox Seminary, Knox Academy, Knox Conservatory of Music,

Knox School of Military Science and Tactics.

Fall term opens September 3 with increased facilities. Send for catalogue. Galesburg, Ill.

NEWTON BATEMAN, President.

NEW ENGLAND

Conservatory of Music,

Boston, Mass., ÆLDEST in America, largest and best equipped in the WORLD—100 instructors, 1,971 students last year. Thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ tuning, fine arts, oratory, literature, French, German, and Italian languages, English branches, gymnastics, etc. Tuition $5 to $20; board and room, $45 to $75 per term. Fall term begins September 10, 1885. For illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

Johns Hopkins University,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Statements respecting the methods and courses of instruction will be sent on application. The next term begins October 1, 1885.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation*.

Standard Classic Atlas,

WITH INDEX,

Containing complete and authoritative maps of places mentioned in Ancient History and the Classics, engraved on steel, with tinted boundaries. The Index gives the latitude and longitude of places mentioned in the maps, with both their ancient and modern names.

Price by Mail, $2.50.

Webster's Condensed Dictionary.

800 Pages. 1,500 Illustrations.

An entirely new compilation. It treats about 60,000 words, and in its etymologies and definitions is more thorough and accurate than any other abridged dictionary. A Pronouncing Vocabulary of 24,000 Proper Names is given in the Appendix. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, $1.80.

Handy Atlas of the World.

Contains, among many other valuable features, Maps showing Standard Time, Railway Maps of all the States, Commercial Map of the United States, Maps of the Principal Cities of the Union, Recent Polar Explorations, Central Africa, Egypt and the Soudan, Alaska, etc., etc.—in all, 38 maps and valuable statistics. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, 50 Cents.

Mention the *Nation*.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

RUSKIN.

The Works of Ruskin Carlyle, and other Standard Writers are now being published in the LOVELL LIBRARY, price 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents a volume. In cloth bindings 15 cents a volume extra. Send for complete catalogue of our 700 volumes now published in the "Lovell Library Series.

JOHN W. LOVELL CO.,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

Gen. Grant's Autograph.

A Personal Souvenir of the Dead Hero.

We are prepared to supply a few autographs, obtained by us personally from General Grant and written in our presence. The autographs are excellent specimens, neatly written on card-board, and have each full date and complimentary superscription attached, rendering them admirably suited for framing with portraits. Sent anywhere upon receipt of $1 each, or six for $5. Address
THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums	$5,405,796 14
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period	$2,109,919 20
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$787,789 40

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank	261,544 65
Amount	$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	William H. Macy,	Jas. G. De Forest,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,	Chas. D. Leverich,
W. H. H. Moore,	John D. Hewlett,	T. B. Coddington,
James Low,	William H. Webb,	Horace K. Thurber,
David Lane,	Chas. P. Burdett,	William Degroot,
G. W. Burnham,	E. W. Corlies,	John L. Riker,
A. A. Raven,	Adolph Lemoyne	N. Denton Smith.
Wm. Sturgis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	George Bliss,
Benjamin H. Field,	Chas. H. Marshall,	Henry E. Hawley,
Josiah O. Low,	William Bryce,	William D. Morgan,
Horace Gray,	John Elliott,	Isaac Bell.
Wm. E. Dodge,		

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
Railway Investment securities.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Andover Review

FOR AUGUST.

CONTENTS:

THE LIFE OF CARDINAL NEWMAN. Rev. Francis B. Hornbrooke.
THE BECKET OF MR. FROUDE AND OF LORD TENNYSON. Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells.
COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN CRIME. E. A. Meredith, LL.D.
EDITORIALS:
Progressive Orthodoxy. IV. Eschatology.
BIBLICAL AND HISTORICAL CRITICISM. "The Disciple whom Jesus loved," with some Remarks on the Passages where these Words are used. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D.

30 CENTS; $3 A YEAR.

"The *Andover Review* more than fulfils its high promise. Liberal and progressive in its tone, religious questions of vital interest are discussed in a thoughtful spirit by some of the ablest writers of the time."—*The Week, Toronto.*

The Quarterly Review

FOR JULY.

CONTENTS:

I. LORD LYTTON'S GLENAVERIL.
II. FENELON.
III. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.
IV. LORD MACAULAY AND ELIJAH IMPEY.
V. PITT'S FOREIGN POLICY.
VI. ENGLISH SOCIETY AND ITS HISTORIANS.
VII. THE ELECTRESS SOPHIA.
VIII. FIRST CHRISTIAN COUNCIL.
IX. GAME AND GAME LAWS.
X. THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY: A RETROSPECT.

$1 a number; $4 a year.

The Edinburgh Review

FOR JULY.

CONTENTS:

I. THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN KEATS.
II. MEMOIRS OF COUNT PASOLINI.
III. VERRALL ON THE ODES OF HORACE.
IV. THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA.
V. HARBOURS AND DOCKS.
VI. SIR HENRY TAYLOR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
VII. THE CITY LIVERY COMPANIES.
VIII. BISHOP TEMPLE'S LECTURES.
IX. NAVAL WARFARE.
X. THE PORTS AND TRADE OF COREA.
XI. THE PARTING OF THE WATERS.

$1 a Number; $4 a Year.

***These are the Original English Editions of these two Quarterlies.

NOW READY:

Riverside Parallel Bible.

Containing the Authorized Version and the Revized Version in parallel columns. Carefully printed from bourgeois type, two sizes larger than that used in the Oxford and Cambridge Parallel Bibles. Admirably adapted for Pulpit use, for Clergymen, Sunday-school Superintendents and Teachers, and Families. Cloth, $6; Persian leather, $12; Morocco, $18.

**** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,
BOSTON;
11 East 17th Street, New York.

FOR SUMMER READING.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Nimrod in the North;

OR, HUNTING AND FISHING ADVENTURES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

By Lieut. FREDERICK SCHWATKA. 1 vol., large quarto, very fully illustrated. Price, $2.50.

"The author has confined himself almost exclusively to such scenes and adventures as came within his personal knowledge a few years since, in the region north of Hudson's Bay, and more recently in the interior of Alaska. He describes in a general way the life of the sportsman in the frozen north, his camps, his sledges, and the native hunter and his weapons, and the animals that furnish the sport."

The Bar Sinister.

A SOCIAL STUDY.

1 vol., 12mo, 360 pages, extra cloth. Price, $1.25.

'The Bar Sinister' is a novel which will attract more than ordinary attention. The name of the author is not given, but it is known to be written by one in possession of the facts and who speaks by authority. There is no sermonizing in the book. The text is Mormonism, the bar sinister on the escutcheon of this great republic. The characters introduced are every-day people. The hero, a New York business man, who goes to Salt Lake City with his wife and baby, and who falls a victim to the enticements of the "saints."

Sweet Mace.

A SUSSEX LEGEND.

By G. MANVILLE FENN. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, new style. Price, $1.00.

"We believe that not many who read the first chapter of 'Sweet Mace' will lay it aside until they have read the last."—*Spectator.*

The Old Factory.

A LANCASHIRE STORY.

By WILLIAM WESTALL, Author of 'Red Ryvington,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, new style. Price, $1.00.

In 'The Old Factory' Mr. Westall gives rein to his gift for depicting both the pathetic and the humorous. The story is of a factory town and of a young man who was better educated than his father. There is a very pretty love story and many strong bits of character drawing.

A Diary of Two Parliaments.

By HENY W. LUCY. Vol. 1—THE DISRAELI PARLIAMENT, 1874–1880. 1 vol., octavo, with portrait of Disraeli, extra cloth. Price, $4.00.

"This volume is literally what it professes to be, a diary of events passing under the eye of the observer; not only is it a diary of events, but it is a gallery of portraits sketched from the life with quick, vigorous strokes during the Premiership of DISRAELI."

CHARMING NOVELS.

AT LOVE'S EXTREMES.

By MAURICE THOMPSON, author of 'A Tallahassee Girl,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.00.

POVERTY CORNER.

("A LITTLE WORLD.")

By G. MANVILLE FENN, author of 'My Patients,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, new style. Price, $1.00.

RED RYVINGTON.

By WILLIAM WESTALL, author of 'Larry Lohengrin,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, new style. Price, $1.00.

"Among the new novels of the season, Mr. Henry F. Keenan's

TRAJAN

must be promptly accorded the first place."—*New York Herald.*

1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1.50.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt or price.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
739 AND 741 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

23 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1885.

TO THE FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company:

Being convinced that the interests of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and of the bondholders of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company would be best promoted by the former company securing a lease of the railroad of the latter company and working such railroad in harmony with its own system, we opened negotiations to secure this result.

These negotiations have reached a point at which we are prepared to lay the following proposal before the bondholders of the West Shore Company in order that each one of them who may now so elect shall have equal opportunity to share with us the benefit of our contract hereinafter mentioned, and with the view also of promoting unanimity and a speedy termination of pending difficulties.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has executed a contract with us agreeing upon a reorganization of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, to take possession of the property of the reorganized company, under a lease, and to guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds hereinafter mentioned, which are to be secured by mortgage upon that property.

The conditions of the contract are as follows:

FIRST—That the securities to be issued by the reorganized company shall be limited to.....$50,000,000
Four per cent. Mortgage Bonds, and..... 10,000,000
Capital Stock, the bonds to be dated Jan. 1, 1886, and to mature at the expiration of the lease, say in 475 years, or upon default in payment of interest for two consecutive years.

SECOND—That of the Mortgage Bonds.....$25,000,000 shall be offered in exchange for the ..... 50,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the present company, with past due coupons attached—that is to say, $1,000 of the new guaranteed bonds for $2,000 of the old.

THIRD—That the remaining $25,000,000, except such amount as may be necessary for reorganization, shall not be issued except at the request of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to provide for prior liens, necessary terminals, and such other property and for such other purposes as the Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company may from time to time think necessary for the security, development, and operation of the property leased.

FOURTH—That the capital stock of the reorganized company shall be surrendered to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company as a consideration for its lease and guarantee.

FIFTH—That the leased property shall be delivered prior to Jan. 1, 1886.

We therefore offer to the first mortgage bondholders of the West Shore Company the opportunity to avail themselves of our agreement with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, upon the following conditions:

FIRST—That their bonds shall be deposited with us, with the agreement hereto attached duly executed by the depositors.

SECOND—That at least a majority of the whole issue shall be deposited.

Pending the deposit of such majority, temporary receipts will be given for the bonds. After a majority shall have been secured, temporary receipts will be exchanged for engraved receipts, negotiable in form, countersigned by the Union Trust Company, in whose custody the bonds will remain until required by us for purposes of reorganization.

In case a majority shall not be secured and a reorganization perfected within the time required under the contract with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the bonds will be returned free of expense upon surrender of the receipts duly assigned.

It is right that we should add that a very large proportion of the bonds required have already assented to the proposed plan. Upon receiving the assent of a majority in amount of the present West Shore Bonds, immediate steps will be taken which, we are advised, will secure prompt reorganization and prevent further depreciation and waste of the property.

The right is reserved to terminate at any time the privilege of accepting the offer hereby made.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Scribner & Welford's LIST OF BOOKS,

Suitable for use in High-Class Schools, Colleges, and Ladies' Schools.

An Elementary History of Art.

Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music. By N. D'Anvers. With a Preface by Professor Roger Smith. New edition, with over 200 wood engravings, illustrating the most prominent examples of these arts, portraits of eminent composers, and musical instruments of many nations. One large crown 8vo volume (800 pages), handsomely bound, cloth, gilt top, $4.50.

For students who desire thus to train their own minds, for those who wish to prepare themselves for Continental travel, and, above all, for pupils in schools of a high class, no handbook of Art History could well be more suitable than the little volume now published.

Biographies of the Great Artists.

Forming a series of Illustrated Handbooks of the History of Art. Specially prepared for Schools, Amateurs, and Students of Art. Each volume contains about 16 illustrations, including a portrait of the master, and is strongly bound in decorated cloth. Price per volume, $1.25, unless marked otherwise.

*** The above invaluable aids to the student now extend to 32 volumes, covering the entire ground of English, Italian, Spanish, Teutonic, and French Painting. Complete detailed lists supplied.

Biographies of the Great Musicians.

Specially prepared for Schools, Amateurs, and Students of Music. Each volume strongly bound in decorated cloth. Price per volume, $1.00. Including

HAYDN,	SCHUBERT,	BACH.	WAGNER,
HANDEL,	SCHUMANN,	WEBER.	ROSSINI,
MOZART,	PURCELL,	MENDELSSOHN,	

ENGLISH CHURCH COMPOSERS.

Art Text Books.

A new series of Illustrated Text-Books of Art Education. Edited by E. J. Poynter, R.A. Each volume contains numerous illustrations, and is strongly bound for the use of students. Price per volume, $2.

I. Painting. *Classic and Italian. By E. J. Poynter and P. R. Head.
II. ——— *German, Flemish, and Dutch. By H. W. Buxton.
III. ——— *English and American. By H. W. Buxton.
IV. ——— *French and Spanish. By G. Smith.
V. Architecture. *Classic and Early Christian. By T. R. Smith.
VI. ——— *Gothic and Renaissance. By T. R. Smith.
VII. Sculpture. *Antique, Egyptian, and Greek. By G. Redford.
VIII. ——— Renaissance and Modern. By G. Redford.
IX. Ornament. Decoration in Color. By G. Aitchison, M.A.
X. ——— Architectural Ornament.
* *These volumes now ready.*

Freeman (Dr. E. A.).

The Historical Geography of Europe. With 65 maps. 2 vols., 8vo, $12.

Atlases.

All the latest and best English Atlases for School use, etc., always on hand, including the following :

Black's General Atlas. Folio, $22.50.
Johnston's Historical Atlas. 8vo, $1.
——— Political Atlas. 8vo, $1.
——— Unrivalled Modern Atlas. Folio, boards, $1.40.
——— Unrivalled Modern Atlas. Folio, cloth, $2.
——— Unrivalled Classical Atlas. Folio, boards, $1.40.
——— Unrivalled Classical Atlas. Folio, cloth, $2.
——— World Modern Atlas. Folio, $2.
——— World Classical Atlas. Folio, $2.
Proctor's Star Atlas. 14 maps. Folio, $6.
Proctor's Star Atlas. 12 maps. 12mo, $2.

The Heavens.

By A. Guillemin. An illustrated Handbook of Popular Astronomy. Edited by J. Norman Lockyer, and revised by R. A. Proctor. New and revised edition, being the 9th. Numerous plates. 8vo, $4.50.

Hand-Book of the English Tongue.

For the use of students and others. By Joseph Angus. 12mo, cloth, $2.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD also supply the entire series of BOHN'S LIBRARIES, including the Classical, Collegiate, Scientific, etc., etc., containing the Best-Edited Editions of Standard Works for Educational and other purposes ; Rankine's Scientific Manuals, and Text-Books on the Steam Engine, Civil Engineering, Mechanics, etc. Complete detailed lists of these and our other publications supplied on application.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.00.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

*GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, in*cluding Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

NOW READY.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have now ready three interesting new books for Yachtsmen, Tennis Players, and Wheelmen.

The large class of readers who are eagerly awaiting the coming contests between the American and English yachts in September, will find Capt. Roland F. Coffin's breezy history of THE AMERICA'S CUP; HOW IT WAS WON BY THE YACHT AMERICA IN 1851, AND HOW IT HAS SINCE BEEN DEFENDED, of special interest and value. "The author is perhaps the only man in this country," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "qualified to write an account so authentic and interesting. He is a master of the nautical technique, and he has a fresh, breezy style wonderfully suited to narratives of the sea. His book bears evidence of thorough accuracy on every page, and may be accepted as 'official,' since his facts have all been verified by the original documents in possession of the New York Yacht Club, which has taken charge of these races." 1 vol., 12mo, with illustrations. Paper, 50 cents ; cloth, $1.

A book which a legion of lawn-tennis players have long been looking for is LAWN TENNIS AS A GAME OF SKILL, by Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, edited by R. D. Sears, the champion of America. "Mr. Peile's remarks," says the Brooklyn *Union*, "are very apt and very practical, and we can only hope that this book may meet the reception it deserves." 1 vol., 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

"A quaint and entertaining little book," is the verdict of the same journal upon Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's description of their merry tricycle spin, 'A CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE.' "It was a pleasant, easy-going ride," continues the reviewer, "and the road passes through one of the most charming parts of rural England." For wheelmen the book has a special interest and value. 1 vol., square 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

*** *Sent anywhere upon receipt of price, or may be had at all bookstores.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1050. THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL WORKS

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Works of Reference.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK-ENGLISH Lexicon. New Editions. Compiled by Henry George Liddell, D.D., and Robert Scott, D.D. Seventh Edition, Revised and Augmented throughout, with the Co-operation of Professor Drisler, of Columbia College, N.Y. 4to, cloth, $9.00; sheep, $10.00. Abridged Edition, small 4to, half leather, $2.00.

HARPERS' LATIN DICTIONARY. Founded on the Translation of 'Freund's Latin-German Lexicon.' Edited by E. A. Andrews, LL.D. Revised, Enlarged, and in great part Rewritten by Charlton T. Lewis, Ph.D., and Charles Short, LL.D. Royal 8vo, 2033 pp. Price, in boards, uncut, $6.00; full sheep, $6.50; half leather, $7.50; full Russia, $10.00.

STORMONTH'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Pronouncing, Etymological, and Explanatory; embracing Scientific and other Terms, Numerous Familiar Terms, and a Copious Selection of Old English Words. By the Rev. James Stormonth. The Pronunciation Carefully Revised by the Rev. P. H. Phelp, M.A. Pp. 1248, Imperial 8vo, cloth, $6.00; half roan, $7.00; full sheep, $7.50.

ANTHON'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. Containing an Account of the Principal Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors, and intended to Elucidate all the Important Points connected with the Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, and Fine Arts of the Greeks and Romans. Royal 8vo, sheep, $4.25.

ANTHON'S SMITH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY of Greek and Roman Biography, Mythology, and Geography. Partly based upon the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. By William Smith, LL.D. Royal 8vo, sheep, $3.50.

ANTHON'S SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUITIES. A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Edited by William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D., and Illustrated by Numerous Engravings on Wood. Third American Edition, carefully Revised. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. Royal 8vo, sheep, $4.25.

ANTHON'S LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN Dictionary. For the Use of Schools. Small 4to, sheep, $2.50.

ANTHON'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY alone. Small 4to, sheep, $2.05.

AUTENRIETH'S HOMERIC DICTIONARY. For Use in Schools and Colleges. From the German of Dr. Georg Autenrieth. Translated, with Additions and Corrections, by Robert P. Keep, Ph.D. Post 8vo, cloth, $1.10.

SMITH'S ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. Compiled from Original Sources. By William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D., and Theophilus D. Hall, M.A. 8vo, sheep, $4.00.

YONGE'S ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON. With many New Articles, an Appendix of Proper Names, and Pillon's Greek Synonymes. Edited by Henry Drisler, LL.D. 8vo, sheep extra, $4.50.

Greek and Latin.

HARPER'S NEW CLASSICAL SERIES: under the Editorial Supervision of Henry Drisler, LL.D., Jay Professor of Greek at Columbia College. Based upon the Best and most Recent Texts, and with Notes Original and Selected.

THE PROTAGORAS OF PLATO. With an Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes, by E. G. Sihler, Ph.D. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

HERODOTUS. Books VI. and VII. With Introduction and Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by Augustus C. Merriam, Ph.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE OLYMPIC AND PYTHIAN ODES OF Pindar. With Introductory Essay, Dissertation on the Metres of Pindar, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By Basil L. Gildersleeve, Ph.D. (Gottingen), LL.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

IN PRESS:

THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Books XVI.-XXIV. With Introduction and Explanatory Notes by W. S. Tyler, D.D., etc.

THE OFFICES OF CICERO. With Introduction and Notes, Critical and Explanatory from Various Sources, by Professor Austin Stickney, A.M.

SICILIAN EXPEDITION OF THUCYDIDES (Books VI. and VII.). With Introduction and Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by W. A. Lamberton.

Other volumes in preparation.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S WORKS.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. Revised by Henry Drisler, LL.D. 12mo, [illegible]oth, 55 cents.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. Pa[illegible]2mo, flexible cloth, 90 cents.

INITIA GRÆCA. Part I. 12mo, [illegible] cents.

APPENDIX TO INITIA GRÆCA. Pa[illegible] cloth, 40 cents.

HARPER'S GREEK AND LATIN TEX[illegible] Carefully Prepared from the Best Editions, and Handsomely Printed. 18mo, paper, 32 cents. Flexible cloth binding, 50 cents per volume.

HARPER'S GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS. Carefully Prepared from the Best Editions, and Handsomely Printed. 18mo, paper, 32 cents; flexible cloth binding, 50 cents per volume.

Cæsar, Vergilius, Horatius, Cicero de Senectute, de Amicitia et de Officiis, Ciceronis Tusculanæ Disputationes, Cicero de Natura Deorum, Sallust, Lucretius, Ciceronis de Finibus, Ciceronis Orationes, Ciceronis Epistulæ Selectæ, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, 3 vols.; Herodotus, 2 vols.; Thucydides, 2 vols.; Xenophon, Plato, Xenophon.

GILDERSLEEVE'S PERSIUS. The Satires of A. Persius Flaccus. Edited by Basil L. Gildersleeve, Ph.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents.

WESTCOTT AND HORT'S GREEK NEW TESTAMENT. The New Testament in the Original Greek. The Text Revised by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., and F. J. A. Hort, D.D. American Edition. With an Introduction by Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

☞ Vol. II., Containing Introduction and Appendix by the Editors. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

THE PHÆACIANS OF HOMER. The Phæacian episode of the Odyssey, as comprised in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Books. With introduction, notes, and appendix, by Augustus C. Merriam, Ph.D. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

KEEP'S HERODOTUS. Stories from Herodotus and the Seventh Book of the History. Edited, with notes by Robert Keep, Ph.D. 16mo, cloth, 90 cents.

THE REVISED GREEK-ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT. Being Westcott & Hort's Revised Text of the New Testament in the Original Greek, and the Revised English Version of the New Testament, printed on opposite pages. Crown 8vo, half leather, $3.50.

HURST AND WHITING'S SENECA. L. Annæus Seneca, with an Introduction, copious notes, and Scripture parallelisms. By the Rev. John F. Hurst, D.D., and Harry C. Whiting, Ph.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.30.

PLAUTUS. 'The Captives.' With English Notes for the use of Students. By Rev. John Proudfit, D.D. 18mo, cloth, 60 cents.

PLAUTUS'S CAPTIVES, TRINUMMUS, AND Rudens. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By C. S. Harrington, M.A. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents.

BRAMBACH'S AIDS TO LATIN ORTHOGRAPHY. Translated from the German, with the Author's sanction, by W. Gordon M'Cabe, A.M. Square 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

High School and College Text Books.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. By Simon Newcomb, LL.D. With 112 Engravings, and Five Maps of the Stars. 8vo, Cloth, $2.50; School Edition, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

RECREATIONS IN ASTRONOMY. With Directions for Practical Experiments and Telescopic Work. By the Rev. H. W. Warren, D.D. With 83 Illustrations and Maps of Stars. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

SWINTON'S STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. Being Typical Selections of British and American Authorship, from Shakespeare to the present time; together with Definitions, Notes, By Prof. William Swinton, A.M. With Portraits. Crown, 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Containing Outlines of the Literature of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States of America. With Historical, Scientific, and Art Notes. By Maude Gillette Phillips. Illustrated. In two volumes. Crown, 8vo. $2.00 per volume. The volumes sold separately.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RHETORIC AND their Application. By Adams S. Hill. With General Rules for Punctuation. 12mo, half leather, 80 cents.

COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY, STRUCTURAL and Systematic. By James Orton, Ph.D. With 350 Illustrations. Revised Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.80.

French, German, and Italian.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S WORKS.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA. Part I. A First French Course. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA. Part II. A First French Reading-Book. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, and a Copious Etymological Dictionary. 12mo, cloth, 80 cents.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA. Part I. A First German Course. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA. Part II. A First German Reading-Book. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, and a Dictionary. 12mo, cloth, 80 cents.

THE ITALIAN PRINCIPIA. Part I. A First Italian Course. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

THE ITALIAN PRINCIPIA. Part II. A First Italian Reading-Book. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, Syntactical Rules and a Dictionary. Pages xii., 218. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents.

Books for Teachers.

METHODS OF TEACHING. A Hand-book of Principles, Directions, and Working Models for Common-school Teachers. By John Swett, Principal of the San Francisco Girls' High School and Normal Class. 12mo, half leather, $1.00.

HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL THEORIES. By Oscar Browning, M.A., Senior Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge, England. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

MANUAL OF OBJECT-TEACHING. With Illustrative Lessons in Methods and the Science of Education. By N. A. Calkins, Superintendent of Primary Schools of New York city. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

PRIMARY OBJECT-LESSONS. By N. A. Calkins. Subjects Treated: Elementary Arithmetic.—Reading.—*Phonetics.*—Drawing.—Object-Lessons—*Form, Color, and Size.*—Simple Lessons on the Human Body. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

POWER AND AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL OFFICERS and Teachers in the management and government of Public Schools and over Pupils out of School, as determined by the Courts of the several States. By a member of the Massachusetts Bar. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS publish a full list of School and College Text-Books, which will be furnished on liberal terms. We cordially invite all Teachers and School Officers contemplating changes in Text-Books to correspond with us before making a selection. All such letters will receive our prompt and careful attention.

*** *Any of the above works will be sent, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York.

To the person receiving this as a Specimen Copy :

The Nation

Completed its twentieth year (40th volume) with the number for June 25, 1885. In its special field of political and literary criticism, combined with a summary of general news, the *Nation* is unlike any other journal, American or foreign. In politics it remains independent, its editorial management having been unchanged since its foundation.

In literary matters no effort is spared to make the *Nation* a prime authority. During the past year about one hundred writers have contributed to it on literary subjects alone.

Its Departments are :

The Week. Brief comments on the most important current events, domestic and foreign, together with a summary of the week's news in six columns of brief paragraphs.
Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles. Careful and moderate discussion of leading political and social questions.
Special Correspondence. From all quarters of the globe, by intelligent and trustworthy observers.
Occasional Correspondence. Letters to the editor on every subject germane to the scope of the paper.
Notes. Short paragraphs, chiefly on literary, scientific, musical, and dramatic topics.
Reviews of Books. By able writers and scholars (mainly specialists) of both hemispheres.
Fine Arts. Competent criticism of art exhibitions and works of art, the drama, etc.

The form and style of the paper are chosen with a view to the most suitable shape for binding; and a set of the *Nation* preserved, bound, and indexed makes one of the most complete and readable records of current events of importance in the political and literary world available. Below are printed the names of its leading contributors. Two volumes are completed annually. The index and title-page accompany the last issue of each volume.

Your examination of this specimen copy is requested, and if, as a literary, professional, or business man, you deem the paper likely to be of value to you, you are invited to add your name to its list of subscribers. Other sample copies will be sent if a more extended acquaintance with the paper is desired.

Terms, $3 per annum, postpaid. Address THE NATION, 210 Broadway, New York.

A PARTIAL LIST OF WRITERS.

Alex. Agassiz, Harvard University.
Frederic D. Allen, "
F. Bôcher, "
H. P. Bowditch, "
F. J. Child, "
J. P. Cooke, Jr., "
Louis Dyer, "
E. Emerton, "
Samuel Garman, "
Geo. L. Goodale, "
W. W. Goodwin, "
Asa Gray, "
J. B. Greenough, "
E. W. Gurney, "
H. A. Hagen, "
William James. "
Geo. M. Lane, "
Chas. R. Lanman, "
Theodore Lyman, "
Jas. Russell Lowell, "
S. M. Macvane, "
Charles H. Moore, "
Charles Eliot Norton, "
Geo. H. Palmer, "
C. S. Sargent, "
N. S. Shaler, "
F. H. Storer, "
J. B. Thayer, "
W. H. Tillinghast, "
C. H. Toy, "
J. Trowbridge, "
Sereno Watson, "
J. D. Whitney, "
Justin Winsor, "
Francis Bacon, Yale College.
W. H. Brewer, "
D. C. Eaton, "
George P. Fisher, "
Arthur T. Hadley, "
T. R. Lounsbury, "
Tracy Peck, "
T. D. Seymour, "
W. G. Sumner, "
J. K. Thacher, "
A. Van Name, "
W. D. Whitney, "
Henry P. Wright, "
Lucien Carr, Peabody Museum of Archæology.
F. W. Putnam, "
D. P. Todd, Amherst.
Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University.
Wm. Hand Browne, "
Richard T. Ely, "
Fabian Franklin, "
B. L. Gildersleeve, "
D. C. Gilman, "
G. Stanley Hall, "
H. C. G. Brandt, Hamilton College.
Alexander Johnston, Princeton College.
Henry F. Osborn, "
C. K. Adams, Cornell University.
T. F. Crane, "
W. G. Hale, "
Geo. Wm. Harris, "
W. T. Hewett, "
H. S. White, "
B. G. Wilder, "
J. A. Allen, American Museum Natural History.
Alfred M. Mayer, Stevens Institute, Hoboken.
H. H. Boyesen, Columbia College.
A. C. Merriam, "
Charles Short, "
Munroe Smith, "
Wm. R. Ware, "
Henry M. Baird, University of the City of New York.
J. H. McDaniels, Hobart College.
Franklin Carter Williams College.
O. M. Fernald, "
F. A. March, Lafayette College, Easton.
J. D. Cox, University of Cincinnati.
J. M. Hart, "
E. J. James, University of Pennsylvania.
H. C. Adams, University of Michigan.
C. E. Greene, "
W. H. Pettee, "
Calvin Thomas, "
W. F. Allen, University of Wisconsin.
J. D. Butler, "
Fisk P. Brewer, Grinnell, Iowa.
James A. Harrison, Washington and Lee University, Va.
J. M. Garnett, Middleburg, Va.
J. H. Wheeler, University of Virginia.
J. C. Welling, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.
Simon Newcomb, U. S. Nautical Almanac Office.
E. S. Holden, Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis.
John S. Billings, U. S. Surgeon-General's Office.
Charles H. Davis, U. S. N.
H. H. Gorringe, "
J. Russell Soley, "
F. V. Greene, U. S. A.
Garrick Mallery, "
A. A. Woodhull, "
S. F. Emmons, U. S. Geological Survey.
S. F. Baird, Smithsonian Institution.
Emil Bessels, "
Elliott Coues, "
William H. Dall, "
Theodore Gill, "
Charles Rau, "
Angelo Heilprin, Phila. Academy Natural Sciences.
Robert P. Keep, Easthampton, Mass.
Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Boston.
Gamaliel Bradford, "
Charles A. Cutter, "
Henry W. Haynes, "
James M. Hubbard, "
Henry W. Holland, "
John A. Lewis, "
H. C. Lodge, "
W. P. Longfellow, "
F. W. Paifrey, "
J. C. Palfrey, "
Francis Parkman, "
C. C. Perkins, "
John C. Ropes, "
Henry Van Brunt, "
Wm. R. Whitmore. "
Joseph Thacher Clarke, Cambridge.
Wm. Cook, "
John Fiske, "
T. W. Higginson, "
Arthur Gilman, "
William Everett, Quincy, Mass.
G. E. Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.
J. B. Harrison, Franklin Falls, N. H.
George E. Waring, Jr., Newport.
Wm. E. Foster, Providence.
W. J. Linton, New Haven, Conn.
David A. Wells, Norwich, "
G. F. Becker, New York.
J. B. Bishop, "
W. H. Bishop, "
J. W. Chadwick, "
B. F. De Costa, "
W. M. Ferriss, "
Henry T. Finck, "
Edwin L. Godkin, "
Wendell P. Garrison, "
J. D. Hague, "
M. Heilprin, "
Thos. W. Ludlow, "
A. R. Macdonough, "
Brander Matthews, "
D. Macg. Means, "
F. D. Millet, "
Luigi Monti, "
Geo. S. Morison, "
Dean Sage, "
Gustav Schwab, "
Arthur G. Sedgwick, "
Frederick Sheldon, "
Russell Sturgis, "
Arnold Tanzer, "
W. J. Stillman, "
Wm. Hayes Ward, "
Horace White, "
Theodore Bacon, Rochester, New York.
W. E. Griffis, Schenectady, "
Robert T. S. Lowell, "
W. C. Brownell, Philadelphia.
Horace Howard Furness, "
Henry C. Lea, "
J. G. Rosengarten, "
Henry Adams, Washington.
A. S. Gatschet, "
W. M. Griswold, "
David Hutcheson, "
C. C. Nott, "
Eugene Schuyler. "
Thorvald Solberg, "
P. F. de Gournay, Baltimore.
John C. Rose, "
Joel Chandler Harris, Atlanta, Georgia.
W. Allan, McDonogh, Md.
Rollo Ogden, Cleveland, O.
E. R. Sill, Cuyahoga Falls, O.
A. F. Bandelier, Highland, Ill.
H. von Holst, University of Freiburg, Baden.
J. W. Mario, Italy.
James Bryce, London.
W. M. Conway, "
Albert V. Dicey, "
Fitzedward Hall, "
Robt. D. Osborn, "
Henry Norman, "
J. C. Rodrigues, "
Robinson Ellis, Oxford.
Samuel Beal, Wark-on-Tyne.
Alfred Webb, Dublin.
Auguste Laugel, Paris.
Salomon Reinach, "
Willard Fiske, Florence.
J. Safford Fiske, Alassio.
Sheldon Amos, Cairo.

Recent Press Comments on "The Nation."

"It has hewn out a new pathway in the policy and conduct of political journalism, and as it was the pioneer, so it remains the leader, easily first in the long line of those organs that have followed in its footsteps."—*Hagerstown News.*

"With the publication of No. 1043, our New York contemporary, the *Nation*, completes the twentieth year of its existence. Many changes have occurred since the *Nation* first appeared as an independent political and literary journal, not the least important being the improvement effected by its precept and example in political and literary criticism across the Atlantic. We trust that many years of life and usefulness are still in store for our esteemed contemporary."—*London Athenæum.*

"We have often had occasion to differ widely with the *Nation*; but its intelligence, its courage, and the great service it has rendered to purity and independence in public life, have always received our heartiest recognition. The *Nation* has appealed especially to thinkers and students, and although its constituency of readers has been comparatively small, its influence has been out of all proportion to its circulation. Its success has been almost contemporaneous with the rise of a new school of thinkers on public questions in this country."—*Christian Union.*

"The New York *Nation* has just completed its twentieth year of usefulness, and righteously rejoices thereat. It has won a place for itself by its great ability; however much we may differ from it in politics, we must accord it the palm for a fine presentation of its case. As a critical authority in matters of art and literature, it is unapproached and unapproachable. No journal exists that is its superior—few, indeed, are they that equal it—in these departments or in the world-wide correspondence it publishes upon all matters of interest to the best thinkers."—*Hartford Evening Post.*

"It is not too much to say of the *Nation* that no single agency has done so much to advance and dignify the calling of journalism in America. Including in its scope politics as well as literature and art, it has often aroused bitter political antagonism and suffered from partisan excitement and prejudice; but we believe no one—at least, no one whose judgments are valued by thinking men—has ever soberly questioned its sincerity and disinterestedness, or the remarkable force and candor with which its views have been presented. In literary criticism its methods and achievements have been such that this has almost become a new art under its leadership. In all departments the *Nation* has been singularly able and impartial, and its success is a cause of gratification, in which American scholars generally will share."—*Chicago Dial.*

"In celebrating its twentieth anniversary, the New York *Nation* takes a natural pride in showing how often it has been right when many of its readers thought it was wrong. Doubtless the readers of the *Nation* have always been the most intelligent and upright members of the Republican party—the pick and choice of the whole 'party of moral ideas.' The depth to which that party had, as a mass, fallen in 1876 may then be guessed from the fact that the *Nation* says that in that year its opposition to the fraud by which Hayes was seated cost it three thousand of its subscribers. The *Nation's* subscription list was never large, and, as we have said, it was always made up of the very best class of Republicans, three thousand of whom dropped the paper because it exposed and opposed a known crime against the Republic. Truly this is a party of moral ideas."—*Kinderhook Rough Notes.*

"The *Nation* announces in its number of June 25 that it has completed the twentieth year of its existence, and it indulges itself in a two-page retrospect of its very useful work. Started just at the close of the war, it aimed to discuss political and social questions in more moderate fashion and with fairer spirit than was then common to the daily press. It was very frequently in advance of the Republican party in this course, and lost scores and hundreds of subscribers at times by its independent course, particularly in 1876, when it denounced the methods by which Mr. Hayes was declared President. The *Nation* has fairly fulfilled its promise, however, to be independent of party, and is respected accordingly by thinking people. Its art and literary criticisms have always been of a high order, and have helped to give it a national reputation as a weekly paper of the first class."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"The *Herald* welcomes the *Nation* to its table, as one of the ablest and most fearless exponents of the leading economic and political questions of the time. The splendid success of this journal, now starting upon its forty-first volume, is the clearest evidence that absolutely independent journalism has a large and steadily growing field in this country. And while the *Nation* has often been opposed and bitterly criticised on the alleged ground that its positions were the independence of a dictatorial spirit, it has yet more frequently had the satisfaction of seeing its short-sighted critics ultimately wheel into line with its advanced ideas on some of the most important questions that have arisen during its career. The astonishing progress which has recently been made in the way of viewing political questions is largely due to the *Nation's* influence; and its projectors are entitled to the credit of 'having, through its columns, done something to hasten the coming of the better time, the reign of sweeter manners and purer laws.'"—*Council Bluffs Daily Herald.*

"During seventeen of the twenty years of the *Nation's* publication we have been among its constant readers and have found it unequalled among American periodicals for pungency of style, candor and accuracy of statement, and force and originality in the discussion of political events and social conditions. In the course of its long history the *Nation* has often taken the unpopular side in the treatment of current topics, but it has been its happy fortune to see its opinions in most cases confirmed by the sober second thought of the people. It was the first Northern journal of Republican leanings that denounced the carpet-bag governments which, supported by Federal bayonets, so long preyed upon the industries of the South, and inflamed and protracted the disunion sentiments of its people. It had the courage, amid much obloquy, to question the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and it was ten years in advance of popular opinion in unmasking that scheming demagogue Benjamin F. Butler. . . . Justly regarding James G. Blaine as a corrupter of political morality, as a schemer, and as a charlatan, it refused to give him its support in the late Presidential contest, and it has since found abundant reason for approving, in the main, the practical wisdom and honest purposes of the present Administration. In commending to our readers this able and independent journal, we feel that we are doing a service to the cause of public intelligence and morality."—*Portland (Oregon) Daily Standard.*

"Twenty years old" on July 1, and the *Nation* hugs itself with rightful self-respect as it announces the fact and reviews its past. We count ourselves happy in owning a nearly perfect set of the *Nation*—happy because from the close of the war till now it makes the best continuous record of contemporaneous history which our country has produced. One of the works on a young man's bookshelves should be the carefully-kept volumes of the best weekly newspaper he can afford. The growing series is his current cyclopædia, his public diary—*his* because it chronicles the yesterdays in which he lives. And heartily we name the *Nation* as, on the whole, our roundest, ablest, most trustworthy newspaper diary of the world's life and the nation's life and the world's and the nation's literature. It has been a great teacher; never popular, but very influential as a paper for editors, and lawyers, and politicians. Probably many a bright journal through the country has regularly watched the *Nation* as a compass. A strong, bold defender of the policies that have made for noble peace these twenty reshaping years, it has had the faults of its good qualities; comically omniscient almost always; holding its head high; seldom gracing itself with a confession of mistake; sometimes savage in its stamp on a poor sinner of a book; not heartless, but certainly polar in its manner; afraid of sentiment, and forgetful that cynicism is sentimentalism of rather a young man's, or an old man's, sort—it does not belong to the strongest years. But spite of all this, our clear-headed, outspoken, little-fearing, best newspaper. Twenty years of thanks to it, and twenty more of hopes."—*Chicago Unity.*

"The New York *Nation* celebrated the completion of its twentieth year last week with a brief but frank and characteristic review of its career, in which it recalled the promises it made to its readers in its first issue, the questions which it had discussed in its earliest days, and the changes it had seen. It recounted how it had opposed the soundness of the proposed plan for reconstructing the seceded States; how it had questioned the necessity or value of the impeachment proceedings, and how it had made a close investigation of the methods and a vigorous exposure of the abuses of the carpet-bag governments. It pointed to its unsparing opposition to the electoral fraud of 1876, its consistent advocacy of a sound financial policy, its early recognition of the value of a real civil-service reform, as set forth in Thomas A. Jenckes's report, and its consistent course in criticising literature and art on their merits, regardless of personal, local, or national prejudices, or of preconceived opinions.

"The editors of the *Nation* have good reason to congratulate themselves on all these grounds and on many others which they have neglected to present or have only hinted at. To the ordinary observer that paper was born out of due time. It was a conservative influence, yet strong, bold, and vigorous, thrust into a period when the most exacting radicalism ruled in politics, law, literature, and general discussion. It was an independent influence in the midst of the blindest, the most bitter, and the most unreasoning partisanship this country has yet seen. If a newspaper ever represented Matthew Arnold's 'remnant,' the *Nation* certainly did from 1865 to 1875, when its ideas began to make themselves felt on the country. Its circulation was never large—perhaps 12,000 copies, with less than 100,000 readers, marked its highest point. But it was read by those who in turn transmitted its influence, in widening circles, and everything was said so well, and so uniformly at the right time that finally its enemies and its opponents were compelled to recognize its vigor and its honesty, whatever they might think of its opinions or say of its editor.

"During the second ten years of the *Nation's* existence it has been an easy thing for a newspaper to be independent. Since 1872 it has indeed been no difficult task to find journals which had cut loose from the trammels of party, and since 1875 it has almost been impossible for the old-time organ to exist in any great city. But in 1865 there was no such thing as a newspaper really independent, without being coarse, or Philistine, or Bohemian. The conditions of our politics, the intensity of the struggle through which we had just passed, made any other than the partisan newspaper an impossibility. The *Nation* thus appealed to a small constituency, but it made its appeal so sharp, so clear, and so persistent that its circle gradually extended until it created for itself a distinctive place. That it was the forerunner and the first successful example of the independent journalism as it exists to-day may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction. And in spite of this widespread application of its own ideas, the *Nation* and its ancient ally, the *Evening Post*, must be reckoned to-day as among the most worthy representatives of the new departure in newspaper methods."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 123

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 126

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Democratic Support of Cleveland 128
The Power of Appointment and Removal 129
Mexico's Debts 129
The Management of our Public Works 130
The National Educational Association 131

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Local Color in Munich 132

CORRESPONDENCE:
Some Burlington Appointments 133
An Objectionable Candidate 133
Double Plurals 134
Prof. Sophocles's Modern Greek Lexicon 134
Preparatory Greek and Latin 134

NOTES 135

REVIEWS:
Schouler's History of the United States 137
Some Educational Works 138
Recent Novels 139
Raphael Morghen's Engraved Works 140
How We are Governed 141
Forty Years in Phrenology 142
Town Geology 142

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The regular EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies; extra edition, 5,000; total, 13,700. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

FOR

School Announcements,

SEE PAGES VIII, IX, X.

Sanitary.

FINE PLUMBING MATERIALS.—For the well-known specialties, the "Fuller Faucets," the "Doherty Self-Closing Cocks," the "Murdock Hydrants," the "Tucker Grease-Traps," the "Hellyer Water-Closets and Hopper," the "Brighton Water-Closet," "Royal Porcelain Bath," the "Model Slop Hopper," call on or address THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., Limited., 48 Cliff St., New York.

For Sale.

*FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A VERY VA*luable school property in Gambier, O. Noted for beauty and healthfulness; great demand for girls' school in O.; 13 acres of ground; rare opportunity for establishing a successful church school for girls.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEREOSCOPIC PORTRAITS of GEN. GRANT, *from Life.* 25 cts. by mail. ROCKWOOD, 17 Union Square, N. Y. "Sitting and Standing." "*The best picture of Gen. Grant extant!*"

FACILE.

This marvellous Bicycle—proved by the test of over six years' actual and increasing use—unites Safety, Speed, and Comfort. It has done on the road 10 miles in 33½ minutes; 20 miles in 1 h. 15 m.; 50 miles in 3 h. 15 m.; 100 miles in 7½ hours; 266¼ miles in 24 hours; 924 miles within 7 days; and 2,050 miles in 19 consecutive days. With the exception of the 100-mile (on which it is now a few minutes behind) these are all WORLD RECORDS in 'cycling up to date.

This machine CAN BE LEARNED IN AN HOUR; is available for any adult; and as a bicycle for actual utility in practical road use is unapproachable. Call and see it, or send for descriptive Price List, mentioning the *Nation*.

T. N. WILCOX,
15 Park Place, New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

BOERICKE & TAFEL'S

Homœopathic Pharmacies,

at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Washington, keep constantly on hand a full stock of pure and reliable Homœopathic Medicines, as well as Family Medicine Cases, and Books in English, German, French, or Spanish. Send for descriptive Price Current. N. B.—BOERICKE & TAFEL received the only Centennial Prize Medal awarded at the Philadelphia Exposition for Homœopathic Medicines. Business established in 1835.

B. Westermann & Co.,

838 Broadway, New York.

Foreign and American Books. Numerous Catalogues in distribution. Correspondence invited.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats.

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken, Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

For 16 Cents

YOU WILL GET DOUBLE YOUR MONEY'S WO T

DIXON'S
AMERICAN GRAPHITE
PENCILS.

10 GRADES FOR DRAUGHTSMEN AND ARTISTS.
7 GRADES FOR SCHOOLS AND OFFICES.

500 kinds. No. 2 and No. 3 leads for general use. Dixon's pencils are unequalled for uniformity of grades, for smoothness and toughness of leads, and for fine finish. If your stationer does not keep them send 16 cents for samples. Be sure and mention the *Nation*.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

OUR HOMES

HOW TO HEAT & VENTILATE THEM.

An attractive book of 72 pages containing illustrations of some of the finest residences in the country. It is a complete Manual on the subject of Sanitary Heating and Ventilating.

Mailed free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

SMITH & ANTHONY STOVE CO.
52 & 54 Union St., - - Boston, Mass.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
Railway investment securities.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Rich Hall. Memorial Church. Old Academy. Fisk Hall. Binny Hall. Music Hall.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.

One of the half-dozen best Academic and Preparatory Schools in New England. It is open to both sexes, and furnishes rare advantages, not only for fitting students for all the colleges of the country, but also for academic and industrial-science studies, and for commercial branches, music, and art. The situation is entirely rural, in a quiet village, with no places of demoralizing resort. The grounds are ample, and tastefully laid out. The buildings are capacious, neat, and every way convenient. The facilities, both for the enjoyment and the improvement of the students, are seldom equalled. Send for Catalogue to

G. M. STEELE, Principal.

Northwestern University,

EVANSTON, ILL.

Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D.D., LL.D., President.

SIXTY-THREE PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS AND OVER NINE HUNDRED STUDENTS.

The University furnishes, in its Academic Department in the College of Liberal Arts, with its four courses of study and corresponding degrees, in its College of Theology, Medicine, and Law, and also in its departments of Oratory, Art, and Music, the highest educational advantages, and at a moderate cost. Young women have the same privileges as young men in its Preparatory Department and College of Liberal Arts. In beauty and healthfulness of situation and moral influences, the University is unsurpassed. The sale of intoxicating drinks is prohibited by its charter within four miles of the University.

For catalogue, address the President, or Prof. H. F. FISK, the Principal of the Preparatory Department.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I, Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

KNOX COLLEGE,

Knox Seminary, Knox Academy, Knox Conservatory of Music,

Knox School of Military Science and Tactics,

Fall term opens September 3 with increased facilities. Send for catalogue. Galesburg, Ill.

NEWTON BATEMAN, President.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

RACINE COLLEGE, Racine, Wisconsin.

The great Grammar School of DR. JAMES DE KOVEN, also the Church University of the Northwest, founded on the best English models, combining the three great requisites in education—the moral, the mental, and the physical; or, in other words, of its motto: "Work hard, play hard, pray hard." Situated in one of the most central, salubrious, and beautiful spots of the United States. Reduced terms for sons of the Clergy and also of Army and Navy Officers. For descriptive circulars and further information apply to the Warden.

Fifth Year Autumn Announcement
OF THE

Woman's Institute of Technical Design,

112 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

The sessions of 1885-1886 will open on *Thursday, Sept. 24.* Curriculum: *Technical Department*—Geometric and Free-hand Drawing; Designing for Wall-Paper, Carpets, and all Fabrics; Stained-Glass and general Interior Decoration; Clay Modelling, etc. Designing is taught by *practical designers*, who divide their time between the school and design rooms of manufacturers. The school aims to

MAKE WOMEN SELF-SUPPORTING

through special, *practical training* in all departments of design. Applicants for admission already trained in drawing will present examples of their work. Those not so trained will enter an elementary department. Boarding procured for students coming from a distance, and prospectus forwarded on application to

FLORENCE A. DENSMORE, Secretary.

Address till Sept. 6, 182 Union Ave., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

HOMANS PUBLISHING CO.

PRACTICAL BANKING.

By Prof. Albert S. Bolles. A handsome book of 316 pages, filled with exhaustive information on the subject of Banking. A practical work in every sense. Invaluable to bank officers and employees, commercial teachers, and all persons who have dealings with banks and bankers.

The work is not a history, but is thoroughly practical, and is the most complete in detail of any book yet published. Bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, $3.

THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE.

(Established 1846)

For 1885 will contain Original Articles upon the monetary topics of the day and other subjects touching the interests of banks and bankers; careful considerations of questions of practical banking and disputes in banking transactions; contributed papers from experienced bankers; inquiries of correspondents; replies to them; latest decisions upon financial law, negotiable paper, and banking customs; choice selections from the best financial literature; reviews of new books upon finance and political economy; comments on current events which bear upon financial interests; official statistics; records of changes among banks, bankers, and bank officers, and failures, dissolutions, and deaths; prices of railroad and other stocks and bonds, Government securities, and foreign exchange, etc. Monthly, $5.00 per year.

Homans Banker's Almanac and Register.

1885. THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL VOLUME. 1885.

The pioneer work of its class, established 35 years, and, having been constantly improved and thoroughly revised, furnishes to-day all that banks, bankers, and merchants require. $5.00 a copy.

Catalogues free. Correspondence invited.

HOMANS PUBLISHING CO., 251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S SELECTED LIST

Of University and College Text-Books.

Macmillan's Classical Series.

ÆSCHYLUS: PERSÆ. Edited by A. O. Prickard. 75 cents.

ANDOCIDES. De Mysteriis. Edited by W. J. Hickie. 60 cents.

CATULLUS. Select Poems. Edited by F. P. Simpson. $1.10.

CICERO. Cataline Orations. Edited by J. S. Wilkins. 90 cents.

PRO LEGE MANILIA. Edited by J. S. Wilkins. 75 cents.

SECOND PHILIPPIC. Edited by John E. B. Mayor. $1.

PRO ROSCIO EMERINO. Edited by E. H. Donkin. 90 cents.

PRO P. SESTIO. Edited by Rev. H. A. Holden. $1.25.

DEMOSTHENES. De Corona. Edited by B. Drake, M.A. $1.

ADVERSUS SEPTINEM. Edited by Rev. J. R. King. $1.

FIRST PHILIPPIC. Edited by Rev. T. G. Watkin. 60 cents.

EURIPIDES HIPPOLYTUS. Edited by J. P. Mahaffy. 90 cents.

MEDEA. Edited by A. W. Verrall. 90 cents.

IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS. Edited by E. B. England. $1.10.

HOMER. Iliad. Books 1, 9, 11, 16-24. The Story of Achilles. Edited by J. R. Pratt and Walter Leaf. $1.50.

ODYSSEY. Book 9. Edited by John E. B. Mayor. 60 cents.

BOOKS 21-24. The Triumph of Odysseus. Edited by S. G. Hamilton. 90 cents.

HORACE. The Odes. Edited by T. E. Page, M.A. $1.60. Books 1 to 4 separately, each 50 cents.

SATIRES. Edited by Arthur Palmer, M. A. $1.60.

EPISTLES AND ARS POETICA. Edited by A. S. Wilkins. $1.60.

JUVENAL. Thirteen Satires. Edited by E. G. Hardy, M.A. $1.25.

SELECT SATIRES. Edited by John E. B. Mayor. X. and XI., 90 cents; XII.-XVI., $1.10.

LIVY. Books 2 and 3. Edited by Rev. H. M. Stephenson. $1.10. Books 21 and 22, edited by Rev. W. W. Capes. $1.10.

LUCRETIUS. Books 1-3. Edited by J. H. Warburton Lee. $1.10.

LYSIAS. Select Orations. By E. A. Shuckburgh. $1.60.

MARTIAL. Select Epigrams. By H. M. Stephenson. $1.50.

OVID. Fasti. By G. H. Hallam. $1.25.
—Heroidum. Epistulæ XIII. By E. S. Shuckburgh. 1.10.

PLAUTUS. Miles Gloriosus. By R. Y. Tyrrell. $1.25.

PLINY. Letters. Book III. By John E. B. Mayor. $1.10.

PLUTARCH. Life of Themistocles. By H. A. Holden. $1.10.

PROPERTIUS. Select Poems. By J. P. Postgate. $1.60.

SALLUST. Cataline and Jugurtha. By C. Merivale. $1.10.
—Bellum Catulinæ. By A. M. Cook. $1.00.

TACITUS. Agricola and Germania. By A. J. Church and W. J. Brodribb. 90 cents.
—Annals. Book VI. By the same Editors. 60 cents.

TERENCE. Hauton Timorumenos. By E. S. Shuckburgh. 75 cents.
—With Translation. $1.00.
—Phormio. By J. Bond and A. S. Walpole. $1.00.

Classics.

CLARENDON PRESS SERIES:

GREEK:

ÆSCHYLUS. Prometheus Bound. Notes by A. O. Prickard. 50 cents.
—Agamemnon. Notes by Arthur Sidgwick. 75 cents.
—Choephorœ. Notes by the same Editor. 75 cents.

ARISTOPHANES. In Single Plays. Notes. By W. W. Merry.
—The Clouds. 50 cents.
—Acharnians. 50 cents.
—Frogs. 50 cents.

CEBES. Tabula. Notes. By C. S. Jerram. 60 cents.

EURIPIDES. Alcestis. By C. S. Jerram. 60 cents.

HELENA. Notes. By C. S. Jerram. 75 cents.

HERODOTUS. Selections from. Notes. By W. W. Merry. 60 cents.

HOMER. Odyssey. Books I.-XII. By W. W. Merry. 85 cents.
—Book II., separately. 16mo, 40 cents.

ODYSSEY. Books XIII.-XXIV. By the same Editor. 90 cents.

ILIAD. Book I. By D. B. Monro. 50 cents.
—Iliad. Book I.-XII. By D. B. Monro. $1.50.
—Iliad. Books VI. and XXI. By Herbert Hailstone. Each 40 cents.

LUCIAN. Vera Historia. By C. S. Jerram. 40 cents.

PLATO. Selections. Notes. By J. Purves. $1.75.

SOPHOCLES. Single Plays. With Notes. By Lewis Campbell and Evelyn Abbott. Each 50 cents.
—Œdipus Tyrannus. Philoctetes. Œdipus Coloneus. Antigone. Ajax. Electra. Trachiniæ. Œdipus Rex. Notes by the Bishop of St. Davids. 40 cents.

THEOCRITUS. Notes. By H. Kynaston. $1.10.

XENOPHON. Easy Selections. Notes. By J. S. Philipotts and C. S. Jerram. 90 cents.
—Selections. Notes. By J. S. Philipotts. 90 cents.
—Anabasis. Book II. Notes. By C. S. Jerram. 50 cents.
—Cyropædia. Books IV., V. Notes. By C. Bigg. 60 cents.

DEMOSTHENES AND ÆSCHINES. On the Crown. Notes. By G. A. Simcox and W. H. Simcox. 8vo, $3.

HOMER. Odyssey. Books I.-XII. Notes. By W. Merry and the late James Riddell. 8vo, $4.
—Iliad. With Introduction and Notes. By D. B. Monro, M.A. *Preparing.*
—Grammar of the Homeric Dialect. By D. B. Monro. 8vo, $2.75.

SOPHOCLES. Plays and Fragments. With Notes. By Lewis Campbell. 2 vols.
—Vol. I. Œdipus Tyrannus. Œdipus Coloneus. Antigone. 8vo, $4.
—Vol. II. Ajax. Electra. Trachiniæ. Philoctetes. Fragments. 8vo, $4.

SOPHOCLES. The Text of the Seven Plays. By the same Editor. $1.10.

A Series of Graduated Greek Readers.

FIRST GREEK READER. By W. G. Rushbrooke. 60 cents.

SECOND GREEK READER. By A. M. Bell. 90 cents.

THIRD GREEK READER. *In Preparation.*

FOURTH GREEK READER. Specimens of Greek Dialects. By W. W. Merry. $1.10.

FIFTH GREEK READER. Part I. By Evelyn Abbott. $1.10.
—Part II. By the same Editor. *In Preparation.*

Macmillan's Classical Series.

(Continued.)

THUCYDIDES. Book IV. By C. E. Graves. $1.10.
—Books VI. and VII. Sicilian Expedition. By P. Frost. $1.25.

VIRGIL. Æneid. Books II. and III. The Narrative of Æneas. By Howson. 75 cents.

XENOPHON. Hellenics. Books I. and II. By H. Hailstone. $1.00.

CYROPÆDIA. Books VII. and VIII. By Alfred Goodwin. $1.00.

MEMORABILIA SOCRATIS. By Cluer. $1.30.

HIERO. By H. A. Holden. 90 cents.

ŒCONOMICUS. Edited by H. A. Holden. $1.60.

Macmillan's Elementary Classics.

18mo. Each 40 Cents.

CÆSAR. Gallic War. Book I. Edited by A. S. Walpole.
—Invasion of Britain. Selections from Books IV. and V. By Welch and Duffield.
—Second and Third Campaigns of the Gallic War. By W. G. Rutherford.
—Scenes from the Fifth and Sixth Books of the Gallic War. By C. Colbeck.

CICERO. De Amicitia. By E. S. Shuckburgh.
—Select Letters. By G. E. Jeans.
—Stories of Roman History from Cicero. By G. E. Jeans and A. V. Jones.

EURIPIDES. Hecuba. By John Bond and A. S. Walpole.

EUTROPII ROMANA HISTORIA. Selections. By W. Welch and C. E. Duffield.

GREEK ELEGIAC POETS. By Rev. Herbert Kynaston.

HERODOTUS. Selections from Books VII. and VIII. The Expedition of Xerxes. By A. H. Cooke.

HOMER. Iliad. Book I. By J. Bond and A. S. Walpole.
—Book XVIII. The Arms of Achilles. By S. R. James.
—Odyssey. Book I. By J. Bond and A. S. Walpole.

HORACE. By T. E. Page.
—Odes. Book I.
Book II.
Book III.
Book IV.
—Select Epodes and Ars Poetica. By H. A. Dalton.
—Selections from the Epistles and Satires. By W. J. Baker.

LIVY. Liber I. By H. M. Stephenson.
—The Hannibalian War. Being Part of Books XXI. and XXII. By G. C. Macaulay.

OVID. Selections. By E. S. Shuckburgh.

PHÆDRUS. Select Fables. By A. S. Walpole.

PLATO. Euthyphro and Menexenus. By C. E. Graves.

TERENCE. Scenes from the Andria. By F. W. Cornish.

THUCYDIDES. Book IV. Chap. I.-XLI. The Capture of Sphacteria. By C. E. Graves.
—Rise of the Athenian Empire. From Book I. By F. H. Colson.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID. Book I. By A. S. Walpole.
—Georgics. Book II. By Rev. J. H. Skrine.
—Æneid. Book V. By Rev. A. Calvert.
—Selections. By E. S. Shuckburgh.

XENOPHON. Anabasis. Book I. By A. S. Walpole.

MACMILLAN & CO. invite the attention of Teachers to the new edition of their Educational Catalogue, containing, besides their own, complete lists of the well-known "Clarendon Press Series" and "Pitt Press Series" of Educational Works, issued by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Copies sent free by mail on application.

"A list of equal excellence and authority it would be hard to find in the English language."—THE NATION.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1885.

The Week.

THE period since Grant's death has thoroughly tested the sentiment of the whole people regarding the maintenance of the old sectional hostility. The question was whether the country had outgrown the animosities of the war so that the South could recognize the services to the nation of the dead soldier, and the North could welcome Mrs. Grant's suggestion to the President that he should name ex-Confederate soldiers among her husband's pall-bearers—a suggestion in undoubted accordance with the General's attitude toward the men against whom he fought. It is gratifying to find how well both sections have responded to the occasion. We have observed only two Northern newspapers which dissented from the idea of having "rebels" represented at the funeral, and they were both of them third-rate sheets, one of which is edited by a Republican Bourbon in Bangor, Me., whom it has long been charitable to consider crazy. The discordant notes in the tribute of the South are equally rare and unimportant. The most offensive utterance came from a little paper, with only 500 circulation, published in Meridian, Miss., whose business manager was recently appointed postmaster, and he promptly came out in a card announcing his "unqualified disapproval" of the article, saying it "does not express my opinion, as is notorious in this community, nor does it reflect the opinion of the Southern people." That opinion found its most striking expression on Friday, when a large crowd assembled at Appomattox and draped the house in which Grant accepted Lee's surrender. The Bourbon editors in Maine and Mississippi serve the good purpose of making still clearer the cordiality of feeling which pervades the masses of both sections.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted's advice about the location of the Grant monument on the Riverside Drive is excellent. He thinks that the monument and tomb should not be brought into too close association with the gayety of the promenade at the culminating point of the drive from which the superb view of the Hudson is commanded. "The body of Grant," he says, "should lie in a place specially adapted to its permanent and undisturbed repose," and adds:

"It should be within a ground obviously set apart, if not consecrated, to this special purpose. The ground should be separated in a distinct way from all adjoining ground. It should not be an incident of a festive promenade. It should have a distinctly solemn aspect. It is not impossible that the two purposes—the festive and the funereal purpose — may both be successfully carried out on Claremont, but the problem is one that calls for something more than native intelligence and horse sense. To determine the extent of the monument ground, to so arrange its boundaries as to secure the necessary amplitude without over much curtailing the space required for the adjoining promenade, to devise its distinctive treatment, is now a matter of primary importance. The position of the tomb and to some extent the dimensions and outlines of the monument should be secondary to it. It should, therefore, have immediate but deliberate and mature study."

We trust that not only the exact site, but the plan of the monument also, will be made the subject of "deliberate, mature study." There is no occasion for hurry about either one, and while we should like to see subscriptions for the monument coming in faster than they are, there is this consoling thought about their slowness, that so long as the funds are not in hand there will be less danger of a mistake in design being committed. As Mr. Olmsted says, there ought to be no "horse sense" in a matter of this kind. We want to erect a monument which will not only be worthy the hero who rests beneath it, but will also rank in artistic merit with the great monuments of the world. The dreadful "soldiers' monuments" which disfigure nearly every city in the land ought to be a warning of the awful possibilities of haste.

Secretary Whitney's notification to John Roach that his contracts for the new cruisers are forfeited, and that the Government will complete the work upon them, was not unexpected. It was the only course open to the Secretary. Under the contracts the cruisers were to have been finished six months ago. They are not only far from completion, but Mr. Roach's failure has stopped all work upon them. It is understood to be Mr. Whitney's intention to finish the work in Mr. Roach's yard, employing his men, and having a final accounting with him on business principles when the work is completed. This will give Mr. Roach's men employment, and will destroy the campaign usefulness of the noble "issue" that Mr. Roach's American ship-carpenters have been thrown out of employment by the harsh methods of a Democratic free-trade Administration.

The Secretary of War is apt to be little more than a figure-head, but Judge Endicott has already distinguished his occupancy of this place in the Cabinet by introducing a most important reform. For a long while political favoritism and social influence have combined to sustain a most unjust system, by which the "soft places" at Washington and other desirable points were given to the men who could bring the strongest "pressure" to bear upon the Secretary, and they have been permitted to retain these choice positions for many years. Secretary Endicott has carefully considered this matter, and, as the most effectual way of putting an end to the abuse, he has exercised his power to amend the army regulations by introducing a rule that no officer shall remain detached from his company, regiment, or corps longer than four years, unless assigned to special duty by the War Department. This change will be hard on sundry ornaments of Washington ball-rooms, but it will be heartily welcomed by the far larger number of officers who have been denied an equal chance at the pleasant places in the service. The President is sustaining the Secretary in this policy of fair play for the army by steadfastly adhering to his purpose to appoint officers only from those who have a military training, although the pressure for appointments from among civilians is extremely strong. The army seems to have stood in almost as great need of the application of business principles as any branch of the public service, and even Republican papers are forced to admit that the last President of their party left it in a sadly demoralized condition.

Aquilla Jones, the Indianapolis Postmaster, has escaped on a verdict of not proven, but has promised not to do it again. That is, he is scared, and now knows that the Civil-Service Act is a law like other laws and must be obeyed. The inquiry into his conduct was secret; only one witness being examined at a time, in the presence of the Commissioners and their stenographer only, and without any opportunity for cross-examination by the prosecutors. In his dismissals Jones was technically within his right. The law does not interfere with his power of removal. He found considerable difficulty, however, in showing that two at least of the removals had any proper cause except a desire to make vacancies. The Commissioners found that Jones did in conversation "declare a purpose to make removals and appointments according to a theory of political discrimination quite repugnant to the spirit and the letter of the rules." For this he excused himself by saying that "he did not at the time he made these declarations fully understand the effect of the rules with regard to political discriminations," and that as a matter of fact he did not carry the declarations into effect. He declares, moreover, that he now understands the rules thoroughly and means to obey them. This means of course that Jones is scared, and retires from the position which he seemed inclined to assume, of the champion of the spoilsmen against the Civil-Service Act, and which they were quite anxious to have him hold, and thought that by means of the Vice-President's protection he would be able to hold. The Commissioners find that the examinations to fill the vacancies were, as far as can be discovered from the papers, fairly conducted—that is, there was no injustice done in the marking. But this is not an answer to the charge of the civil-service reformers, that the examination was conducted in such a manner that favored persons might have received help in writing their answers.

The vast amount of ignorant comment upon the number of appointments as postmasters by the present Administration indicates that but few people are familiar with the law of change in this branch of the public service under Republican rule. Under the four-years' term, the whole class of offices where appointments are made by the President and confirmed by the Senate must come under review in the space of four years. The number of such offices is about 2,850, and consequently, merely by the expiration of the terms of incumbents, the President would be called upon to appoint an

average of nearly 600 a year, to say nothing of nominations to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal for cause. It has been officially announced that from March 4 to August 7 the President made 467 appointments to such offices, which is at the rate of about 1,100 a year; that is to say, Mr. Cleveland has fallen considerably short of making twice as many changes as every Republican President made in the same period. The post-offices filled by the Postmaster-General number a few above 49,000. These offices have no fixed term, but the last report of Postmaster-General Hatton showed that changes were made in these offices at a rate which would replace all the incumbents in about four years, the number of appointments reaching 12,000 during 1883 and nearly as many in 1884. It is announced that there have thus far been appointed 5,246 postmasters of the fourth class, which is at the rate of about one thousand a month. While Mr. Hay was First Assistant Postmaster-General, the number fell below the average under a Republican Administration, owing to his ill health and long absence. Mr. Stevenson has raised the figures to about 500 a week. This would make about 26,000 a year, and would replace the incumbents with new men within two years, instead of four, as when Republicans made the appointments. The selection of a new man attracted so much less attention when he belonged to the same party as his predecessor that most people will be surprised to learn that the number of appointments under Republican Presidents was large enough to man all the post-offices anew about every four years.

The beneficent effect of the Civil-Service Law has never been so conspicuously demonstrated as in the recent change of political control at the New York Custom-house. Under the old spoils rule, Collector Hedden would have immediately made a "clean sweep" of all the incumbents, and he would have done nothing else for weeks than balance the "claims" of "workers" to places, and the relative "pressure" of the "influence" which they could command. What has really happened, as told by the Collector to a reporter of the Brooklyn Democratic organ, is this: During the first two weeks he was in office the Custom-house was besieged with office-seekers; he received them all "and supplied each one with a blank examination paper." The result is that "the rush has been reduced." The interviewer having suggested that there was dissatisfaction among the Democrats because removals were not made, Mr. Hedden pointed out that, if he were to make a clean sweep, "it would not benefit the Democratic party as such at all," since the vacancies would have to be filled upon the basis of merit as shown in competitive examinations open to everybody. Moreover, he sees, as a good business man might be expected to see, that, "most assuredly, such a policy would bring the business of the office to a stand-still." A strict maintenance of the Civil-Service Law is thus shown to be all that is necessary to insure the management of the Custom-house upon business principles, and Mr. Hedden plainly announces his purpose to live up to the statute.

We printed last week a long letter from a well-informed correspondent on the working of the Civil-Service Law in the departments at Washington. One of his remarks, touching the failure of the present Administration to apply the rules to the heads of division, must not, however, be accepted without important modifications. The present Administration in attempting any reform at all has to contend with the idea carefully implanted during the last twenty-five years in the minds of all Government employees, that they are the servants not of the Government, but of the party to which they belong, and owe to the latter their first and highest allegiance. This is a feeling which cannot be got rid of in a day, and its result was to lead large numbers of the employees at Washington to regard the incoming Administration as an enemy or invader, to be submitted to as a matter of necessity, but not loyally served. The natural consequence of this was of course to breed distrust on the part of the new Cabinet officers—that is, to cause a fear that they might not be faithfully supported in attempts to make the Administration a success, and cause a desire to fill the higher places with men on whom they knew they could rely, and whose statements about the inner workings of the administrative machine they knew they could believe. This may of course be carried too far, and may cause mistakes and injustice, but nobody can fairly blame it in a Democrat, suddenly called on to take charge of an office filled with furious partisans, taught to regard all Democrats as "traitors and rebels."

The Democratic Mayor of Boston is having just the same kind of a fight with the party machine on a small scale that the Democratic President of the United States is having on a large scale. The Mayor is using the enlarged powers of his office in the public interest, and the disappointed spoils-hunters are doing their best to thwart him. He removed the Superintendent of Streets the other day for extravagance and mismanagement, and the Board of Aldermen promptly "vindicated" the derelict official by electing him to fill a vacancy as Clerk of Committees, a place for which he has no fitness, instead of promoting a deserving subordinate. The Democratic Aldermen evidently thought that this action would be a powerful "rebuke" to the Mayor, but he does not seem to care anything at all for their exhibition of spite. Meanwhile public sentiment is rallying to the Mayor's support, and even the Boston *Journal* sees that he is going to come out ahead. But Mayor O'Brien is not a whit more sure to win in his fight for good government in the city than President Cleveland in his contest along the same lines in the conduct of the national Government.

Great anxiety is manifested by the "regular" politicians and newspapers of both political parties in this State concerning the course of the Mugwumps in the election of November. The *Tribune* stands entirely alone, we believe, in the position that no effort ought to be made to win Independent support for the Republican ticket. All the leading politicians of its party agree that Independent support is very desirable, and that a ticket ought to be nominated which will bring back a portion, at least, of the Republican voters who left the party last year. Just how these voters are to be enticed back, nobody seems to be able to say. The great difficulty is going to be to induce them to vote for any candidate who stands on a platform denouncing the work of the Cleveland Administration; and the Administration must be denounced, or the party will have no "issue." Many of the Democratic "regulars" are counting upon this loyalty of the Mugwumps to Cleveland as sufficient to secure a solid Independent support to any kind of a Democratic ticket which stands upon a platform approving the Administration, but in this they are mistaken. Between two equally good men the Mugwumps will naturally choose the one whose election will be regarded as an approval of the President's course, but they will not vote for a "Jeffersonian Democrat" nor for a "Rockribbed Democrat," no matter what kind of a platform he stands upon.

Twenty mill owners at Bay City, Michigan, at a recent meeting submitted tabulated statements of the highest, lowest, and average daily wages paid by them before the recent strike. In the highest wages column the highest figure was $5 and the lowest $3. In the lowest wages column only one firm reported as little as $1 12½, and none more than $1 50. The lowest average for all operatives in any one establishment was $1 61½ and the highest $2. These statements were made in answer to the complaint that men could not live on the wages. The highest wages column does not include superintendents, bookkeepers, or office workers. The Detroit *News* furnishes some figures which have an important bearing upon this strike. The manufacturers of lumber are not, as such, making the great profits that a superficial study of the case might lead their hands to suppose. It is true that while the cost of cutting and transporting the logs to the mills ($3 50 per 1,000 feet) is about the same as in old times when higher wages were paid, the expense of sawing ($2 50 per 1,000 feet) is about 75 cents less than it used to be, and the cost of delivering at the main points of distribution is very much less. Thirty years ago it cost $7 per 1,000 feet to transport lumber from the Michigan mills to New York State, and $5 to Ohio; last year $2 carried it to New York, $1 50 to Ohio. Furthermore, the price of the better grades has risen greatly in the meantime, and that of the common qualities is higher; "uppers" bring from $40 to $50 per thousand feet at all the principal points of distribution, Albany reaching $53. Here, then, we have much cheaper transportation, a considerable reduction (almost 25 per cent.) in cost of manufacture, and a great increase in the price of the product. Why cannot the manufacturer pay as high wages as formerly? Simply because his raw material, the standing timber, costs him on the average $5 per thousand in place of *seven cents* as thirty years ago, and in the meantime the average quality has run down so that, in spite of increased prices for both better and common qualities, there is little if any margin on a formidable percentage of

the total product. Those who have made the great profits are the owners of the standing timber who, thirty years ago, bought the 6,000,000 feet for which last year they received $30,000,000, at $1 25 per acre, or $240,000, from the United States Government.

Amherst College was the first to make a thorough trial of the idea that physical culture under the direction of the authorities should be as necessary a part of the college system as the mental or moral discipline. Twenty-four years ago it established a department of physical education and hygiene, which instructs the students in the laws of health, and requires of each regular physical exercise, combined, so far as possible, with recreation and enjoyment. The good results of this system can be mathematically demonstrated. There is the testimony of the College President in a report to the trustees in 1859, before the new régime: "By the time Junior year is reached many students have broken down their health, and every year some lives are sacrificed." Dyspepsia, nervousness, and exhaustion were frequent causes of disease. But during the last twenty-four years only two cases of dyspepsia have been reported, and there has not been a single case of disease ascribed to nervousness or exhaustion. The records show a steady improvement in the condition of students during the four years' course. A man is entered on the sick list whenever he loses more than two consecutive days from all college work. The average amount of time thus lost has been but 2.65 days a year to each man, as against an average of about 14 days a year to each person in Massachusetts, according to statistics for the whole State. The percentage of each class entered on the sick list has been 29 per cent. for Freshmen, 28 per cent. for Sophomores, 23 per cent. for Juniors, and only 19 per cent. for Seniors—a steady diminution which becomes more pronounced the longer the student is subjected to the system, and which makes sickness but little more than half as common among Seniors as among Freshmen. The importance of the gymnasium as a class-room could not be more conclusively shown.

One of the most marked differences between English and Americans in matters of diet is in their relative use of coffee and tea. In Great Britain tea has long been the favorite, while in the United States coffee is preferred. The difference becomes constantly more striking. For some years past the consumption of coffee per capita has remained stationary or has fallen off in the United Kingdom, while that of tea has been steadily increasing. In the United States, on the other hand, the consumption of tea has of late fallen off rapidly, sinking from 1.54 pounds per capita five years ago to only 1.16 last year, while the consumption of coffee has increased only less rapidly, until it now reaches about nine and a half pounds a year per capita. The English now drink five times as much tea as coffee, while the Americans drink eight times as much coffee as tea. The *American Grocer* is of opinion that the reduction in the consumption of tea in this country of late years is largely due to a falling off in the quality of the leaf, while the coffee trade has distributed the bean in a roasted rather than a green state more generally than formerly, which has enabled consumers to secure a more agreeable drink than when the beans were roasted at home in skillets or frying-pans, as used to be the almost universal rule in the South. These influences have doubtless had some weight, but it is obvious enough from an examination of the statistics that people in this country are more and more coming to prefer coffee to tea on general principles.

The memorial of the English sugar refiners who called upon Lord Salisbury to urge "retaliatory measures" as an offset to the bounty paid by the Government of the United States to American refiners (enabling them, as the memorialists believe, to export sugar at a lower rate than it can be produced in England), comes as a surprise to people on this side of the water. We had never heard of any such bounty, and we do not believe that it exists. The duty on raw sugar testing 100 by the polariscope is 2.40 cents per pound. The drawback allowed on the exportation of refined sugar is 2.75 cents net. The difference of 0.35 on refined sugar is intended simply to reimburse the refiner for the duty paid on the waste parts of the raw sugar. When the polariscope test was established by the tariff law of 1883 the Treasury appointed a commission to fix an equitable drawback on refined sugar, which was fixed at the rate mentioned. There have been no less than five such commissions appointed first and last. If there is any advantage gained by the American exporter it must be exceedingly small, and not sufficient to be called a bounty.

Mr. Samuel Smith, member of Parliament, has written a letter to the Manchester *Guardian* proposing a new international conference for the monetization of silver, repeating the well-worn arguments in favor of bi-metallism. He says:

"It must be a league or convention like the Latin League, upon a larger scale. It ought to be widely known that it is only the opposition of this country which stands in the way of such a league. We, who of all nations suffer most from this monetary dislocation, are the people who stupidly oppose an arrangement that would render such a dislocation impossible. The American delegates came to the last Conference in Paris charged with a scheme of international bi-metallism. France and Germany were ready to accept it, but our refusal caused the abandonment of a scheme fraught with advantage to the whole human race. Every year that passes makes it more difficult to reopen the question, and it now seems doubtful whether anything except intense suffering will change the obstinate prejudice of our capitalist class in favor of a single gold standard."

It is certainly an over-statement to say that Germany was ready to accept bi-metallism at the last conference. What Germany agreed to do was to suspend her sales of silver for a definite period, during which the mints of the United States and the Latin Union countries should be kept open for the free coinage of gold and silver at an agreed ratio. She would also call in her small Treasury notes, so that there might be a wider field for the circulation of silver. But she never agreed to adopt bi-metallism for herself, either with or without the concurrence of other Powers. England at the same conference agreed to keep one-fourth of the metallic reserves of the Bank in silver on the same conditions as those prescribed by Germany for discontinuing her sales of silver. In other words, those two Powers agreed to absorb a certain amount of the world's stock of silver, to keep it off the market and give it an artificial value for the time being, provided the countries that desired bi-metallism would practise what they preached.

Since the adjournment of the Conference of 1881 the bi-metallists of Europe, with one or two exceptions, have been urging the United States to discontinue the coinage of standard dollars in order to bring a pressure upon the Old World through a decline in the market price of silver. This idea appears to be present in the mind of Mr. Samuel Smith, who says that "it seems doubtful whether anything except intense suffering will change the obstinate prejudice of our capitalist class in favor of a single gold standard." That the suspension of coinage in this country would bring the Old World "up standing," is the general opinion of the school to which Mr. Smith and M. Cernuschi belong. The other school, represented by the London *Economist*, say that they are quite unconcerned whether the United States stop coining silver dollars or not. The problem is one which can be solved only by experiment, and the present time is quite favorable for making it. If the silver men in the United States want another International Conference—and it seems that some of them do—there is no objection to having it. But it is clear that some new line of policy must be adopted to bring the "gold bugs" of Great Britain and Germany to terms. It would be idle to go to Paris a third time, saying to those obstinate countries, "We should like to have you join us in remonetizing silver, but if you do not we shall go on coining it just the same. We are all suffering together, but we will protect you to the extent of $2,000,000 per month, whether you join us or not." Obviously the preliminary step to a new conference should be the stoppage of our own coinage. Then, if there is any virtue in the proposed "pressure," we shall get the full advantage of it at once.

Many extraordinary things have appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* since it began its filthy crusade against London vice, but probably the most extraordinary is the following passage in one of the articles of its "Chief Director of the Secret Commission." It shows the condition into which their pursuits are apt to bring the brain of moralists of this class:

"Whatever may be done ultimately, I strongly deprecate a sudden raising of the age of protection at one bound from thirteen to eighteen. An advance to sixteen would be quite as long a step as can safely be taken at present; and considering the number of young girls who have already been launched upon an immoral life between the years of thirteen and sixteen, the proposal to destroy their present means of livelihood is quite as forcible an interference with vested interests as can safely be contemplated. These children have lost their character, and with it their means of earning an honest livelihood. The extension of the period of close time will destroy their present means of subsistence, and as they are only women no one proposes to compensate them for the legislative confiscation of their income."

We can recall nothing quite equal to this for effrontery in modern literature.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 5, to TUESDAY, August 11, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE body of General Grant lay in state at the Capitol in Albany until 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was viewed by 77,200 persons. A procession of military then escorted it to the funeral train of heavily draped cars which was in waiting. The train was constituted and occupied as follows: First, locomotive; second, baggage car; third, the sons of the General, with Dr. Newman and Dr. Douglas; fourth, General Hancock and staff; fifth, Governor Hill and staff, and Committees of House and Senate, twenty-five in number; sixth and seventh, the New York Committee of One Hundred; eighth, the car of public information; ninth and tenth, the regulars, under command of Colonel Beck, and Major Brown. Silently, without whistle or ringing of bell, this train moved along the Hudson from Albany to New York. It left the former city at 12:31 P. M., and arrived in New York at 5 P. M. Crowds of orderly and respectful people were assembled at all the stations to view the train as it passed. The body was escorted by a fine procession of regulars and New York militia to the City Hall. There it lay in state throughout Wednesday evening and until 1 A. M. of Saturday, the doors only being closed from 1 to 6 A. M. of each day. Unceasing and respectful crowds passed in an orderly manner by the coffin throughout all that time at the rate of 6,000 an hour.

The scene in the vestibule of the City Hall, where the body rested under a canopy of black, was very impressive. The immense pillars and winding stairs of the vestibule were completely shrouded in black. Magnificent floral designs were massed in a room behind the coffin. A guard of Grand Army men, soldiers, and police stood continually around the dead General. It is estimated that 250,000 people viewed the body while lying in state in this city.

The final ceremonies attending the removal of the body of General Grant from the City Hall, where it has been lying in state, to its temporary resting place in Riverside Park, began with military promptitude; General Hancock taking his place at the head of the great column assembled to do honor to the dead commander of the Union armies precisely at 9 o'clock on Saturday. The scene at the moment was most impressive. The city and streets were filled with people as they had never been before. The long route, extending over eight miles, was lined with dense masses of spectators. The army and navy of the United States, the New York militia and that of other States, the Grand Army of the Republic, comprising hundreds of veteran organizations, and many civil organizations, formed an imposing and magnificent display, representing at least 40,000 men. Behind the catafalque rode members of the dead General's family, the President of the United States and his Cabinet, General Grant's old staff, members of the Supreme Court, Senate and House, ex-Presidents Arthur and Hayes, and many Governors of States and their staffs. The funeral car left the City Hall about 9:40 A. M and arrived at the tomb about 4:30 P. M. There the military ceremonies assigned to the Grand Army of the Republic were under the direction of Commander-in-Chief Burdette, of Post Meade, of Philadelphia. This part of the services required about fifteen minutes. At the close of them there was singing by the Sangerbund, and then followed the simple burial ritual of the Methodist Church; Bishop Harris and the Rev. Dr. Newman conducting it. Representative clergymen from all denominations were present. The ceremonies were then closed by the regular troops with "tattoo" sounded after the benediction was pronounced, and a volley of musketry. The President's salute of twenty-one guns ended all.

A great naval display was made by the North Atlantic Squadron and other vessels in the North River opposite the Riverside Park. Salutes were fired by the squadron.

The President on Wednesday appointed as Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Frederic R. Coudert of this city, vice Francis Kernan, declined, and Marcus W. Hanna, of Cleveland, O., vice L. B. Harrison, declined.

President Cleveland on Friday amended rule seven of the Civil-Service Act, defining the class of officers excepted from examination, so as to make it read that medical examiners are *not* to be classed as professional persons excepted from examination.

The President has issued a proclamation ordering "that any and every unlawful enclosure of the public lands maintained by any person, association, or corporation be immediately removed." This is aimed at the fences on cattle lands not owned by the persons erecting them.

The President, after the funeral of General Grant, started for the Adirondacks on his vacation. He will be absent from Washington for five or six weeks. Two members of the Cabinet will remain there during his absence.

The Civil-Service Commission on Wednesday made a report to the President on the alleged violation of the Civil-Service Law by Aquilla Jones, Postmaster at Indianapolis. Among other things, the report said: "It does not appear that the Postmaster has made any appointment or removal in violation of any provision of the Civil-Service Act or rules. The evidence shows that the Postmaster in conversation declared a purpose to make removals and appointments according to a theory of political discrimination quite repugnant to the spirit and the letter of the rules. Such declarations very naturally awaken distrust and a suspicion that his action had been in accordance with his words. The Commission thinks the Postmaster had not, and that he has not now, any intention of resisting the rules, but he now more clearly than before understands that any political discrimination in making selections from among those examined will be a violation both of the spirit and of the letter of the rules."

The Indianapolis Independents will appeal to President Cleveland in regard to Postmaster Jones. Mr. Swift, the Chairman, says: "We shall urge two things upon the President—first, that it is his duty to remove Mr. Jones, so that the spirit and effectiveness of the Civil-Service Law may be sustained in spite of the report of the Commission; and, second, that Mr. Jones has been guilty of offensive partisanship in removing competent employees for none other than political reasons."

The following official note was on Friday appended to the book containing the list of postmasters appointed at Presidential offices since the adjournment of the Senate: "The suspensions in the foregoing cases were with two exceptions made for partisanship. The two were made upon reports of inspectors showing bad management of the offices by the incumbents. The President has not considered all the cases of Presidential postmasters which have been made ready and presented to his attention. He has made 467 appointments, of which 274 were to vacancies caused by expiration of terms or resignation and 193 in place of suspended officers. Every case of suspension has been carefully considered upon evidence, in pursuance of the same principles by which he was guided in the beginning, and a large number of solicited removals have been refused, including some, at his last consideration of cases yesterday, because the proofs were not such in his judgment as to warrant the action. Arrangements have been made so that commissions will be issued, notwithstanding the President's absence, when bonds are filed and approved."

Attorney-General Garland decides that whiskey under bond for exportation must pay the domestic tax if it is not exported within the time—seven months—allowed by a Treasury regulation for the completion of the exportation.

Secretary Whitney has written to the assignees of John Roach a letter in which he says the contracts with that gentleman for the construction of the new cruisers (the *Boston*, the *Atlanta*, and the *Chicago*) have been forfeited, and that the Government will complete the work at his own yards.

The Department of State is in receipt of a despatch from Mr. Lee, Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna, saying that the Austrian Government has positively declined to receive Mr. Keiley as United States Minister. Mr. Keiley is now in Paris, where he has been for some weeks. Mr. Lee has been designated to act as Chargé-d'Affaires for the present.

The report of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thom, Garrison, and Huntington, upon their investigation of the Coast Survey has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. It states that they took possession of the Bureau July 24, and conducted an investigation, leaving no ground for doubt that the actual condition of the Survey was one of demoralization and its workings inefficient, unjust, and to some extent disreputable. The regulations are partly to blame, but the superintendent is chargeable with a willingness to avail himself of opportunities for a continuance of abuses, with weakness and procrastination, favoritism and arrogance, disregard of regulations, and notorious use of intoxicants. Professor Hilgard, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, resigned on Friday and his resignation was accepted.

The returns of the Department of Agriculture make a slight improvement in the condition of cotton on the 1st of August, the general average being 96½, a point only once exceeded in the August returns of ten years, in 1880.

The National Civil-Service Reform League met in Newport, R. I., on Wednesday. The President, George William Curtis, delivered the annual address. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: "Resolved, That by the general course of his Executive action, in regard to appointments and removals, and notwithstanding certain actions of the Administration which, measured by the principles of reform, we disapprove, President Cleveland has proved, amid immense perplexities and difficulties, his fidelity to the patriotic principles asserted in his letter of the 25th of December, 1884, to the Executive Committee of this League, and his firmness and courage in enforcing his convictions; that the National Civil-Service Reform League offers its resolutions in regard to the repeal of the laws known as the 'Four Years Laws,' and urges every local association, and pledges itself, to unremitting efforts to secure the result so essential for the complete reform of the abuses of Executive patronage; that the reformed system of appointments in the civil service, established by the act of January 16, 1883, should be extended to all the offices and employments under the Government to which it is applicable, as fast and as far as practicable, with due regard to the conditions of an efficient administration."

The New York Democratic State Committee will meet in Saratoga on the 18th day of August to determine the time and place for the State Convention.

Chairman Warren has called a meeting of the New York Republican State Committee for Tuesday, August 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Saratoga Springs.

FOREIGN.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, in reply to questions by leading Radicals, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government had sent Sir Henry Drummond Wolff as Special Envoy to the Sultan. The last five years had greatly increased England's obligations toward Egypt. While the

Government must refuse to state at present what instructions Sir Henry Drummond Wolff carried with him, or what the object of his mission was, the speaker could state in general terms that "the Government's policy is to put Egypt on a solid footing with regard to external defence, finance, and internal administration. Our policy is to gradually give security and freedom to Egypt's independent action in the future." The Chancellor also said that he could at present make no statement regarding the question of evacuating Egypt. But concerning the defences of the country and the position of affairs at Suakim, he could say both were in a most unsatisfactory condition. So far as the Egyptian loan was concerned, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that the Gladstone Government had suggested to Germany that the whole loan of $45,000,000 should be offered for tenders in Germany, but that Germany had objected to the proposal because such a method of placing national loans was unknown in Germany.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday gave his answer to the deputation of sugar manufacturers who recently called upon him to urge retaliatory measures upon the United States Government for the bounty (?) afforded by means of its customs laws to American manufacturers of sugar. Lord Salisbury said the difficulty encountered by the Government consisted in its inability to impose countervailing duties. The country was committed to a policy which forbade this. The Government could not give the desired help unless the country changed its free-trade policy. As for himself, the Premier said, he could see no remedy. It would be useless to complain to a foreign country unless England was positively in a position to retaliate. If as a negotiator for a change in foreign tariff laws which discriminated against British trade the English Government were empowered to threaten reprisals, evils like the one complained of could soon be cured. He hoped, however, that foreign countries would ultimately see their way to abolish duties altogether, and the British Foreign Office would do all in its power to induce them to do so.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, introduced the Indian budget in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. He announced a deficit of £1,029,000, which, he said, had resulted from an outlay of £461,000 greater than the estimates, while revenue had decreased £568,000. The difference, he declared, would have been saved if the late Government had not abandoned the Quetta Railway. He thought it unfair and unjust to make a financial statement under such depressing circumstances. The late Government, not Lord Salisbury or Lord Dufferin, was to blame for this state of affairs. He condemned the Marquis of Ripon, the late Viceroy of India, for not looking ahead. The extra permanent military charge, he said, would probably reach £2,000,000 yearly. He declared that economy was the only way of meeting the deficit. The Marquis of Hartington justified the Indian policy of the late Government. The House formally agreed to the budget.

Lord Randolph Churchill was censured by the London *Standard* and all the Liberal papers on Friday morning for discussing a purely financial question in a polemical manner.

The Criminal Amendment Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Friday night.

Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon that the advices in possession of the Government did not confirm the reports of alleged German annexations in Zanzibar. Mr. Bourke's statement conceals the real gravity of the situation. The British Consul-General at Zanzibar telegraphs that the Sultan has appealed to the English fleet for protection. The admiral commanding the German squadron presented an ultimatum on Saturday, threatening that his squadron would begin active operations unless the Sultan withdrew his forces. It is reported that Lord Salisbury, in a communication to Prince Bismarck, asked that Germany's demand be held in abeyance until England had had time to consider the Sultan's appeal.

The British Government are still uncertain as to when Parliament will be prorogued, although August 14 is mentioned as the probable date. They still intend to push the Land Purchase Bill and the Housing of the Poor Bill. The latter passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Monday night. Sir Charles Dilke spoke, and was loudly cheered. The House of Lords has passed the Criminal Amendment Bill as adopted by the Commons.

A member of the House of Commons, sent to the London *Times* on Saturday letters from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Winn, of the House of Commons, and Mr. Parnell, denying the assertion made by Herbert Gladstone, son of the ex-Premier, that an alliance is arranging between the Conservatives and the Parnellites. Mr. Parnell says that he has not had communication with any member of the Government on public affairs, directly or indirectly, except in debate in the House of Commons.

There was great rejoicing in Limerick on Thursday over Lord Carnarvon's withdrawal of the proclamation against Limerick because of the city's refusal to pay the extra tax levy assessed against it, on account of the extra police put on duty during the political excitement under Earl Spencer's Government. The whole dispute will probably be amicably settled.

A committee of investigation has reported to the House of Commons in regard to alleged frauds in the Admiralty Department, exonerating Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry, from all imputations except that of carelessness. It accounts for the deficiency in his Admiralty estimates by saying that his calculations were too sanguine, and induced him to ask for smaller credits than a more rigorous inquiry would have shown were necessary. The report urgently recommends a more rigid financial supervision of the accounts of the entire Admiralty Department.

Mr. Chamberlain, of the late Liberal Cabinet, addressed a meeting at Hull, Eng., on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. He said he would not rest until life at sea was more secure from the negligence and cupidity of the shipping interest. He had no wish to lead a revolution, but he was satisfied that the extremes of wealth and poverty side by side were a source of danger. The local government could do much to improve the position of the poor. He advocated national education, graduated taxation, and free trade in land.

The Council of the Manchester (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce has decided to ask for a Government inquiry into the monetary question. This is a victory for the bi-metallists. The London Chamber of Commerce is also in favor of an inquiry. It is expected that the Government will appoint a commission.

The divorce suit of Crawford versus Crawford and Dilke appeared on the law list in London on Saturday, thus reviving the scandal affecting Sir Charles Dilke, the eminent Radical. Sir Charles has written to his constituents denying the truth of the accusation brought against him, and asking their forbearance until the trial of the divorce case.

The English Admirals Hewitt, Hoskins, and Hopkins declared at a dinner given by the Empire Club in London on Wednesday night that the British navy, despite its failings, was equal to those of any other two nations combined.

Mr. John Ruskin is seriously ill. His post as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford has been filled by the election of Mr. Hubert Herkomer.

Lord Halifax is dead. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood was born December 20, 1800, and was graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821. He succeeded his father as third baronet December 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax on February 21, 1866.

Thomas Leverton Donaldson, a distinguished British architect and ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is dead at the age of ninety.

Lord Houghton (Richard Monckton Milnes), the British poet and critic, died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-six.

The London *Morning Post*, the Government organ, had on Saturday the following editorial paragraph: "The latest despatches from M. de Giers are of a most conciliatory character, and open up the prospect of a possible immediate settlement of the Afghan frontier difficulty, which has of late given rise to so much anxiety."

Despatches sent from Meshed, in Persia, near the Afghan frontier, say that the British officers in Herat are well treated by the inhabitants, and that their health is excellent despite the torrid weather prevailing there. The work of fortifying Herat against a possible Russian advance is making rapid progress. The Amir is preparing another large force of Afghan troops for the protection of Herat. The Amir's son will be placed in nominal command of these troops. A despatch received in London on Friday from the Afghan frontier said a collision between bodies of Afghan and Russian troops would not be surprising.

The London *Times* published on Tuesday a letter from Meshed, Persia, in which it is stated that the Afghans are acting in such a way as to give the Russians no possible excuse for making any attack. The writer says the Amir's troops do not pass the frontier which Russia admits is Afghan; that they refrain from moving their troops toward the Russian positions, and even from strengthening their own outposts.

Advices from Abyssinia say that Rasalula, with 5,000 troops, and Rasmarcol, with 3,500, will attack the besiegers of Kassala at two points in October, and at the same time 1,200 Indians and 800 Anglo-Egyptians will attack them at a third point.

The Paris *République Française* states that an alliance has been concluded between Great Britain and China for mutual action in the event of war between England and Russia. This is denied by the British Government.

General de Courcy telegraphed from Hué on Monday as follows: "The leaders of the Black Flags have vanished, and their bands have dispersed. There are several cases of cholera in the Haiphong hospital. The Bishop of Quinhon reports that five missionaries and many Christians have been massacred in the provinces of Biendinh and Phu-yen, and that 8,000 Christians have sought refuge in Quinhon, which is occupied by the French."

Cholera has appeared at Toulon and is spreading in Marseilles. In Spain on Sunday 1,511 deaths were reported.

The decree ordering the general elections in France was issued on Friday. It designates the 4th of October as the day.

Extensive preparations are making for the meeting of the Czar and the Emperor of Austria, which will soon take place at Kremsier, a town of Moravia.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Gastein on Thursday night, and were cordially received by the German Emperor and Empress.

The International Telegraph Conference was opened in Berlin on Monday. It is believed that the vote in the Conference on Prince Bismarck's proposition to establish a uniform tariff of four or five cents a word for all Europe on messages passing from country to country, will be very close.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT OF CLEVELAND.

THE attitude of the Democratic party toward the President is the most interesting and important feature of current politics. Mr. Cleveland was elected to office upon the strength of certain pledges as to the way in which he would administer the Government. The body of independent voters who decided the contest in his favor believed that he would redeem those pledges. The politicians of both parties supposed that his promises regarding reform were of the conventional sort, designed only to "fool" voters during the campaign. The Republican managers who had so long conducted the Government upon a spoils basis, did not believe that Mr. Cleveland could introduce the rule of business principles if he would; the Democratic wire-pullers and pipe-layers, who wanted to maintain the old system unchanged except as to the name of the political firm in charge, did not believe that he would reform things if he could. Five months have elapsed since the new Administration came into power, and its character is now fully established. The Democrats have undoubtedly found that Cleveland is more of a reformer than they expected him to be. How are they affected by the discovery?

The Republican organs and stump speakers last fall with one accord insisted that, as the "Solid South" would elect Cleveland if he should be elected, its influence would be potential with his Administration. How does the "Solid South" stand on the issue of supporting a civil-service reformer in the White House? Take the solidest Democratic State in that whole section, Texas, with its more than 130,000 majority for Cleveland last November. The Galveston *News* is the most prominent, widely circulated, and influential Democratic newspaper in that great commonwealth, and must be presumed to know the temper of its people. When Auditor Chenoweth came into collision with the Civil-Service Law over the case of Kellar a few weeks ago, somebody in Washington started an absurd story that he would resign and run for Governor of Texas on the platform, "To the victors belong the spoils." This is the way in which the Galveston *News* commented upon the report:

"The people of Texas are not hungering for office to any alarming extent, but instead ardently desire that the Democratic Administration shall be signally successful in its efforts to reform the Government, not only in having the public affairs economically administered, but also in establishing clean and efficient civil service. There were doubtless from three to six aspirants for every position in the Federal service in Texas. The disappointed of these will naturally be unfavorably disposed toward the Administration and naturally inclined to take an active part in rigging up the old machine and throwing cold water on the President's reform efforts. The great body of the people of Texas, however, it is safe to say, are in hearty accord with the President in his programme of reform. . . . If the people of Texas are aching to make Mr. Chenoweth Governor, it can neither be seen nor felt in these parts. In fact, the suspicion is strong that Mr. Chenoweth will hesitate a long time before breaking with the Administration, for if he comes to Texas with the hope of doing better, he will stand an excellent chance of running foul of a huge disappointment. There are not more than one to every thousand men in Texas eager to serve their country and themselves in an official capacity, and it can be said that an overwhelming majority of the 1,000 is in favor of good, honest, clean government, and ready to support Cleveland's Administration in that behalf."

This is only a sample of the tone consistently maintained by the chief Democratic newspaper of Texas in discussing this question, to which it frequently recurs. "No supporter of the President," it remarked in a recent editorial, "has to blush at the charge that he has not kept faith. Every Democrat who complains of Cleveland's fidelity to civil-service reform shows that he was not sincere himself and did not believe that Cleveland was. The Democratic platform called for civil-service reform, and if the Democrats did not want it, they should not have demanded it. This is the case in a nutshell, and every Democrat who refuses to sustain Cleveland's civil-service policy is placing himself in the attitude of a trickster and a fraud." The latest issue of the *News* that has come to hand contains an article which preaches the gospel of civil-service reform in the most earnest and vigorous terms, as witness this extract from a spirited reply to a caviller:

"What are the 'just rights' of Democrats with respect to places in the civil service? What more right have citizens calling themselves Democrats to hold these non-political offices than citizens calling themselves Republicans, or claiming no party appellation? The civil service is not the property of any party to be divided among its followers. If the Republicans in 1861 turned the Democrats out of the civil service and replaced them with Republicans, it is no reason why the Democrats should follow their example in 1885. The world progresses, and two wrongs can never make a right. It is neither justice, wisdom, nor statesmanship to eject faithful and efficient incumbents of non-political offices and fill their places with Democrats, merely because the latter are of the party of the President and the former are not. It is easy to see why the President should have his political friends in the great political offices, but an arbitrary and wholesale change in the small administrative and clerical offices, to reduce them to one partisan complexion, is certainly not in line with what is required for business-like efficiency and single-minded fidelity in the public service."

A newspaper like the Galveston *News* does not talk in this way unless it feels sure of its ground. Nor is there anything exceptional about the attitude of the Texan journal. Nearly all the influential organs of public opinion in the South are hearty supporters of the President. The Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the leading paper of Florida, commenting upon the charge that Cleveland would be "rebuked" if the New York State election this fall should go against the Democrats, because disappointed Democratic place-hunters will help the Republicans, says:

"Gentlemen, it cannot be done. You may possibly be able to form coalitions and buy up votes enough to elect a Republican Governor, but that will not 'rebuke' the President—it will only mark you as a set of political knaves who think public plunder is the be-all and the end-all of party strife. This Administration stands on its own merits; it is intrenched already in the hearts of the people, without regard to party; it can only be 'rebuked' by the vote of 1888, which will set the seal of approval or disapproval on it. The best thing the spoils-hunters can do is to seek 'a change of heart,' become patriots instead of spoilsmen, and join in the acclaim with which all right-minded people hail the effort to purify the national Government and make it what it should be."

The same paper shows an accurate comprehension of the situation when it says, that "the permanence of civil-service reform as a political principle which neither party will dare to antagonize is rendered secure by the fact that the great newspapers, Democratic as well as Republican, South as well as North, are decided and outspoken in its support, which most assuredly would not be the case unless it was endorsed by the people, whose opinions and sentiments no one is in so good a position as an editor to ascertain."

The Charleston *News and Courier*, the most prominent journal in South Carolina, not long ago referred to the growling in the party, and said: "There is growling here and there, of course. Democrats can be found who have precisely the use for the Democratic party that the mule has for the corn-crib. Noisy as they are, they form but a small corner of the Democratic party." More recently, in alluding to the report that Mr. Hendricks intended to make war upon the Administration, which it discredited, it said: "If it should prove to be true, however, that he and any number of politicans, in office or out of office, propose to make a fight against the President upon the question of civil-service reform, they cannot make it too soon. The result is by no means doubtful, and the more promptly the spoilsmen are sent to the rear the better it will be for the country."

The Mobile *Register*, the leading Democratic paper in Alabama, the other day mentioned the report that a Democratic Congressman from Ohio proposed to lead a movement in the House against the Civil-Service Law, and contemptuously dismissed the suggestion with the comment: "Congressman Hill must be anxious to get a licking in 1888." The Savannah *News*, a Democratic paper whose influence is as great as that of any journal in Georgia, remarked a few days ago:

"The President may not be a shrewd politician, but he is politician enough to know that the people approve his course with respect to the civil service. The few Democratic journals that have been unable to control the patronage they desired would like, perhaps, to see the Vice-President lead a revolt against the Administration because of its adherence to the Civil-Service Law, but their satisfaction would be short-lived. Even the politicians (and it is believed that they are opposed to civil-service reform) would not dare to follow Mr. Hendricks if he were to make an issue of that kind."

There is no need to multiply illustrations of the significant fact that the South sustains the President in his reform policy. But the case of Louisiana should be mentioned, to show how futile is the opposition of the spoils-seekers. In that State the President has turned his back upon the odious ring which has so long disgraced the Democratic party, until the New Orleans *Picayune* can truthfully say that "the power of the Ring is thoroughly broken now, and its chiefs confess the fact." Yet so admirable have been the appointments and so hopeless is criticism that the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the organ of the disappointed faction, is forced to say of the new officials:

"They have all, at one time or another, filled important commercial or political positions, and have filled them with credit. . . . The entire community must feel that under such gentlemen, business-like and thorough in their methods, and always to be trusted, there will be a marked improvement in the administration of the Custom-house, Post-office, and other Federal offices over which they will preside. . . . We shall accord the officers assigned to these trusts a sincere and cordial support in every effort they may make to improve the public service."

In the North there are a few Democratic papers of prominence, like the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the St. Louis *Republican*, which do not conceal their disgust with the President, but they are sheets either notorious for unscrupu

lousness and lack of public spirit, like the *Enquirer*, or conducted under the influence of antediluvian ideas by old fogies, like the *Republican*. Even in Missouri we observe that the editors of the progressive Democratic papers, like the St. Joseph *Gazette*, take issue with the Bourbon policy of the *Republican*. Wherever a Democratic paper is found which sneers at the President, some discreditable personal motive for its hostility is almost always obvious, while every month sees a larger proportion of the party organs coming to Cleveland's support. Only editors who have some private reason for opposition, or who are hopelessly blind to public opinion, longer stand out against the drift of the tide.

THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the following question in regard to the power of appointment to and removal from Federal offices:

"What was the condition of things before Andrew Johnson's Administration? How was it modified by the Tenure of Office Act of 1867, and later by the Civil-Service Law? What is the present status—what the President's powers in the recess of the Senate, and what the Senate's control when reassembled over removals and appointments made in the interval?"

By the Constitution the appointing power is vested in the President and the Senate as coördinate departments. The President appoints to the higher offices "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Congress, however, was empowered by this same clause of the Constitution to vest the appointment to such inferior offices as it might think proper "in the President alone, in the courts of law, and in the heads of departments." Congress has exercised this power, and there are now, therefore, four sources of appointment to Federal offices—namely, the President and Senate, the President alone, the courts of law, and the heads of departments. Two of these, "the President alone" and "the courts of law," may be at once eliminated from this discussion. They do not come within the province of the Civil-Service Law or of Senatorial control, and there is here no question in regard to them.

It is to those offices the appointments to which are under the control of the secretaries and heads of departments, that the Civil-Service Law applies; but not to all of these. For under various acts passed since 1852, it was directed that the clerks in the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-office, and State Departments should be arranged in four classes, covering clerkships of the value of from $900 to $1,800 per annum; and by the Civil-Service Act itself, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General were directed to classify as far as practicable, in accordance with this arrangement, certain persons employed in each customs district and post-office where the whole number of clerks and persons employed amounts to fifty. The persons coming within the scope of these regulations constitute the "Classified Civil Service." And it is these subordinate clerkships and offices, the appointments to which are made by secretaries and heads of departments, that the Civil-Service Act affects, by enabling them to be reached by the straight and broad avenue of competitive examination, instead of by the dark and tortuous path of political influence. So much for the sphere of the Civil-Service Act. It does not "modify" or affect in any way the power of appointment to or removal from those other offices which is vested in the President and Senate.

In order to gain a clear idea of the history and present status of the latter power, it is necessary to bear in mind the important distinction between the power to make a vacancy and the power to fill it when made. The Constitution has provided two separate and distinct ways of filling vacant offices. One is by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, and the other is by the President commissioning an officer during the recess of the Senate. By the act of 1867, amended in 1869, however, the Senate provided for the exercise of its coördinate authority over the appointment to those vacancies which might have been filled by the President during the recess, by providing that "the President shall, within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the Senate, *whether temporarily filled or not.*" This is the law of appointment as it now stands. All the vacancies in those offices which are to be filled "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and to which temporary appointments have been made by President Cleveland alone, must be again filled, within thirty days after the Senate meets, by the President and Senate jointly. This limit of thirty days does not apply to a case where the President makes an appointment which the Senate refuses to confirm. In that case the President "shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to the same session of the Senate for the office."

In regard to the power of removal, there has been much discussion and difference of opinion. In the great debate of 1789 upon the question of the tenure of office and power of removal there were three different opinions advanced—namely, that the Constitution had lodged the power of removal in the President alone, that it had lodged it in the President and Senate, and that it had left it to be regulated by Congress. The first of these three views—that the power of removal was in the President alone, and uncontrolled by the Senate—prevailed, and was acted upon and gradually strengthened by precedent until the passage of the Tenure of Office Act, in 1867. The passage of this act, which was prompted by a desire on the part of the Republicans to curb Andrew Johnson, established as law the second of the opinions held in 1789—namely, that the power of removal was vested in the President and Senate jointly. By this interesting change of ground the present status of the matter has been reached. The Tenure of Office Act, as amended in 1869, provides that, "Every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the time for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided." A Republican Senate now control a Democratic President's power of removal. Will they agree to his definition of "offensive partisanship" as a ground of removal from office? This is a question of much interest, and one which has doubtless engaged the serious attention of the Republican leaders. It will be decided upon grounds of political expediency rather than upon legal technicalities. It is hardly probable that the Republican party will establish any new rule or custom which might embarrass them if the conditions were reversed—that is, if there were a Republican President and a Democratic Senate.

MEXICO'S DEBTS.

THE recent financial operations of the Mexican Government, which have precipitated such bitter discussions and resulted in the imprisonment of half a score of students and editors on the charge of sedition, can be understood only in the light of the fiscal history of the republic since the independence. It might seem an easy task to arrive at the sum of the liabilities of a nation scarcely more than sixty years old; for, of course, with the cessation of Spanish control in 1821 the slate was sponged clean. Yet the various estimates of the Mexican national debt range all the way from $40,000,000 to $300,000,000. Fully two-thirds of this latter estimate, however, are to be placed to the account of the ruinous loans negotiated by Maximilian, and ought not to be considered. Certainly Mexico is neither legally nor morally responsible for their payment. The nation can and will, with perfect justice, stand by the declaration of Juarez, in 1868: "Not one cent in payment of the debts of the intervention."

Leaving, therefore, the unfortunate holders of the bonds of the Empire out of the question, there remain, in addition to national bonds owned by Mexicans, the Spanish debt, fixed by convention at $6,000,000, without interest, a debt of $200,000 to French subjects, bonds to the amount of about $500,000, held by citizens of the United States, and the English debt. The last is the element of uncertainty and dispute. Its history is as follows. As soon as independence was firmly established, the young nation, as if to prove its right to the exercise of that unmistakable prerogative of nationality, borrowing money, set about securing a foreign loan. Recourse was had to the world's money-lender, and in 1824 two loans were negotiated in London of $16,000,000 each, one bearing interest at 5 and the other at 6 per cent. Almost from the first the interest failed to be paid. The infinity of revolutions and changes of Government into which Mexico plunged and remained for thirty years, made the value of the national bonds more and more problematical, until at last they became almost worthless. It is believed that the majority of the present holders of the English debt obtained their securities for the most trifling consideration. These bonds were again and again the subject of diplomatic representation on the part of the English Minister in Mex-

ico, and from time to time new agreements were entered into with the London creditors. It is the multitude of these provisional and, in turn, violated arrangements, made during a period of twenty-five years, which renders it so difficult to say precisely what the debt should be estimated to be. However, we get a new point of departure in 1851, when, by an arrangement effected by Señor Payno, Mexican Minister to England, the debt was fixed at $51,000,000 and funded in a new issue of bonds to that amount, with interest at 3 per cent. But the new bonds soon proved to be as poor an investment as the old. The interest was met with the greatest irregularity, and before long lapsed altogether. During the struggle of Conservatives and Liberals in the civil war of 1857–60, and again in the upheaval of the French intervention, nothing was paid, nothing, apparently, could be paid. After the fall of the Empire, when the feeling was general and strong that it would be well to repudiate all past debts and start afresh, Juarez, with an enlightened regard to the nation's credit and good faith greatly to his honor, declared, referring to the English debt: "The debt is legitimate in its origin; it must be paid, but after mutual concessions." Accordingly, negotiations were speedily entered upon, and, in 1868, a contract was signed with the representative of the bondholders, by the terms of which the latter agreed to accept a reduction of one-half of their claims, on the ground that England had been partly responsible for the loss caused to Mexico by the intervention, and thus the debt was placed at $25,000,000, at 6 per cent. This was really a reduction of two-thirds, counting the unpaid accumulating interest, for, as was shown by Señor Romero when Secretary of the Treasury, in 1870, the total debt at that date would have been $76,000,000. But new difficulties arose. A part of the contract alluded to bound the bondholders to build and operate a railroad from the City of Mexico to the Pacific. This stipulation they failed to meet, and Mexico receded from the agreement. Diplomatic relations were broken off, and the question of the debt has been a cause of chafing and contention between the two countries ever since.

For several years there has been an expectation that some new agreement would be reached. The constantly renewed rumor that negotiations were pending found justification last November, when the Gonzalez Administration, in its dying hours, submitted to Congress the so-called Noetzlin-Sheridan convention. According to this a new issue of bonds in the sum of $86,000,000 was to be made for the liquidation of the English debt and for the payment of the modest bill of expense incurred by commissioners, agents, bankers, etc., of some $13,000,000. The ratification of this convention was furiously opposed in Congress, as being barefaced robbery, and was finally defeated, although the Executive in his desperation resorted to every expedient to force the measure through, even going so far as to order out the troops to overawe the Opposition. It was understood at the time that President-elect Diaz was opposed to the convention; yet scarcely six months of his Administration have passed before he has brought forward a plan for the funding of the debt which is giving as much offence as the one rejected last November. This is the measure known as the law of June 22. On its face, it appears to be a statesmanlike project, so far as its end is concerned, which is to consolidate into one national debt various outstanding obligations. The law starts out by dividing the nation's debts into two classes— those contracted prior to July, 1882, and those subsequent to that date. The latter, being principally obligations on the score of subventions and loans from the National Bank, are to be funded in an issue of bonds to the amount of $25,000,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from date. This is the part of the measure which affects American capital. The first class of debts is to be consolidated into an issue of bonds to be entitled "Consolidated Debt of the United States of Mexico." These bonds are to bear an interest of 3 per cent. beginning January 1, 1890. In 1886 the rate is to be 1 per cent.; in 1887, 1½ per cent.; in 1888, 2, and in 1889, 2½. A careful and detailed description is given of all the foreign and domestic debts which are to be funded in the new bonds. The English debt is admitted on the basis of the arrangement of 1851—that is, $51,000,000, together with some additions of indeterminate amount which will probably bring the total up to about $65,000,000. No figures are given in the law itself for this estimate, nor is it intimated to what sum the entire issue of bonds will rise. It is generally supposed, however, that if the plan goes through, the issue will amount to $100,000,000.

While thus praiseworthy in its aim, in its method the new financial measure is oppressive, and, in spirit at least, unconstitutional. It is not an arrangement between creditor and debtor; it is an arbitrary determination by the debtor alone. In so far as it makes no provision for the payment of accrued interest and lowers the rate of interest, it is a repudiating act. Then, it is a law not made by the law-making power. True, under the loose and demoralizing system of things now prevalent in Mexico, the President has the technical right to promulgate this law, since a Congressional resolution of 1883 clothed the Executive with ample power not only to propose but actually to enact and declare a law in relation to the public debt. Yet not even Gonzalez was bold enough to legalize the Noetzlin-Sheridan convention without submitting it to Congress. But Diaz gives the first intimation to the public of his financial schemes by enacting them as the supreme law of the land, allowing Congress no voice in the matter. Yes, he does reserve to Congress one right. Article 14 of the law reads: "An itemized account of the expenses incurred in the conversion of the debt shall be presented by the Treasurer to the House of Representatives for revision." This is the only reference to the constitutional money-appropriating power made in a measure which will affect the finances of Mexico more than any law in its entire history.

The reproach of political inconsistency is one which it is so easy to bring against any Mexican statesman that it ordinarily carries little weight; yet it must be somewhat mortifying to President Diaz to be reminded now, as he is incessantly by the Opposition press, of one of the "whereases" of the "Plan of Tuxtepec," the revolutionary programme which he put forth when, in 1876, he drove Lerdo from the Presidency. One of the reasons which he then alleged as his motive in taking up arms against the legally elected President was this: "Whereas, the President and his favorites have agreed to recognize the enormous English debt, . . . and whereas we do not merit the name of Mexican citizens, nor even that of men, if we consent that they should be at the head of the Administration who are thus robbing us of our future and selling us to a foreign Power."

Putting the entire national debt of Mexico, then, at $125,000,000, with an annual interest charge of $4,500,000, it certainly would not seem to be a burden too heavy to be carried by a nation having a population of 10,000,000. A debt of $12 50 per capita does not appear onerous in comparison with the rate of Spain, $153, of France, $117, of Great Britain $109, or even of the United States, $40. But when we remember that the entire foreign commerce of Mexico amounts to only a little over $6 per capita, as against England's $100, for instance, it will be easy to believe that the next generation of Mexicans, if well read in Macaulay, will not be grateful to their fathers for having bequeathed to them the blessing of a large and permanent public debt.

THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

Now that we have a President and Cabinet, for the first time in very many years, entirely in accord on the subjects of economy and reform, it is desirable to bring to public notice one great opportunity for a reorganization which combines economy and reform with simplicity of detail and effectiveness in results, and should therefore commend itself as worthy of investigation by the President, the Congress of the nation, and the great mass of the reading and thinking public. The opportunity we refer to is in the administration of the public works of the country, now without form or system, carried on under several of the general departments, and, in place of being one harmonious whole, composed of sections whose territories and duties seem to overlap, thus importing jealousy and hostility, contrary to the public good.

France has long been celebrated for the perfection of its administration of public works, and its reputation in that direction is due to its perfectly organized and highly distinguished Civil Corps of Ingénieurs des Ponts et Chaussées, to which we have in this great country (where our public works are almost one hundred to their one) nothing in the slightest degree similar. The system of public works in France is deemed of such importance to the nation as to justify the creation of a Cabinet officer, called the Minister of Public Works. We have a military school and a naval school which compare favorably with those of any other nation. Why should we not have, like France, a school for civil engineers, to fit its scholars for the superintendence and construction of all our public works? It could have a higher and less elementary course of studies than either of our national schools, for its students would be taken from young men who had chosen the profession of civil engineering, and would, therefore, be more advanced in that branch than the graduates of West Point and Annapolis. The standard of admission

might be in matters of civil and mechanical engineering quite up to the standard of graduation at those places, and yet find a full three years' course of study necessary to bring the students up to the requirements of their future duties to the Government. Such a school, properly organized, would give to the country a body of men as high in tone in morals, honesty, and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty as issue from either of the present national schools.

The officers of engineers of the army and the graduates of the Naval Academy have their own professional duties, and should not be taken from them and made to wander off into duties not cognate to their profession. The duties of the French corps (which is formed from the graduates of their École des Ponts et Chaussées) include the making of roads, bridges, canals, railroads, the improvements of harbors and rivers and the regulation of the currents, reservoirs, aqueducts, civil architecture, mechanics in all its various branches, irrigation (which of itself is becoming of the greatest importance in some of our Western States and Territories, and which could be effectively employed even in States which ordinarily have "the former and the latter rain"), geology, mineralogy, duties of administration, and political economy, the subject of foundations generally, and the setting up of machinery and heavy masonry work. From June to October in each year the students of the school are sent to learn their profession practically, on the various works under the officials of the corps who are in charge. The graduates of this school have a position for life, and the Government has the benefit of the aid of a class of highly cultivated and clever men. Could civil-service reform ask for more in that one direction?

We have in this country the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the survey of rivers and harbors and their improvements, projects for national canals, the survey of the public lands, the building of custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, marine hospitals, and aqueducts, the inspection of certain railroads, and last, but not least in importance, the erection of lighthouses. And all of these duties are under almost as many bureaus. A due regard to economy and efficiency would place these duties in the charge of one corps and under one department. The Light-house Board, for instance, is made up of officers of the corps of engineers and navy officers, and a sop was given to the public by adding two civilians of distinction—a very elastic term, as the constitution of the present Board will show. All of these, save the engineers and naval secretaries, have other duties and private business, with no interest whatever in the administration of the light-house service except general interest in doing the duty assigned to them. The work and responsibility, therefore, fall upon the secretaries, who serve a short term, and by the time they have acquired a knowledge of their duties and got acquainted with the workings of the system they are relieved from duty, and their places supplied by men who are utterly unacquainted with the condition and needs of the light-house service. There is wanting in every member (from the constitution of the Board) the stimulus of professional interest which would be given to men who were permanently in and of the Administration. It is a most respectable body of men, unexceptionable in every social way, who go to their meetings twice a month and yawn over the reports of the secretaries—who never initiate anything, and do progressively only that which Congress, enlightened by other means as to the necessities of commerce, sets for them to do. Between the various bureaus of surveys under the Treasury, War, and Interior Departments there is jealousy and frequent duplication of work, where under one head there would be harmony.

Taking these statements as giving correctly the present condition of our public works, it would seem as though the President might do a great thing, the benefit of which would reach down to the latest page of our history, if he should call the attention of Congress to the chaotic and unorganized condition of the administration of public works, and ask for legislation which should put them all under one head, and for the establishment of a national school for furnishing men of ability, acquirements, and integrity to carry on and maintain the public works of the United States. We have a highly intelligent body of civil engineers in our country from whom a selection for a nucleus for such a corps could be made, and they in their turn by examination could find and recommend men enough to supply the wants of the Government till the school should begin to furnish its annual contribution. The graduates of such a national school would be fresh from the people—brought up in civil life, with all their interests and feelings allied to the business interests of the country; and a corps of such men should have more proper influence over legislation in Congress for works intended or assumed to be for public benefit than all the bureaus put together which now control public works. No appropriation would be made by Congress for such works unless it had the recommendation of such a corps if *properly* constituted; and not only should it have an influence to prevent the waste of public money on useless works, but the knowledge its members would have of the country, its commerce and necessities, would naturally make them take the initiative and present to Congress in their annual report projects and estimates for works of certain public utility. Congress now gropes blindly, legislation is of a log-rolling character, and "push-pole navigation" is on a par with the maintenance of our great harbors and rivers.

There is one other point of importance, and that is the care of works which are completed. A breakwater or jetty is finished and at once deserted by the Government and left to itself, until some citizen or citizens interested in its preservation can go to Congress with influence to get an appropriation for repairs, always more expensive by far than a continual supervision and care of the work. A river or harbor is improved, and the Government leaves no one to see that the selfish, vicious, or careless do not by their acts shortly make it worse than it was in its original condition. The preservation of all such public works is demanded of the Government by every consideration of economy and public good, and it is not too much to say that the want of laws to protect improvements, the want of supervision over completed works and improvements, and the want of small annual expenditures for maintenance has already cost the Government more than a national school of civil engineers, or corps of "engineers of public works," and all the cost of preservation of all works which have been and are to-day of real public benefit. We trust that this subject is one of such interest as to awake the civil engineers of the country to an exhaustive discussion of the present condition of the case and the remedy therefor.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this body, which occupied an entire week in July, at Saratoga, and at which every section of the country was represented, was unusually suggestive in many ways. The hold of all educational matters upon public interest is so rapidly deepening that these meetings have attracted more public attention than the meetings of any previous year, and the merits and defects of the Association have probably never been so deeply felt both within and without its membership. The Council, which is limited to sixty members, is in a sense the nucleus of the Association, and in another sense a kind of educational upper house; and if better men could be put in place of a dozen or more of its members, and its work a little better planned, it would be an almost ideal institution. The retiring President, Mr. E. E. White, of Ohio, did much during the two years of his administration to improve its quality, and we shall look with great anxiety for the plan of work (of such central importance) to be presented by the new President. If he shall also have the virility to keep discussion from rambling into tedious irrelevance, to prick a very few windbags and strangle a very few bores, and bring out the best work the organization is capable of, he will be a public benefactor indeed. Though entirely unpaid, this position is, or should be made, the most dignified educational position in the land. Gradual improvements in the work and constitution of the Council should be the special care of all interested in it.

The Association itself was originally organized with the highest objects and ideals, and at a time of general educational awakening throughout the country. During the last few years it has grown far more rapidly in numbers and in influence than at any other period of its history. Not a few papers among its proceedings will rank with those of corresponding bodies in any land, and its action upon public sentiment in several important directions of national moment has been marked and beneficent. The best change that it is now undergoing is the gradual development, all along the line of its many interests and topics, of issues between liberal and conservative, progressive and orderly, new and old, as the two divergent tendencies are variously called. This is the world-old and only natural basis for discussion and parties, without which everything stagnates, and nowhere more so or more quickly than in education. Every one by birth and by nurture belongs on one side of this line. Each side has its philosophy, its ideals, one might almost say, its religion. The worst that can befall either is that it become supreme. Until lately the conservatives had it all their own way; but now teachers are rapidly finding their affinities on both sides, or adjusting the claims between the old and new on the healthful basis of their individual instincts and affinities. The fair development and even balance of these tendencies within the Association is the most general expression for all the many improvements that have been witnessed for the last half-dozen years. This has given vitality, is slowly reforming remaining abuses, of which there is no particular lack, and, unless we are mistaken, has only very lately given the organization a future.

The meeting this year was the largest ever held with the single exception of last year. The presidential address was a fair presentation of the claims of old and new—more individual, if less comprehensive, than the very readable address of last year. Although a few intolerable papers found their way into the programme—papers that are the particular bane of almost every educational meeting—on the whole there was an encouraging improvement in quality over last year. The simple device of a committee to approve all papers solicited or presented would relieve these meetings no less than they have long relieved the meetings of scientific bodies. To present a paper worthy the attention of such an audience and to have it printed in the volume of

proceedings, is too great an honor to be unprotected from abuse or accident. There are enough men of ability engaged in educational work who could, and, if there were more selectness about it, would, come forward to enrich the programmes of these meetings.

From the presidential address down to the section meetings, there was everywhere evidence of a growing conviction that the mental, moral, and physical characters of children are the only prime interest for teachers. The educational values of studies and of methods; the sense that, after all, life itself, from protoplasm up to college, is only the product of the education of the physical, mental, and moral environment; that to moralize is greater than to mentalize, and the only object of mentalizing, the young—these ideas inspired many papers with many titles. The few great occasions of the week, when, had the prearranged programme for the session not unhappily prevented, the deeper interests which had been stirred would have found expression, were all occasions when these topics were strongly touched. It is directly out of this deepening spirit, represented by no individual or by no small group of individuals, that there sprang into existence at this meeting, by a spontaneous movement, a very informal association which expressly refrained from a regular organization or even officers, consisting of about twenty-five men from all parts of the country, about half of whom were at Saratoga, where a number of meetings were held. Though no more secret than any committee meeting, its members agreed that for a few years their work could best be done without great publicity. Its members agree in feeling, first, that there should be no trading between educational journals or book concerns in the offices of the association or any of its departments, as was notoriously the case in one or two sections this year; for the selection of men not the best to direct the work here, where more professional work should be done than in the general Association, degrades the entire organization. Secondly, they agree in feeling that not only educational "managers" and lobby-men within or without the organization, but that purely material and personal interests, are among the most detrimental of all bad educational interests; and that corruption of every form must be driven out from every matter, business or professional, pertaining to school-life and work. So long as superintendents in the highest stations, who are most of all competent to do so, are obliged to refuse to express any opinions about the merits of rival text-books or other supplies, lest influences be set at work against them, or false charges systematically "fastened" upon them; so long as some of our best literature is inaccessible to children in school unless the Reader of the house owning the copyright is introduced; so long as, in some sections of our land, teachers still have to go about and solicit and perhaps "treat" ward officers on the lowest round of the political ladder; so long as large amounts of capital are invested by some houses in the plates of old and antiquated text-books, and surplus funds are devoted to additional agents to force the sale of old books rather than to improve their quality or make new ones; so long as even in the Association some of the questions most vital to education cannot be discussed because men are not free and it is not safe—there is not only plenty of work for an educational-service reform association, but the fundamental conditions of making our schools at bottom morally effective in their influence on the pupils are lacking. Thirdly, these men desire to see some improvement in the general tone and intelligence of educational periodicals. With a few noteworthy and in large measure recent exceptions, even the most widely read of them are local and provincial in character, give no aid in selecting the best among the hundreds of educational books published annually, know and say practically nothing of "abroad," of college work, or of private schools, but occupy only the monotonous field of uniform public instruction. A single journal like the English *Journal of Education* would do more than almost any other agency to raise the tone of the whole craft. These three convictions, we understand, are to be put in definite form on the completion of the organization referred to in the winter, and we hope it will do much good. Its members expect a long, hard struggle, but they are mostly young and have enlisted for the war.

A most noteworthy improvement in the meeting this year is the great diminution in the number of popular lectures, magic-lantern shows, and general picnics and excursions. These have their place, but surely not in the programme of a great national convention, where they are in strange contrast with the common cry for giving a more professional character to the teachers' work. We hope the picnic spirit will not determine the place of holding the next meeting. A gathering of excursionists is one thing, and that of educators near the great educational centres of the country is quite another, in constitution and in spirit.

Finally, we commend this Association to the attention of all young men interested in the work of instruction in the higher grades. If they do not find it all they would like, they can aid in improving it. In the sections they can be heard at once, can represent their several specialties at a centre where so many educational fashions are set for better or for worse, will pick up hints for greater effectiveness as teachers or professors, and gather a good deal of forensic and (we had almost said) political experience.

LOCAL COLOR IN MUNICH.

MUNICH, July 4.

WITH the exception of Venice, there is, perhaps, no European city that is more *sui generis* than Munich. The hastiest tourist cannot fail to be impressed with some of its most conspicuous features—its art-treasures and fine architecture; its romantic king; its excellent theatres and devotion to Wagner's music; its Bohemianism, and, above all, its Beer-worship (with a capital B). The city is advantageously situated, and therefore, unlike some other European capitals, is fast growing in extent and population. Some of the mediæval structures have been removed and others modernized as far as practicable, so that at present the lover of mediæval quaintness will find more to gratify his peculiar taste in the neighboring city of Nürnberg than at Munich. Its art galleries, although they owe their splendors to former kings, and have not received many important accessions for some decades, still remain among the best in Germany; and Rubens, for one, cannot be so well studied in any other city as here. One of the best-known private galleries, however, hardly deserves its fame, which it is said to owe to the gratitude of the local artists, who have succeeded in selling to its owner all their pictures that could not find a market elsewhere.

Some who have resided in Munich would perhaps object to my statement that it is advantageously situated. There is a high range of mountains in the neighborhood, the effect of which is to produce sudden changes in temperature, so that even in midsummer the nights are often very cool, and these not aware of this, and therefore not provided with light overcoats, are liable to catch cold. This, combined with the fact that formerly the water drunk in the city was not of the best, has given it a somewhat dubious reputation as a health resort. Perhaps for people with weak lungs it is not the best place in the world; but the world was not made exclusively for weak-chested folks. Moreover, since Dr. Jäger, the great apostle of wool, has shown that people who wear wool and nothing but wool, summer and winter, cannot catch cold, a remedy has been provided that will make Munich accessible to all; and as for those who, clad in wool, still find the climate here too trying—they might as well be "eliminated" by natural selection. The class of foreigners who are especially apt to be drawn to Munich—art-students and musical amateurs—are less apt to have weak lungs than overworked and morbidly sensitive nerves; and for such the mountain air of Munich is a positive tonic, the cool nights enabling them to get more refreshing sleep than in any other German city.

Besides the air, there is another soporific which never fails to subdue the most rebellious nerves. Bavarian beer is a specific against nervous excitement. It is so pure as to be perfectly harmless, even in pretty large quantities; and if it could be reproduced in America exactly as it is here, and substituted for our "mixed drinks," it would do more to cure American nervousness than anything else in the world. The vile quality of most New York beer does not appear to be entirely the fault of incompetent or adulterating brewers, for in Berlin and most North German cities the beer is quite as bad, although everybody drinks it; and it seems incredible that competition should have made experts of all the brewers in Munich, and of none in Berlin. The quality of Munich water is perhaps responsible to a large extent for the excellence of the beer; and if this is so, I should think non-Bavarian brewers would find more advantage in applying their chemical skill to a reproduction of Munich water than to making their beer unpalatable and unwholesome.

The best beer brewed in Munich is at the Hofbräuhaus, which is one of the sights of the city, doomed, however, to be altered and modernized in the near future. The fact that extremes meet is illustrated by the Hofbräuhaus beer. When ordinary beer has no foam, it is a sign that it is stale, flat, and unprofitable; but this beer is brewed after a different recipe, and has no foam naturally, it being a local maxim that good beer should have none. Commonly it is drunk out of stone mugs, which makes it taste better than if drunk from glass, for reasons which may possibly be traced to the imagination. In restaurants and cafés beer may be had in half-litre glasses or mugs; but if any one should ask for half a litre at the Hofbräuhaus, he would probably be regarded with as much astonishment as if he should ask at a first-class American restaurant for five cents' worth of terrapin or canvas-back duck—for a different reason, however, since the beer at this place (a court institution) is extremely cheap. It is sold almost at cost price—six cents a litre (about a quart)—whereas at restaurants and cafés the same quantity costs ten cents. Nor are the other refreshments sold at the Hofbräuhaus very dear: two eggs, *e. g.*, with salt and pepper, plate and spoon, cost 14 pfennigs=3½ cents! Indeed, low prices are customary at all the Munich restaurants. Those of the first class are as good as in any European city, while those of the third and second class are better than in Paris, and much better than in London or New York.

But I have not finished with the Hofbräuhaus. Those who wish may sit down and wait for the waiter-girl to bring them a mug of the "Stoff." But the orthodox fashion is to get your own mug in a trough, rinse it at the water-pipe, mark its number, and, while it is being filled, pay for it. When it comes back filled you carry it trium-

phantly to a seat—if you can find one, for the place is always crowded with the most curious mixture of persons of all ranks. Large quantities are carried away in mugs and glass pitchers; men and women carrying beer in the street being one of the most characteristic sights in Munich. There are some good wine-houses in the city, but they are not extensively patronized, as the Bavarian of all ages and both sexes prefers beer three times a day—at the second breakfast, at dinner, and at supper. Sometimes the whole city is perfumed with the odor of the fresh beer brewing in the large houses. This is not at all a disagreeable odor, and is certainly a thousand times more acceptable than the atrocious petroleum odors with which the good-natured New Yorkers allow a few oil-refiners to vitiate their whole atmosphere for days at a time. It must be admitted, however, that the atmosphere in Munich beer-houses is often quite as oppressive, owing to the fact that everybody smokes cheap cigars in which tobacco is rarely an ingredient. After being smoked for an hour in one of these places one feels sufficiently disinfected to become quarantine inspector or proprietor of a small-pox hospital.

Munich has almost as many cafés as Vienna, relatively to its size. At these beer is commonly drunk in the evening, but their busy time is in the afternoon from 12 to 3. For in Munich, as at Stuttgart, banks, libraries, and other public places are closed at noon for two hours, which are devoted—by the men only—to drinking coffee and reading the newspapers at the cafés. The waiting is always done by girls, who are satisfied with a very trifling fee, are always attentive, and sometimes pretty, though not so pretty as the corresponding class in London. The average Bavarian woman has a clear complexion, brown eyes, black hair, often a snub nose, a tall and well-developed figure; and among the lower classes it would be difficult to distinguish a woman's arm from a man's, so strong is its muscular development.

Newspapers in all languages are to be found in abundance at all the cafés. Among these, the local papers are not conspicuous for merit. For although Munich is the largest city in south Germany (with over 200,000 inhabitants), it had not, until within a few years, a single newspaper which possessed the slightest interest for any one not conversant with local affairs. It was customary to print the papers in the evening, bearing date of the following morning; but to neutralize this "previousness" on the part of the date, the news was correspondingly delayed. On revisiting Munich, however, after an interval of nine years, I find a great improvement in every respect in the local papers; and it is well known that, a few years ago, the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the leading German newspapers, was transferred to Munich. The local papers cost only a cent-and-a-quarter (five pfennigs) a copy; but the *Allgemeine* costs more, in accordance with its superior contents. Several times a week it issues a valuable literary supplement. But of course the periodical for which Munich is famous the world over is the *Fliegende Blätter*, the leading German comic paper, which is to be found in *every* café throughout Germany, and has a very large circulation. The jokes are often flat enough, but the illustrations are invariably well drawn, full of humor, and admirably printed; for many of the famous artists residing in Munich vie with each other in producing these pictorial *jeux d'esprit*. Some of the series of pictures without (or with) words are subsequently reprinted as "Bilderbogen"; and these *Münchener Bilderbogen* are among the most characteristic products of Munich talent. Some are comic, some serious, some plain, some colored. They are bound in volumes; and for children who have got beyond the tear-everything period, no better holiday present could be imagined, even if they do not understand the German text. I may add that there are no newsboys in Munich. Some of the papers are sold at round little houses or stands in the street, others are carried about the cafés and restaurants in baskets by old men and women.

Amusements are plentifully supplied in the Bavarian capital. There are only three large theatres, but each is excellent in its way. The Royal Opera is second only to that at Vienna of all German opera-houses. Here it was that Wagner's later operas ("Tristan," "Meistersinger," "Rheingold," and "Walküre") were first performed, in the days when Bülow was Capellmeister, and Wagner the constant companion of the King. Those who assert that the Wagnerian "craze" is a mere fashion of the day, destined to pass away soon, will do well to remember that in Munich this "craze" began twenty years ago, and is to-day crazier than ever. One of the organs of the Ultramontane party, which in days gone by displayed its jealousy of Wagner's influence with the King by fomenting religious and political cabals, and finally getting him exiled from Munich, had a long article the other day in which it lamented its former blindness and prejudices. "Had it not been for our folly," it frankly exclaimed, "the national Wagner theatre at Bayreuth would now be situated in Munich, and we should have the benefit of the presence of all the annual Bayreuth pilgrims." Yet even if Munich does not include Bayreuth, it is well worth a visit; and those American tourists who are on their way to Switzerland will be amply repaid by making a slight détour and visiting the Munich galleries, drinking Hofbräuhaus beer, and listening to a Wagner opera, before proceeding to inhale the Alpine breezes and to gaze upon the snowy Jungfrau. H. T. F.

Correspondence.

SOME BURLINGTON APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you kindly allow me a few lines in which to call the attention of some of your readers to certain Federal appointments recently made in this city? The *Nation*, if I read it rightly, while acting in a measure as a supporter of the present Administration, does not desire to condone its faults, and is ready, when occasion requires it, not only to praise, but also to censure. Representing, therefore, as you do, the position of the "Independents," with whom I am in cordial sympathy, I may hope, by your favor, to bring to the notice of many like-minded persons the unfortunate application of the "spoils" system to which the Government has lent itself here.

The Burlington Custom-house is an important office, and could hardly fail of being eagerly sought after by the hungry Democrat. It has for many years been admirably managed by General William Wells, a gentleman universally respected in this community. There has been no "working" of the office, and the Collector may truthfully be said to have recognized that "the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights was the proper measure of his party service." Mr. B. B. Smalley, however, is now made Collector, and he, however agreeable a gentleman he may be, distinctly belongs to that large portion of the Democratic party which has no "civil-service reform nonsense" about it, and which regards the offices as the "property" of the party in power. Indeed, if report be true, Mr. Smalley has preferred no charges against General Wells, but has wished for the office simply on the ground that it should by right "belong" to a Democrat. Either the President has been grossly deceived or else he has found the "pressure" too great for him. The "spoils" system could hardly have been better applied.

The Burlington Post-office has in all respects been as well managed an office as the Custom-house, and it is now a question whether the excellent Postmaster is to have like treatment with the Collector.

But to take another case: Not long since a faithful Republican officer and a very "inoffensive partisan" was removed from a short mail-route in this vicinity. His place was filled by a Democrat who has since been indicted for complicity in a prize-fight. The facts speak for themselves. This may be "practical politics," but we have a right to look for better things from the Administration.—Yours truly,

Independent.

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 3, 1885.

[We print the above, as we have printed other similar complaints, rather to encourage public vigilance in the matter of appointments than because we assume that the dissatisfaction is well grounded. It gives us, too, an opportunity to report a typical case, of which we have cognizance. A private letter, full of indignation at the removal of an official whose retention, it was alleged, was desired by citizens of both parties, was forwarded, for what it was worth, to the Postmaster-General. His reply follows.—Ed. Nation.]

Post-Office Department,
Office of the Postmaster-General,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1885.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 5th is received. It will illustrate to you, perhaps, the nature of representations which are made under the pretext of allegiance to the spirit of civil-service reform and pressed in great volumes upon this Department by numerous people, when I tell you that the Postmaster at ———, in respect to whom your correspondent from ——— writes, was removed after investigation upon the report of an Inspector, because he has violated persistently the postal laws and regulations against selling liquor at retail in the same room where the post-office is kept. I will add, that although charges of that kind were presented and apparently sustained by affidavits, the precaution was taken of sending an Inspector to personally inquire into the matter.—Yours truly,

Wm. F. Vilas, Postmaster-General.

AN OBJECTIONABLE CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In a recent number you mention the candidacy of the colored man, Shaw, for the post of Collector of Customs at Memphis, and the opposition of a certain "Bourbon" element to his appointment.

I believe there are few Democrats in Tennessee who would object to the bestowal of this office on any decent colored man. But Shaw is one of the worst samples of the "offensive partisan" to be found anywhere. His selection would delight the "workers" and "bosses," and would grieve every friend of good government. His supporters are loud in derision of civil-service reform and in support of the old spoils system. His appointment, if made, is certain to be generally condemned, and to have a corrupting effect in the politics of the State. B.

Spring Hill, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1885.

DOUBLE PLURALS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The curious double plurals such as wristës-es mentioned in your review of 'Popular Superstitions' in your issue of August 6, have their analogues in this region in such expressions as "the boys-es clothes," "the girls-es room," and Johnsestown for Johnstown. An additional s or es seems indispensable in proper names of one syllable, thus Line becomes Lines; Sayre, Sayres; and Will, Wills. Is this for emphasis or euphony?—Yours, C.

South Pennsylvania, Aug. 8, 1885.

PROF. SOPHOCLES'S MODERN GREEK LEXICON.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In June, 1875, the late Prof. E. A. Sophocles wrote me:

"I have prepared a Modern Greek and English [Lexicon], but it cannot be published in this country—its sale must necessarily be limited. It contains not far from 50,000 words. It comprises the whole Modern Greek period—from A. D. 1100 to the present day."

I should be very glad indeed to know what has become of the MS. of this lexicon. Its publication would doubtless supply what is greatly needed — a really good Modern Greek-English lexicon.

In this connection permit me to express the hope that some competent person will favor the scholarly public with an adequate memoir of the life and writings of Prof. Sophocles. It would certainly be alike interesting and instructive.

Thos. M. Johnson.

Osceola, Mo., Aug. 7, 1885.

PREPARATORY GREEK AND LATIN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It occurs to me, while the college-commencement season has brought up again the subject of college studies, to remark that the advocates of the compulsory study of Greek may turn considerable criticism by turning the mode of teaching. The mode of teaching generally in vogue aims at fitting the pupil to read certain prescribed selections from Greek authors, amounting, say, to a little more than a hundred pages, previous to entering college. Instead of ability to read Greek prose in general, one is required to read specially conned bits of Xenophon and of Herodotus. The glaring vice of such a requirement, as all are aware who have an inside knowledge of schools, is in the habit of dishonesty to which it exposes the pupil through the use of translations or "ponies." With fifteen or thirty lines set him to dig out by dictionary and grammar for the day's lesson, many a boy betakes himself to the short cut which a translation offers, and soon falls into a dependence on the illicit help from which it is next to impossible ever to become free. When it comes to examination, then ensues a spasm of cramming from the "pony," and the memory drops its burden as soon as the emergency is past. The habit contracted in school survives through college, with the result of nothing to show, in the case of from one-half to two-thirds of our college graduates, at the end of, say, four or five years' study of Greek, except a memory of weariness and disgust. Besides this negatively bad result, there is the positively bad effect upon the mental and moral fibre of indulgence in a device of laziness for escape from steady intellectual discipline. Indeed, to talk of any excellence, as a means of discipline, in the study of Greek, as Greek is actually studied by most boys in our schools and colleges, sounds like a dreary joke or dull cant.

But the mode of teaching which leads to a result thus barren or pernicious, could very easily be exchanged for the teaching of *Greek*, as such, rather than a few specimens of Greek. The difference is like the difference between teaching botany, as such, and teaching the contents of a small herbarium. Or, if we may refer to what is frequently noticed in our common schools, it is like teaching a child to read his vernacular at sight instead of a parrot-like repetition of a few pages of the school *Reader*. To teach Greek, as such, is to teach how to read it at sight, like a modern language. It is in this that the real intellectual value of it is found. Of course, in the acquisition of any language, the memory has to hold an amount of material, but only for the service of the combining intellect. And the two years' study commonly given to Greek in preparation for college examinations is amply sufficient, under a competent teacher, for acquiring ability to read ordinary Greek prose at sight, and even Homer. As Greek is commonly taught, this ability is much more slowly, if ever, acquired; but there is no reason why Greek should not be taught otherwise. If it were so, and only so, it would be easy to read Greek in college as literature instead of as a dry basis for a grammatical "grind."

It is not easy, however, for a teacher, though competent and independent, to change the traditional practice of a preparatory school, unless the initiative be taken by the colleges to which he sends up his classes. The wisest thing which the colleges could do, even had there been no outcry against the poor and vicious results of the present method, would be to take the initiative in the necessary reform. Instead of giving out that a test which can be met by cramming will be exacted in the reading of prescribed *specimens* of Greek, let the test be one which cramming will not answer for, in the ability to read at sight any Greek prose of no more than ordinary difficulty. Such a demand can be met by a changed *mode* of teaching without increase of the teaching *time*. A new departure like this, on the part of our colleges, will alone abate the present scandal of a perfunctory study, which is, for most of those who are held to it, both a waste of time and a positive deterioration of mental and moral tone.

What has been said about the Greek I would say also, point by point, about the Latin. Three or four years are now consumed in getting pupils ready on the specimens of Latin authors by which the colleges test their candidates for admission. Two years are sufficient, with a well-adapted mode of teaching, to fit an ordinarily bright pupil to read ordinary Latin, whether Cicero or Vergil, at sight.

The positive affirmations I have made as to the time necessary for learning to read Greek and Latin at sight may seem to some not quite credible. Their positiveness is from conviction based on experiment. How such an experiment should be conducted ought now to be indicated, premising that *for the best results* a class should be divided into sections when it exceeds fifteen, and that the daily recitation should not be allotted less than forty-five minutes.

In acquiring mastery of either Greek or Latin four things are requisite. The inflectional forms must come first, and be practised on till a vernacular familiarity is obtained. Then, on parallel lines of advance, the pupil must pick up a vocabulary, the rules of syntax, and the idioms. As for Latin, six weeks will suffice to give tolerable facility in the forms, though much longer practice must be kept up upon them. Five words committed to memory each day will amount to a thousand words in a school year of forty weeks. The rules of syntax in ordinary use occupy, in condensed form, but two pages of print. The idioms are to be learned by committing to memory a set of idiomatic sentences, one or two a day, such as may be culled from any book of Latin prose composition, until some sixty or more are made familiar. From four to eight weeks' practice on exercises is enough for competent introduction to a classic author. This being accomplished, study goes on upon the four fundamentals above specified. Considerable work must be done by the teacher in the way of practical directions for the order of construction and arrangement in Latin sentences, and in the selection of vocabularies and idioms to be learned. The turning of a few short English sentences into Latin must also be a daily exercise, using for that the material of the day's reading.

By such a method, pupils new to Latin, and pursuing other studies meanwhile, have been conducted, between September and June, reciting daily, with four weeks of vacation, through four books of Cæsar's 'Gallic War,' the outlines of prosody, and some seven hundred lines of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' besides reviewing the whole. They acquired, meanwhile, considerable facility in making Latin sentences, a pretty large vocabulary, and a stock of the more common idioms.

In the second year, study should go on upon the same general lines. Upon the basis of the acquisitions thus far made, special exercises in translation at sight should now come in, the simplest prose, as that of the Latin Reader, serving to begin with. Where "marks" are given, special merit should be attached to proficiency here. Short passages of intrinsic value, coming up in the daily lesson, should also be committed to memory. The exercise in sight-reading should form an increasing part of the regular drill, as time goes on, the additions thereby made to vocabulary and idioms being always required in recitation from the next day's memory.

It is not contended that a two-years' course of this kind—which would be substantially the same for the Greek as for the Latin—would free a pupil from all dependence on dictionary and grammar; rather that it would enable him to use dictionary and grammar more economically. It would, however, free him from the need and the temptation of illicit and demoralizing helps. It would certainly enable him to read more pages in an hour than he can by the usual method, and with more freedom to recognize and appropriate the literary, æsthetic, and historical, as distinct from the grammatical, features of his lessons.

On this line his future study will naturally go on with growing facility and increasing advantage. To encourage study on this line is so obviously desirable that the colleges should encourage it as much as possible. This, however, can hardly be, so long as the main stress of the entrance examination is laid on the power of memory to read what one has been drilled on. Rather, as I think, should the stress be laid on the pupil's intellectual ability of analysis and synthesis to read what he has not read. For at least every passage set him that he has "been over," another should be set from the same author that he has not been over, and a pass in the former should not be good without a creditable performance in the latter.

It is on the basis of personal experiment that I affirm the feasibility of what I have recommended, while I must not hide my conviction that enthusiasm and skill in the teacher will count largely for the result. We are somewhat in bondage to an inferior method of no very ancient claims. Especially are teachers in bondage to text-books of a cumbrous kind, which waste much time, and often inspire beginners with a long disgust. Improvement must be initiated by new requisitions at the colleges. Let those which have already put the requirement of reading at sight (to the extent, I believe, of some eight or ten lines only) *among* the qualifications in Greek and Latin, now make it the most significant qualifi-

cation, or, at any rate, and for the present, sufficiently important to set a premium on it, and we should presently see the improved teaching appear in response to the requirement.

Not the least among the advantages of this improvement would be in its profitable economizing of time for some things quite as important in their way as the Greek and Latin, things which it is frequently complained that boys preparing for college grievously neglect—such as English grammar, composition, and literature. We should also probably find, at least in the case of bright pupils, that there was a margin left in the preparatory course for some attention to music and art, which many at present find themselves against their will obliged to give up.

On a subject which bristles with points, I have purposely spoken only to one point. The study of Greek and Latin, one of which furnishes a large part of the terminology of science, and the other supplies four-tenths of the vocabulary of English literature, has been called in question, largely, as I think, in retribution of a vicious method of study. A reform of this method is imperative, both to abate so much of prejudice as has reasonable foundation in existing abuses, and to secure for the challenged studies a fair judgment in the controversy as to what place they shall have, if any, in the college curriculum.

JAMES M. WHITON.

Notes.

WE have already mentioned the 'Directory of the Antiquarian Booksellers and Dealers in Second-hand Books of the United States,' compiled by one of their number (Milwaukee : C. N. Caspar). The work has now come to hand. It is printed on sized paper, a single impression to the leaf, with broad margins, and so is well adapted for additions and memoranda by the owner. It is introduced by helpful instructions how to proceed in procuring any desired work, whether new or old. This is followed by an alphabetical list of dealers, with their specialties ; the same list in geographical order ; a classified list of the specialties, among which we remark the absence of Slavery. Lists of the leading jobbing-houses in miscellaneous new books, and of news companies, complete the Directory, which every book collector will desire to own. The form is nearly square, and the binding in good taste.

Mr. Joseph Pennell's quick eye for the picturesque in nature, and his wife's cleverness with her pen, combine to make a light but pleasant half-hour brochure, 'A Canterbury Pilgrimage' (Charles Scribner's Sons). This journey our genial and congenial pair made on a tandem tricycle, which is a comparative novelty even in England, and is therefore apt to be the butt of clownish wit along the road. The narrative is well calculated to induce other men and their wives to attempt this pleasant and safe mode of locomotion ; and Mr. Pennell's pen-and-ink sketches will keep the book from being destroyed as soon as read.

Good summer reading, also, is to be found in Mr. W. H. Bishop's 'Fish and Men in the Maine Islands' (Harpers), a reprint of illustrated articles from the publishers' magazine.

We receive from the Messrs. Appleton the annual edition of their 'Dictionary of New York,' at a time when the city is thronged as it has seldom been with strangers drawn hither by the obsequies of General Grant. There is nothing which competes with this useful little guide.

The publishers (Ivison, Blakeman & Co.) of the 'Standard Classic Atlas' lay stress on its being "an American publication." At least one of the maps, however, was engraved in London, and presumably most of them. There is much inequality in the execution of the series, and the best is not fine work. We do not think the atlas will "command the respect of scholars everywhere," partly for the reason just given, and partly because of manifest carelessness in the editing. Thus, Memphis is placed on the right bank of the Nile in the map of the Persian Empire, and (correctly) on the left in the map of Egypt. In the latter map "Thebes" is retained among the generally classical forms of names, as are "Tyre" and "Jerusalem" in the map of Palestine, and "Antioch" in that of Asia Minor. A sad mixture of classical and modern names occurs in the map of Paul's journeys, where "Rome," "Athens," "Syracuse," "Thrace," and "Crete" hobnob with "Puteoli," "Illyricum," "Byzantium," "Pergamos," etc.; "Propontis" with the "Adriatic Sea" and "Ionium or Sea of Adria"! The colored boundaries are much too definite and pronounced, and are very crudely done. There are no good plans of cities.

Dr. George W. Knight's 'History and Management of Land Grants for Education in the Northwest Territory' (G. P. Putnam's Sons) was prepared as an academic "thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy" while the writer was at the University of Michigan. It contains a carefully stated and apparently accurate account of the national and State transactions touching land grants for educational purposes in the region which has become the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. That part of the narrative which deals with the early national legislation is the most interesting portion of this thick and handsomely printed pamphlet. It appears as No. 3 of the first volume of the Papers of the American Historical Association. Doctor Knight's paper is worth preserving. A more skilful writer might perhaps have increased the interest of this instructive bit of history.

Under the title, 'Mushrooms of America, Edible and Poisonous,' edited by Julius A. Palmer. jr., Prang & Co., Boston, publish two wall-chart sheets containing excellent colored figures, underneath each of which are descriptions to match, and directions how to cook the edible ones. The sheets are arranged to be cut up into quarto pages and used book-fashion when so required. These are altogether so good and so much needed that we hope Mr. Palmer will be induced to go on and issue another set of plates in addition to these twelve, in fulfilment of his conditional promise.

Cassell & Co. have in press 'As It Was Written,' a novel of the Jewish race, by Sydney Luska.

The pamphlet Proceedings of the Bostonian Society at its annual meeting in January, 1885, is intrinsically precious as an historical document. Its lists of accessions, by gift and purchase, and of loans, are so minute and so well annotated that they become a convenient source of curious information, which in the annual report takes a very readable shape. The illustrations consist of a fine heliotype view of the Old State House, from the east end, the home of the Society; and a copy of its well-devised seal, in the heraldic coloring. The experiment of a cheap pamphlet giving a summary historical sketch of the Old State House has been successful, and another similar publication is contemplated. We would suggest the desirability of an attempt, however gradual, to preserve by metal or other engraving the photographs of vanished Boston, selecting the most notable. And might not the Society engrave deliberately the best of its original and unpublished portrait collection? Here the aim might be artistic, whereas in the former case a mechanical fidelity would be preferable.

The closing portion of vol. 16 of the Essex Institute Historical Collections (Oct.-Dec., 1884) contains some very interesting material for a history of the Rantoul family, of which the most distinguished member was Robert Rantoul, the temporary successor of Webster in the United States Senate. It is singular that, as is pointed out, Lowell should have used this name in verse with the accent on the first syllable, while Whittier accents it on the last, rhyming it with cool and school; the last-century pronunciation in Essex County being Rentall, and the accent penultimate (as we judge). In Scotland, Rin'tool and Rin'towl obtain. An attractive portrait of the father of Rantoul accompanies this paper.

Nos. 319-320 of the *Quarterly Review* (London: Murray; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), forthcoming in October, will contain a General Index to the last twenty volumes.

Especial excellence marks the July number of *Appalachia*. Mr. F. H. Chapin's account of the ascent of the Zinal Rothhorn ; Mr. R. B. Lawrence's, of his crossing from Lake Connecticut to the Rangeley Lakes in Maine ; and Mr. S. H. Scudder's, of his last-winter's excursion to Tuckerman's Ravine, all are interesting in their way. Notable, also, is Mr. E. G. Chamberlain's article on "Altitudes in Massachusetts." A capital plate showing the summit of the Zinal Rothhorn, and, by a different photo-engraving process, one giving the view northward from Humphrey's Ledge, near North Conway, adorn the present number.

The *North American Review* publishes, for the benefit of the pedestal fund, a stout pamphlet, full of pictures, on 'The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.' It is well printed, and contains all necessary information in regard to the colossus.

The Johns Hopkins University Circular for June gives the programme of that institution for 1885-86 in Semitic languages (the third year of the establishment of the course). Thirteen series of lectures for advanced students are announced, namely, three in Hebrew, one in Biblical Aramean, Syriac, and Ethiopic, two in Arabic, two in Assyrian, one in Babylonian, Akkadian, and Sumerian. Lectures for beginners are also announced. Prof. Paul Haupt, the head of this department, has a wide reputation as an Assyriologist.

The latest issue of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia," Mediæval and Modern Series, is the 'Battle of Ventry' (Cath Finntrága), edited by Kuno Meyer (Oxford: Clarendon Press). Meyer's text is that of the Bodleian MS. Rawl. B. 487, but important variants have been given from other versions. Accompanying the text is a literal English translation, an Index Verborum, copious notes, and other aids to study. The editor's work has been carefully done and is highly satisfactory. 'Cath Finntrága' is not one of the most valuable monuments of Irish literature; it represents a rather late phase of Celtic legend. Yet it is well worth the editing. We might take some exception to Meyer's view of Old-Irish metre and his critique of Zimmer's recent theory. But we have not space for discussing the question thoroughly. We must content ourselves with remarking in general that mere syllable-counting can never be a test of metre. We believe that the Irish borrowed their earliest (preserved) verse-forms from Latin hymnody, and made the verse-flow depend upon the alternation of accented and unaccented syllables. In this we differ from both Zimmer and Meyer.

—The sketches of Italian travel by Mr. Howells, now current in the *Century*, are quite novel in plan, and exceptionally admirable even in comparison with his own previous work in this field. The freshness of spirit by which he long ago caught the romance of Venice, has not faded away; and though in fineness and fulness of perception he has not in later writings upon Italy

equalled that first delightful volume, and does not now surpass it, these last studies have a manifold and wonderfully blended interest, which makes them as welcome as was the 'Venetian Days.' Any instructed and observant traveller finds an Italian city so intricate an object, so constituted of confused and scarcely separable elements, that he will be very grateful for a guide who not only bears him through the labyrinth of history, art, landscape, and "all that," but also indicates the mood and temper of approach to them, and at the same time reconciles the scene with the actual deformity, discomfort, and repulsiveness in which the impish powers of disillusion lurk. We would not insinuate that Mr. Howells is writing a guide-book, of however high an order; but a better guide than he it would be impossible to find. The sentimental traveller and the transatlantic humorist are found united in him, and in dealing with Italy the combination is most desirable, for in the charmed circle of humor disillusion loses all its grossness. The present first paper on Siena, in the August number, is the best of the series thus far—truly a triumphal entrance into the gray city whose only conqueror now is the tourist; and it is joyfully made over flowers of rhetoric so bright that the yet un-Italianated author apologizes for their glow and color. It does not strike us, however, that the illustrations are characteristically Sienese. The middle article of the number is a three-fold paper on Garrison, the last two parts of which are presumably advance sheets of the Life of him soon to appear, and hence need no notice at present. There is a timely sketch of "The Indian Country," and a notably dull collection of paragraphs on Hotel-Keeping, which, however accurate and useful, illustrate the vicious extreme to which writing after the French style in short, disconnected chapters is being carried. Even Mr. Howells, with all his literary sensibility, submits his work to this granulating foolishness.

—The war papers in the August number of the *Century* embrace the description of the battle of Malvern Hill by General F. J. Porter, a continuation of the "Recollections of a Private," and Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Experiences of a Virginia Girl in the First Year of the War." The last is a graceful picture of the grave and gay points of family life within the Confederacy—gay only at the beginning, and already verging toward the deeply sorrowful before the year was over by which the writer limits her well-told narrative. Our sympathy is strongly stirred by the story of the hopes and fears, the joys and griefs, of an old Virginia family; and as similar emotions were all-pervading in family life on both sides of the lines, the community of feeling which will be aroused in the hosts of the *Century's* readers will help revive the sense of real kinship between the lately hostile sections. As helping, also, to give true local color to the history of the time, Mrs. Harrison's paper has great value. The "Private" wanders into general history of the seven days' battles, his personal knowledge of them being interrupted by his capture. General Porter's account of the Malvern Hill battle is full and clear, throwing strong light, both directly and by implication, upon the unfortunate ending of the peninsular campaign. A good topographical map and an unusual abundance of views drawn from photographs make an almost ideal illustration of a military narrative. Aided by the editor's clear notes upon the woodcuts, every intelligent reader can follow the story of the engagement, with a satisfactory feeling of full comprehension of the scene and of the meaning of each movement upon the bloody field.

—Vol. xix of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' ninth edition (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1885), contains fewer extensive articles than any of its predecessors, we believe. It is evident that the limits set for the extent of the whole work forbid now the exhaustiveness of treatment and discursive freedom which were allowed to the contributors to the earlier parts. What those limits are we are not yet informed; but considering the unavoidable bulkiness of the letters S and W in English cyclopædias, we can hardly expect the end of Z in less than four additional volumes, which, at the rate the work advances, will require two more years—the twelfth and thirteenth of the publication. The largest treatises in the volume before us are "Physiology"—in three divisions, by three authors—and Doctor Ingram's "Political Economy." "Pottery and Porcelain," by Middleton, is probably the most richly illustrated contribution to the 'Britannica' hitherto made. Among the other principal treatises are "Plague" (by Doctor Payne), "Planarians" (Prof. L. von Graff), "Polyzoa" and "Protozoa" (Professor Lankester), "Poor Laws," "Post-office," "Prison Discipline," and "Probability." "Poetry," by Theodore Watts, is a very ambitious didactic essay with marginal headings like these: "Poetry as an energy and an art"; "Absolute poetry defined"; "It is concrete in method"; "All poetry an outcome of absolute vision or of relative vision." Of the descriptive pieces we may mention "Polar Regions" (by Markham), "Polynesia," and "Pompeii"; of the Biblical and literary, Prof. W. R. Smith's "Priest" and "Prophet," Professor Davidson's "Proverbs," and Prof. Paul Meyer's "Provençal Language and Literature"; and of the biographical, the lives of Pitt (by Macaulay, reprinted), Pius IX., Pope, and Pushkin (improperly "Poushkin"). American biography is represented by notices of Poe, Prescott, Polk, and Pierce, almost all brief. The most important historical articles are those on Poland and Portugal, Popedom and Presbyterianism. The first-named (by Morfill) is exceedingly meagre in its latter parts—embracing the periods of risings for independence; too learnedly Polish in its names (Kazimierz for Casimir, etc.), and poorly revised in its literary division (see, for instance, "Podróży," "Piesn," "Wedrówki," etc., on page 305), considering that it laudably aims at a perfect reproduction of Polish words and characters. Some slips in rendering Semitic words disfigure the first notice in the volume, "Phylactery" ("zîzîth," "mezûza," "kmf'é"). As usual in the 'Britannica,' such and similar slips are rare. Of inconsistency, however, in transliterating Russian names, this volume presents numerous instances. On the whole, it strikes us as one of the best that have yet appeared.

—There is much geological evidence that the east coast, if not all Australia, is rising in relation to the mean level of the sea. During the past thirteen years, Mr. H. C. Russell, President of the Royal Society of New South Wales, has been collecting observations with a self-registering tide-gauge, in order to determine the rate of rise. Sufficient precautions have been taken to insure accuracy in the tide measurements, and in each year the mean of all the tides is taken as the mean sea-level of that year; and when the results for this series of years are placed side by side, the greatest departure from the mean of all is found to be only one inch—variations which were traced to the relative positions of sun, moon, and earth, and perhaps to some extent, also, to the effect of heavy gales. Taken as a whole, the results appear to afford conclusive proof that no change whatever has taken place in the relation of land and sea during the past twelve years. Of course the question is not to be regarded as settled, as a secular change might be entirely hidden in these results. Then, too, there is evidence in other parts of the subsidence of this coast; and, putting all together, Mr. Russell considers the evidence for elevation and for subsidence of the land about equal, and that the chief question relates to the direction in which the change is going on now.

—Within a few months, Mr. Russell has also established a self-recording gauge on the fresh-water Lake George, 2,200 feet above the sea level, with a view of keeping a continuous record of the evaporation and other changes of level constantly going on. The instrument was completely set up on the afternoon of February 18, and the pencil was put down on the paper to begin its curious record at 7 P. M. on that day. At the time, the lake seemed calm as a mill-pond; and, looking at its smooth surface, no one would have dreamed that such changes were going on as began to reveal themselves so soon as the pencil touched the paper: in two hours a rise and fall of about two inches had been recorded—not a motion like the ordinary wind-waves which pass in two or three seconds, but a slow and gradual rise, occupying an hour, followed by a corresponding fall in about the same time. To make this, a current must first have set from north to south for an hour, and then reversed; and if we consider the force necessary to put in such motion a body of water eighteen miles long, five miles wide, and fifteen to twenty feet deep, we may get some idea of the magnitude of the forces at work. Within twenty-four hours it became obvious that these periodic motions in the level of the water were about two hours in duration; and on the afternoon of the second day the passage of a heavy thunder-storm over the south end of the lake threw light on the cause of the pulsations. The recording-gauge showed that the violent squall of wind from the south had blown the water away and reduced the level of the south end of the lake three inches. In ten minutes, the wind having subsided, the water began to recover its level, the current setting toward the south end of the lake, and running past the jetty at the rate of about two miles per hour. But it did not stop when the old level was reached: the momentum carried it beyond that point, and raised the water up at the south end of the lake. Then it turned and ran back again, repeating this process time after time at intervals of about two hours, the alternate rise and fall getting gradually less until in about eight hours the water was almost still. Other and more marked changes soon followed, and similar impulses have kept the lake in almost constant motion ever since; and when once under way, they go on throughout a gale of wind with just as much regularity as in a calm. Ordinarily such a set of motions lasts ten or twelve hours, gradually decreasing as if stopped by the friction of the water; but on one occasion, April 14, a very remarkable impulse was given, starting a series of pulsations that lasted five days. There are other instances in which the impulse is of a totally different character, in which the conditions of vibration are very puzzling, and with the investigation of the causes of which Mr. Russell is now proceeding. As for the rate of evaporation, it was found that the lake's level had fallen seven inches in sixty-eight days.

—Stöcker, the Court-chaplain, who made himself so notorious as Jew-baiter and apostle of what he called "Christian" Socialism, was lately convicted of libel, and the trial has attracted much attention, not merely from the prominence of the defendant and the alleged political animus of the prosecutors, but from the interesting nature of the questions involved in the trial. For the jurors had to decide not only whether the particular utterance named was libellous, but also, it would appear, had to satisfy themselves as to

the larger question, as to what constitutes a lie—the prosecution being permitted to introduce an unlimited amount of evidence to show that the clerical defendant was an habitual liar, and part of his defence being in substance (not, of course, in terms), that because he was this, his utterances could not afford ground for action—could not, that is, damage the character of the party assailed. There appeared to be literally no end to the false statements he had made, but, he argued, they were not lies, for they either were such errors as the most honest of men occasionally make, or else were so notoriously and easily proved false that formulating them could hurt nobody.

—The *Preussische Jahrbücher* belongs to the same party as Stöcker, and therefore discusses (in the July number) his case more in sorrow than in anger. It abstains altogether from judging him, contenting itself with the remark that, however conscious of innocence he may be, he ought, by resigning, to relieve the Church of the necessity of defending him. But as between him and his assailants, it thinks his record as regards truth is good, though he was proved guilty not merely of libel, but of perjury; and it proceeds to show up the Liberals and to ask what sort of men *they* are to "go for" poor Stöcker. What is a lie? it asks. It is not a mere untruth, for that, as Stöcker showed, may be made innocently. The natural definition would be "a statement made with intent to deceive," but in this case the Liberals, it claims, are the greatest liars extant. In support of this statement it offers several instances which certainly are ingenious examples of how not to tell the truth. Thus, when Bismarck was trying to pass his tobacco-monopoly bill, based on the guarantee that the price should not be materially raised, the Government being content with the profits of the existing "jobbers," the Liberals circulated broadsides giving the price of tobacco in France, and thus, without telling an untruth, everywhere produced the impression that the same increase would follow in Germany. Again, a few years ago, the Progressist Richter fell into the error of thinking Bismarck's cup of iniquity was full, and that his time to go had come, so he made a speech at a public meeting whose burden was, Away with Bismarck! But it unfortunately turned out that the Chancellor's time was not come, so that the speech recoiled on its maker, and was used with great effect by the Conservatives. Since then an official publication of the Liberals, 'Neues Sündenregister der Conservativen,' boldly, in effect, denies the speech, saying none such was ever made *in Parliament*, but not, it is needless to say, italicizing the last words.

—The Basque language and people have proved an inexplicable mystery to modern scholarship, and each new solution seems to bring us but little closer to the real truth. Still, the study of the phenomena of the language is always of importance, and will in time assist us in determining its proper place in the families of speech. Thus far it is only a 'Prolegomena zur Baskischen oder Kantabrischen Sprache' (Leipzig: Weigel, 1884) that Karl Hannemann has prepared, to serve as an introduction to an elaborate grammar and dictionary of the same language. With the theories that Basque is a corrupt Arabic or poor Hebrew, the author has no patience. He starts with Wilhelm von Humboldt's assumption that it was the speech of the aborigines of large parts of Spain, France, and Italy. Most of the etymologies of proper names in Spain are delightfully uncertain, and even this latest writer usually gives you a choice of three. From a comparative table of numerals, the author decides that Basque is not connected with Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, Hindustani, Keltic, Irish, Greek, or Hungarian. But he finds remnants of Phœnician words, and he says it can be proved (though he fails satisfactorily so to do) that "pre-Egyptian" Phœnician was the mother of Basque. Comparisons are drawn between the religion, trade, habits, and customs of the two peoples. Where modern philology demands an agreement—in the structure of the language—our author is lamentably weak. It may be that he has reserved for his other works a fuller comparative morphological treatment of the Basque language. At all events, his grammar and dictionary will be awaited with interest.

SCHOULER'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

History of the United States of America under the Constitution. By James Schouler. Vol. III.—1817-1831. Washington: William H. Morrison. 1885.

It is some five years since Mr. Schouler began the publication of the work whose third volume is before us, and its general character is now sufficiently fixed to enable its readers to pass judgment on it. Its two defects, already noticed, are still open to fair criticism. The most noticeable of these, a harshness of style which is at times positively unaccountable, is largely corrected in this volume, though it is still always perceptible and sometimes passes beyond the unpleasant into the disagreeable. There are sentences which require a second or third reading to make sense of them; and even a reader who is willing to take that trouble, under the promise of substantial results, is provoked by reaching no other conclusion than that the author has shifted the pains-taking from his own shoulders to those of his readers. The other defect is one of execution. In his notes, Mr. Schouler is too much in the habit of making general references to works cited. We have, for example, the proceedings of a convention, its purposes and results, supported only by the note "See Sargent's 'Public Men and Events'"—a reference which is of no value whatever, and is only to be paralleled by the Joe Miller citation of a work, "pages first and last inclusive." This fault is less annoying in this volume than in the first and second; but if Mr. Schouler desires to be of use and authority, he must discard the practice entirely, and give us chapter and verse, page and volume.

In spite of these defects, which could and should be remedied, the substantial merits of the work are as apparent as in its two predecessors, and there seems to be no reason for modifying the opinion already expressed,* that the work is one "which, though very far from perfection, is in many respects the most real history of the United States yet produced for the period which it covers." It is marked by a constant and complete recourse to original sources, a competence for accurate judgment and a willingness for fair judgment, a judicious observance of proportion, and a very sound historical sense to unite and vivify the whole. It would not be possible to name a work better calculated to give the student an impulse on the road to a comprehensive study of American history, and it is for this very reason that the inexact nature of many of the citations appears so serious a blemish.

This volume, beginning with the inauguration of Monroe, carries the narrative through his Administrations and that of John Quincy Adams, and the first two years of "the reign of Andrew Jackson." It thus covers such leading events as the Florida annexation, the Missouri Compromise, the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine, the intrigues against the Adams Administration, the rise and success of the new Democracy in 1825-29, and the mutterings of the various tempests of the Jackson régime—the first collisions with the office-holders, with the Bank, and with the nullificationists, the Eaton scandal, and the downfall of Calhoun from leadership in a national party to supremacy in a section. In many respects the volume is dull, and that of necessity, for it deals with what might very truly be called the slack-water period of American history. At the beginning it misses the stirring period of the war of 1812-15; it covers mainly a series of small-souled political intrigues; and it ends just before the introduction of the locomotive and the enormous development of which that was the starting point. But it is only the material which is disappointing; the work itself is just, ample, and satisfactory, and its execution is full of promise for the fourth and fifth volumes, which we are informed in the preface are in course of preparation.

Mr. Schouler has had access, hitherto denied to historians, to the Monroe MSS. at Washington, and has made full use of them. Perhaps this fact has given him an unconscious leaning in Monroe's favor, for his portraiture of that President is radically different from that given by any other preceding historian of authority. Those contemporaries who were not professed panegyrists represent Monroe as a man of mediocre ability, of which his countenance and appearance were fully representative; and his enemies paint him as slovenly, dull-eyed, and stupid. On the contrary, Mr. Schouler represents him as a person of remarkable bearing, with "an honest eye, which looked straight at those addressing him," and a countenance "graven by age into lines of serenity and kindness." All this may be far nearer the mark than the common notion of Monroe; but Mr. Schouler certainly gauges Monroe's ability, as shown in his Administration, too high. He claims for him far too much credit for what was accomplished under his Administrations, for the successful settlement of the first difficulties in regard to the extension of slavery, and for the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine, though he gives, in the latter case, unusual prominence to Jefferson's share in it through his letters of advice to the President in 1823. But the whole early part of the volume recurs at intervals to an ingeniously strained parallel between Monroe and Washington, covering every available point, from their similarity in dress to Washington's neutrality proclamation of 1793 and the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. Monroe is, in brief, the prodigal son, returning, after his wanderings among the swine and husks of Jacobinism, to find his father dead and only his virtues left to imitate. Every bit of this seems to have been worked out from the ambidextrous title of "the Washington-Monroe policy," by which the Federalists of 1819-21 endeavored to gloss over their absorption by the conquering hordes of Democracy.

It is not yet easy to see whether Mr. Schouler is to treat the economic history of the United States from the standpoint of the Protectionist or of the Free Trader. He meets this issue for the first time in this volume, in the case of the Tariff of 1828, which, by its advance on the rates of 1824 in face of a surplus of revenue, and by the specific features of its taxation, should be considered the first really Protective Tariff in our history. In this case, he states the circumstances under which it was passed, with unusual force and clearness, and shows, though he does not say, that Protection came to us under the more seductive garb of "Fair Trade." The "home market" argument is still the strongest angle offered by Protection. One may try to imagine its strength in a day when our trade to Great Britain was subject to heavy restrictions, our exports were totally excluded from the British West Indies,

* The *Nation*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 41, 409.

and a great percentage of our imports was British; when our agricultural districts were annoyed by corn-laws in one country or total exclusion from another, while our manufactures were assailed by an organized auction system for which "British gold" was the only visible means of support. The excuses which the Free Traders of 1828 might have offered for their first great defeat have seldom been more fairly stated.

The case is not so clear with the lines on which the author proposes to study nullification in the next volume. He repels the idea that Jefferson, any more than Madison, was responsible for anything more than the mere word. He excuses both Jefferson and Madison on the ground that their work was but temporary, intended only to defeat the alien and sedition laws, and then thrown aside.

"From State rights to nullification is a long stride; from nullification to secession is a stride still longer. To work out the whole scheme and impress it upon a State or community requires long and persistent effort, and in such a work Jefferson never engaged. He threw his invention aside; Calhoun picked it up and applied it anew."

All this seems to be but a poor starting-point for the study of a subject so important. It may be a long stride from one of the positions named to another, but it is a natural development; "he who says A must say B also." In the case of Madison, it is difficult to doubt that his "interposition," of which Von Holst makes so much, meant only an interposition of the States assembled in a second Federal Convention such as framed the Constitution. In the case of Jefferson, Mr. Schouler must lay a more substantial foundation for acquittal than that he made the dynamite and Calhoun threw it. Such material is contraband of war in politics, and he who made it is bound to explain how he came to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The mechanical work is all that could be asked. It should also be noted that, in addition to a voluminous table of contents, each volume of the work has been provided with its own index. It would be well to combine these into a general index at the end of the last volume.

SOME EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Pestalozzi's Leonard and Gertrude. Translated and abridged by Eva Channing. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1885. Pp. 181.

On Teaching: its End and Means. By Henry Calderwood. 3d ed. Macmillan & Co. 1885. Pp. 126.

The Education of Man. By Friedrich Froebel. Translated by Josephine Jarvis. Lovell & Co. 1885. Pp. 273.

Home Studies: a Book of Language Lessons for Children of All Ages. Andover, Mass. 1885. Pp. 44.

Die Gewöhnung. Von Paul Radestock. Berlin. 1884. Pp. 95.

Psychologie des Verbrechens. Von A. Krauss. Tübingen. 1884. Pp. 421.

A Handbook of Pronunciation, Giving Principles and Illustrations. By Lewis Sherman, M. D. Milwaukee, Wis. 1885.

How Should I Pronounce? or, The Art of Correct Pronunciation. By Wm. Henry P. Phyfe. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

The Study of Political Economy. Hints to Students and Teachers. By J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

A Course of Practical Instruction in Botany. By F. O. Bower and Sydney H. Vines. With a Preface by W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. Macmillan & Co. Pp. 226.

Chapters on Plant Life. By Sophie Bledsoe Herrick. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pp. 206.

Talks Afield about Plants and the Science of Plants. By L. H. Bailey, jr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. 173.

If we except Rousseau's 'Émile' only, no more important educational book has appeared for a century and a half than Pestalozzi's 'Leonard and Gertrude.' Its effect, not only in Germany but throughout Europe, was great and immediate. Herbart, and Fichte, and many others lit their torches at the fire it kindled. It represented not only the culmination of the author's influence, but the first broadening in modern times of educational problems into those of universal government. It is a homely tale of a dismal and besotted Swiss hamlet called Bonal, with one good woman in it, who, by teaching her own and then the children of others maxims, hymns, home industries, cleanliness, and order, gradually reformed the whole village, so that it at length became the study of scholars and then of the royal Cabinet, who concluded that this slow method of education was the most radical way of reforming a realm. Thus, Bonal is the world; a drunken bailiff is intemperance and intrigue; Gertrude is the good teacher by whom alone the world is to be saved, if it is saved at all. This tale, told with the most elaborated details and with an almost painful realism in five volumes of the eclectic edition of the author's works by Seyffarth, has been condensed and retold with great and discriminating labor by Miss Channing. It is easy to criticise this kind of work, and no two persons would agree in their distribution of praise and blame of the translator for curtailing here the story and here the philosophy. On the whole, we think her work very well done, and that every teacher will be stimulated and instructed by reading this quaint and thrilling educational romance, quite apart from its great historical importance.

Professor Calderwood, to turn to the second book on our list, is Chairman of the First Edinburgh School Board, and addresses in the main young teachers. Only one—and that, perhaps, the poorest—of his seven chapters on Teaching is given to instruction, the rest being taken up with discourses on what might be called moral training. The first requisite of a good teacher is, we are told, the power of self-control or poise, for that inspires self-government in the pupil. In discipline the power of the eye and voice, quietness of manner, and reducing corporal punishment to a minimum, are insisted on with illustrations. The best chapter is on the formation of character. There are certain elements in every child which must be repressed. This is best done indirectly by encouraging the good elements. Fundamental, however, to all work of this kind is the power and love of "individualizing," or making each child a special problem in practical ethics, and acting upon it in full view of all the personal peculiarities of disposition and environment. This is, in fact, the chief idea in the book, viz.: to do the highest or moral work of education, the teacher must study and know the pupils individually, including their intellectual and their ethical difficulties.

Many digests of the opinions of Froebel, the founder of the Kindergarten system, have been given in English; but the original papers of this great educational genius have had to be studied for the most part in very hard and obscure German. We have here at length, in the translation of Miss Jarvis, probably the most important third of all his writings made into fairly good, though often too painfully literal English. In Froebel's theories is found a strange, and often strikingly incongruous, mixture of poetic mysticism and of careful observation of children. In the warmest advocates of his views the former element has been too prominent, and has often quite obscured the latter. What we need, in order that the ideals of child-culture which he saw so vaguely may be realized in this country, is considerable addition to his studies of childhood, and in a somewhat more objective spirit. Nowhere in his writings is this more apparent than in the first three sections of this work. His ideal of basing every item of educational method on the real nature of children is essentially correct, yet at the same time is very imperfectly carried out. Nothing has hindered his institution from still more general acceptance in this country, both by parents and by school boards, but the air of finality and perfection which its advocates have given it. The foundations are solid, but the whole roof must come off and the upper stories must be entirely reconstructed and rebuilt before it can ever take its just place as the lowest round of the educational ladder for all. The book under consideration is one which all kindergartners who love their work will, and all philosophically inclined teachers of higher grades should, read.

The fourth book on our list is an educational novelty of a very radical type. The mind, and especially the child's mind, the author premises, works at its clearest and best, in a perfectly unsystematic way, along certain lines of spontaneous interest different for each child. The best way, therefore, to teach reading is to let children copy, and then write spontaneously without copy, any letters; then, any words; then, any phrases, sentences, etc., they like, combining them or not combining them as they like, and saving and later revising their work. For higher grades, in books to follow later, the author's method, we infer, is to encourage pupils to (in a sense) make their own Readers by extracts of favorite passages from favorite authors. This cultivates natural interests and develops mental individuality, and expressly encourages skipping on the assumption that in literary as in artistic life broken work and unfinished sketches, such as are never tolerated in our schools, which require that subjects be finished in order, are the surest basis of the best culture. Pupils are not expected to do the same work in the same time. The theories which underlie this little book are stated to be the results of five years' study and teaching of children, and seem to be in the main sound, radically as they would revolutionize most of our approved systems of school reading, but to be yet far from having attained satisfactory practical forms for school-room work.

Doctor Radestock is a young and ardent disciple of the new psychology as represented by Wundt, and in a larger and earlier volume on sleep and dreams has already done a valuable piece of work. This book is mainly addressed to teachers, and consists largely of quotations and digests of the best recent literature of all kinds bearing on habit, which includes so large a part of the mental constitution that teachers deal with that the book might not inaptly have been entitled pedagogical psychology. It is so condensed and in every way admirable that we are glad to learn that it is being translated and will soon appear in English. It is one of the very best books we know for teachers to read, and would make an admirable text-book in psychology for normal schools.

The next book on our list makes no claim to be an educational book in any sense. But the empirical psychology of crime in its various forms, including a study of its causes, its beginnings in childhood, with analysis of its genetic

elements, so many of which are specifically educational, its prevention and cure, takes us into a realm which should be familiar to every one who studies the broad subject of moral education, and which is rich in suggestiveness to all teachers. The author describes his book as the sum total of what he has gathered and inwardly digested during nearly fifty years of official familiarity with crime. The common characteristic of crime is described as abnormality, somewhat as Benedict described the criminal brain as essentially atypic. A somewhat unique prominence is assigned to anomalous states of sleep among the remoter causes of the criminal disposition. In his vivid delineations of the motives and forms of crime, the author draws upon a rich casuistic material from his own observation. It is a fresh and original book with the fault—so rare in systematic German books—of too little reference to, and sometimes of apparently too little knowledge of, the literature of the subject.

We give above the titles of the two latest manuals that have been produced upon the subject of pronunciation, which, with our present orthography, will always continue to be one of equal interest and perplexity. They are both the fruit of far more intelligent study than has usually been given to the composition of works of this kind. Dr. Sherman's is devoted mainly to the discussion of the proper pronunciation of particular words, while Mr. Phyfe's, though not neglecting details of this sort, is largely given up to the consideration of the sounds of English speech, and the various methods by which they have been represented or rather misrepresented. We are inclined to say that Dr. Sherman lays altogether too much stress upon analogy, and that both writers attach too much weight to the authorities they quote in the settlement of controverted questions of pronunciation, and underrate the difficulty and perhaps the impossibility of ascertaining in many cases what is really the best usage. Indeed, in all manuals of this character it is important for the reader to bear in mind that while he will probably be right in following the pronunciation recommended, it will not always be safe for him to censure the pronunciation condemned. Both works, with this restriction, will be found decidedly useful. With some of the statements in Mr. Phyfe's treatise we should not be disposed to agree ; but his manual shows a knowledge of general principles about language and pronunciation which is, unfortunately, as rare as it is essential to the proper discussion of his subject. There still exists in the popular mind a confusion about pronunciation which most writers of this sort of books seem to strive to make worse confounded.

The first requisite for a teacher of any branch of knowledge is to believe in it himself. It is not merely the difference of happiness to a man who has been fortunate enough to choose a profession in which his interest is constantly increasing, but it tends to make him, like *Falstaff*, not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in other men. Mr. Laughlin possesses this element of success, as he evidently believes that life would be happier and better if all mankind were well grounded in political economy. His first chapter shows, what is no doubt true, that the problems which, since the civil war, have thrust themselves upon the Government of this country, are mainly of an economic kind. The next topic is the character of Political Economy as a study. The difference between this and other sciences, such as chemistry, mechanics, and the like, is that, in the latter, theory and practice go together, while in economics the student of theory rarely has to deal with the practical problems which long business training can alone handle successfully. A great change has, however, come over public opinion as to the value of education even for business purposes, and the proportion of college-bred men among successful merchants is undoubtedly increasing. Mr. Laughlin points out, on the whole very judiciously, the relation of his science to the law, the ministry, and journalism, and winds up with a discussion of the methods of teaching it, which, while very instructive, seems to us about as applicable to any science.

We note, however, throughout the book a confusion of ideas, which has been very prevalent in this country, and is only beginning to work itself clear, between political economy and political science. The failure of such men as Colbert and Turgot, and the success of Sir Robert Peel and Gladstone, were much less owing to the state of economic knowledge than to the political condition of their respective countries. The most desperate efforts are being made in this country to enlighten the people as to the abuses of the tariff, when the real question is how to overcome the power of the interests which work upon Congress through the lobby; and the two things are by no means identical. What this country needs even more than sound political economy is a critical examination of the working of our governments, both general and local; and to regard the one study as covering the other is not only inadequate but dangerous.

The botanical 'Course of Instruction,' of Messrs. Bower and Vines, is a particularly good book, clear, terse, exactly to the purpose, utterly free of superfluous matter and of superfluous words. It was initiated by Mr. Dyer, who, indeed, planned and for a time carried on the model course of instruction at South Kensington, alongside of that by Huxley for the animal side of morphology. When he was diverted to administrative duties of an absorbing kind, the place was taken by Mr. Bower, one of the youngest and best of phyto-histological investigators of Great Britain, and lately, we believe, called to the chair of Botany in Glasgow University. Dr. Vines, who has been carrying on with distinguished success the same kind of solid work at the University of Cambridge, is also associated in the authorship; and the result is a manual for elementary botanical laboratory-work, of the microscopic sort, which is much to be commended. It has, moreover, a certain crowning merit. When, in an assembly of highly decorated diplomats, an envoy appeared in plain clothes, Talleyrand remarked that he was *très-distingué*. This volume is similarly distinguished by the total absence of woodcuts or other illustrations, and, its nature and special purpose considered, is none the worse for the unusual omission.

'Chapters on Plant Life' is a bright little book well adapted to fix the attention of young people, and generally to reward it, but occasionally to puzzle or mislead. The topics and the treatment are sensational, according to the fashion of the day. And this feature is heightened by some of the chapter-headings. For example: "A Flowerless Flour Garden," which treats of the yeast plant and its action upon dough; "Plants Caught Napping," which deals with the movements of leaves and what Linnæus called the sleep of plants; "Flowers in Fancy Dress," namely, orchids; "Some Queer Traps," namely sundew, dionæa, and the pitcher plants. In the chapter on "The Thirsty Flowers," ingenuous youth are taught that "the quantity of water that plants breathe off is so great that it makes an entire change in the climate when forests are cut down"; that "unless the air is kept damp by the sea or some large body of water, it depends very much upon trees for its moisture." This is, indeed, refreshing. The figures of microscopic views are mainly such as young people will never see until they come to have first-class instruments, and some they will not see then; for instance, the lichen magnified on p. 60—an imaginary illustration of the Schwendener hypothesis. Will not the gray hairs of our veteran lichenologist stand erect when he finds that the much-controverted algo-fungal hypothesis, which he disdains, is here settled off-hand, and taught to children!

The title of Mr. Bailey's 'Talks Afield' is descriptive. Yet never was less talk put into a preface than in this, which we copy entire: "The author has written this little volume for those who desire a concise and popular account of some of the leading external features of common plants." This account is given neatly and intelligently, in a gossipy way, allowing of great freedom in the selection and treatment of topics, and the introduction of bits of curious lore and of information quite out of the common run for little books of this kind. It is evident, moreover, that the author understands what he is talking about, for he has chosen his subjects judiciously and treated them correctly, so far as we have noticed, except now and then a little overdoing. The illustrative figures are numerous; but those which are actually or seemingly original are not very good.

RECENT NOVELS.

At the Red Glove. Harper & Brothers.

On the Fo'k'sle Head. By W. Clark Russell. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Captain Brand of the Centipede. By Harry Gringo (H. A. Wise, U. S. N.). Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Within the Capes. By Howard Pyle. Charles Scribner's Sons.

After London. By Richard Jefferies. Cassell & Company.

In 1870 a short story, entitled 'The Widow Mérand,' was published in *Temple Bar*. The scene was laid in St. Roque, Normandy, where the widow, young, handsome, well-to-do, gave herself much trouble and several other people great pain by her intrigues to accomplish her marriage with an attractive but penniless young man. In the end she was justly outwitted, and for her deep mortification and wrath nobody has a particle of compassion. This simple story was invested with considerable pathos and humor and was written in a crisp and pleasant style. In 1884, through the pages of *Harper's Magazine*, under the title of 'At the Red Glove,' the Widow Mérand again made her bow to the public. In the intervening years she had become the Widow Carouge, and the scene of her exploits had been transferred to Berne. The plot had suffered wofully from expansion; the characters of the widow, of her able assistant in mild wickedness, Bobineau, and of their victims, had become enfeebled; the pathos had been diluted to sentimentality; the humor had been quite forgotten. The similarity of the short story and the novel has been already so fully established that even confirmation seems superfluous. The presumption that they are by one and the same author is strong, and perhaps the only one compatible with a belief that all sane human beings are endowed with some foresight and caution, putting common honesty aside. But, on the other hand, there is the disturbing suggestion, that the author of 'The Widow Mérand' could hardly deteriorate mentally to the degree implied by the production of 'At the Red Glove.'

'On the Fo'k'sle Head' is a collection of incidents, character sketches, and reflections on sailors' habits of life, thought, and language. It is made up of remnants and fag-ends, seemingly selected at random from notes and scrap-books. To discover any interesting fact or striking

fancy, the search must be careful, and, at best, the trouble will be poorly repaid. The chapter on "Sea Terms Ashore" is suggestive, but in the effort to prove the landsman's debt to the sailor in the shape of telling phrases, the author is more imaginative than accurate. His selections from the daily paper's column of shipping intelligence support his assertion that, though the black flag is no longer seen upon the high seas, the romance of the deep is far from exhausted. But of this no further evidence than many of Mr. Russell's own stories is needed.

The recent reprint of Harry Gringo's 'Captain Brand of the *Centipede*' may, however, indicate a craving for more picturesque nautical fiction than Mr. Russell has ever attempted. It positively glows with high-pressure sentiment and vivid color. The boldness and badness of the pirate crew leave nothing to be desired, while greater luxury than that of the pirate's den, combined with greater natural inaccessibility actually provocative of unnatural deviltry, the mind of man has never conceived. Many paragraphs might be chosen to illustrate the modifications which taste has undergone between Mr. Wise's literary day and Mr. Russell's, but none more striking than the description of Madame Rosalie as she appeared on the deck of the *Martha Blunt*. We are told that she wore a "loose white morning gown folded in plaits about her swelling bosom, her slender waist clasped by a flowing blue sash, the dark brown satin bands of her hair confined by a large gold filagree pin, and half concealed by a jaunty little French cap with the ribbons floating about her pear-shaped ears." Should the captain of an ocean steamer be heard addressing so radiant a vision as "Lady-Bird," with appropriate theatrical gesture, the consternation created by her appearance would certainly increase to panic. But these are prosaic days. The Buccaneers are dead. Ideal standards for gallantry in men and clothed loveliness in women are only food for the scoffer, and perhaps there will not be found one reader of 'Captain Brand' so young or so fresh as to take it seriously. We fear it may be safely recommended to excite more mirth than any avowedly humorous publication.

The best chapters of 'Within the Capes' recall the kind of sea stories which we describe as "old-time"—a vague phrase, perhaps, but always eulogistic by implication. All that relates to the daily life of the castaways, Tom Granger and his mate, is interesting, and we share the excitement of their discovery of treasure in the Spanish ship, long buried in the shifting sands of their island home. In the first part of the story no expectation of such time-honored incidents is roused; on the contrary, we are on the lookout for difficulties between the privateersman, *Nancy Hazlewood*, and the English cruisers—difficulties in which the mysterious Captain Knight shall count for much. The author has either wilfully misled the reader, or has lost sight of his original purpose. It is probable that he has not the skill to sustain consecutive and coherent narrative, for the third part is irrelevant to the second, and not in harmony with the general drift. If Tom Granger had to be dragged through an ignominious imprisonment on the charge of murder, he should have been acquitted by some more reasonable method than that of proving guilty a man whose motives for the crime were absurdly inadequate. The style of this story deserves a word of comment, for it is a mixture of bygone phraseology and circumlocutions, supposed to fall naturally from the lips of a garrulous old sailor. The experiment results in a tiresome prolixity which has neither grace nor consistency.

Mr. Jefferies's 'After London, or Wild England,' is a dull and labored attempt to describe England relapsed into barbarism and in the dawn of a new civilization. The romance is unreadable, and only saved from being unintelligible by constant mental references to 'Hereward' and other romances of the Saxon period. The author, whose descriptions of woods and meadows are so delicate and graceful, who can find a beauty and meaning in the lowliest wild thing that springs but for a day in the forest, is, in the delineation of men and women, shallow, artificial, and lifeless. It is a pity, therefore, that he should not have left the history of the 'House of Aquila' unwritten, and confined his prophetic vision to the appearance of the country after the "sea silted up the entrance to the ports," and modern London ended.

Raphael Morghen's Engraved Works. By Frederic Robert Halsey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. 4to, pp. 184.

THIS is a "descriptive catalogue of all the engravings of this master, the inscriptions given at full length, and the variations of the states precisely set forth, accompanied by biographical and other notes, with a life of the engraver." As the author states, it is somewhat singular that no work covering the same ground should have appeared earlier to supplant or at least to supplement the inadequate essay by Palmerini, which has hitherto been the only guide for students of Raphael Morghen's engravings. The reason suggested by Mr. Halsey—that the matter to be treated is probably not the fashion of the day, that people care for etchings and not for line engravings—may account for the non-appearance of any attempt during the last fifteen or twenty years; but Morghen's fame was at its height long before etchings were of general interest—the "Last Supper" was engraved in 1800, and Morghen died in 1833—over fifty years ago.

That no one should have come forward at a time more nearly contemporaneous with his work, to give a systematic account of it, certainly seems strange. The reason probably lies in the fact that Palmerini occupied the field, and, however partial and insufficient his work might be, it answered all immediate wants. Even to-day Mr. Halsey finds Palmerini his main reliance for the brief sketch of the engraver's life, as well as the basis of his list of the engraved works. His biography consists almost entirely of liberal translations from Palmerini, the amount of new material added being insignificant. This could hardly be otherwise from the nature of the case. The long life of the engraver—over seventy years—was absolutely without event, and offers no salient points of interest. His works, however, speak for him, and had he played a more active part in the doings of the world around him, we should not have had the long succession of brilliant engravings, the importance of which makes it worth while to chronicle at this late day the most minute particulars in regard to them. It is not of the engraver that one cares especially to know, but of his engravings; and with this object in view Mr. Halsey has undertaken to perform his task in a most thorough manner.

All collectors of Morghen's works, or of engravings in general, will be grateful to him for the systematic and faithful way in which he has carried out his purpose. The book will be a valuable and indeed indispensable one to them. The scheme is intelligent. Every known work of the engraver is mentioned in the alphabetical order of its title, each with its individual number. The alphabetical arrangement, it seems to us, is by far the best for easy reference which can be adopted. This is supplemented by complete lists of the chronological execution, of the names of the artists from whose works the engravings were made, and of alternative subject names, so that it is impossible not to find easily any single work required. The adoption of the plan devised by Mr. Thies in the Gray Catalogue, of designating the portraits by a **P**, was a good idea, and it might have been well to add another list at the end of the book, which should group all such prints. Besides enumerating everything contained in Palmerini's list, often with fuller numbering, Mr. Halsey has added nearly a score of prints, some of which were executed in the nine years that elapsed between the appearance of Palmerini's last edition in 1824 and Morghen's death, and some of which Palmerini evidently omitted.

The author has boldly adopted the plan of ignoring the time-honored custom of describing the early conditions of the engraving as "artist's proof," "proof before letters," "after-letter proofs," "lettres grises," etc., etc., and confines his states entirely to those of the finished plate. In the main this is a good idea, for nothing is more bewildering to the collector than the lack of uniformity which has been practised by writers and dealers in this respect. But it seems to us that some subordinate system of designation should have been used, by which the many differing impressions taken from the plate before its completion should be individualized. For instance, ten trial proofs (three of them remark proofs) of the Tofanelli "Transfiguration," are mentioned and described, before the two final states of the plate, all without numbers. If Greek letters or some form of numeral had been given to these, each would have been isolated and fixed individually without interfering with the main states. We disapprove, also, of the practice of counting a known false impression as an early state, because its lettering happens to look like that of the real, thus depressing the genuine impressions to a lower position than that to which they actually belong. This is the case in the "Noli me tangere," No. 38, where by this treatment the first and succeeding states are made to appear as second, etc. It would further have been advisable to give the Palmerini numbers to enable collectors easily to connect their prints with Mr. Halsey's catalogue—which doubtless will henceforward be the only one used—and thus form a bridge from the old to the new. It seems to us unfortunate to have adopted the English system of inches in the measurements of the plates, to the exclusion of the metric system, which was used by Palmerini, and to the general adoption of which all signs point. Another improvement would have been in fuller reference to public and well-known collections of prints, in signalling important states, rather than to the possessions of dealers, which in their nature are ephemeral. For instance, there are half-a-dozen impressions of a certain importance in the Gray collection in Boston which might have been referred to with profit, as these prints will always be accessible to students, whereas this can hardly be said of the collections of the dealers, Clément, Grandi, and Keppel.

In the main, the conception and execution of the work are admirable, but much greater care should have been exercised in the details. The author says that his "chief aim has been to point out the changes in the successive impressions from every plate, and to transcribe with great care and accuracy the inscriptions and the discriminative marks on each—*i.e.*, to indicate clearly the various states." An examination of about half of the 184 prints described has revealed over 120 inaccuracies. Nearly all of them are of slight importance, to be sure, but where absolute accuracy has been attempted and is often necessary for the identification of a state, even a comma becomes important. In the description of the viii. state of the "Madonna della Seggiola," where the incorrect spelling of the "ECCLL ZA" identifies the state, an error occurs, in which the mis spelling is carried still further, by leaving out

one of the L's, thus adding to the confusion. This same error is repeated in several places, an example of carelessness which seems unjustifiable.

One line which might have been followed with interest has been quite neglected, viz. : that of quoting the prices which famous impressions of Morghen's prints have brought, as they changed hands.

The literary quality of the book leaves much to be desired in regard to clearness and directness of statement. Many paragraphs of the original matter fail to become fully intelligible even after repeated readings. With the exception of the painfully brilliant scarlet covers in which the book is bound, its form is exceedingly attractive. The typography is excellent, the paper thick and handsome, with wide margins convenient for notes; and the whole preceded by a portrait engraving of Morghen, showing his fine head and face in three-quarters view. In conclusion let us say that it is only because we have been impressed with the general excellence of Mr. Halsey's work, and have felt the great value of the contribution he has made to the literature of engraving, that we have been impelled to point out so minutely the shortcomings which have occurred to us. Doubtless many of these may be corrected in another edition, which we trust will be called for.

How We Are Governed. An Explanation of the Constitution and Government of the United States. A Book for Young People. By Anna Laurens Dawes. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

THIS manual of our Government is certainly entitled to the authority which comes from extensive knowledge and experience. The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hand is the hand of Esau—a fact which, indeed, Miss Dawes, in the dedication to her father, as well as in her preface, makes no attempt to conceal. The style is simple, clear, and well adapted to the comprehension of young students who are learning the great lesson. And it is worth the trouble. We never go back to the history without a fresh thrill of admiration and wonder, though to get the highest effect we must regard it not in the full light of the closing nineteenth century, but from the standpoint of the condition of the world as it was a hundred years ago. If one is inclined to be despondent over any features of our politics and society, he will find a good tonic in reading the history of the Confederation before the Constitution was adopted, or again of the fourth and fifth decades of this century, when the cloud of the slavery conflict was spreading over the land.

Yet in reading this book we are struck by a tone which belongs to a past generation, and which is seldom heard now—the feeling that all our Government arrangements have something of the sacredness of holy writ, and that criticism is irreverent. The consciousness will break out, in spite of the struggle to suppress it, that some parts of the machinery do not work quite perfectly. Thus we read on page 50: "It is sometimes called a government by checks, and this remarkable plan has worked most admirably to preserve the interests of the people by preventing the undue authority of any one branch of the Government"; and on page 72: "A Congress might be restricted and overborne by the other parts of the Government, or Congress itself might gradually gather into its own hands more and more power. In fact, the latter has proved the more probable danger, though men are not wanting who think our system is in peril from quite the opposite cause." And the climax comes on page 192: "Thus everywhere Congress is gradually becoming itself the controlling power, making other departments its officers." This testimony, while it speaks well for his candor, is the more remarkable as coming from one whose whole career has been identified with the legislative branch.

There is another tradition which few who were not brought up in it would venture to state quite so unhesitatingly. Throughout the book it is constantly assumed that the people manage and control everything, and that if anything goes wrong the people are to blame. If the laws are bad or not good, the people ought to see to it that better are made. If the representatives are weak or wicked, it rests with the people to choose better. Against this fallacy we most earnestly protest. If the shortcomings of the governments of the nation, the States, and the cities are owing to the deliberate will of the people, the future of this country is dark indeed. But they are nothing of the kind; the fact being that under our system the people have very little voice in the matter. In the first place, the laws, instead of being debated in public and upon grounds which the people can understand, are manipulated in secret by little groups of men entirely shielded from public responsibility. Let us hear Miss Dawes's idea of publicity, the italics being ours:

"A journal or account of what is done is written every day by the clerk, and read and approved the next morning at the opening of the session, *so that no secret business may be transacted.* Besides this, an official newspaper is published daily, containing every word that was uttered the day before in both the House and the Senate, *so that all actions of Congress are as public as possible.*"

What exquisite simplicity! And then she adds: "The 'previous question' of the House of Representatives is perfectly just, because it is first agreed to by that body on each occasion." In other words, it is perfectly just for the majority to gag the minority. "The debates of Congress upon the measures before it are sometimes very interesting." This may be so for those who hear them, but for the country at large they are perfectly uninteresting, because it knows that they have little or no influence upon legislation. "As wrong methods are sometimes used, the terms 'lobbying' and 'lobbyist' are considered quite disreputable; but this is obviously not just, the most of such business being necessary and quite proper." This is so far true that it is the only way of influencing legislation—even the Cabinet officers being obliged to resort to it; but none the less it is a secret process, wholly covered from the public eye, and, rightly or wrongly, has tainted the reputation of all the Government procedure.

If the people are thus kept in ignorance of measures, they are just as much so with regard to men. The representative, on going to Washington, disappears as completely as a cannon-ball in a sand bank. His constituents know nothing of his action except his vote, and know so little of measures that they can hardly tell whether he votes right or wrong. And this is true not only of both houses of Congress, but of the executive branch as well. On p. 187 we read:

"By this division of affairs neither the President nor Congress has too much power. Being chosen in different ways and partly at different times, the one having no concern what laws are made, while the other can do nothing to carry them out, neither the one nor the other can ever grasp the whole power and change the form of our Government."

The fact is that the checks are so perfect that the machine will not go at all. Administration is defective because the laws are so, and the laws are defective because they are made without any kind of reference to administration. Thus it happens, that while the President is chosen by a tremendous effort of the whole people, he and his chosen advisers subside at once into mere clerks or mechanical agents, with no policy or voice in directing one. Now that the power of appointment to office is taken away, the President sinks into insignificance as far as the public are concerned, for neither he nor his Cabinet ever comes before it or is in any way known to it, except through the gossip of the newspapers; and as every man reads his own party paper, one side sees white and the other side black. As there is nothing, therefore, either in measures or men to move popular action from the top, it has to be pushed up from below As the people are not led from the front, they have to be prodded from behind, and hence the mighty fabric of the caucus. We had occasion lately, in answering the inquiries of an English friend, to study up the system of nominations from the ward meeting of the city to the Presidential Convention, and were ourselves astonished on beholding the vast structure which has grown up, like a coral reef, as it were, from the unseen labors of certain insects.

It seems strange, nowadays, to hear any one say: "The caucuses or primaries are very free and open public meetings, and the simple process by which candidates are selected is one likely to bring about good results"; and again, "If men let the control of the city or the country fall into the hands of such persons, they are themselves in fault." We had supposed it was understood by this time that the mass of quiet citizens will not attend the caucuses, and it is of no use to ask them, because they are mere tools in the hands of skilled workers. The only check upon the caucuses, though it is a considerable one, is that they must make decently respectable nominations if they expect to command votes. Before we can justly charge the people with the faults of the Government, there will need to be some very different methods for the formation and expression of the popular will.

We are tempted to quote one or two more instances of this injustice to the people. On page 243, after saying that $8,000 a year is too small a salary for the Secretaries, the writer adds: "Poor men cannot take these places, because the people will not give salaries large enough to support a man who has no other money to spend." Now, considering that members of Congress vote themselves $5,000 for spending on an average four months of the year in Washington, while the Secretaries have to work the year round, and that the consequent expenditure of two millions for both houses is borne by the country without a murmur, it strikes us that this charge is rather hard upon the people. It is Congress, and not the people, which is liberal to itself and stingy to the Executive. Again, on page 245: "But the people are very jealous of the President, and very much afraid he will get any power entirely in his own hands." "It looks sometimes as if the people wanted to control everything, even the very things they have committed to their officers." We believe these assertions to be utterly untrue, though if the word "Congress" were substituted for "people," they would describe the situation exactly.

We are warned that we must quit the field, in which we have only broken ground, but we desire to add that our strictures are not meant for Miss Dawes's personal work, since every page bears too clearly the stamp of that much-abused term, a lady, to admit of intentional disrespect. But we are more than ever impressed by this book with the fact that the age of adulation is passed, and that of criticism is begun. The more profound are our respect and admiration for the great founders of the Government, the more unsparingly we should search out the imperfections which have been developed in a century of practice, with a view to such repairs as are necessary for the safety of the future.

Forty Years in Phrenology, embracing recollections of history, anecdote, and experience. By Nelson Sizer. New York: Fowler & Wells.

MR. SIZER'S book is one which the believer in phrenology will find interesting, the disbeliever entertaining. It is a history of his "life-work" by a professional examiner of bumps and reader of character, and is full of proofs sufficient to satisfy all but the sceptical not merely of the fundamental truths of phrenology, but of another, even more deeply interesting science, called by the author "phreno-magnetism." This branch of knowledge relates to the obscure laws which connect the phenomena of magnetic slumber, or perhaps we should say hypnotism, with applied phrenology. A knowledge of it is truly power, as the reader will admit when he learns that the phreno-magnetist can hypnotize a patient, and then, by manipulation of the proper bumps, excite at will the characteristic traits connected with them—alimentiveness, philoprogenitiveness, combativeness, reverence, or any other quality. Mr. Sizer gives some curious instances, the most striking being those in which opposite qualities are alternately excited. Thus, the bump of benevolence being touched, the magnetized subject sees as in a vision a suffering family, and puts his hand into his pocket, or, at any rate, loudly calls upon all the company present to relieve their distress. The faculty of acquisitiveness being next excited, his altruistic feelings are suddenly transformed into selfish ones, and he protests in the strongest way against a cent being given them. At a touch he softens again, tears course down his cheeks, and he insists that they shall want for nothing. There can be no doubt that Mr. Sizer, who is a professional examiner of bumps, has found phrenology a profitable study, nor that those who practise it acquire within a certain range an extraordinary facility for reading character.

Apart from all questions of science, we have read Mr. Sizer's book with much pleasure. As a literary work it has its defects, but it has also its marked merits. It has a strong national flavor; in fact it positively reeks of the soil, and any one at all familiar with Huckleberry Center and "Cohoshe Deestrick," and the attitude of a large part of our rural population toward science, will find an immense amount of amusement in it. Without for a moment comparing the two in other respects, we may say that the fascination of the book as a social study is not inferior to that of P. T. Barnum's autobiography.

Town Geology. The Lesson of the Philadelphia Rocks. Studies of Nature along the Highways and among the Byways of a Metropolitan Town. By Angelo Heilprin, Professor of Invertebrate Palæontology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Published by the Author. Pp. 134, vii plates. 1885.

TREATISES on local geology are very hard to write; it is harder still to put them in a shape to suit the needs of those who, with little general knowledge of the many-sided earth science, are willing to learn something of the ground about them, provided they may do so without much labor. The writer of such a book finds himself compelled to select a few salient points and to picture them in strong colors. He must make the necessary assertions of fact without the limitations which he would put on the statements in a scientific treatise. From the shreds and patches of the geological record which any limited field affords, he must strive to show the whole history of the earth; otherwise his story will lack coherence.

Professor Heilprin has evidently felt these limitations, and it may be said that he has dealt with his subject as well as the most of those who have essayed such work. We miss the literary quality of Kingsley's 'Town Geology,' or the compass of John Phillips's admirable 'Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames,' but we have a valuable body of simple observable facts plainly set forth in a clear way.

It is only in the almost necessarily vague references to general geological phenomena that the critic finds much room for his work. When on page 47 the author speaks of the crumpling and folding of the Philadelphia gneisses being due to the "settling of the earth's crust," we fear that he conveys no very clear idea to the beginner in geology. Nor is the matter made clearer by the explanation that "the contraction of the earth's crust resulting in the upheaval of the entire mass . . . brought about that crumpling and folding." For these vague and unprofitable explanations we must, perhaps, blame the nature of the task rather than the author. In chapter iv. the author terms the so-called Laurentian rocks about Philadelphia "our oldest patch of land." The evidence that this region was indeed a level surface in the Cambrian period is not clear. The statement would need much qualification before it was well adjusted to the evidence. This is but one of many cases in which the use of unqualified assertions, such as are necessary in a popular book, has laid the author's statements open to criticism. Despite these almost unavoidable objections, the author has made a book which will certainly prove of service to those who are beginning to study geology in the region which he describes. It is without an index, and the table of contents is very meagre; and yet, of all books, one designed as a guide is the most in need of these keys.

Second Edition of

A VERY VALUABLE BOOK.

The Theories of Darwin

AND THEIR RELATION TO

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, AND MORALITY.

From the German of Prof. Rudolf Schmid, translated by Dr. G. A. Zimmermann, with an Introduction by the Duke of Argyll. Price, $2.00.

"I regard the scientific portion of this book as the best reasoned and the most philosophic work which we have on organic development, and on Darwinism."—*President McCosh.*

"Learning, fairness, love of truth, and vital earnestness are everywhere manifest in this work."—*The Christian Union.*

"Earnestly thoughtful readers will find the book instructive, eminently assuring, wise, and helpful."—*The Congregationalist.*

"The book contains the fullest exposition we have seen of the rise and history of the abstract Darwinian theories."—*The Observer.*

"This is a work of remarkable learning and ability."—*The Examiner.*

ALSO NEW EDITIONS OF

ARNOLD'S LIFE OF LINCOLN, - $2.50

Universally acknowledged by the press as the best and most authoritative as well as the most attractive and interesting life of Mr. Lincoln ever published.

BALDWIN'S THE BOOK-LOVER, - $1.25

A book about books, intended as a guide for students of literature and general readers, but most of all for book-lovers—those who regard good books as "more precious than all riches."

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

Cor. Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago.

Valuable School and College

TEXT-BOOKS:

FIRST LESSONS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By Mrs. Mary A. Swift. Part First, 50 cents; Part Second, 56 cents.

ALCESTIS OF EURIPIDES. With Notes. By President Woolsey, of Yale College. $1.25.

ANTIGONE OF SOPHOCLES. By President Woolsey, of Yale College. $1.25.

ELECTRO OF SOPHOCLES. By President Woolsey, of Yale College. $1.25.

GORGIAS OF PLATO. By President Woolsey, of Yale College. $1.75.

PROMETHEUS OF ÆSCHYLUS. By President Woolsey, of Yale College. $1.25.

PUBLISHED BY

BROWN & GROSS,

Hartford, Conn.

Maury's Geographies,

By Lieut. M. F. Maury, are now enjoying a remarkable success and popularity. Specimens mailed: Elementary, 54 cents; Revised Manual, $1.28; Revised Physical, $1.20; Maps, $10 a set.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,

19 Murray St., New York.

THE ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF Schools is invited to the *Nation* as an advertising medium. School advertisements are printed in a uniform typography, with the address in the first line, classification being made by States, alphabetically, unless especially ordered displayed, on other pages.

There are probably few weekly periodicals whose columns offer so favorable an opportunity for reaching an audience interested in educational matters.

Rate per year for 3 lines, $23.40; 4 lines, $31.20; 5 lines, $39.00, etc. Any term less than one year at same rates—15 cents per line per week.

The *Nation* is sent free while advertisement continues. Orders may be forwarded through any responsible advertising agency, or directly to

THE NATION, 210 Broadway, New York.

BAKER & TAYLOR,

Publishers and Booksellers,

NO. 9 BOND ST., NEW YORK,

Supply Schools, Public and Private Libraries, and the Trade with Miscellaneous and School Books at *lowest rates.*

They will have ready in September a new issue of the celebrated *Centenary Edition* of the Waverley Novels in 25 Vols., illustrated, with 158 steel engravings, which will be sold only in sets. Half calf, extra, $68.75; half morocco, $68.75; cloth, extra, gilt top, $31.25. Also, *Facsimile Reprints* of Walton's "Compleat Angler," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and Herbert's "Temple," being reproductions of the *first editions* of these books. Each 16mo, paper (ready in September), 50 cents.

Binder for the Nation

(RUSSELL'S PATENT),

To receive the current numbers in a convenient form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on in gold. Holds one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY.—A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8¼ x 7¼. Price $2.50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation.*

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation*, and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO.

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED:

DEXTER, F. B. — Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History, October, 1701-May, 1745. By Franklin Bowditch Dexter, M.A. 8vo, $5.

SUMNER, W. G.—Collected Essays in Political and Social Science. By William G. Sumner, Professor in Yale College. 8vo, $1.50.

WARING, GEORGE E.—How to Drain a House. Practical Information for Householders. By Geo. E. Waring, Jr., M. Inst. C. E., Consulting Engineer for Sanitary Drainage. 16mo, $1.25.

HOLLAND, F. M.—The Rise of Intellectual Liberty from Thales to Copernicus. By Frederick May Holland. 8vo, $3.50.

DOBSON, AUSTIN.—At the Sign of the Lyre. By Austin Dobson. Square 12mo, uniform with 'Vignettes in Rhyme,' $2.

FIELD, MICHAEL. — Callirrhoe: Fair Rosamund. By Michael Field. 12mo, $1.25.

TAINE, H. A.—The French Revolution. By Hyppolite Adolphe Taine. In 3 vols. Vol. III. 12mo, $2.50. The 3 vols., $7.50.

LA CHANSON DE ROLAND. — Translated from the 7th edition of Léon Gautier, Professor at the Ecole des Chartes, Paris. By Léonce Rabillon, Professor in the Johns Hopkins University. 16mo (Library of Foreign Poetry), $1.25.

COMSTOCK, J. M.—The Civil Service in the United States. Containing a Catalogue of all the non-Elective Positions, with the Compensation of each, and full information in regard to the Open Competitive Examinations under the Act of 1883; also a Description of the Civil Service of the States of New York and Massachusetts, and their Municipalities under recent laws. By John M. Comstock, Chairman of the U. S. Board of Examiners for the Customs Service in New York City. 12mo, $2.

BRASSEY, LADY.—In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties. By Lady Brassey. Illustrated. 8vo, $5.

KNORTZ, CARL. — Representative German Poems. The Original Texts with close English Versions by various translators. Edited by Carl Knortz. 8vo, $3.50.

WHITNEY, W. D.—A Brief German Grammar. With references to his larger Grammar. By William D. Whitney, Professor in Yale College. 16mo, 75 cents.

In the Leisure Hour Series (16mo, cloth) and the Leisure Moment Series (16mo, paper):

TURGENIEFF, IVAN.—Annals of a Sportsman. Cloth, $1.

STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS.—More New Arabian Nights (The Dynamiter, etc.). Cloth, $1; paper, 30 cents.

CONWAY, HUGH. — Called Back. Cloth, $1; paper, 25 cents. Dark Days. Cloth, $1; paper, 25 cents. Bound Together. Cloth, $1; paper, 25 cents. Carriston's Gift, etc. Cloth, $1; paper, 30 cents.

ALEXANDER, MRS. — A Second Life. Cloth, $1; paper, 35 cents.

FOTHERGILL, JESSIE.—Peril. Cloth, $1; paper, 30 cents.

POYNTER, MISS E. F.—Mme. de Presnel. Cloth, $1; paper, 30 cents.

LAWLESS, HON. EMILY.—A Millionaire's Cousin. Cloth, $1; paper, 25 cents.

WILL SOON PUBLISH:

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER.—A History of the United States for Schools, with an Introductory History of the Discovery and English Colonization of North America. With Maps, Plans, Illustrations, and Questions. By Alexander Johnston, author of a 'History of American Politics,' Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Princeton College. 12mo.

SUMNER, W. G.—Protectionism: the Ism which declares that Waste makes Wealth. By William Graham Sumner, Professor in Yale College. 16mo.

BACOURT.—Souvenirs of a Diplomat. Private Letters from America during the Administrations of Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler. By the Chevalier de Bacourt, Minister from France. With a memoir of the author by the Countess of Mirabeau. 12mo.

SHAKESPEARE. — The Works of William Shakespeare. From the Text of the Rev. Alexander Dyce's Fourth Edition, and an Arrangement of his Glossary in each volume. With a Life of the Poet and an account of each play. By A. R. Macfarlane. In 7 volumes. 16mo. Also in 40 volumes, 16mo, each play separate.

SYMONDS, J. A. — Renaissance in Italy. Part I.—Age of Despots. Part II.—The Revival of Learning. Part III.—The Fine Arts. Part IV.—Italian Literature. 2 vols. A new and cheaper edition in 5 vols., large 12mo.

FALCKE, JAKOB VON. — Greece and Rome: Their Life and Art. By Jakob von Falke. Translated by William Hand Browne, Associate of Johns Hopkins University. Illustrated. New and cheaper edition, 4to.

BANNISTER, H. C. — Music. By Henry C. Bannister, Professor of Harmony and Composition at the Royal Academy, etc. 16mo.

FEVAL, PAUL.—Chouans et Bleus. Edited with Notes of C. Sankey, Head Master of the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmonds. 12mo.

AUBERT, E.—Litterature Francaise, Première Année. By E. Aubert, Normal College, New York. Normal Series. 16mo.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.—Le Blocus. Edited with Notes by F. Bôcher, Professor in Harvard College.

GRIMM, GEBRÜDER.—Kinder und Hausmärchen der Gebrüder Grimm. Selected and edited by C. P. Otis, Professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 12mo.

PREPARATORY LATIN TEXTS. Required for admission to American Colleges. Cæsar, Cicero, Vergil, and Ovid. In 1 vol. 12mo.

In the Leisure Hour and Leisure Moment Series:

A FAMILY AFFAIR. By Hugh Conway.

AT BAY. By Mrs. Alexander.

AN ILL-REGULATED MIND. By Katharine Wylde.

HEALEY. By Jessie Fothergill.

THE RED ROUTE. By William Sime.

LATE ISSUES

FOR PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS:

☞*APPLETONS' INSTRUCTIVE READING BOOKS.—Natural History Series.* By Professor James Johonnot. No. 1.—BOOK OF CATS AND DOGS, and Other Friends. For Little Folks. No. 2.—FRIENDS IN FEATHERS AND FUR, and Other Neighbors. For Young Folks. No. 3.—NEIGHBORS WITH WINGS AND FINS, and Some Others. For Boys and Girls. No. 4.—NEIGHBORS WITH CLAWS AND HOOFS, and Their Kin. For Young People. No. 5.—GLIMPSES OF THE ANIMATE WORLD: Science and Literature of Natural History. For School or Home. A graded course of supplementary reading, of charming interest and useful instruction.

☞*APPLETONS' CHART PRIMER.* By Rebecca D. Rickoff. The most attractive primary school-book ever published.

☞*APPLETONS' INTRODUCTORY FOURTH READER.* By Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., and A. J. Rickoff, A.M. The latest volume of this matchless series is welcomed everywhere.

☞*THE SENTENCE AND WORD BOOK.* By James Johonnot. A full reservoir of thought for the shaping and refining of language. A new plan, but replete with suggestive material for valuable work.

☞*HOW WE LIVE;* or, The Human Body and How to Take Care of It. By James Johonnot and Eugene Bouton, Ph.D. An attractive elementary physiology, presenting the subject on a thoroughly educational basis, with the most approved views concerning the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

☞*DESCRIPTIVE BOTANY.* By Eliza A. Youmans. A new volume of Appletons' series of "Science Text-Books."

☞*ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY.* By Eli T. Tappan. A clear and logical development of the subject.

☞*BOOKKEEPING SIMPLIFIED.* By R. H. Manning. Containing in a brief compass all the essentials of the art.

☞*DRAWING TABLETS.* By Hermann Krüsi, A.M. A blank practice-book for elementary exercises.

☞*THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BOOK.* By Edward L. Chichester. Designed to supplement Krüsi's Drawing Course.

☞*OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY,* with Special Reference to the Theory of Education. By James Sully, M.A., Examiner of the Moral Sciences Tripos in the University of Cambridge; Examiner in Philosophy in the Victoria University; late Examiner in Mental and Moral Sciences in the University of London; author of 'Sensation and Intuition,' etc. Should be read by every teacher and educator.

☞*THE GERMAN VERB DRILL.* By Adolphe Dreyspring. A valuable supplementary work to the successful 'Cumulative Method,' by same author.

☞*THREE MONTHS' PREPARATION FOR READING XENOPHON.* By J. M. Whiton, Ph.D., and M. B. Whiton, A.B. A concise and practical new introductory Greek book.

☞*FIRST GREEK BOOK.* Revised Edition. By Albert Harkness, Ph.D., LL.D. A standard work, brought thoroughly up to date.

*** *Price Lists, Descriptive Educational Catalogue, "Educational Notes," etc., sent free on application.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. —Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application. E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Washington, Litchfield Co.

THE GUNNERY.—A Family and Prepara- tory School. Address J. C. BRINSMADE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE,

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Highland Park.

HIGHLAND HALL COLLEGE (23 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.).
MRS. HELEN EKIN STARRETT, Principal.
MRS. HELEN B. BASTIN, Associate Principal.
Thorough preparatory and advance courses. Modern Languages, Music, and Art. Board, and tuition in English branches, per school year, $300. Eleventh year begins Sept. 29, 1885.
Catalogues on application.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.— $250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.— The Diocesan School for Girls, 15 miles from Baltimore (W. M. R. R.). Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.

ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LA- dies offers thorough training in essential studies. Superior advantages in Art, Music, Elocution, and Modern Languages. French and German students form separate families, in separate buildings, under special teachers, with conversation of the day in those languages. Beautiful, healthy location; pleasant home; good board; moderate charges. The ideal of the Principal is to make the school a refined and inspiring home for young ladies, at the same time to train them in the various branches of culture so as to unfold the intellectual and spiritual natures in harmony with the truest conceptions of domestic life.
The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10th. For circulars address W. P. DRAPER, for admission Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R., strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI- tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the thorough and practical English education; the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, or other departments. Home made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D. Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for prospectus.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 9. Terms, $1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cotuit, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE- lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.
Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to
Principals, { Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.
{ EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY—BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Monson.

MONSON ACADEMY PREPARES for any College. A full English course. For both sexes. Experienced teachers. Year begins August 26. For board or catalogues apply to C. C. GOVE, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Wilbraham.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—ONE OF the half-dozen best Academic and Classical Schools in New England. The payment of $60 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, with board, for fall term, beginning August 26. Send for catalogue to Rev. G. M. STEELE, Principal.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.

THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP- herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885.
Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR.
Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEBRASKA, Lincoln.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. —Fall Term opens September 10. Tuition free to both sexes. Thorough courses, leading to degrees, in Arts, Science, Literature, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine. Address the Chancellor,
IRVING J. MANATT, Ph.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood-on-the-Hudson, 14 miles from New York.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.— A Preparatory School for all Colleges open to women.
Pupils admitted to Vassar College on the Principal's certificate.
Thorough course of study for Students not wishing to prepare for College.
For catalogue and full information address
ADALINE W. STERLING.
CAROLINE M. GERRISH, A.B.,
Englewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.— Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE- opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.—ONE HOUR from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Year begins (examinations for admission) September 16, 1885.

Sloan prizes for best (Classical) entrance examinations:

1st, $400 ($100 cash).
2d, $350 ($50 cash).

Sixteen Professors; no Tutors. Classical course full and thorough.

Increased facilities for the study of French and German, with a view to practical use.

Laboratory work for all students in Chemistry. Well-equipped Astronomical Observatory for students' use. Full Geological Cabinet.

Ample Provision for Electives, Junior and Senior years, in Natural Science, History, etc.

The Scientific Department is the New Jersey State College. Constant field-practice in Surveying. Full course in Draughting.

The aim of the College—thoroughness in all work.

Best facilities and personal attention for every student.

For full information, address
LIBRARIAN RUTGERS COLLEGE.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR School.—For boys and young men. Prepares for college or business; 18 students; boarders limited to 50; single bedrooms, with common study-room for two; also single rooms. Rooms carpeted, &c., and cared for; steam heat, radiator in each room. Influence of college town inspiring; careful, constant oversight of students; teachers live with the boys; healthful; best references. 116th year begins September 15. Catalogues.
E. T. CHAMBERS, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over $20,000 in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those that teach.

In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.

For particulars, apply to
C. D. MCLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. J. MERRIS HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 15. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 52d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22nd year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Havana.

COOK ACADEMY.—SEVEN COURSES of study. Prepares for any American College. Students' rooms large, heated by steam. Bathrooms and gymnasium, water on each floor. A. C. HILL, Principal.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, New Hartford.

MRS. A. M. COLLIER'S COUNTRY Home and Boarding School for Young Girls.—Three miles south of Utica, N. Y., on line of street cars. Motherless children and those whose parents are abroad tenderly cared for.
Best of references.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED. — Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA- demy. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Book, Drawing, Reading, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

OHIO, Marietta.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT term begins in College and Academy Sept. 10, '85.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.— Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address
JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL.—RT. REV. WM. Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., Visitor. A Home School, with refining influences. Absolutely healthful location, *entirely free from malaria.* Number of pupils limited, rendering most careful individual attention possible. Thorough instruction and discipline. Faithful attention to health, manners, and morals. Physical exercise, under careful supervision, encouraged to secure pleasure, health, and manliness. Prepares for college or business.
CHAS. H. STOUT, M.A., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Media.

MEDIA (PA.) ACADEMY FITS FOR business or college. Special drill for backward boys. Single or double rooms. All students board with Prin., SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. B. and A.M.).

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO- testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September* 17, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2103 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., B. Arch., M. Arch.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Williamsport.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.—A Superior Boarding School and a Christian Home for both sexes. Twelve teachers; eight courses of study; thorough instruction. Special advantages in scientific studies and in ancient and modern languages. Students may elect studies or pursue a graduating course. Rare facilities in music and art.

Buildings large, and furnished with modern appliances for health and comfort.

Discounts when two enter from same family, and to ministers.

Thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 1.

Catalogues free. Address
Rev. E. J. GRAY, D.D., President.

[*Continued on next page.*]

[*Continued from page* ix.]

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3003 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR college for two boys only. Mild Southern climate. Home comforts, personal instruction and supervision. For full information address JOHN L. LAMPSON, A.M.,

VERMONT, Bellows Falls.

*ST. AGNES' HALL. A Church Boarding-*School for Girls. Receives twenty boarders. Thorough English and Classical course. Superior vocal and piano instruction. Terms $300 and extras. Seventeenth year. Apply to Miss HAPGOOD, Principal.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, —The academic exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

*WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVER-*sity. Instruction in the usual academic studies and in the professional schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Location healthful; expenses moderate. Session opens Sept. 17. For catalogue address "Clerk of the Faculty." G. W. C. LEE, President.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY.—SCHOOL for Boys and Young Men. Open Sept. 23, 1885. J. H. DILLARD, M.A., R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., } Principals.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

*UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY-*first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.

References: Chas. M. Fry, President Bank of New York; Jos. W. Harper, jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors S. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, Salem.

*ROANOKE COLLEGE.—IN THE VIR-*ginia mountains. Two courses for degrees. French and German spoken. Library, 16,000 volumes. Best influences. Expenses for nine months (tuition, board, etc.), $145, $170, or $204. Thirty-third session begins Sept. 16. Catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, President.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific,* and *Professional Departments,* including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture.* For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

VIRGINIA, Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ACADEMY for boys and young men. For Catalogues address C. L. C. MINOR, M.A. (Univ. Va.), LL.D.

WISCONSIN, Milwaukee.

*MARKHAM ACADEMY.—A THO-*roughly reliable college-preparatory school for boys and young men. Twenty-second annual session begins Sept. 7. A. MARKHAM, Principal.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.

Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers, 16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

A GERMAN LADY, A GRADUATE of the Dresden Normal School, who has taught in Germany, England, and France, would like a position to teach French or German in a school. References given. Address E. Z., Winthrop, Mass.

A HARVARD GRADUATE ('85) desires a position as tutor to one or two pupils. Address "D. K.," P. O. Box 16, Bridgewater, Mass.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Platt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A College or private Academy by a French graduate of the "Chaptal University, Paris." 15 years' experience. Best of references. Address Prof. ALEXANDRE GUILLET, M. Y. Summer Institute, Cottage City, Mass.

*WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EX-*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation. Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED FOR CENTRAL AMERICA. —Professor of Nat. Philos., Chem., Bot., Min., Geol., and Zool., experienced. $1,200. Professor of French, English, Drawing, and Bookkeeping—Music desirable—$800. Governess for 3 children, $500; able to teach in Spanish a requisite. Passages will be paid. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Standard Classic Atlas,

WITH INDEX.

Containing complete and authoritative maps of places mentioned in Ancient History and the Classics, engraved on steel, with tinted boundaries. The Index gives the latitude and longitude of places mentioned in the maps, with both their ancient and modern names.

Price by Mail, $2.50.

Webster's Condensed Dictionary.

800 Pages. 1,500 Illustrations.

An entirely new compilation. It treats about 60,000 words, and in its etymologies and definitions is more thorough and accurate than any other abridged dictionary. A Pronouncing Vocabulary of 24,000 Proper Names is given in the Appendix. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, $1.80.

Handy Atlas of the World.

Contains, among many other valuable features, Maps showing Standard Time, Railway Maps of all the States, Commercial Map of the United States, Maps of the Principal Cities of the Union, Recent Polar Explorations, Central Africa, Egypt and the Soudan, Alaska, etc., etc.—in all, 38 maps and valuable statistics. *For sale by all booksellers.*

Price by Mail, 50 Cents.

Mention the *Nation.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

A Marked Success!

Scudder's History of the United States.

This superb text-book has been introduced into Universities, Colleges, Normal Schools, Academies, and Female Seminaries throughout the country—and it has been adopted in cities and towns aggregating a population of over 2,500,000. See review in the *Nation* for March 12, 1885. Introduction Price, $1; Mailing Price, $1.15.

Successful Books:

*THE FRANKLIN ARITHME-*tics. Primary—Elementary—Written.

THE FRANKLIN ALGEBRA. A Compact, Working Text-Book.

*WORCESTER'S NEW SPELL-*ing Books. Primary—Pronouncing.

PUBLISHED BY

J. H. BUTLER,

925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene,

For Schools, Colleges, and General Readers. 12mo, 420 pages.

By JEROME WALKER, M.D.,

Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene in the Central School, Brooklyn; Senior Physician to the Seaside Home for Children, Coney Island, etc.

This is *par excellence* the book for High Schools, Academies, and Colleges. The New York *Nation*, October 30, 1884, says:

"Dr. Jerome Walker's 'Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene' appears an almost faultless treatise for colleges, schools, and general readers. Careful study has not revealed a serious blemish; its tone is good, its style is pleasant, and its statements are unimpeachable. We cordially commend it as a trustworthy book to all seeking information about the body and how to preserve its integrity."

Wholesale price, $1.20; Introduction price, $1; price by mail for examination, $1.

A. LOVELL & CO., Publishers, 16 Astor Place, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP.

"Logically compact in structure and development, scholarly and readable in thought and style, and withal pervaded by a lofty ethical spirit, they mark a most decided advance in modern English prose, and bid fair to settle many a literary question that has hitherto defied the wisdom of the wisest."—*The Independent.*

American Commonwealths.

A Series of volumes narrating the history of those States of the Union which have a striking Political, Social, or Economical History.

EDITED BY HORACE E. SCUDDER.

VIRGINIA. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE.
OREGON. By WILLIAM BARROWS.
MARYLAND. By WM. HAND BROWNE.
KENTUCKY. By Prof. N. S. SHALER.

Each volume 16mo, gilt top, with map, $1.25.

"It is clear that this series will occupy an entirely new place in our historical literature. Written by competent and aptly chosen authors, from fresh materials, in convenient form, and with a due regard to proportion and proper emphasis, they promise to supply most satisfactorily a positive want."—*Boston Journal.*

American Men of Letters.

A Series of Biographies of Distinguished American Authors.

EDITED BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

WASHINGTON IRVING. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
NOAH WEBSTER. By HORACE E. SCUDDER.
HENRY D. THOREAU. By FRANK B. SANBORN.
GEORGE RIPLEY. By OCTAVIUS BROOKS FROTHINGHAM.
JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. By Prof. T. R. LOUNSBURY.
MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. By T. W. HIGGINSON.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
EDGAR ALLAN POE. By GEORGE E. WOODBERRY.
NATHANIEL P. WILLIS. By Prof. HENRY A. BEERS.

Each volume 16mo, gilt top, with portrait, $1.25.

American Statesmen.

A Series of Biographies of Men Conspicuous in the Political History of the United States.

EDITED BY JOHN T. MORSE, JR.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. By JOHN T. MORSE, JR.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON. By HENRY CABOT LODGE.
JOHN C. CALHOUN. By DR. H. VON HOLST.
ANDREW JACKSON. By PROF. WM. G. SUMNER.
JOHN RANDOLPH. By HENRY ADAMS.
JAMES MONROE. By PRES. D. C. GILMAN.
THOMAS JEFFERSON. By JOHN T. MORSE, JR.
DANIEL WEBSTER. By HENRY CABOT LODGE.
ALBERT GALLATIN. By JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS.
JAMES MADISON. By SIDNEY HOWARD GAY.
JOHN ADAMS. By JOHN T. MORSE, JR.
JOHN MARSHALL. By A. B. MAGRUDER.
SAMUEL ADAMS. By JAMES K. HOSMER.

Each volume 16mo, gilt top, $1.25.

"Mr. Morse and Mr. Warner, through the enterprise of their Boston publishers, are doing in their two biographical series, a service to the public, the full extent of which, while well rewarded in a commercial sense, is doubtless not generally and rightfully appreciated. Honest and truly important work it is that they and their colleagues are doing."—*New York Times.*

OTHER VOLUMES IN PREPARATION FOR EACH SERIES.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,
4 Park St., Boston;
11 East 17th Street, New York.

Teachers and Students
SHOULD EXAMINE:

I. A MANUAL OF EXERCISES for Translating into German. By A. Lodeman, Professor of German in the Normal College at Ypsilanti, Mich. Arranged to accompany Brandt's 'German Grammar.' 50 cents.

II. A GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN Language. For High Schools and Colleges. Designed for beginners and advanced students. By H. C. G. Brandt, Professor of German and French in Hamilton College, formerly of Johns Hopkins University. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"As a Scientific Grammar it ranks among the best works yet written. Giving as it does compactly and methodically the more recent results of research in German philology and phonology, it cannot fail to prove a valuable aid in the higher departments of study."—*H. M. Kennedy, Professor of German, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.*

"Although one would think that there could be nothing new in the shape of a grammar, still there is a surprising amount of new and valuable matter in this one."—*Ellen L. Chynoweth, Instructor of German, University of Wisconsin.*

III. A HIGH SCHOOL AND College Reader of German Literature. By W. H. Rosentengel, Professor of German in the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, cloth, $1.50

"Comes to fill a want I have long felt. I shall use it with my higher class to illustrate my lectures on German literature, covering as it does the whole ground, with biographical sketches and illustrative passages."—*W. H. Appleton, Professor of Greek and German, Swarthmore College, Pa.*

"It is an excellent and much-needed work, which I shall be glad to recommend and make use of in my classes."—*Chas. F. Reeves, Professor of Modern Languages, Penna. State College.*

IV. MATERIALS FOR GERMAN Prose Composition; or, Selections from Modern English Writers. With grammatical notes, idiomatic renderings, a general introduction, and a grammatical index. By C. A. Buchheim, Professor of the German Language and Literature in Kings College, London. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

V. GERMAN CLASSICS FOR American Students. A Series of Texts of the Masterpieces of German Literature, accompanied by an Introduction, a running Commentary, Critical Notes, and (where the text renders it desirable) Glossary. The series is printed in neat 16mo volumes, bound in extra cloth, and will include, by James Morgan Hart, LL.D., Prof. of Modern Languages in the University of Cincinnati.

The following volumes are now ready:

I. GOETHE'S HERMANN AND DOROTHEA.
II. SCHILLER'S PICCOLOMINI (with Map).
III. SELECTIONS FROM GOETHE'S PROSE.
IV. GOETHE'S FAUST. PART I.

Per volume, cloth, $1.00; paper, 60 cts.

This series, issued in neat 16mo volumes, carefully printed and handsomely bound, will form not only a set of standard text-books for the student of German, but an attractive collection for the Library of the masterpieces of German Literature. Each volume contains an Introduction, a running Commentary, and Critical and Philological Notes; while, to those requiring it, a Glossary of Special Terms is added.

"The series should have the widest sale possible."—*Prof. Franklin Carter, of Yale College.*

"The only properly edited German Texts yet issued for the use of students."—*Prof. Willard Fiske, of Cornell University.*

"The notes are exactly such as the American student needs. As a text-book, it surpasses anything I have seen in my experience as instructor, on this subject."—*Prof. Karge, of Princeton College.*

"In every respect it deserves full commendation. The type and mechanical execution are excellent, and the introduction and commentary highly judicious and appropriate."—*Dr. Chas. Henkel, of Vassar College.*

VI. TABLEAUX DE LA REVO- lution Française. Selections from French Literature relating to the Revolution of 1789. Edited, with notes, by Profs. T. F. Crane and S. J. Brun, of Cornell University, with introduction by Prest. A. D. White. Planned for the use of students in French. 16mo. $1.50.

"I am highly pleased with the book. Besides its historical value, it is a most excellent book for young people to become acquainted with the French language as written and spoken in times of great excitement, thus avoiding the monotony of old classics.- I shall certainly use it for my oldest pupils."—*Prof. Elie Charlier, Charlier Institute.*

"I have examined the work with great pleasure. I like the plan and its execution, and propose to adopt the work as a text-book."—*Prof. W. L. Montague, Amherst College.*

*** Special terms for examination and introduction.
*** Full Educational List sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

GINN & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS:

ALLEN & GREENOUGH:
Cæsar. Revised Edition. Illustrated.
CHANNING:
Delbrück's Introduction to the Study of Language.
D'OOGE:
Sophocles' Antigone.
EDWIN GINN:
Scott's Lady of the Lake.
Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.
EICHBERG:
New High-School Music Reader.
F. B. GINN:
Addition Manual.
FLAGG:
Seven against Thebes.
FULTON & TRUEBLOOD:
Choice Readings.
HARRISON & SHARP:
Beowulf. Revised Edition.
HITCHCOCK:
Gymnastic Manual.
HUMPHREYS:
Aristophanes' Clouds.
J. B. G.
Queen of Hearts.
KENDRICK:
Greek at Sight.
LADD:
Lotze's Outlines of Metaphysic.
Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion.
Outlines of Practical Philosophy.
LAMB:
Tales from Shakespeare.
Lectures on School Hygiene.
PREBLE & PARKER:
Handbook of Latin Writing.
SHUMWAY:
Handbook of Latin Synonymes.
SPRAGUE:
Rapid Addition.
STICKNEY:
Kingsley's Water Babies.
Swiss Family Robinson.
TAYLOR:
Elements of Calculus.
TETLOW:
Kingsley's Greek Heroes.
TURNER:
Primer and First Reader.
Stories for Young Children.
WENTWORTH:
Exercises in Geometry.
AND OTHERS.

READY BY SEPT. 1.

Barton	Language Lessons in Arithmetic.
Baskerville	Andreas.
Gummere	Handbook of Poetics.
Leighton	First Steps in Latin.
Stickney	Primer.
Wentworth	Grammar School Arithmetic.
	Shorter Course in Algebra.
Wentworth and Hill	Practical Arithmetic, *Abridged Edition.*
Wentworth and Reed	Primary Arithmetic.
	Same, *Teachers' Edition.*
Wiltse	Stories for Kindergartens and Primary Schools.

STANDARD BOOKS:

ENGLISH: Arnold's English Literature, Hudson's Harvard and School Shakespeares, etc. Classics for Children (*eleven vols.*); Turner's Primer and First Reader, and Stories; Whitney & Knox Language Series; Hazen's Speller; Irving; Milton; Classical English Reader.

ANGLO-SAXON: Carpenter's and Sievers' Grammars; Beowulf; Caedmon; Translation of Beowulf.

LATIN: Allen & Greenough's Grammar, Cæsar, Cicero, Ovid, Sallust; Allen's New Method, Composition; Tacitus; Greenough's Virgil; Leighton's and Tetlow's Lessons; Blackburn's Grammar and Exercises; White's Lexicons; Synonymes; Roman Literature.

GREEK: Goodwin's Grammar and Reader; Goodwin & White's Anabasis; Leighton's and White's Lessons; College Series—*Antigone, Clouds;* Liddell & Scott's Lexicons; Oedipus Tyrannus; Pindar; Lyric Poets.

MATHEMATICS: Wentworth's Arithmetics, Algebras, Geometrics, Trigonometrics, Surveying, Navigation, Tables; Hill's Geometry for Beginners; Byerly's and Taylor's Calculus; Quaternions.

MUSIC: Mason's First, Second, Third, (Intermediate), and Independent Readers, Charts; Sharland's Fourth Readers; Eichberg's High School Readers.

PHILOSOPHY: Seelye-Hickock's Mental and Moral Sciences; Ladd's Lotze's Outlines.

MISCELLANEOUS: Gage's Physics; Sanskrit Grammar and Reader; Avesta; Class-Books.

MAPS AND GLOBES: Joslin's and Fitz's Globes; Johnston's Wall Maps; Classical Atlas.
AND MANY OTHERS.

Descriptive Catalogue free on application. Favorable Terms for introduction.

GINN & COMPANY,
Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Scribner & Welford's

LIST OF BOOKS,

Suitable for use in High-Class Schools, Colleges, and Ladies' Schools.

An Elementary History of Art.

Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music. By N. D'Anvers.' With a Preface by Professor Roger Smith. New edition, with over 200 wood engravings, illustrating the most prominent examples of these arts, portraits of eminent composers, and musical instruments of many nations. One large crown 8vo volume (800 pages), handsomely bound, cloth, gilt top, $4.50.

For students who desire thus to train their own minds, for those who wish to prepare themselves for Continental travel, and, above all, for pupils in schools of a high class, no handbook of Art History could well be more suitable than the little volume now published.

Biographies of the Great Artists.

Forming a series of Illustrated Handbooks of the History of Art. Specially prepared for Schools, Amateurs, and Students of Art. Each volume contains about 16 illustrations, including a portrait of the master, and is strongly bound in decorated cloth. Price per volume, $1.25, unless marked otherwise.

*** The above invaluable aids to the student now extend to 32 volumes, covering the entire ground of English, Italian, Spanish, Teutonic, and French Painting. Complete detailed lists supplied.

Biographies of the Great Musicians.

Specially prepared for Schools, Amateurs, and Students of Music. Each volume strongly bound in decorated cloth. Price per volume, $1.00. Including

HAYDN, SCHUBERT, BACH, WAGNER,
HANDEL, SCHUMANN, WEBER ROSSINI,
MOZART, PURCELL, MENDELSSOHN,
ENGLISH CHURCH COMPOSERS.

Art Text Books.

A new series of Illustrated Text-Books of Art Education. Edited by E. J. Poynter, R.A. Each volume contains numerous illustrations, and is strongly bound for the use of students. Price per volume, $2.

I. Painting. *Classic and Italian. By E. J. Poynter and P. R. Head.
II. ——* German, Flemish, and Dutch. By H. W. Buxton.
III. ——* English and American. By H. W. Buxton.
IV. ——* French and Spanish. By G. Smith.
V. Architecture. *Classic and Early Christian. By T. R. Smith.
VI. ——* Gothic and Renaissance. By T. R. Smith.
VII. Sculpture. *Antique, Egyptian, and Greek. By G. Redford.
VIII. ——Renaissance and Modern. By G. Redford.
IX. Ornament. Decoration in Color. By G. Aitchison, M.A.
X. ——Architectural Ornament.

* *These volumes now ready.*

Freeman (Dr. E. A.).

The Historical Geography of Europe. With 65 maps. 2 vols., 8vo, $12.

Atlases.

All the latest and best English Atlases for School use, etc., always on hand, including the following:

Black's General Atlas. Folio, $22.50.
Johnston's Historical Atlas. 8vo, $1.
—— Political Atlas. 8vo, $1.
—— Unrivalled Modern Atlas. Folio, boards, $1.40.
—— Unrivalled Modern Atlas. Folio, cloth, $2.
—— Unrivalled Classical Atlas. Folio, boards, $1.40.
—— Unrivalled Classical Atlas. Folio, cloth, $2.
—— World Modern Atlas. Folio, $2.
—— World Classical Atlas. Folio, $2.
Proctor's Star Atlas. 14 maps. Folio, $6.
Proctor's Star Atlas. 12 maps. 12mo, $2.

The Heavens.

By A. Guillemin. An Illustrated Handbook of Popular Astronomy. Edited by J. Norman Lockyer, and revised by R. A. Proctor. New and revised edition, being the 9th. Numerous plates. 8vo, $4.50.

Hand-Book of the English Tongue.

For the use of students and others. By Joseph Angus. 12mo, cloth, $2.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.00.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays. Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD also supply the entire series of BOHN'S LIBRARIES, including the Classical, Collegiate, Scientific, etc., etc., containing the Best-Edited Editions of Standard Works for Educational and other purposes; Rankine's Scientific Manuals, and Text-Books on the Steam Engine, Civil Engineering, Mechanics, etc. Complete detailed lists of these and our other publications supplied on application.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER BOOKS.

The America's Cup.

How It Was Won by the Yacht *America* in 1851 and How It Has Been Since Defended. By Capt. Roland F. Coffin, author of 'Sailor's Yarns,' 'Archibald the Cat,' 'How Old Wiggins Wore Ship,' etc., etc. 1 vol., 12mo. With Illustrations. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Lawn Tennis as a Game of Skill.

With the Latest Revised Rules, as played by the best Clubs. By Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, B.S.C. Edited by Richard D. Seers. 1 vol., 12mo, flexible cloth, 75 cents.

A Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Ridden, Written, and Illustrated by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 1 vol., square 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

IN PAPER COVERS.

50 CENTS EACH.

The Lady or the Tiger?

By Frank R. Stockton.

That Lass o' Lowrie's.

By Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Guerndale: an Old Story.

By J. S. of Dale.

Newport: a Novel.

By George Parsons Lathrop.

An Echo of Passion.

By George Parsons Lathrop.

In the Distance.

By George Parsons Lathrop.

The Diamond Lens.

By Fitz-James O'Brien.

My House: an Ideal.

By O. B. Bunce.

John Bull and his Island.

By Max O'Rell. Eleventh thousand. 1 vol., 12mo, 50 cents.

Old Creole Days.

By George W. Cable. In two parts, each complete; per part, 30 cents.

MRS. F. H. BURNETT'S EARLIER STORIES:

PRETTY POLLY PEMBERTON. 40 cents.
KATHLEEN. 40 cents.
LINDSAY'S LUCK. 30 cents.
THEO. 30 cents.
MRS. CRESPIGNY. 30 cents.

*** For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by the publishers,

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1051. THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVERETT, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. —Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—Best of references given and required.
Fall term begins Sept. 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND her daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys. Catalogue and information on application. E. H. WILSON, A.M.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Washington, Litchfield Co.

THE GUNNERY.—A Family and Prepara- tory School. Address J. C. BRINSMADE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE,

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW.—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Highland Park.

HIGHLAND HALL COLLEGE (*29 miles* from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.). MRS. HELEN EKIN STARRETT, Principal.
Thorough preparatory and collegiate courses. Chicago advantages for study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art. Board and tuition in English branches, per school year, $300.
Eleventh year begins Sept. 20, 1885.
Catalogues on application.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (*NEAR* Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $360; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.— $250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.— The Diocesan School for Girls, 15 miles from Baltimore (W. M. R. R.). Careful training, thorough instruction, and the influences of a quiet Christian home in a healthy neighborhood. Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, A.M., M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. A. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young... The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

Public Library

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.

ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies offers thorough training in... cial studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to
Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

HOME SCHOOL FOR EIGHT BOYS from 8 to 14.—This school has all the attraction of a complete home, added to careful instruction as each pupil may need. JAMES BIRD, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

CANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and English Colleges by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. *Four* resident and *six* visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (*Eng.*), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin *October* 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education; the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, or other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth*. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for prospectus.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 6th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 9. Terms, $1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cotuit, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Easthampton.

WILLISTON SEMINARY prepares boys for the various colleges and higher schools of science. The Fall Term will begin September 3. For Catalogue address J. H. SAWYER, A.M., Acting Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE- lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.
Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to
Principals, { Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.
{ EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY — BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address CHARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

[*Continued on next page.*]

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 143

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 146

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
"Political Scientists" 148
New England's Transformation 148
The Last Retreat of the Boarder 149
Helen Jackson 150

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
England: The Two Parties and their Troubles 151
D'Haussonville's Souvenirs 152

CORRESPONDENCE:
Methodism in the South 153
Prohibition in Iowa 153
Parliamentary Government 154
Why Can We Safely Trust Confederate Brigadiers in National Legislation? 154

NOTES 154

REVIEWS:
Humphry Sandwith 156
Recent Novels 157
American Journal of Archæology 159
Home Letters 160

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 160

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Scale of Agate lines.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

For Sale.

*FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A VERY VA*luable school property in Gambier, O. Noted for beauty and healthfulness; great demand for girls' school in O.; 13 acres of ground; rare opportunity for establishing a successful church school for girls.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Schools.

[*Continued from first page.*]

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.
MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.
*ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA*tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.
THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.
*GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE*paratory School for Boys. Terms, $450. Catalogues on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.
"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.
HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.
WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.
*SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI*ty of Michigan. Pharmacy: analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).
H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.
*THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP*herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885. Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR. Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEBRASKA, Lincoln.
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. —Fall Term opens September 10. Tuition free to both sexes. Thorough courses, leading to degrees, in Arts, Science, Literature, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine. Address the Chancellor, IRVING J. MANATT, Ph.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.
FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. — Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
*MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE*opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.
RUTGERS COLLEGE.—ONE HOUR from New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Year begins (examinations for admission) September 16, 1885.
Sloan prizes for best (Classical) entrance examinations:
1st, $400 ($100 cash).
2d, $250 ($50 cash).
Sixteen Professors; no Tutors. Classical course full and thorough.
Increased facilities for the study of French and German, with a view to practical use.
Laboratory work for all students in Chemistry. Well-equipped Astronomical Observatory for students' use. Full Geological Cabinet.
Ample Provision for Electives, Junior and Senior years, in Natural Science, History, etc.
The Scientific Department is the New Jersey State College. Constant field-practice in Surveying. Full course in Draughting.
The aim of the College—thoroughness in all work.
Best facilities and personal attention for every student.
For full information, address LIBRARIAN RUTGERS COLLEGE.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.
RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR School.—For boys and young men. Prepares for college or business; 140 students: boarders limited to 50; single bedrooms, with common study-room for two; also single rooms. Rooms carpeted, &c., and cared for; steam heat, radiator in each room. Influence of college town inspiring; careful, constant oversight of students; teachers live with the boys; healthful; best references. 116th year begins September 15. Catalogues.
E. T. TOMLINSON, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave
THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.
PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over $20,000 in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.
*SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsur*passed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15. Address JAMES HEARD, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.
*WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA*dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. — THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.
The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those designing to teach.
In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.
For particulars, apply to C. D. MCLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.— Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.
FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.
DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.
*MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD*ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality only of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.
MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.
MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.
MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.
MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Bell's Church.
MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.
ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Claverack.
CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.
CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Clinton.
MRS. J. C. GALLUP, former Principal of Houghton Seminary, will receive into her home at Clinton, N. Y., four young ladies, and give them superior educational advantages. Address her, care Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 11 E. 17th St., New York, or 179 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., till Sept. 10th.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.
THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, New Hartford.

MRS. A. M. COLLIER'S COUNTRY Home and Boarding School for Young Girls.—Three miles south of Utica, N. Y., on line of street cars. Motherless children and those whose parents are abroad tenderly cared for. Best of references.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED. — Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th. Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

*MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA-*demy. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—Prepares for the Universities, etc. Terms, $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School of the highest class. Terms, $500. Rector, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A., Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E. Barlow, M.A., W. F. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages. Fall session opens September 23. Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early. Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

OHIO, Marietta.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT term begins in College and Academy Sept. 10, '85.

PENNSYLVANIA, Blairsville.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—BEAUTIFUL grounds; commodious building, heated throughout by steam; good table; healthful location, no malaria.
Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.
35th year begins Sept. 9th, 1885.
For Catalogue apply to Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.— Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL.—RT. REV. WM. Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., Visitor. A Home School, with refining influences. Absolutely healthful location, *entirely free from malaria.* Number of pupils limited, rendering most careful individual attention possible. Thorough instruction and discipline. Faithful attention to health, manners, and morals. Physical exercise, under careful supervision, encouraged to secure pleasure, health, and manliness. Prepares for college or business. CHAS. H. STROUT, M.A., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

*FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG-*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Media.

MEDIA (PA.) ACADEMY FITS FOR business or college. Special drill for backward boys. Single or double rooms. All students board with Prin., SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. B. and A.M.).

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine Street.

MISS ANABLE'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 24, 1884.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO-*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September* 17, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, N. E. cor. Chestnut and Eighteenth Sts.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY. — Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business. Catalogues sent upon application. DEB. K. LUDWIG, A.M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Swathmore.

SWATHMORE COLLEGE.—THIRTY minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends. Students admitted to full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynanical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree MUS. BAC.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary, University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 8, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR college for two boys only. Mild Southern climate. Home comforts, personal instruction and supervision. For full information address JOHN L. LAMPSON, A.M.,

VERMONT, Bellows Falls.

*ST. AGNES' HALL. A Church Boarding-*School for Girls. Receives twenty boarders. Thorough English and Classical course. Superior vocal and piano instruction. Terms $300 and extras. Seventeenth year. Apply to Miss HAFGOOD, Principal.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, —The academic exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY.—SCHOOL for Boys and Young Men. Open Sept. 23, 1885. J. H. DILLARD, M.A., R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., } Principals.

VIRGINIA, Petersburg.

*UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—TWENTY-*first annual session begins first Monday in October. Thorough preparation for University of Virginia, colleges of highest grade, and U. S. Naval and Military Academies. Full staff; climate mild, yet bracing; location very healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogues address W. GORDON MCCABE, Head Master.
References: Chas. M. Fry, President Univ. of New York; Jos. W. Harper, jr., of Harper & Bros.; and Geo. H. Byrd (patrons of the school); Professors R. L. Gildersleeve (Johns Hopkins University), Charlton T. Lewis (New York city), C. H. Toy and Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), and the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

VIRGINIA, Salem.

*ROANOKE COLLEGE.—IN THE VIR-*ginia mountains. Two courses for degrees. French and German spoken. Library, 16,000 volumes. Best influences. Expenses for nine months (tuition, board, etc.), $149, $176, or $204. Thirty-third session begins Sept. 16. Catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, President.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific,* and *Professional Departments,* including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture.* For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

VIRGINIA, Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ACADEMY for boys and young men. For Catalogues address C. L. C. MINOR, M.A. (Univ. Va.), LL.D.

WISCONSIN, Milwaukee.

*MARKHAM ACADEMY.—A THO-*roughly reliable college-preparatory school for boys and young men. Twenty-second annual session begins Sept. 7. A. MARKHAM, Principal.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats.

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken, Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO., Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

STANDARD EDUCATIONAL WORKS, SELECTED FROM THE CLARENDON PRESS SERIES.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. Agents for the United States: MACMILLAN & CO.

"*The nice paper, the beautiful print, the convenient size, the accurate scholarship, and many other enticing characteristics of the 'Clarendon Press Series' of Text-Books have often been mentioned in these columns.*"—NATION.

"*Such manuals, so admirable in matter, arrangement, and type, were never before given to the world at the same moderate prices.*"—SPECTATOR.

Latin.

AN ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR. By J. B. Allen, M.A. Third Edition. 60 cents.

A FIRST LATIN EXERCISE BOOK. By the Same. Fourth Edition. 60 cents.

A SECOND LATIN EXERCISE-BOOK. By the Same. 90 cents.

REDDENDA MINORA; or, Easy Passages, Latin and Greek, for Unseen Translation. For the use of Lower Forms. By C. S. Jerram, M.A. 40 cents.

ANGLICE REDDENDA; or, Easy Extracts, Latin and Greek, for Unseen Translation. By the Same. Fourth Edition. 60 cents.

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN. For the use of Passmen and others. Selected by J. Y. Sargent, M.A. Sixth Edition. 60 cents.

FIRST LATIN READER. By T. J. Nunns, M.A. Third Edition. 50 cents.

"The explanations are very simple and good."—*Academy.*

EXERCISES IN LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. With Introduction, Notes, and Passages of Graduated Difficulty for Translation into Latin. By G. G. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Humanity, Glasgow. Second Edition. $1.10.

CÆSAR. The Commentaries (for Schools). With Notes and Maps. By C. E. Moberly, M.A.
Part I. The Gallic War. Second Edition. $1.10.
Part II. The Civil War. 90 cents.
The Civil War. Book I. Second Edition. 50 cents.
"Stands high among the best classics we have met."—*Saturday Review.*

CICERO. Interesting and Descriptive Passages. With Notes. By H. Walford, M.A. In Three Parts. Third Edition, $1.00. Each Part separately, limp, 40 cents.

—Selected Letter (for Schools). With Notes. By the late C. E. Prichard, M.A., and E. R. Bernard, M.A. Second Edition. 60 cents.

—Select Orations (for Schools). With Notes, &c. By J. R. King, M.A. Second Edition. Price, 60 cents.

—Pro Cluentio. With Notes, &c. By W. Ramsay, M.A. Edited by G. G. Ramsay, M.A. Second Edition. 90 cents.

CORNELIUS NEPOS. With Notes. By Oscar Browning, M.A. Second Edition. Extra fcp., 8vo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

LIVY. Selections (for Schools). With Notes and Maps. By H. Lee-Warner, M.A. In Three Parts, limp, each 40 cents.

—Books V.-VII. With Notes, &c. By A. R. Cluer, B.A. 90 cents.
"Exactly what an edition for school purposes should be."—*Saturday Review.*

OVID. Selections for the Use of Schools. With Notes, etc. By W. Ramsay, M.A. Edited by G. G. Ramsay, M.A., second Edition. $1.25.

PLAUTUS. — The Trinummus. With Notes, etc. By C. E. Freeman, M.A., and A. Sloman, M.A., Assistant Masters in Westminster School. 75 cents.
"Although the edition is to be highly recommended."—*Athenæum.*

PLINY. Selected Letters (for Schools). With Notes. By the late C. E. Prichard, M.A., and E. R. Bernard, M.A. Second Edition. 60 cents.

SALLUST. — Bellum Catilinarium and Jugurthinum. With Notes, etc. By W. W. Capes, M.A. $1.10.
"Has left far in the rear the only complete editions that we have."—*Academy.*

VIRGIL. With Notes, etc. By T. L. Papillon, M.A. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $2.75. The Text may be had separately, cloth, $1.10.

A MANUAL OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY. Third Edition. Revised and Corrected. By the same author. Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

Demy 8vo, cloth.

CICERO de ORATORE. With Notes, etc. By Prof. A. S. Wilkins, M.A. Book I. $1.50. Book II. $1.25.

CICERO'S PHILLIPPIC ORATIONS. With Notes. By J. R. King, M.A. $2.50.

CICERO. Select Letters. With Notes, etc. By Albert Watson, M.A. Third Edition. $4.50.

HORACE. With a Commentary. Vol. I. The Odes, Carmen Seculare and Epodes. By E. C. Wickham, M.A. Second Edition. $3. The same reprinted in fcp. 8vo, for schools, $1.40.

LIVY. Book I. With Historical Examination. Notes, etc. By Professor Seeley, M.A. Second Edition. $1.50.

PERSIUS. — The Satires. With a Translation and Notes. By J. Conington, M.A. Edited by H. Nettleship, M.A. Second Edition. $1.90.

TACITUS. — The Annals. Edited with Introduction and Notes. By H. Furneaux, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
Vol. I. Books I.–IV. 8vo, cloth, $4.50.
"A truly magnificent book, scholarly, practical, and dignified, worthy of Oxford and of Tacitus."—*New York Nation.*
"Has superseded all previous English editions."—*Guardian.*

TACITUS. — The Annals. Books I. — IV. Abridged from the above for the use of Schools and Junior Students. Extra fcp. 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

Greek.

GRADUATED GREEK READERS.

—First. By W. G. Rushbrooke, M.L. Second Edition. 60 cents.

—Second. By A. M. Bell, M.A. 90 cents.

—Fifth. Part I. Selections from Greek Epic and Dramatic Poetry. With Notes, etc. By E. Abbott, M.A. $1.10.

ÆSCHYLUS—Prometheus Bound (for Schools). With Notes, etc. By A. O. Prickard, M.A. Second Edition. 50 cents.

—Agamemnon. With Notes, etc. By A. Sidgwick, M.A., Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Second Edition. 75 cents.
"There have been many editions of the 'Agamemnon,' but none which on the whole we should prefer for general use to this."—*Spectator.*

—Choephorοi. With Notes, etc. By the same Editor. 75 cents.

BY W. W. MERRY, M.A.

ARISTOPHANES. In Single Plays, with Notes, etc. The Clouds. Second Edition. 60 cents. The Acharnians. 60 cents. The Frogs. 50 cents.

FOURTH GREEK READER; being Specimens of Greek Dialects. With notes, etc. $1.10.

HERODOTUS. Selections from. With Notes and a Map. 60 cents.

HOMER. Odyssey (for Schools). Books I.-XII. Twenty-seventh Thousand. 85 cents.
Books XIII.—XXIV. Second Edition. 90 cents.
Book II. separately. 40 cents.
"His edition has revolutionised the study of Homer throughout the country."—*Oxford Magazine.*

HOMER.—Iliad (for Schools). Books I.—XII. With an Introductory Sketch of Homeric Grammar, and Notes, By D. B. Monro, M.A. $1.50.
"Will supersede, as it deserves to supersede, all its predecessors."—*St. James's Gazette.*
Book I., separately. 40 cents.
Books VI. and XX.I. With Notes, &c. By Herbert Hailstone, M.A. Each 40 cents.

PLATO. Selections from the DIALOGUES (including the whole of the Apology and Critol. With Notes, &c., by J. Purves, M.A., and a Preface by B. Jowett, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford. Price, $1.75.
"Thoroughly well done."—*Saturday Review.*

THEOCRITUS (for Schools). With Notes. By H. Kynaston, M.A. Third Edition. $1.10.

SOPHOCLES. In Single Plays. With Notes, &c. By J. Campbell, M.A. and E. Abbott, M.A. Limp.
—Œdipus Tyrannus, Philoctetes. Each 50 cents.
—Œdipus Coloneus, Antigone. Each 50 cents.
—Ajax, Electra, Trachiniæ. Each 40 cents.
"Are sure to have a wide circulation, which it is only fair to say they deserve."—*Athenæum.*
—Œdipus Rex. Dindorf's Text. With Notes. By the present Bishop of St. David's. Limp, 40 cents.

XENOPHON.—Cyropædia. Books IV., V. With Notes, &c. By C. Bigg, D.D. 60 cents.
"A decided success."—*Athenæum.*

—Selections. With Notes and Maps. By J. S. Phillpotts, B.C.L. 90 cents.

—Easy Selections (for Junior Classes). With a Vocabulary, Notes, and Maps. By J. S. Phillpotts, B.C.L., and C. S. Jerram, M.A. Third Edition. 90 cents.

BY C. S. JERRAM, M.A.

XENOPHON.—Anabasis. Book II. With Map. 50 cents.
"Always instructive and judicious."—*Examiner.*

CEBES.—Tabula. With Notes, &c. 60 cents.

EURIPIDES.—Alcestis. 60 cents.

—Helena. Notes, &c. For Upper and Middle Forms. 75 cents.

—Iphigenia in Tauris. 75 cents.

LUCIAN.—Vera Historia. Second Edition. 40 cents.

English.

CHAUCER.—The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; The Knightes Tale; The Nonne Prestes Tale. By R. Morris. Sixth edition. 60 cents.

SPENSER'S FAERY QUEEN. Books I., Eighth edition, and II., sixth edition. With Notes, etc. By G. W. Kitchin, M.A. Each 60 cents.

SHAKESPEARE.—Select Plays. By W. G. Clark, M.A., and W. Aldis Wright, M.A. Stiff covers. The Merchant of Venice, 35c. Hamlet, 40c.
Richard the Second, 35c. Macbeth, 35c.
SELECT PLAYS. By W. Aldis Wright, M.A.
The Tempest, 35c. A Midsummer Night's
As You Like It, 35c. Dream, 35c.
Julius Cæsar, 40c. Coriolanus, 40c.
Richard the Third, 40c. Henry the Fifth, 40c.
King Lear, 35c. Twelfth Night, 40c.
"This edition is simply without a rival. None even comes second to it."—*Westminster Review.*

MILTON.—Poems. By R. C. Browne, M.A. 2 vols. Fifth edition, $1.75.
Separately, Vol. I., $1; Vol. II., 75 cents.

MILTON.—Areopagitica. With Notes, etc. By J. W. Hales, M.A. Second edition, 75 cents.

MILTON.—Samson Agonistes. With Notes, etc. By J. Churton Collins. Stiff covers, 25 cents.

POPE. With Introduction and Notes. By Mark Pattison, B.D.
I. Essay on Man. Sixth edition, 40 cents.
II. Satires and Epistles. Third edition, 50 cents.

JOHNSON.—Rasselas; Lives of Pope and Dryden. By Alfred Milnes, B.A. $1.10.

SELECT GRAY POEMS. Edited, with a Sketch of his Life, by Edmund Gosse, Clark University Lecturer in English Literature, Cambridge. Stiff covers; price, 40 cents.

Modern Languages.

BRACHET'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY of the French Language. Translated by G. W. Kitchin, M.A. Third Edition, crown 8vo. $1.75.

BRACHET'S HISTORICAL GRAMMAR of the French language. Translated by the same. Fourth Edition, extra fcp. 8vo. 90c.

By GEORGE SAINTSBURY, M.A.

"Mr. Saintsbury's knowledge of French literature is certainly unparalleled among English men of letters."—*Saturday Review.*

A PRIMER OF FRENCH LITERATURE. Second Edition, extra fcp. 8vo. 40c.

A SHORT HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE. Crown 8vo. $2.25.

SPECIMENS OF FRENCH LITERATURE, Selected and Arranged. Crown 8vo. $2.25.

CORNEILLE'S HORACE. With Notes, Etc. Extra fcp. 8vo. 60c.

QUINET'S LETTRES À SA MÈRE. 50c.

VOLTAIRE'S MÉROPE. 50c.

Extra fcp. 8vo. cloth.

MOLIÈRE'S LES PRÉCIEUSES RIDICULES. With Notes, Etc. By Andrew Lang, M.A. 40c.

BEAUMARCHAIS'S LE BARBIER DE SÉVILLE. With Notes, Etc. By Austin Dobson. 60c.

MUSSET'S ON NE BADINE PAS AVEC l'amour and fantasimo. With Notes, Etc. By W. H. Pollock. 50c.

L'ÉLOQUENCE DE LA CHAIRE ET DE LA tribune francaises. By Paul Blouët, B. A. (Univ. Gallic.) Vol. I. French Sacred Oratory. 60c.
Edited by GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A.

CORNEILLE'S CINNA, AND MOLIÈRE'S les femmes savantes. 60c.

RACINE'S ANDROMAQUE, AND CORneille's Le Menteur. With Louis Racine's Life of his Father. 50 cents.

MOLIÈRE'S LES FOURBERIES de SCAPIN, and Racines Athalie. With Voltaire's Life of Molière. 60 cents.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONdence of Mme. de Sévigné and her chief contemporaries. Intended more especially for Girls' Schools. 75 cents.

VOYAGE AUTOUR DE MA CHAMBRE. By Xavier de Maistre; Ourika, by Mme. de Duras; La Dot de Suzette, by Fievée; Les Jumeaux de l'Hôtel Corneille, by Edmond About; Mesaventures d'un Ecolier, by Rudolphe Töpffer. Second edition. 60 cents.

REGNARD'S LE JOUEUR, and BRUEYS and Palaprat's le Grondeur. 60 cents.

LOUIS XIV. AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES; as described in Extracts from the best Memoirs of the Seventeenth Century. 60 cents.

LESSING'S LAOKOON. With Notes, &c. By A. Hamann, Phil. Doc., M.A. $1.10.

WILHELM TELL: a Drama. By Schiller. Translated into English verse by E. Massie, M.A. $1.25.

German Classics.

With Biographical, Historical, and Critical Introductions, Arguments (to the Dramas), and Complete Commentaries. Edited by C. A. Buchheim, Phil. Doc., Professor in King's College, London.

LESSING'S MINNA VON BARNHELM; a Comedy. 75 cents.

LESSING'S NATHAN DER WEISE; a Dramatic Poem. $1.10.
"Will henceforth be indispensable to those of our countrymen who desire to study 'Nathan the Wise' intelligently."—*Academy.*

GOETHE'S EGMONT; a Tragedy. 75 cents.
"Both in form and matter may be pronounced perfect."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOETHE'S IPHIGENIE auf TAURIS: a Drama. 75 cents.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL: a Drama. Price, 75 cents.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL. School Edition. With a Map. 50 cents.

SCHILLER'S HISTORISCHE SKIZZEN; Egmont's Leben und Tod und Belagerung von Antwerpen. Price, 60 cents.

HEINE'S PROSA; being selections from his Prose Writings. $1.10.

MODERN GERMAN READER: a Graduated Collection of Prose Extracts from Modern German Writers:
—Part I. With English Notes, a Grammatical Appendix, and a complete Vocabulary. Third Edition, cloth, 60 cents.
—Parts II. and III. in preparation.

Lange's German Course.

8vo, cloth.

THE GERMANS at HOME: a Practical Introduction to German Conversation, with the Essentials of German Grammar. Second Edition. 60 cents.

THE GERMAN MANUAL: a German Grammar, a Reading Book, and a Handbook of German Conversation. $2.

A GRAMMAR of the GERMAN LANGUAGE. 90 cents. A Reprint of the Grammar contained in "The German Manual."

GERMAN COMPOSITION: a Theorectical and Practical Guide to the Art of Translating English Prose into German. $1.10.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S General Educational Catalogue sent free by mail on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1885.

The Week.

THE views of Mr. Andrew D. White upon the work of the Cleveland Administration are chiefly interesting as an exhibition of the lengths to which a professed friend of civil-service reform is forced to go now, in order to justify his conduct in voting for Mr. Blaine. Mr. White's position in the campaign of last year was a very peculiar and embarrassing one. He was a professed friend of civil-service reform, and was on record as a friend and admirer of Governor Cleveland. If we remember rightly, he was not a particular admirer of Mr Blaine. Yet his loyalty to party was so great that he decided to obey its orders. His views at present show that he is still trying very hard to think he was wise last fall, but we must protest against his assumption that he in any sense represents the feelings of the Independents who voted for Cleveland. Not one of them, so far as our observation goes, agrees with Mr. White that it was a "bad mistake" to assume last fall that further progress with civil-service reform could be made best in charge of the Democratic party. All of them agree in thinking that the course of the Administration has completely vindicated the wisdom of their course. What does Mr. White mean by saying: "Unless the President proves to be stronger than the Democratic party believed him, it is equally clear to me that the work of reform has been retarded by the ascendency of that party to power"? Does he mean to say that if Blaine had been elected, more would have been accomplished for civil-service reform than has been secured already at Washington? What has been the result of the five months' fight between the President and the office-seekers? If the President has not proved stronger than they, what are they so angry about? If he has not proved stronger than his party, why is it that the party press, with a few insignificant exceptions, stands solidly behind him, and why is it that not a leader can be found to head an opposition to him in Congress?

The representatives of the various "parties" which supported General Butler for the Presidency last year, met at Saratoga last week for the purpose of repeating the annual operation known as "forming a People's Party." There were delegates from the Independent Citizens' Association, the Greenback-Labor Party, and the Anti-Monopoly Party, and the whole Convention numbered something less than one hundred persons. Owing to the extreme heat, however, nothing was done beyond the adoption of a "Declaration of Principles," which we have been unable to read through, but which we feel authorized to state is a merciless and unanswerable arraignment of both political parties, of all prevailing financial systems, and of established economic theories. The birth of the new party was postponed till September 9, when the Convention will reassemble in this city.

We have examined carefully the list of delegates, and find in it all the names of the old Butler disciples except that of the editor of the *Sun*. What is the reason of this significant absence? We trust that it is merely accidental, and that it does not mean permanent defection. The principles of the Butler party appear to be as dear to the *Sun* now as they were last year. The paper stands now where it did then, hand in hand with the Blaine press in opposition to Cleveland and civil-service reform; and yet its treatment of the Saratoga Convention is not friendly. While the *Tribune* is inclined to coddle the assemblage, saying that "it showed vitality enough to render uneasy the slumbers of the Democratic leaders in this State," and that "General Butler's party is not dead," the *Sun* disposes of the meeting in the following brief and contemptuous Saratoga despatch:

"After adopting resolutions denouncing about everything favored by the two leading political parties, the 'People's Party' conference (about forty persons) here this afternoon decided to issue a call for a State Convention, to be held in New York city on September 9."

Perhaps it will all be set right in September. Perhaps the editor of the *Sun* will preside over the deliberations at that time and give us a ringing declaration of "Jeffersonian principles."

A Texan lawyer produced in a court of that State the other day a petition addressed to the County Judge, signed by a large number of the most respectable and intelligent people of the place, asking that a leading and greatly esteemed citizen should be summarily hanged. We need hardly say that not one of the signers knew what he was signing. The petition was got up and produced by way of illustrating the worthlessness of most American testimonials to character and fitness —a phenomenon to which President Cleveland's recent letter is just now calling a good deal of attention. The national good nature, combined with a very feeble sense of responsibility for the goodness of the Government, is at the bottom of the trouble. The number of persons who cannot bear to refuse a man anything except money is very large. The number of those who agree with George III., that "a man is fit for any office he can get," is still larger.

The State Department denies, we learn, that Mr. Keiley is to have any other position, either at home or abroad. This is as it should be. The Government owes him nothing more than it has done for him. It has given him a good deal of notoriety and two or three months of a good salary, and this is all he is entitled to. We believe his original application was for a consulship, but his testimonials were so strongly worded that they made him appear to have the timber of a first-class mission in him. He ought, as we pointed out some time ago, to have himself known, however, that Rome was not the place for him, and, being then a good Catholic, devoted to the papacy, ought to have pointed out to the State Department that he would probably not be welcome at the Italian court. As he has since asserted that he cares nothing about the temporal power, or words to that effect, we have the authority of more than one Catholic organ for saying that he is now a bad Catholic, a position from which we hope he will soon extricate himself. As a private citizen in Richmond he will be able to take any view of the temporal power he pleases, and we should think he would take the one least perilous to his soul.

The recent appointments of foremen in the Brooklyn Navy-yard demonstrate Secretary Whitney's fidelity to civil-service reform. About a month ago he issued an order directing that competitive examinations should be held to fill these positions. One hundred and sixty persons submitted themselves to this test, and the fourteen men who stood highest were appointed. It turns out that the successful men are divided almost evenly between the two parties. This is just what might be expected to happen if a private employer wished to engage fourteen men and subjected them to a practical examination as to their fitness. No private employer would think of such a thing as overhauling an applicant's political record, or inquiring whether some party boss endorsed him, when he wanted a master machinist or shipwright. There is no reason why the United States Government should take such considerations into account. But it always has done so, and the idea that a Secretary of the Navy belonging to one party should allow half of the best places in a navy-yard to go to men of the other party, would have been ridiculed as utterly absurd by Chandler, or Robeson, or any of their Republican predecessors.

The Civil-Service Law of Massachusetts goes a step further than that of New York by including within its scope the city laborers, as well as those holding clerical positions, in Boston. The experiment has been in operation for four months, and the results have been satisfactory. Thirty-eight requisitions have been made from the different departments, under which there have been furnished 228 men whose qualifications had been previously discovered by practical tests. The heads of departments are relieved from the "pressure" for places which used to be unceasingly applied by the party bosses in behalf of their favorites, while a distinctly better class of men is secured than under the old system. Some of the foremen who got their places under the spoils régime are charged with unfairly treating laborers who are placed under them by the new test, but the hearty support of the law by Mayor O'Brien insures an end of such abuses. About 2,500 laborers are usually on the pay-rolls during the summer, and the rescue of this great preserve of patronage from the control of the party machine is a signal triumph.

Mayor O'Brien gave still further proof of his fidelity to the public interests on

Tuesday, by exercising his new prerogative of summary removal in the case of two members of the Water Board who have been discreditably concerned in sundry suspicious, if not "crooked," transactions recently exposed. One of them is Butler's former protégé, W. A. Simmons, who wanted to resign, as he is "disgusted" with politics, but the Mayor refused to let him off in this way and terminated his official career by removing him. The Mayor showed his regard for the taxpayers quite as conspicuously in his appointments of successors, choosing a well-known printer and a merchant of good standing, instead of two professional politicians, and apparently without any particular regard to their politics, one being a Republican and the other a Democrat. The theory of a responsible Mayor is evidently going to work quite as well in practice in Boston as it has for years past in Brooklyn.

Ezra Evans has been Chairman of the Democratic Committee in Chester County, Pa. He was recently appointed Postmaster. On Tuesday week he tendered the Committee his resignation as Chairman on the ground that it was proper that an office-holder should not take a prominent part in politics. Mr. Evans evidently observed that the President, in his famous letter on civil-service reform, declared that "their successors," as well as the offensive partisans whose places they took, "should be taught that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service."

The work of paying the rebel debt and satisfying rebel war claims seems to lag, Comptroller Maynard having refused to allow a Tennessee claim for furniture taken during the war to fit out an hospital, and a Maryland claim for the use and occupation of a farm by McClellan's army. And now Secretary Endicott has actually refused to sympathize with the griefs of a lieutenant in the army who had asked him to reconsider his assignment to duty in a colored regiment. "If," says the Secretary, "every officer assigned to duty in a colored regiment objects to such assignment on account of the fact that the troops are colored, it may be impossible to procure officers for those regiments." And then he adds, what must be regarded by the Boston *Journal* as a most ridiculous stump speech, that "All regiments stand on a perfect equality before the law; they are equally intrusted with the keeping of the flag and with the honor of the country, and it is as important that colored regiments should be well officered and well led on all occasions as other regiments." This makes a trying situation for the Blaine press as well as for the lieutenant, but the latter is not without a remedy, because he can resign his commission.

Alaska is still almost as unknown a country to Americans as when Mr. Seward made it a part of the United States, eighteen years ago. Of late it has been coming somewhat into notice as a summer resort, the trip by steamer along the Pacific Coast to Sitka and back during the hot season being one of the most delightful in the world. People who have tried living there the year round say that it is not such a bad place even in winter. Mr. R. D. Crittenden, who is a native of South Carolina, has resided on Wrangel Island, in the southeastern part of Alaska, for seven years, and he is fairly enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Territory. Mr. Crittenden has been "farming it," and, as the result of his experience, says that while the cereals will not ripen there, the smaller fruits and hardier vegetables flourish in the greatest luxuriance, and the grasses most conducive to the sustenance of cattle grow in such profusion that stock can be raised with the least trouble and the greatest profit, requiring no more attention in the winter than they do in the latitude of Washington, and making their raising, even for purposes of exportation, likely to become an important industry. The fur, fish, and timber trade is already considerable, and the mines promise rich rewards for working. Mr. Crittenden believes that the time will come when, owing to the cheapness of living and the improvements due to proper protection, the islands of the Alaskan Archipelago will support a large population. Mr. Crittenden's desire to be made Collector of Customs at Sitka may lead him to give a too rose-colored tinge to the picture, but other observers agree with him in believing that ultimately we shall more than get our money back on our investment up there.

It is evident that the newspaper despatches from Mexico, so far as they relate to financial matters, will bear watching. The announcement which they gave last month that the charter of the Central Railroad had been declared forfeited, proves to have been a complete invention. It was doubtless suggested by the fact that the Government had just annulled the concessions of two companies whose only existence had been on paper, and there was enough in the suspension of the subvention of the Central, in the strained relations between the company and the Government growing out of this action, and in the fact that a fine had been imposed upon the railroad for some minor violations of its charter agreements, to give some plausibility to the report. It was first heard of by the press of Mexico by way of American newspapers. There seems to be no reason to dispute the opinion of the *Revista Comercial Mexicana* that the rumor had its origin in a "bear" movement against the Central's stock. The same journal says: "Neither in Government circles nor in the columns of the *Diario Oficial*, nor, what is more, in a single Mexican newspaper of any reputation, has such a thing been stated. The relations which exist between the railroad and the Government have been and are entirely cordial, and the company has met all the terms of its concession. We therefore hope that the newspapers of Boston and of other places will give no credit to news which, as in this case, bears the stamp of falsehood."

The *Medical News*, of Philadelphia, publishes a letter from Sir James Paget, a member of the Executive Committee of the International Medical Congress, and the President of the Congress at its London meeting in 1882, on the subject of the regularity of the proceedings of the American Medical Association in reference to the organization of the meeting proposed to be held in Washington in 1887. Sir James says that the custom of each International Congress has been to name the place for the next meeting, and at the same time or soon afterward to designate some persons of high repute in that place to take such steps as they might deem needful to promote a successful meeting. He adds that at the Copenhagen meeting in 1883 this custom was followed, and that it was the understanding of the European delegates that "the American gentlemen then present" would make the arrangements for the Washington meeting in conjunction with such of their professional brethren as they should select. It was not supposed that the Congress would be regulated with any degree of exclusiveness by the members of one medical association, however numerous. It is quite certain, he thinks, that if such a plan had been thought possible, the proposal for holding the meeting in the United States would not have been adopted. He concludes by saying that if the eminent men who have withdrawn from the organization since the original plan prepared by Dr. Billings and his associates was overturned and the Old Code plan substituted for it, persist in their withdrawal, there will be very few members of the profession from England present at the Washington meeting. The London *Lancet* has a more decisive word on the subject. It says that if the present breach is not healed, it will be the duty of the Copenhagen Committee to appoint a new place of meeting for the Congress of 1887, "in which the medical profession will not find it impossible to combine for international purposes."

The closing of the London season and the prorogation of Parliament will probably bring to an end what may be called the scandal mania, by which the public mind in England appears to have been infected ever since the *Pall Mall Gazette* made its "revelations." These were just the kind of thing to lift dirty-minded gossips out of the mud, and throw an air of morality and religion around their narratives. The "Chief Director," too, by his numerous nods and winks, and mysterious hints of what he could tell if he chose about men in high places, naturally raised public curiosity to the highest pitch. The wonder is under these circumstances not that there has been so much scandalous news, but that there has been so little, especially in view of the near approach of the election.

The Royal Commission on the Depression of Business in England is regarded as pointing vaguely to a revival of protectionism in Great Britain. The distress of the landholders in the United Kingdom has been increasingly severe for ten years, arising chiefly from the competition of the United States. This competition has been made possible through the cheapening of the cost of transportation. The Bessemer rail and the modern steamship have brought the wheat fields of Dakota and the grazing lands of Texas nearer to the operatives of Manchester than the farms of Illinois were to the looms of Fall River before the war. The Suez Canal has operated in like manner to turn the wheat of India into Mark Lane in quantities little in-

ferior to those supplied by this country to the same market. The first results were the lowering of farmers' profits. Land rents fixed for a term of years on the basis of high prices of cereals slowly consumed the capital of the agriculturists. As the leases expired the land could not be let at the old rates. Many farmers became bankrupt before the leases expired, and the land was thrown back on the owners' hands. The decline in rental values has been so disastrous to the land-owners that a feeling in favor of the reënactment of the Corn Laws has gained sufficient force to be worth playing with, although the most hardened Tory Minister has not been bold enough to advocate it. The Royal Commission on the Depression of Business is evidently a lure and a make-believe, holding out to the agricultural interest the hope of something which is as impossible of restoration as the age of chivalry. A protecting duty on bread and meat would be to the England of the present day as great a revolution as the revival of the *corvée* in France, or of slavery in the United States.

It is curious to note the feelings with which the supposed revival of protectionism in England is received by the advocates of the system in the United States. For the most part they pass it over in silence, and in all cases where reference is made to it the subject is couched in very general terms, as though protection signified the same thing in both countries. The fact that it would mean in England a tax upon the products of American farms is not clearly brought out in the discussion. A fiscal regulation which should have this end and effect, would produce a commotion and arouse a spirit of inquiry in the rural districts of the United States, in comparison with which the agitation on the subject of the German pork decrees would seem trivial indeed. This possible incident of the spread of protectionism in Great Britain naturally chills the enthusiasm of the high-tariff party in the United States, for it is as certain as fate that when England's tariff goes up ours will come down. But there need be no apprehension upon this score. England has long ago found out that her supremacy as a commercial and manufacturing power depends upon cheapness, upon her ability to offer her goods for a smaller return of other people's goods than her competitors can afford. She has ceased to be troubled about the American tariff, which she perceives serves her purposes exactly by making American goods more costly than her own in all foreign markets. The Commission on the Depression in Business will probably sit a couple of years, and then report that legislation can devise no remedies for the dulness of trade.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been long enough before the British public to enable people at a distance to take his measure and to discover his drift. That he is detested by the upper classes in England with a fervor surpassing even their hatred of Mr. Gladstone, proves at least that he is a man of ability. The land-owners and the "money kings" never allow themselves to be put out of temper by second-rate men. Mr. Chamberlain belongs to the class of positive characters and original minds who find their way to the front naturally, and concentrate upon themselves the attention which is always bestowed upon a man who knows what he wants and shows that he means to have it. But with all of Mr. Chamberlain's positiveness and directness of speech, his restless activity and consummate skill as a managing man in politics, there has been until latterly a certain haze about his real purposes which has puzzled his associates in the Liberal ranks and left even his Radical friends and followers in some doubt as to the place where he would come out. As a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he was both overshadowed by his chief and restrained by party necessity. Since the break up he has developed a plan of campaign quite independently of his former captain and of everybody else. In a recent speech at Hull Mr. Chamberlain made the broad statement, which he endeavored to substantiate by figures drawn from the studies of Professor Leone Levi and Robert Giffen, that the working classes of Great Britain pay in taxes upon their available income more than double the rate paid by the upper and middle classes. This statement and the method of deduction by which it is supported the *Economist* newspaper treats with a contempt that betokens a serious breach in the party which sustained the Gladstone Government, for the *Economist* was by all odds the ablest supporter of that Government in the London press after Mr. John Morley ceased to control the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Economist* characterizes Mr. Chamberlain's speech as "a farrago of nonsense" and "a tissue of wild hypotheses and misstatements," and charges Mr. Chamberlain with endeavoring to "set class against class."

The French elections take place early in October, and the electoral campaign is now well under way. The struggle lies between the Opportunists, under the leadership of M. Ferry, and the Radicals, under M. Clémenceau, while the Reactionists, under which title are included the Monarchists, Imperialists, and their various subdivisions, appear to be holding the balance of power. The question is whether these latter incongruous elements will unite with the Radicals to overthrow the moderate Republicans or Opportunists, with the simple object of unsettling the present condition of things as much as possible. The Opportunist creed is that the present Government is the safest that France can have, that the country is prospering under it, and that any decided changes or innovation in their domestic policy would be fraught with danger to the whole form of Republican Government. M. Clémenceau has announced the Radical platform in a speech at Mâcon, demanding a progressive income tax, separation of Church and State, and the election of all functionaries by universal suffrage. Of course, nothing can be further from the desires of the Imperialists and Monarchists than such a platform as this. They are so blinded by hate of Opportunism, however, which they believe alone makes the republic possible, that they are willing to go to any length to overthrow it. If this extraordinary alliance is consummated at the polls, it bodes no good to the republic.

A curious feature of the campaign has been the small part which the Tonquin affair, which resulted in the overthrow of the Ferry Cabinet, has been playing. M. Ferry has come to the front again, apparently very slightly damaged by the violent denunciation to which he was subjected at the time of his downfall, while the Radicals have practically dropped the Tonquin incident as an issue and are making the fight on questions of domestic policy. This is but another illustration of the fact that Paris is not France, and that the fiery ebullitions of the Boulevards have no more influence upon the opinions of the voters in the provinces than permanence in the minds of the fickle populace of the city. Aside from all other considerations, however, Mr. Ferry can "point with pride" to the fact that he is the only man since Gambetta who has been able to secure anything like a permanent working majority in the French Chamber. The Brisson Cabinet has been but a makeshift—"a Cabinet of caretakers," to use Mr. Chamberlain's phrase. The question which the October election will decide is whether M. Ferry shall come back to power. If the Opportunists are defeated, it is difficult to see what is going to happen.

The fearful ravages which the cholera has been making in Spain, its reappearance in France and other parts of the Continent, and the occurrence of one or two cases in England, are directing attention more strongly than ever to the system of inoculation which Dr. Ferran is pursuing in Spain. It has from the beginning been received with a certain amount of respect in France, but in England the notion that a valuable scientific discovery could be made in Spain has seemed a little too preposterous, and the leading journals have been, after a very slight examination, setting Ferran down as a humbug, particularly since it has been reported by a French doctor, Brouardel, who went to the scene of action, that Dr. Ferran refused to communicate to him the nature of his preparation. But now comes Dr. Charles Cameron, a well-known physician and member of Parliament, and maintains in the *Nineteenth Century* that Ferran's inoculation does all that he claims for it, and does more than Jenner's vaccination for smallpox did when he first introduced it. Taking the figures of the last smallpox epidemic in London, he compares them with those of Ferran's work in Alcira, and produces the following table:

	Smallpox.	Cholera.
Security against attack enjoyed, compared with unprotected population	as 6½ to 1	as 4 to 1
Security against death if attacked	as 5 to 1	as 6 to 1
Security against a fatal attack	as 31⅗ to 1	as 22¼ to 1

He maintains, moreover, that the various medical societies in Spain which have examined Ferran's remedy, acknowledge its efficacy. The probabilities seem to be that between now and the cold weather there will be plenty of opportunity for further experimentation.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 8, to TUESDAY, August 18, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

CIVIL-SERVICE reformers are very much elated by additional details of the reasons which prompted President Cleveland to put pension medical examiners under the provisions of the civil-service rules. Commissioner Black, they say, without reference to the wishes of the Secretary of the Interior, was arranging to fill the positions of examiners on a partisan basis, and, upon finding the Civil-Service Commission bent upon thwarting his plans, appealed to the Attorney-General for a decision as to the method of appointment. The Attorney-General decided in effect that medical examiners are a scientific and expert class of employees, and are exempted on that account from competitive examinations. The matter was laid before the President by the Civil-Service Commission. It was shown to him that the Attorney-General's decision aimed to take medical examiners and all professional and scientific employees out of the classified service, and that the welfare of the service urgently demanded that legal and medical examiners and experts should be lawyers and physicians, whether Democratic workers or not, and that in these classes of offices above all other competitive examinations were desirable. The President concurred in the view maintained by the Commission. Without a moment's hesitation he put the pension medical examiners into the service over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

There appears to be a tacit understanding in the departments at Washington that, with the exception of fourth-class postmasters, there are to be no appointments during August and early September, except such as were virtually settled before the departure of the Secretaries.

It is generally conceded at the Treasury Department that the results of the sweeping changes in the force of internal-revenue collectors afford a striking argument against the spoils system in its effects upon the public service. All but nineteen of the entire force of collectors have been displaced, and inexperienced men substituted. The results have been unpleasantly felt in the department work. Serious complications have resulted, circulars of instructions have been issued on matters so trivial that they would seem to be wholly unnecessary if the employers were at all acquainted with their duties. Old tricks to defraud the revenue have been renewed.

The Civil-Service Commission on Monday received a letter from Mr. Hedden, Collector of the Port of New York, declining to make any nominations to fill vacancies on the local Board of Civil-Service Examiners. The Collector states that, owing to the uncertainty as to the number of places to be filled and the pending discussion, he is obliged to decline. Surveyor Beattie refuses to recommend more than one name. Commissioner Thoman says, however, that steps have been taken which will put the Commission in possession of more satisfactory information within forty-eight hours.

Colonel Wright, the Commissioner of the Labor Bureau, on Friday had the appointment of C. P. Judd as Special Agent of the Bureau revoked, because of his recent arrest in Colorado on the charge of horse stealing, and his admitting his guilt, and also that he had served two terms in a penitentiary for the same offence.

Public opinion has finally compelled J. Barbiere, who was appointed chief clerk under Gen. W. H. Davis, the new Pension Agent in Philadelphia, to resign. The complaint against him was that after the war he wrote a book full of disloyal sentiments.

The Commission appointed to visit the Central and South American States has submitted a report to the Department of State of its work in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. In it they say that the Government of Uruguay is not in such a financial condition as to offer pecuniary aid toward the establishment of a steamship line between its ports and the United States, but very earnestly hopes that something more may be done in this direction, and will agree to afford the steamers special privileges in the matter of harbor dues, etc. The Argentine Government was willing to do as much as the United States in giving financial aid to a steamship company that would sail vessels between the ports of the two countries, and hoped that our Congress would do something at once so as to make the markets of the United States accessible to the Argentine importers.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital, says that there is as yet nothing to alarm the people of the United States in the reports coming by cable of the spread of cholera. Despite all that has been said about the probability of the epidemic reaching our shores this year, he says there is not a single circumstance to render the risk greater than it was last year.

Prominent Cherokees who oppose the leases of Indian lands are taking steps to bring the facts in the case directly to the attention of President Cleveland. Petitions are being quietly circulated setting forth that the majority of the Cherokees are opposed to the leases; that they were made without the knowledge and consent of the tribe generally, and that their continuance is detrimental to the best interests of the Cherokee Nation.

A number of cattle men overtook a marauding band of twenty Piegan Indians with seventy-five stolen horses in Montana Territory recently, and killed the entire party. Further trouble is feared.

The New York Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Saratoga on September 24.

A temporary alliance was effected in Saratoga on Wednesday between representatives of the Independent Citizens' Association of this State, the Greenback-Labor Party and the Anti-Monopolists, and a convention will be held in this city on September 9 to secure united action on a State ticket by all these organizations.

Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, on Monday night telegraphed to Columbus an absolute refusal to be a candidate for Governor.

The Galveston *News* asserts that through the neglect and mismanagement of the Texas Land Board the sum of $1,750,000 has been lost to the school fund of the State, which should have been collected from the cattle men during the past eighteen months.

The assignees of John Roach, the shipbuilder, filed schedules on Saturday showing liabilities $2,262,887 81, nominal assets $5,258,098 87, and actual assets $4,631,478 25.

The outlook in the iron trade at Pittsburgh, Pa., has not been more favorable for a number of years than it is at present. Signs of improvement are coming to the surface every day, and manufacturers are beginning to concede that the mantle of depression is being gradually lifted from the staple industries of Pittsburgh. Orders are increasing rapidly, and many mills are running on double time.

A serious strike of the men employed on the Wabash or Gould's system of railroads is imminent.

At midnight on Sunday, orders were issued from the offices of the General Passenger Agents of the New York Central and West Shore Railroads directing the local ticket agents on those roads to discontinue the sale of the cent-a-mile tickets to all points east of Utica on the Central, and to Oneida Castle on the West Shore Road; also, to advance the local rates to two cents a mile between New York city and those points. This advance restores the local rates to the prices ruling before the cut in rates last October.

A cattle disease alleged to be Spanish or Texan fever has developed at Bloomington, Ill., and is creating considerable excitement among stockmen.

A terrible explosion on the steamboat *S. M. Felton* occurred at Philadelphia on Monday, endangering 500 lives. A panic ensued, but was soon quelled. Seven people were injured. It is believed that dynamite or gunpowder caused the explosion, and that it was the work of malice.

A tornado struck the village of Norwood, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, on Wednesday afternoon, and almost destroyed it. Throughout the valley between Norwood and Potsdam great damage was done.

At the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners in this city on Monday definite plans were adopted for completing the work on the temporary vault in which the body of General Grant lies, and for laying out walks and otherwise improving the part of Riverside Park in the neighborhood of the tomb. A facing of Philadelphia brick will be laid on the arched roof of the vault, which is now covered with a heavy coat of concrete.

E. K. Apgar, Deputy Treasurer of New York State, and a prominent Democratic politician, is dead. He was forty-three years of age.

Charles Wright, of Wethersfield, Conn., seventy-four years old, who was graduated from Yale College in 1835, was found dead in his barn on August 11. Mr. Wright was one of the leading botanists of the country. He was employed by the Government in an expedition to Texas and Arizona, and had also explored Cuba for the Spanish Government.

James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, died recently at his home in Kelsey, Cal. He was seventy-four years old and died a poverty-stricken, disappointed man.

FOREIGN.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday afternoon, the Marquis of Salisbury, in moving a vote of thanks to the army and navy for their recent services in Egypt, paid a strong tribute to General Lord Wolseley and General Graham and the other officers and soldiers and marines who took part in the Khartum expedition, for the valor, perseverance, and high spirit they displayed in the arduous work of the desert campaigns. The Prime Minister praised in unmeasured terms the valor and devotion of General Gordon and of Generals Earle and Stewart, and the other officers and men who lost their lives during the Sudan war, and fittingly expressed condolence with their relatives and friends. The motion was adopted. It was noteworthy that not a single Liberal leader was present in the House of Lords during these proceedings. These absences were considered as a demonstration against the motion. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a similar motion in the House of Commons, which was carried.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday until October 31. In the course of Queen Victoria's speech she said: "Although the objects of the Sudan expedition were unattained, I have great reason to be proud of the bravery and endurance displayed by my soldiers and sailors, and of the skill wherewith they have been commanded. The death of El Mahdi will probably enable me to perform with less difficulty the duties toward the ruler and people of Egypt which events have imposed upon me. I shall not relax my efforts to place Government and good order in that country upon a firm foundation. Difficulties, which at one time were of an anxious character, arose between my Government and Russia concerning the limits of the territory of my ally, the Amir of Afghanistan. Negotiations for their adjustment still continue, and will, I trust, lead at an early period to a satisfactory settlement. During the past session your time has been principally occupied by the enlargement of the electorate and the extensive changes which you have in consequence made in the constitution of the House

of Commons. I earnestly trust that these comprehensive measures may increase the efficiency of Parliament and may add contentment among my people. It is my purpose before long to seek their counsel by a dissolution of Parliament. I pray the blessing of God may rest upon their extended liberties, and that the numbers who are called upon to exercise new powers will use them with the sobriety and discernment which have for so long a period marked the history of this nation."

Before the prorogation Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, said the duties of the Afghan Boundary Commission had not yet been completed, and that the Government did not intend to withdraw the Commission. The dispute with Russia about Zulfikar Pass, the Secretary continued, was not trivial, but the Government was not altogether without some hope to arrive ere long at a satisfactory settlement of all the points remaining in dispute between England and Russia

The Marquis of Salisbury's departure for the Continent has been postponed owing to the Zulfikar dispute. Late despatches from St. Petersburg to the Government include a topographic report of Russian engineers on the Zulfikar district, and a note from M. de Giers, proposing a new frontier line through the district. The nature of this proposal promises an early settlement of the dispute.

The Marquis of Salisbury, it was asserted on Monday, will, soon after going to France, have a conference with Signor Depretis, the Italian Prime Minister. The interview will take place at Contrexeville, a watering place in the Vosges. It is reported that Italy desires to send 20,000 troops into the Sudan, to secure the Red Sea coast from Suakim, at present held by the British, to Assab Bay, along which lie most of the Italian possessions on the coast. The Italian scheme contemplates securing control over eastern Sudan, and the use of Khartum as a capital. An Anglo-Turkish agreement has been proposed through Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, by the terms of which English men-of-war will be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles in time of war.

The Duke of Richmond has been appointed Secretary of State for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Stanhope has been appointed to the British Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet.

General Lord Wolseley has been raised to the rank of Viscount.

In a speech at Wimborne-Minster on Wednesday evening, Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the Radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, which, he said, was food equally with bread. He defied the caucus arrangements of the Liberals, and said he believed the Tories would be victorious at the general elections. Lord Randolph, continuing, said he cared not a rap what the *Daily News* and the *Standard* said about him. Such criticism was as effective as water on a duck's back. He claimed for the Conservatives the passage of the Seats Bill. Lord Randolph taunted the Radicals with having no policy, while the Tories were carrying out a great one, having for its object the strengthening of the empire at home and abroad. The Conservatives hoped to give peace to Ireland and security to India; they hoped to create an overpowering navy, which would be an adequate defence to the coasts of Great Britain and the colonies and to commerce; they believed they could bring about a revival of the trade and industries of the country. Lord Randolph repudiated the charge that he desired a war with Russia for the sake of securing votes at the election. The *Standard* ignored the speech in its Thursday morning issue.

The British Government will utilize the material intended for the Suakim-Berber Railway in connecting the forts at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, which will also be connected with the great railway lines in order to provide ready transportation for troops in case of necessity.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon started on Monday on a tour through Ireland. Their first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the new Viceroy. The people received the visitors respectfully, but without any cheering.

Michael Davitt made an important speech at Longford, Ireland, on Sunday. He said that no difference existed between himself and Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt had a great reception at Longford and Lanesborough. Mr. Parnell, resting himself at his seat at Avondale, has made no move, and will not do anything for a fortnight.

The Bishopric of Salisbury has been offered to the Rev. John Wordsworth, nephew of the poet Wordsworth.

Mr. John Ruskin is critically ill. He suffers from insomnia and serious cerebral troubles, and death has been momentarily expected. On Monday night he showed signs of improvement, and there are now indications of his recovery.

Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge was married on Saturday afternoon to an English lady thirty-two years of age. The wedding ceremonies were conducted privately.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, writes to the London papers that he has a project for the formation of an "Office of Help and Inquiry," with headquarters in London and agencies in the provinces and in the principal cities throughout the world. Men speaking different languages and familiar with the haunts of vice and the traffic in girls will be employed, who will be ready to assist all girls who desire to reform, and who will aid parents and guardians in tracing missing children. The establishment of such houses of refuge will especially meet the cases of thousands of girls who have been thrown destitute upon the world through the raising of the age of consent. Receiving houses will be established in Canada and the United States.

The ravages of the cholera in Granada, Spain, are horrible. Scores of the victims of the disease die in the streets, where in many cases they remain for hours before they are gathered up at night for a hurried and unceremonious burial in a common trench.

In the whole of Spain on Sunday there were 4,696 new cases of cholera and 1,556 deaths. On Monday there were 4,880 new cases and 1,718 deaths.

Count Kálnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has submitted to Prince Bismarck a plan for a commercial union between Austria-Hungary and Germany directed against all foreign countries, but leaving to each of the two countries in the compact independence in its home policy. It is believed that the plan will not meet the views of Prince Bismarck.

The conflict of authority between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the German authorities has been amicably settled.

Germany has occupied one or two of the Caroline Islands, where Spain has not exercised authority, in order to obtain laborers for New Guinea. The German newspapers approve the step, and think that it ought not to raise a difficulty with Spain. It is stated that the Zanzibar settlement is due to a secret agreement between England and Germany.

The German Government has formally notified the Powers of Germany's occupation of the Caroline Islands, the plea being repeated appeals from German traders.

The Tariff Committee of the Telegraph Conference at Berlin has rejected the proposals of Prince Bismarck for uniform rates by a vote of 11 to 7.

M. Rothan, the author of a history of the war, and formerly French Ambassador to Italy, has been ordered to quit Alsace-Lorraine. It is reported that Prince Bismarck was offended at Rothan's 'Diplomatic Souvenirs of Germany and Italy.'

Forty Germans have been expelled from Russia Many Germans are becoming naturalized to avoid expulsion.

The Slav party in Russia is urging the Czar to form a great Slavic alliance for the purpose of regaining supremacy in the East, and establishing a great Russian empire of central Asia. The Slavs also deprecate entering into negotiations with Austria, in the hope of securing an amelioration of the condition of the Slavs in that empire.

The Turkoman tribes are agitated by Russia's steps to destroy the influence of their chiefs and reduce their income from plunder. A further outbreak is imminent.

Reports are continually received in London of a massing of Afghan troops at Herat. The Afghans have destroyed all the gardens and villages round about that city likely to afford food or shelter to an attacking force. The owners of the destroyed property have been assured that England will compensate them for their losses.

A fearful state of anarchy prevails in Kordofan. There is also a famine at the place.

Information has been received at Cairo that a civil war has broken out at Khartum, that the Treasury has been sacked, and that the Mahdi's successor and other officers have been killed. Osman Digna has forsaken his followers around Suakim and fled to Kordofan. Many sheiks are going into Suakim and offering submission to the British commander.

In a five-column interview with Henry M. Stanley, published in this city on Sunday, the explorer defends himself from the charges of exaggeration and misstatement of facts in regard to the Congo region. He concludes: "As I have no pecuniary interests in the Congo or Africa, I think the terms 'fraud' and 'swindle' are a gross misuse of words, and to say that a man 'exaggerates' when he simply states his candid opinion is also a misuse of the word. Though I say these things, it is immaterial to me what you do. My duty is, just like Emerson, to teach men by going about my own business; and it was my business to give you a faithful impression such as I had of Africa and the things I saw. I have no further interest in it. Nobody is required to do anything for Africa unless the spirit moves him. There are fields as open in Africa for Americans, if they are enterprising enough and have the proper commercial spirit, as there are in China or any other part of the world. I have discovered a field where the white men's enterprise can do a great deal of good, not only to themselves, but to the natives. That is really the *raison d'être* of all I have said. I have tried to open this new field for the world's enterprise. At the same time I beg to say that it is perfectly immaterial to me whether they do it, because there is no loss to me or to any of the officers of the Congo State, who have nothing at all to do there except to do their duty, get their pay, and come home and be happy."

The reports of the recent massacre of Christians in Anam were greatly exaggerated. Instead of 10,000 only a few hundred were killed.

Mr. Heap, the United States Consul at Constantinople, has sent to the Porte another protest, couched in stronger terms than those of his first, against the expulsion of Americans from Jerusalem on the ground of their being Jews. Mr. Heap points out that the expulsions are in violation of treaty stipulations and are likely to lead to serious difficulty. The matter has been referred to the Government at Washington.

It is said that a general feeling in favor of the Iglesias Government prevails in the central provinces of Peru.

The Mexican Cabinet, after a protracted discussion, has decided that no exception shall be made in favor of the railroads in the law of June 22, and the decree will be enforced to the letter. Subsidies will not be paid, and not one cent of the customs revenue will be appropriated to the railroads, which will have to submit to the exigencies of the situation.

"POLITICAL SCIENTISTS."

THE United States Coast Survey has recently been investigated by experts from the Treasury Department. They report to the Department that "our investigation leaves no ground for doubt that the actual condition of the office of the Survey was one of demoralization, and its workings to a certain extent inefficient, unjust, and to some extent disreputable." This general verdict will be received with astonishment by the intelligent men of the country, as the Coast Survey has long been looked upon as a strictly scientific organization, devoted to elevated objects, and composed of men protected by their pursuits from vulgar aims. It is true, too, that the examination has been secret and ex parte, and avowedly does not rest on sworn evidence, and that justice to the implicated officials calls for the making of formal charges which they can meet in a public manner, after having seen the evidence against them. Nevertheless, the Superintendent has resigned his position, and there can be no doubt that extraordinary laxity, to say the least, has marked the recent conduct of the Survey.

If the question were simply of the fitness or unfitness of one man, we might be content to dismiss this painful subject. But the case is not so simple. We have to do with the breaking down of a system, a method; and it seems to be worth while to see what this system was. What is it that has brought down the high efficiency, the strict standard of honor, the great scientific usefulness of the Coast Survey from the level at which they were maintained by Bache, and reduced them to the present lamentable state? During the administration of Bache, the service had the best characteristics of a civil and of a military system. The civil element was in power. The appropriations of Congress were asked for to promote scientific works which were decided on by competent persons, and which were prosecuted on a uniform and steady plan. The services of both army and navy officers were sought and secured. Bache himself was a graduate of West Point. This element brought into the service a high standard of personal and official honor. The relations of the Survey to the Government were as intimate as now, but the spirit in which appropriations were asked was totally and utterly different. The late Professor Henry, then and for many years Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, had much to do with setting the model on which the relations of all scientific departments and the Government were formed. He constantly laid the greatest stress upon the necessity of unimpeachable moral character, of purity of motive, of justice and truth in all dealings between institutions and the Government, and by his words actually created the spirit which he constantly exemplified. Up to the beginning of the war it may be said without inexactness that the spirit inculcated by Henry really governed the actions of the men who were directing our principal scientific departments—Gilliss, of the Observatory; Bache and Gould, of the Coast Survey; Henry, of the Smithsonian.

Some time after the war new men and new methods arose. The writer distinctly remembers the unusual epithet applied to a distinguished scientific man, the head of a scientific department, by one of his imitators: "He is the best *political scientist* in Washington." It appeared that a "political scientist" was a man who must have scientific ability—he should be a professor of something, if practicable, although this was by no means essential; but his chief characteristic should be a skill in getting appropriations, and *large* appropriations, from Congress. It was then easy, and it has always been easy of late years, to obtain from Congress an adequate sum of money to carry out any scientific project or to carry on any efficient scientific bureau. But the political scientist was the man who got more than his neighbor. He must have inventive power. New ways of catching the Congressional dicky-bird by new kinds of salt must be devised. Photographs, chromo-lithographs, illustrated books must be provided and liberally distributed. The Congressman must order the preparation of the very chromos which were designed to induce him to order more. Personal favors must be done for Congressmen; their nephews must be put and kept in office; the official misdemeanors of their friends must not be noticed. A "deficient moral sense" must be cultivated.

The chaos which arose among the Geological Surveys is fresh in the minds of all. The political scientist was in his glory. The Signal Office, the Observatory, the Hydrographic Office, the Smithsonian, were all more or less affected. The Coast Survey was more deeply hurt than all. How well the friends of Professor Henry can remember his patient protest against the horde of lobbyists who seemed to be the important persons of the great scientific bureaus to which Congress was annually giving millions of dollars. Robert Browning somewhere speaks of one of Verdi's vulgar operas going noisily on before Rossini, sitting silent in his stall. Silence was the only resource. The spirit of the political scientist is not yet dead. It is but a few months since the *Century* printed an illustrated article on the National Museum at Washington, in which the author had only open sneers at the administration of Professor Henry, and contempt for methods which did not bring appropriations from Congress as fast as they could be used. It was amusing and painful to see how unconsciously his standard was degraded.

The position of a scientific man in the United States has always been a very high one. It can be for ever maintained at a high level by adhering to the methods according to which Professor Henry administered the Smithsonian Institution and Bache the Coast Survey for many years. Make every official statement luminous with truth. Especially in dealings with Congress be exact—even punctilious—in avoidance of overstatement. Do not ask for $100,000 when you want only $90,000, allowing for an expected reduction of 10 per cent. Ask for exactly the sum that is required. Take what is given and administer it honestly, and at the end Congress will see that your original estimate was just. If you get $10,000 more than you want, by overestimates, you will despise Congress as being full of fools easily gulled, and you will despise yourself that you make so little in exchange for an honorable name. Cherish an exalted standard of official honor. It was by the exercise of simple, plain rules like these that our early scientific institutions were firmly based. It is by the disregard of these rules that such demoralization as existed in an honorable service like the Coast Survey has grown up.

While it is not believed that demoralization of this sort exists in the other scientific bureaus at Washington, we can all see that they need a thorough reorganization. Here is the Geological Survey doing the geodetic work of the Coast Survey, the Coast Survey doing the work of the Hydrographic Office, and the Signal Office, the Observatory, the Land Surveys, etc., all in a state of confusion. The political scientist has more or less had a hand in producing this state of affairs. We may thank the new Administration for a solemn warning given to him in the only way which he can understand.

NEW ENGLAND'S TRANSFORMATION.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for New Hampshire, which appeared last week, shows that the number of children attending the public schools of the State was nearly a thousand less in 1884 than in 1883. A falling off in the patronage of the common schools in a New England commonwealth strikes the outsider as remarkable, and suggests the inquiry whether there was any special cause for such a showing last year. Investigation proves that there is nothing exceptional in these figures. The school attendance in New Hampshire has been diminishing pretty uniformly for a number of years, having fallen from 72,762 in 1872 to 63,656 in 1884. Further examination develops a similar condition of things in the adjoining State of Maine, which reported 226,143 pupils in 1869 and only 213,877 in the last year. That is to say, in these two States the number of children in the public schools has decreased by more than 21,000 during the last fifteen years, although their total population has increased by more than 50,000 within the same period.

Two or three partial explanations of this surprising retrogression in education at once suggest themselves. Everybody knows that in the dwindling population of the hill towns many "districts" are remiss in maintaining schools for the few straggling pupils. In the manufacturing centres, on the other hand, there is great difficulty about securing the attendance of the operatives' children, although the more rigid enforcement of truancy laws goes far to overcome this. Private schools also appear to secure more children than formerly, but this factor does not carry much weight in such States as New Hampshire and Maine.

The radical trouble is that there are not so many children as there used to be. The national census shows the number of children in the country of the "school age," which covers those from five to seventeen years, both inclusive. In 1870 there were 175,588 such children in Maine; in 1880, only 166,856—a falling off of 8,732, or 5 per cent., although the whole number of inhabitants in the State was larger in 1880 than in 1870 by 22,021, or 3½ per cent.

The population of Vermont a trifle more than held its own from 1870 to 1880, rising from 330,551 to 332,286; but that portion of it within the school age fell off in the decade from 89,831 to 86,270, or 4 per cent. New Hampshire reported 318,300 people of all ages in 1870 and 346,991 in 1880—a gain of 9 per cent., but the number of children grew in the ten years only from 78,766 to 79,120, or less than half of 1 per cent. The three southern of the Eastern States show a similar disparity. In Massachusetts, population increased more than 22 per cent., and children only 15; in Connecticut, population nearly 16 per cent., and children not quite 12; in Rhode Island, population 27 per cent., and children only 22.

It is thus clear that throughout New England children now constitute a smaller proportion of the population than they formerly did. The reason, of course, is that fewer adults, proportionally, marry nowadays, and that those who marry rear smaller families of children. It has been demonstrated that in Massachusetts the population from 1875 to 1885 was two-thirds larger than from 1850 to 1860, while the number of marriages was not quite one-third larger; and the relative decrease in marriages is scarcely less noticeable in the adjoining States. That the average foreign couple have more children than the average native couple is not only a matter of common notoriety, but is clearly shown by the vital statistics. The State where the increase of children has come nearest to keeping pace with that of the whole population is Rhode Island, and the proportion of foreigners is larger in Rhode Island than anywhere else. The State where the decrease of children is most marked is Maine, and the proportion of foreigners is smaller in Maine than anywhere else. In New Hampshire the last census showed that less than a quarter of the population was of foreign parentage; yet the recent registration report showed that nearly one-half of all the births in 1884 were credited to foreign parents. In Massachusetts, while the marriages in which both parties are native-born have for ten years past averaged 58 per cent. of all, only 41 per cent. of the children born during this period have had native-born parents on both sides.

It is thus obvious that the old New England stock constitutes each year a smaller ratio of the New England population. This is due not so much to its dying out as to its transplantation. The descendants of the Yankees who remain in the home of their forefathers are not, as a rule, so fruitful in offspring as their ancestors, but the Yankees who settle in the Western country rear large families. It is the active, vigorous class who emigrate; the less robust and virile remain, marry not at all or else late in life, and when they marry have few or no children. Of course, many of the best physical type continue in New England and reproduce largely, but the influence of the other two classes overshadows them. On the other hand, foreigners usually marry early in life and their women are more prolific.

The extent of the transformation already wrought is startling. In the oldest and most populous State in New England, barely half of the population in 1880 had parents who were native-born on both sides. Of the 1,783,085 people in Massachusetts, 798,652 came of parents born abroad, and 82,079 had one foreign-born parent, the fathers and mothers of almost 30 per cent. of the population having been born in Ireland. In Rhode Island the people with one or both parents foreign-born exceeded those with native-born parents, and here too the fathers and mothers of almost 30 per cent. were born in Ireland. In Vermont over a quarter of the people had a foreign or mixed parentage, the French-Canadian type being here most marked; and in New Hampshire nearly a quarter, the same class being here also most prominent. Nor do these figures tell the whole story, for they treat as natives the descendants of immigrants in the third generation. By 1880 there had been born many grandchildren to people who came from Ireland in the period following the potato famine of 1847, but they are treated by the census as the children of native-born parents. The proportion of the whole population who have descended from the original Puritan stock is therefore even smaller than the above figures indicate. Moreover, it is steadily diminishing all the while, by reason of the emigration of natives to other parts of the country, the immigration of foreigners, and the larger birth-rate among those of foreign than among those of native descent.

New England? New Ireland, rather, some Yankees are inclined to rename the region, when they see that the natives of Ireland and the immediate descendants of immigrants from that island already number a third of the population in more than one State, and that the chief magistrate of their metropolis is an Irishman. The comparative suddenness of the transformation renders it the more striking, for it has come about within the life-time of a generation. Forty years ago the foreign element in the population was utterly insignificant, and nothing seemed more improbable than that people then living would see that element constituting half of the inhabitants. The man would have been regarded as a lunatic who had predicted that in 1885 an Irishman would be the Mayor of Boston, while another of the race represented one of the city districts in Congress, and a third delivered the traditional Fourth of July oration under the auspices of the city government.

The amalgamation of this great body of aliens has been the crucial test alike of New England character and of popular government. They have stood the test. The sudden infusion of so much new blood has somewhat disturbed the circulation in the body politic, but it is already evident that the two strains will mingle harmoniously and profitably. A desire for liberal education is developing. From among the thrifty immigrants who have settled in the hill towns and are successfully tilling the lands which native emigrants have deserted in disgust, there are coming Irish students to the colleges of western Massachusetts. Candid Bostonians of the oldest families admit that the city has not in many years had a representative in Congress who showed more independence or displayed better judgment than Leopold Morse, a native of Bavaria. People who questioned the full comprehension of the American idea by the ruling element among the newcomers have been reassured upon reading the thoroughly patriotic oration by Thomas J. Gargan on the Fourth of July last. The Republican majority in the Legislature, controlled by the descendants of the original stock, recently demonstrated their faith in the new blood by conferring vastly increased powers upon the Mayor of Boston, though they knew that the first man to exercise these prerogatives would be a Democratic Irishman—and Hugh O'Brien is more than justifying their confidence. The newer immigrants are evidently going to turn out ultimately as good Americans as the old ones—for, though he is apt to forget it, the Yankee of the longest lineage is himself only the offspring of an immigrant.

THE LAST RETREAT OF THE BOARDER.

A YEAR ago we attempted in these columns some account of the process by which all along the northern portion of the Atlantic Coast the Cottager is gradually driving the Boarder away from the most attractive sites. We showed that there is literally hardly a desirable spot on the seashore between Cape May and Eastport, of which he has not already taken possession or is not threatening to take possession in the insidious way with which everybody is now so familiar, beginning with the modest wooden "camp," but one degree better shelter than a tent, and ending with the $20,000, $50,000, or even $100,000 villa. Go where we will within easy reach of a railroad station or steamboat landing, and we find the Boarder slowly but surely lapsing into a position of social inferiority toward the Cottager, and disgusted and made uncomfortable by the luxury with which the Cottager surrounds himself, his trim lawn, his tennis-ground, his expensive piazza, his dog-cart, and pony phaeton; and though last not least, by his exclusiveness. The last drop, in fact, in the Boarder's cup of bitterness is his discovering that the Cottager has, in a certain sense, begun to look on him as an intruder of another class, on whom in these times a well-equipped Cottager, even if he knew him in the city, can hardly be expected to call, much less to invite to dinner or tea. Indeed, the Cottager now rarely takes "tea" as a meal. He has begun to dine late just as he does in New York or Boston, and, more than this, dine in evening dress, while the wretched Boarder is perhaps struggling, probably within a hundred yards of him, with a "supper" of weak tea, sour bread, and cold meat and huckleberries, for which even his oldest clothes would be too good.

These contrasts are, of course, galling, and this is what the Cottager means them to be. In fact, he wishes the Boarder to "go." He considers him an injury to the neighborhood, and secretly hopes that the hotel or boarding-house is uncomfortable or does not pay, and will have to be given up. The worst of it is, too, that there is no way in which the wounded Boarder can get even with him. He seldom writes a book and hardly ever runs for Congress. He might possibly be punished occasionally in Wall Street by being caught "long" or "short" of stocks, but the Boarder is now rarely a man of mark on the floor of the Stock Exchange, so that his wrath has really no terrors. They laugh in the cottages when they hear that he is out of temper, because they know that he will do nothing

more terrible than take the train or the boat for home.

This is, as we have before remarked, the state of things to be witnessed along the coast. It may be witnessed on Long Island, to some extent in New Jersey, and all along the rocky shores of New England. In all the most favored portions of these regions the Boarder is vanishing very much as the red man vanished before him. A great number of the places he once rejoiced in, and for fully forty years had to himself, know him now no more, or are witnessing his last struggles against an order of things which is as resistless as the spirit of the age. Curiously enough, too, he is following the example of many conquered races in retreating to the mountains after being dislodged from the lowlands and the seacoast. In other words, he is doing what the ancient Britons and the Irish and the Basques and the Montenegrins did when they found the invader too much for them on the plains. More curiously still, into these fastnesses the Cottager does not attempt to follow him. The Boarder, for instance, still retains almost undisputed possession both of the White Mountains and the Catskills. In the Catskills, a region estimated at 1,200 square miles, and abounding in magnificent sites, the Boarder still roves as free, as unrestrained, as unconscious of any social superior, as he did fifty years ago. The white walls and green shutters of his houses swarm in all the woods. He mounts his simple and unpretending long wagon at the railroad station with a gayety which is not checked by the presence of T-carts, or wagonettes, or phaetons. He meets neither man nor woman in any of his excursions who is better fed or tended than himself. He is in fact monarch of all he surveys, and can look even his own landlord in the eye without wincing, for the competition is so great that even the landlord is kind and conciliatory.

In the old days before the railroads it was not so. In those early times, when the Boarder was still a strange animal to the honest Dutch farmers of those regions, it was by no means safe to grumble, and we can recall one case in which a complaining guest was chastised by his host with a stable bucket. There was at that time, too, in the mountains, but one house of entertainment which could be called a hotel, and it commanded the finest view in all the highlands. But the discipline to which the unhappy tourist was subjected in it was stern and remorseless almost beyond example. If he ventured to express any dissatisfaction either with his room, or what was set before him, it was proposed to him by the clerk, in terms anything but soothing, that he should seek quarters more to his liking at the foot of the mountain. But this tyranny is now a thing of the past. The Boarder is wooed and pursued by the landlord at every step. The railroad carries him past scores of piazzas filled with people of his own kind, whose whole appearance shows that their minds are as free as their bodies are well fed. He strolls without fear or misgiving in his daily rambles over sites of surpassing loveliness, on which it would appear that as yet no Cottager's greedy eye has rested. He is not even troubled by the sight of the insidious "camp" or the cluster of shanties with a common kitchen, which so often along the seashore are the precursors of the "Sur-mers," and the "Beaumanoirs," and the "Chez Mois," and the "Allez-vous-ens," which now hold possession of the finest spots on our coast.

Indeed, to sum up, it is to the mountains one must now go to see the Boarder at his best, or before the Cottager became a prominent feature in American life. How long this halcyon state of things will last, or, in other words, how long the mountains will continue to furnish a refuge to one of the most interesting relics of our ante-bellum civilization, it is impossible to say. The Cottager may any day begin to find the seashore too crowded for him, and turn the White Mountains or the Catskills into scenes of unbridled luxury and dissipation like Simla and Darjeeling in British India, and we may witness then the final disappearance of the Summer Boarder from American life. It will be a bad day for the country, however, whenever this comes to pass, for, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is the boarding-houses rather than the cottages which are the nurseries of the manly virtues and simple manners that are the salt of democracies.

HELEN JACKSON.

THE news of the death of Mrs. Helen Jackson—better known as "H. H."—will probably carry a pang of regret into more American homes than similar intelligence in regard to any other woman, with the possible exception of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, who belongs to an earlier literary generation. With this last-named exception, no American woman has produced literary work of such marked ability. Her fame was limited by the comparatively late period at which she began to write, and by her preference for a somewhat veiled and disguised way of writing. It is hard for two initial letters to cross the Atlantic, and she had therefore no European fame; and as she took apparently a real satisfaction in concealing her identity and mystifying her public, it is very likely that the authorship of some of her best prose work will never be absolutely known. Enough remained, however, to give her a peculiar both hold upon thoughtful and casual readers.

Helen Maria (Fiske) Jackson was the daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, of Amherst College, whose 'Manual of Classical Literature,' based on that of Eschenberg, was long in use in our colleges, and who wrote several other books. She was born in Amherst, Mass., October 18, 1831; her mother's maiden name being Vinal. The daughter was educated in part at Ipswich (Mass.) Female Seminary, and in part at the school of the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott in this city. She was early married to Captain (afterward Major) Edward B. Hunt, an eminent engineer officer of the United States Army. Major Hunt was a man of scientific attainments quite unusual in his profession, was a member of various learned societies, and for some time an assistant professor at West Point. He contributed to one of the early volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly* (xii, 794) a paper on "Military Bridges." His wife resided with him at various military stations—West Point, Washington, Newport, R. I., etc.—and they had several children, all of whom died very young except one boy, Rennie, who lived to the age of eight or ten, showing extraordinary promise. His death and that of Major Hunt—who was killed in 1863 by the discharge of suffocating vapors from a submarine battery of his own invention—left Mrs. Hunt alone in the world, and she removed her residence a year or two after to Newport, R. I., where the second period of her life began.

Up to this time she had given absolutely no signs of literary talent. She had been absorbed in her duties as wife and mother, and had been fond of society, in which she was always welcome because of her vivacity, wit, and ready sympathy. In Newport she found herself, from various causes, under strong literary influences, appealing to tastes that developed rapidly in herself. She soon began to publish poems, one of the first of which, if not the first—a translation from Victor Hugo—appeared in the *Nation*. Others of her poems, perhaps her best—including the sonnets "Burnt Ships" and "Ariadne's Farewell"—appeared also in the *Nation*. Not long after, she began to print short papers on domestic subjects in the *Independent* and elsewhere, and soon found herself thoroughly embarked in a literary career. Her first poem in the *Atlantic Monthly* appeared in February, 1869; and her volume of 'Verses' was printed at her own expense in 1870, being reprinted with some enlargement in 1871, and again, almost doubled in size, in 1874. Her 'Bits of Travel' (1872) was made up of sketches of a tour in Europe in 1868-9; a portion of these, called 'Encyclicals of a Traveller,' having been originally written as circular letters to her many friends and then printed—rather against her judgment, but at the urgent request of Mr. J. T. Fields—almost precisely as they were written. Upon this followed 'Bits of Talk About Home Matters' (1873), 'Bits of Talk for Young Folks' (1876), and 'Bits of Travel at Home' (1878). These, with a little poem called 'The Story of Boon,' constituted, for some time, all her acknowledged volumes; but it is now no secret that she wrote two of the most successful novels of the "No Name" series—'Mercy Philbrick's Choice' (1876) and 'Hetty's Strange History' (1877). We do not propose here to enter into the vexed question of the authorship of the "Saxe Holm" stories, which appeared in the early volumes of *Scribner's Monthly*, and were published in two volumes (1873, 1878). The secret was certainly very well kept, and in spite of her denials, they were very often attributed to her by readers and critics.

Her residence in Newport as a busy and successful literary woman thus formed a distinct period of her life, quite apart from the epoch which preceded it and from the later one which followed. A change soon came. Her health was never very strong, and she was liable to severe attacks of diphtheria, to relieve which she tried the climate of Colorado. She finally took up her residence there, and was married, about 1876, to William S. Jackson, a merchant of Colorado Springs. She had always had the greatest love for travel and exploration, and found unbounded field for this in her new life, driving many miles a day over precipitous roads, and thinking little of crossing the continent by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the course of these journeys she became profoundly interested in the wrongs of the Indians, and for the rest of her life all literary interests and ambitions were utterly subordinated to this. During a winter of hard work at the Astor Library in this city she prepared her 'Century of Dishonor' (1881). As one result of this book she was appointed by the United States Government as one of two commissioners (Abbot Kinney being the other) to examine and report upon "the condition and needs of the Mission Indians of California." Their report, to which Mrs. Jackson's name is first signed, is dated at Colorado Springs, July 13, 1883, and is a thoroughly business-like document of thirty-five pages.

As another fruit of this philanthropic interest, she wrote, during another winter in this city, her

novel, 'Ramona,' a book composed with the greatest rapidity, and printed first in the *Christian Union*, afterward appearing in a volume in 1884. Its sole object was further to delineate the wrongs of the aborigines. Besides these two books, she wrote, during this later period, some children's stories, 'Nelly's Silver Mine, a Story of Colorado Life' (1878), and two little volumes of tales about cats. But her lifework, as she viewed it at the end, was in her two books in behalf of the Indians. In one of her last letters to her Eastern friends she said (July 27, 1885):

"I feel that my work is done, and I am heartily, honestly, and cheerfully ready to go. In fact, I am glad to go. You have never fully realized how for the last four years my whole heart has been full of the Indian cause—how I have felt, as the Quakers says, 'a concern' to work for it. My 'Century of Dishonor' and 'Ramona' are the only things I have done of which I am glad now. The rest is of no moment. They will live, and they will bear fruit. They already have. The change in public feeling on the Indian question in the last three years is marvellous; an Indian Rights' Association in every large city in the land. . . . Every word of the Indian history in 'Ramona' is literally true, and it is being re-enacted here every day.

"I did mean to write a child's story on the same theme as 'Ramona,' but I doubt if I could have made it so telling a stroke, so perhaps it is as well that I shall not do it. And perhaps I shall do it after all, but I cannot conceive of getting well after such an illness as this."

In all this there was not a trace of personal vanity or display; there never was a more complete absorption in a "cause" than that of this woman, whose earlier years had been so different. But in all else she remained the same; time could not dim her vivacity, her freshness, her wit, her winning and persuasive manners. Few women who have such variety of nature as she had, make friends so warmly or so easily, or light up life for these friends in so many different ways. Her likes and dislikes were spontaneous, ardent, sometimes unjust; yet even the injustice was sometimes an inaccurately aimed impulse of justice in disguise; and when she was convinced of it—which indeed was not always—she would be quick to apologize to any one whom she had wronged. In literature her work was conscientious and thorough beyond that of almost any American woman; she never slighted it, never wilfully neglected details, never was weary of trying to perfect it. This applies especially to her prose. For her poetry, it is enough to say that it has won the applause of very fastidious critics—including emphatically the late Mr. R. W. Emerson—while her simpler poems are to be found widely distributed through the cottages and log-huts of our furthest borders, and have given comfort to many hearts. Many notices of her separate books may be found scattered through the magazines; but we can recall no systematic critical essay on her qualities as a writer except that contained in Higginson's 'Short Studies of American Authors.'

Mrs. Jackson died far away from home and kindred; but the spirit with which she met death may be seen in a further extract which we are permitted to make from the letter already mentioned. It would be difficult to imagine a worthier ending to a life marked by steady progress in the direction of unselfish aims:

"As you say, we may meet and 'smile over these solicitudes.' But I do not think we shall—and I want you to know that I am looking with almost an eager interest into the 'undiscovered country,' and leaving this earth with no regret except that I have not accomplished more work; especially that it was so late in the day when I began to work in real earnest. But I do not doubt we shall keep on working. Do you not believe so? Any other conception of existence is to me monstrous. It seems to me also impossible that we shall not be able to return to this earth and see our loved ones. Whether we can in any way communicate with them I doubt—but that we can see them I believe."

ENGLAND: THE TWO PARTIES AND THEIR TROUBLES.

LONDON, August 6.

THE condition of our two great historical parties at this moment presents phenomena not dissimilar to those which appeared in your American parties a year ago. Each has a disaffected wing, a minority displeased with the conduct of the leaders, and threatening to detach itself from the main body. Should the detachment occur from either party, that party will be seriously damaged, if not defeated, at the general election. Should both disaffected sections revolt, then, as each party will suffer nearly equally, their present relative strength will be preserved, though each will be weaker as against that common foe of both, the Irish phalanx which follows Mr. Parnell.

I begin with the Tories. For some time past there have been serious jealousies and heart-burnings among them. The old Conservatives, the aristocratic land-owning men who wished to maintain the Established Church and the ascendency of the county gentry, have seen themselves threatened by democratic Toryism under the auspices of Lord Randolph Churchill. Several times the feud broke out visibly, but it was always closed when an attack had to be made on the Gladstone Ministry. Parties can generally—such, at least, is our experience—hold better together in opposition, when they have only to criticise and denounce, than in power, when they have executive steps to take and a positive programme to announce. This necessity came at last on the Tories when they took office in June, after the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Randolph Churchill, who had triumphed in the composition of the new Ministry by driving Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords and obtaining important posts for himself and his friends, triumphed also in the decisions of policy which the new Cabinet had to take. He induced them to attempt to outbid the Liberals by bringing in the Medical Disqualification Relief Bill—a measure in itself very distasteful to the county Tories; and he carried out the compact with the Irish Nationalists by persuading his colleagues not only to let the Crimes Act lapse, but ostentatiously to separate themselves from the whole policy of Lord Spencer, to bring in a Laborers' Bill for Ireland intended to assist the agricultural laborers out of the local rates, and a Land Purchase Bill, under which the Imperial Treasury is to advance money to Irish tenants, on improvident terms, to enable them to buy the fee-simple of their holdings. These acts have been startling to moderate men of all parties. But the language held toward Lord Spencer's administration, and the sudden change of front on the question of a Crimes Act (for nine-tenths of the Tory newspapers and public speakers had till quite recently been pressing Mr. Gladstone's Government to renew that coercive measure), have done more. They have disgusted a respectable section of the Tory party, and made its members feel degraded in their own eyes. To be taunted by the Liberals with their alliance with Mr. Parnell—a taunt which is illustrated by the careful abstention of his followers from irritating or obstructive tactics in Parliament—is more than the Irish Orangemen or the more old-fashioned Conservatives in England can sit down quietly under. The sweets of office may reconcile some of the leaders to this retractation of their former words and deeds; and the Parliamentary Tories have the satisfaction of thinking that they have, as the late Lord Derby said on a similar occasion, "dished the Whigs." But the Conservatives throughout the country, and particularly those who are not habitually active as party workers, have not these consolations. It is among them that one hears loud murmurs of disaffection, mixed with threats that they will abstain from voting, or speaking, or exercising their influence at the general election on behalf of their chiefs and members. These threats may not be fulfilled, for the impulse to rally to the old flag is very strong when the battle begins. We are still three months from the election, a time long enough for the first feeling of resentment to wear off. But if the election were to take place next week, there can be no doubt that the Tories would suffer grievously from the cold neutrality of many who have hitherto been zealous partisans.

The causes of Liberal discussion are different. The most conspicuous errors and failures of the late Liberal Government were in the sphere of foreign policy. These weakened its hold on the respect and confidence of many Liberals, but never led, and probably would not have led, to any large secession. What alarms the more cautious or conservative members of the party is the language held by a few advanced spirits, particularly by Mr. Chamberlain, and the measures of social and political change which he advocates. More than once Mr. Goschen, the most conspicuous of the so-called Whig party in the Lower House, as the Duke of Argyll is in the Upper, has attacked Mr. Chamberlain's proposals; and in this he represents the sentiment of a large number of persons who have hitherto voted the Liberal ticket. These persons fear that Mr. Chamberlain is already the real, and may soon become also the recognized, leader of the Liberal party; and they hasten to announce that they will not be led by him. There have been moments when it seemed possible that a fatal schism might open in the Liberal ranks; indeed, it required all the respect felt for the supremacy of Mr. Gladstone, who had allowed it to be announced that he intended to enter the next Parliament, to prevent the quarrel from breaking out. Fortunately for the Liberals, the moment when the danger was greatest was the very moment when the Tory Cabinet made that declaration of Irish policy which, in irritating its supporters, alienated and repelled any inclination which moderate Whigs might have felt to support Lord Salisbury. They now feel that to move toward such a Tory Government would be to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire; and for the moment they prefer to make the best of their hopes that Mr. Gladstone may remain to keep his lieutenants, or that the leadership may devolve, when he retires, upon Lord Hartington rather than on Mr. Chamberlain. Thus the disaffection of one wing of the Liberals will probably remain disaffection without ripening into revolt. But, as with the Tories, it will do something to divide their efforts and weaken their force at the general election.

It may be asked whether these two discontented sections from each party, if they cannot cross over (which they are not likely to do) might not unite to form a third or moderate party, holding the balance between the two extremes. This might happen if one had the men to form and lead such a party. However, there are not such men—or at least there are only two or three, Mr. Goschen being the most eminent; and the Parliamentary strength of such a party would be slender, because the constituencies prefer "regular" candidates, strong Governmental Tories or strong Radicals, as the case may be. There is therefore no reason to expect a fusion. The uneasy Liberals will not ask Tory help; the disgusted Tories will not go over to the Liberals. Bolting is a less frequent remedy with us than simple abstention; and even the abstention will

probably be less numerous when the day of bolting comes, than any one might think who hears the unusually free criticisms which men of both parties are now passing upon their leaders.

Among the disaffected Tories there is, luckily for that party, no conspicuous man who gives powerful expression to the sentiments one gathers from the talk of clubs and dinner-tables. But the Liberals are less reticent. They are very anxious to have a "good cry" with which to go to the country, and are discussing what the cry shall be, or, as you would say, of what planks their platform shall be composed. The advocates of Disestablishment, of Liquor Prohibition, of Land Laws Reform, and other schemes rush in, each wishing his question to have the first place. All are agreed that the reform of local government is a matter of importance, but it is feared that it will not touch the emotions or imagination of the "new democracy." All feel the paramount necessity of devising some *modus vivendi* with Ireland, but nobody is prepared to say how far we can go toward granting her a parliament of her own. In this state of matters, what with the discontent of some and the perplexity of most, it will be easily understood that the general frame of mind is an unquiet and unhappy one. Neither party likes the prospect before it. The Tories profess to be hopeful, and point to the smoothness and promptitude which have marked their conduct of business during the last five weeks of this expiring session. But in their hearts they do not expect to carry the general election. The Liberals are more sanguine about the new Electorate, and count on a majority, though not sure how far it will overpass that of Tories and Irish Nationalists taken together. But they are distracted by fears of a split among themselves; they shrink from the problem which they must face when Mr. Gladstone retires; they are uncertain what kind of policy to propound either at home or abroad; they are, at least the more humble-minded among them, disheartened by the contrast between the hopes and professions, sincere professions, with which they formed their Cabinet in 1880, and the record of troubles abroad and non-performances at home which has marked its career from May, 1880, till June, 1885.

One thing, however, would put heart into them—the certainty that Mr. Gladstone would be found leading them into combat, and prepared to form a new Government on the morrow of victory. In our new democracies, the individual man seems still to count for as much as in the oligarchies of earlier days. It is curious to note how much, for the moment, seems to turn on the health or will of Mr. Gladstone. He is past seventy-five years of age; he has been suffering lately from a throat affection which will debar him from campaigning if it be not, as his doctors expect, removed in a few weeks' time. It is understood that he is disposed to sacrifice his own wish for repose in order to secure the unity of his party, but his state of body may not permit it. Nor are the questions of policy without difficulties for him. The Irish problem is the most pressing problem. He may see the solution, and is believed to be disposed to try bold and large methods of solution. But can he be sure that the timid section of his party, which has often pulled him back before, will follow him? Or can he count on remaining long enough in power to give his scheme of solution a fair chance of success against the criticism, perhaps even the opposition, which the extremer section of the Nationalist party is sure to direct against any and every scheme that comes from an English Ministry? These are some of the difficulties which make the prospect of our autumnal struggle a troubled one even to those who count upon a party triumph. Y.

D'HAUSSONVILLE'S SOUVENIRS.

PARIS, July 31, 1885.

COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE, who was a member of the French Academy, wrote two important historical works—one, 'The Roman Church and the First Empire'; the other, a 'History of the Reunion of Lorraine to France.' His son, the present Count, has just published a volume of 'Souvenirs' of his father, under the title, 'Ma Jeunesse: 1814-1830.' M. d'Haussonville sometimes read extracts of these souvenirs to his friends. They are fragments of memoirs rather than memoirs. Written in a clear, light, spirited manner, they give the reader very vivid impressions of a dramatic time. The family name of the D'Haussonvilles is Cléron; they belonged to a group of families known in Lorraine under the curious name of the "petits chevaux de Lorraine," in opposition to the "grands chevaux." These denominations were purely fantastic, and implied no privileges nor any real supremacy. The "grands chevaux" were only four in number, namely, the Lignevilles, the Du Châtelets, the Lenoncourts, the Harancourts; the three last are now extinct. The "petits chevaux" had among them the Beauvaus, the Choiseuls, the D'Haussonvilles, etc.—some authors cite eight, some others twelve or even sixteen families with this honorary appellation. The D'Haussonvilles were great Nimrods, and had the charge of "grand louvetier" at the court of Nancy; and when Lorraine, after the death of Stanislas, King of Poland, was united to France, the grandfather of M. d'Haussonville was appointed by Louis XVI. "grand louvetier" of France. He was also lieutenant-general in the French army. "My father," says M. d'Haussonville, "often told me that my grandfather found himself in the antechamber of M. Necker with the Marshal Duc de Broglie; they were both calling on the new Minister. 'We will enter together,' said the Marshal, 'and you will present me to M. Necker, for I don't know him.' 'Do you think I know him any better than you do?' 'Well, we will present each other.' So it was done. It much amused my father to think that the grandson of the Marshal married afterward the granddaughter of M. Necker, and that I married his great-granddaughter. [The late Duc de Broglie was married to a daughter of Mme. de Staël's, and the author of the 'Souvenirs' married his daughter.]"

The "grand louvetier" of France did not emigrate; he remained near Louis XVI., at the King's own request. After the massacres of the 10th of August he retired to his country place at Gurcy, where he stayed quietly till, in 1794, he was arrested, with his wife and his three daughters, and thrown into prison at Provins. The death of Robespierre saved his life. During the whole of the Terror he suffered no indignity from the peasantry; the richest peasants sent him provisions, and even offered him money. "This will not last, Monsieur le Comte," they used to say to him. One day, during this terrible period, he was walking alone on the high road, and met a man with an overloaded cart. The horse could not go up hill; the man was struggling with the horse, and swearing. "That is not the way," said the *grand louvetier;* "you push at the wheel, I will drive the horse zigzag." This was accordingly done. When the horse was on the plain, the man asked him where he was coming from. "From Gurcy." "What! there are no bourgeois at Gurcy; there is only that *canaille* of a *ci-devant* Comte d'Haussonville." "Well, I am that *canaille* of a *ci-devant!*" "It is not possible!" and then he said immediately: "Sh! those good-for-nothing villains, those *sans-culottes* of Donnemarie, with their clubs and their committees, they would not have helped me as you have done, though you are an aristocrat and a *ci-devant*. I will tell all these *sans-culottes* what I think."

The *grand louvetier* died at Gurcy in November, 1806. His son had been brought up in the world and for the world. He had been introduced in the most intimate circle of Mesdames the aunts of Louis XVI. and in the circle of Marie Antoinette. He was among the children who played with the children of France under the eyes of the Queen, of the Princesse de Lamballe, of Madame de Polignac. At the age of fourteen he received a brevet of lieutenant, and at fifteen he was made captain and sent to the Camp at Lunéville with an abbé, who was his preceptor. In 1791 his father sent for him, gave him 300 louis, and told him to start the next day for the army of the Princes. "I myself remain," said he, "by order of the King; at your age you must do as the young men of your generation."

Emigration was the fashion of the time. D'Haussonville made no remark and joined the army of the Princes. After the dissolution of his corps he left for England with the Harcourts, who were very well received by the English branch of their family. When he returned to France he was appointed Chamberlain and made a Count by Napoleon (though he was a Count already). The Emperor liked to converse with him on two subjects—on hunting and on the Faubourg St. Germain. When Chateaubriand composed his speech for the French Academy, a proof, as usual, was sent to the Cabinet of the Emperor. The author of the 'Genius of Christianity' dared in his speech to speak of the Revolution, of the condemnation of Louis XVI. Napoleon was very angry; M. d'Haussonville took note of his imprecations:

"Why! I try to make this country forget the divisions of the past. I have cured it of its revolutionary fever by intoxicating it with military glory; all my efforts tend to make old France and new France live in peace under my sceptre. I have surrounded myself with men who formerly hated each other. They live together in my court in peace, the old émigrés, the members of the Committee of Public Safety, the regicides—for you voted the death of Louis XVI., you, Cambacérès; . . . and shall I now allow a young writer who wishes to round his periods, a conceited writer, to compromise the happy results of my policy? Ungrateful fools, they don't understand the part which I have to play. The Royalists always have Henri IV. on their tongues. I am Henri IV.; my situation is just his. I do what he did, and in my more difficult times, and better than he did, though he was a clever man. He was placed between the Leaguers and the Protestants, and I am placed between the Revolutionists and the men of the *ancien régime*. When he did something for his old co-religionists, 'You see,' said the Leaguers, 'he has remained a Huguenot.' When he did something for the Catholics, 'He has forgotten his old and trusty friends,' said Duplessis Mornay and his ancient companions in arms. I protect you all and I will not be interrupted in my work. M. de Chateaubriand does not like France as I made it? Well, let him go and live somewhere else."

It seems as if we heard the young lion roar. The effect of these scenes must have been great, as they inspired such men as Fouché and Talleyrand with awe. I was reading a little while ago some letters of Manzoni's. The great Italian poet saw Napoleon at Notre Dame, at the Te Deum after the battle of Austerlitz. He says that nothing could render the proud and angry expression of the young demi-god, of the new Mars. I suppose that M. d'Haussonville did not see the Emperor with the same eyes as Manzoni; people can be protected even against genius by a certain sort of gentlemanlike propriety, and by an inherited self-contentment.

After 1814, M. d'Haussonville accompanied the Empress Marie Louise to Blois. After the Restoration he was appointed officer in the gray mousquetaires of the King's Guards. In that capacity he escorted Louis XVIII. to the Belgian

frontier, at the time of the return of the Emperor from the island of Elba. He was, in consequence, exiled by Napoleon from Paris and allowed to remain in his country place. Curiously enough, Louis XVIII. had made him an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Napoleon confirmed him in this title; he found himself at the same time exiled and decorated. When Louis XVIII. returned for the second time, he was made peer of France. He was a moderate royalist, opposed to the excesses of the extreme parties. He was not much surprised by the July Revolution; he wrote to Louis Philippe, begging him not to take the crown, but to place it on the head of the young Duc de Bordeaux. He escaped the Revolution, however, and took his oath as peer of France. He never took any active part in politics, and spent his last years chiefly in the country.

The author of the 'Souvenirs' tells us that his first recollections go as far back as the return of the Bourbons to Paris, though he was then only five years old. He remembers the coronation of Charles X., having accompanied his father to Rheims. He gives us amusing details about his college days. In 1828, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed attaché to M. de Chateaubriand at Rome. He does not seem to have been overpowered with feelings of admiration and of awe for his chief. Rather, he speaks of him somewhat in the tone of Sainte-Beuve; he takes the great man off his pedestal. Chateaubriand writes in his memoirs: "I had no sooner gone with Mme. de Chateaubriand than my natural sadness overtook me on the road."

"Did the company of Mme. de Chateaubriand," asks M. d'Haussonville, "count for something in this sadness? I don't know. Many people thought that the obligation, which he could not avoid, of taking his wife with him, to do, in the capital of the Christian world, the honors of his drawing-room, was a burden of his new position which he only accepted with difficulty. . . . As for Mme. de Chateaubriand, who had much *esprit*, who had, I believe, passionately loved her husband, who loved him still with an always suffering and a little jaundiced affection, she perfectly knew his disposition toward herself. She enjoyed, as it seemed to me, but without having any illusions, the important place which, for the first time, she held in their conjugal life."

He tells us that she used sometimes a little tyrannically her privileges as mistress of the house, opposing hard facts to her husband's poetical assertions, opening the windows when M. de Chateaubriand would have liked them shut. Chateaubriand never said a word, he was resigned, patient. "He had," says M. d'Haussonville, "so much to expiate." The life of the Embassy was monotonous. "Our chief had almost always the profoundly wearied look which was his natural expression. . . . He often placed himself before the glass, with his legs apart, his back slightly bent, and both elbows on the chimney, with his hands through his hair and on his large forehead. Not seldom he looked thus at himself during a quarter of an hour. What was he thinking of? of Mme. Récamier? of his next return to the Foreign Office? Others besides Mme. Récamier at that time gave him agreeable distractions." M. d'Haussonville speaks of a lady, perfectly unknown at the time, who spent the winter in Rome in 1828, a lady who afterward, under the title 'Les Enchantemens de Prudence,' did not hesitate to give the details of her acquaintance with Chateaubriand—an acquaintance which was afterward continued in Paris.

Chateaubriand was a very tolerant chief. He allowed his young attaché to frequent the salon of the ex-Queen Hortense, who lived in Rome under the name of Duchesse de St. Leu. His father had known her, and she had a very agreeable house. She affected, with the Frenchmen attached to the Bourbon dynasty, to be simply a Beauharnais, the daughter of a French gentleman. She had two sons, one of whom died young, and the other became Napoleon III. "You are very happy," said the Queen one day on the Pincio to M. d'Haussonville, the father, pointing to the young French attaché and to her son Louis. "Your son has a career. If I could only ask Charles X. to give my son a place as sub-lieutenant in a French army." The attaché often took rides with Prince Louis in the Campagna Romana. Their horses were little Roman horses and often used to quarrel. D'Haussonville little thought then that he should some day quarrel with his companion. This first volume of 'Souvenirs' ends with the Revolution of 1830; it will, we hope, be followed by others.

Correspondence.

METHODISM IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The reasoning of "Southerner" is hard to follow. How, for instance, does your review of Bishop McTyeire's 'History of Methodism' "show plainly that the South has yet to develop an impartial historical or biographical writer"? What does it show about Cooke's 'History of Virginia'? As well say that your recent review of McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States' shows plainly that the North has yet to develop a writer capable of giving an impartial estimate of such men as Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe.

But why should any one expect to find an impartial account of the slavery difficulty in the work of one who took a prominent part in it? Does Doctor Whedon prove an impartial writer when he tries to make good the anti-slavery fame of Methodism? Your recent review might have shown "Southerner" this.

"Southerner" seems to forget that there is a Methodist Church in the North. Else why should he say: "Its [Southern Methodism] facilities for speedy control of public opinion are almost incredible in the North"? The Northern Methodist Church has exactly the same facilities for speedy control of public opinion, in some cases even better. We have nothing like their Sunday-school Secretary. They have more colleges and schools, a more "gigantic" publishing house; and "the influence of the church in warping the intellectual development of the people at large" is also exerted through a larger and better-circulated series of religious papers. Why, then, should it be "almost impossible to convey to anyone not residing in the South an idea of the tremendous influence exerted upon the social, political, and educational institutions of that section by the church of which the Bishop is the virtual head"? Any one who has paid attention to such things in the North, as "Southerner" evidently has not, will readily understand the kind of influence the Southern Methodist Church exerts.

How colleges of other denominations and State universities are held in subjugation by the competition of Methodist colleges is hard to see. "Southerner" ought to know that, as a rule, no inducements can be offered to a Baptist or a Presbyterian to make him send his son to a Methodist college. That Vanderbilt University is not what it should be, is only what might have been expected by any one who knew what powers were put into the hands of the head of a denomination. Would the result have been different if the university were under the absolute control of any other denomination?

What is said, too, about the influence of "emotional revivals of religion" is in like manner misleading. Is the South the only part of the country where revivals are held? Wherever Methodism is found, there will be found "revivals of religion." Nor is the Methodist the only denomination that has them. Moreover, the men that are "converted" so "instantaneously" have from childhood held the most orthodox views on religion. They believe and tremble. The class that furnish the inflammable material for emotional revivals never have "calm, sober years of reflection" on any subject. I might remind "Southerner," however, that "sudden conversions" were known to the church before there was any South or any Methodism. When this emotional religion is declared to be "the prime cause of our Southern impulsiveness that pervades many of the ways of secular life," the climax of philosophizing is reached. Does "Southerner" know how old Methodism is? Does he know that for a number of years after its birth its influence on Southern character was inappreciable? Has he ever heard of the emotional revivals of Jonathan Edwards? Was *he* a Southern Methodist? Perhaps some philosophizer will tell us that such revivals were the prime cause of Northern shrewdness.

The truth is, that "Southerner" could make out just as strong a case against denominationalism as against Southern Methodism; against Christianity as a bulwark which opposes all liberalizing tendencies, as against Methodism. Perhaps he was trying to do this. He certainly implies as much when he stigmatizes Southern Christianity by saying that President White, when he asserted that an ignorant religion was the curse of the Southern negro, would, "if he had witnessed one-tenth of the scenes of fanaticism that the writer has seen during a lifetime in the South, have included the whites in his statement."

To give "Southerner" some hope for the future, let us put the case this way. We will concede "the tremendous influence exerted upon social, political, and educational institutions of that section by the [Methodist] church." Now, if we listen to those who have made a study of the subject—to such men as Carl Schurz and to such papers as the *Nation*—we are assured that the South has made and is making rather creditable strides in social, political, and educational matters. It would be asking too much of "Southerner" to insist on his drawing the conclusion that Methodism, "the tremendous influence," is in ever so small a degree a cause of this improvement; but he will have to admit that this "largest and most influential body in the South" is at least being dragged at the wheels of the car of progress. That it can be so easily dragged must be our consolation. A Southern Methodist.

Ashland, Va.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have been much surprised that your statistics of and comments upon the liquor traffic, and unfavorable criticism of prohibition, have not provoked a reply from this State. We have had one year of so-called prohibition. Both its friends and enemies are examining its results, and its record will soon be "tried in the balance" of popular sentiment at the coming election. The report of the Temperance Alliance thus far savors a little of the methods and mathematics of a hopeful but apprehensive political party when the returns are coming in.

A short time ago we were informed, through the Alliance, that a report from a certain number of towns showed that the same ratio in the decrease of saloons in the remaining portions of the State would make a most favorable showing for the prohibitory law. On the contrary, the Dubuque *Herald*, in its issue of July 26, had reports from 105 towns and cities covering the 99 counties. Its conclusions are:

1. That in the cities the law has had no effect, saloons being open as usual.

2. That in the towns the saloons have been closed, but liquor and beer are sold on the sly and in secret, especially by druggists.

3. That most of the places (towns as well as cities) report no diminution in drunkenness. Some report less, some more, and fully half no change.

4. That the revenue formerly obtained by saloon license has been almost entirely lost to the towns and cities, and it is obtained now chiefly by increased taxation.

5. That the sentiment in favor of repeal has grown rapidly, and is increasing.

The Iowa City *Press*, from inquiries into the workings of the law as evidenced by crimes and misdemeanors tried by legal tribunals, reaches the conclusion that there has been no decrease of crime from drunkenness.

It is too early, perhaps, to criticise the results of the law with fairness to its friends; but that it has thus far proved a lamentable failure as a *prohibitory* law, may be read "between the lines" of the Dubuque *Prohibitionist*, which I send you. So far as present evidence goes, I think the following to be fair conclusions:

1. That where there has been successful enforcement of the law, such success has been the result of agitation and resulting popular sentiment, rather than inherent excellence of the law.

2. That where there is an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the law, its enforcement is easy, so far as public violation is concerned, though not to greater extent than without a prohibitory law.

3. That where a majority is opposed to enforcement, the law is inoperative.

Why do not some of our prohibition friends assail you with the statistics of Major Ben Cotton, which furnished so much campaign thunder during the past campaign? I believe the figures demonstrate, to Prohibitionists, that the use of the stronger liquors and the resulting habit of drunkenness are relatively increasing. According to the figures of an esteemed clerical friend, there is a most alarming geometrical ratio.

IOWA.

August 9, 1885.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: "M. N." commends our committee system for its financial effect, and I am quite ready to take him on that ground. He points to the reduction of our debt, but how has that reduction been effected? Simply by the maintenance of a tariff system which is about worthy of the fourteenth century, and which, with the uncertainty of its continuance, has landed the country in the present business depression. Better, far better, would it have been if we had not paid a dollar of the debt, but while reducing the interest as the Government credit improved, had used our surplus in simplifying and reducing the tariff at least to a condition of stable equilibrium, to say nothing of reducing the legal-tender paper money. Our currency and national-bank system grew up under the financial despotism of Mr. Chase, which, like every branch of the Administration during the war, curiously illustrated the inability of Congress to do anything. What has Congress done to modify or amend it since, the return to specie payments having been a simple drift? Congress has been liberal enough with river-and-harbor and pension and mail-subsidy bills; and a Government which has tolerated the silver swindle for so many years has not much to boast of in the way of financiering.

That the United States have such an enormous revenue that they can hardly expend it, while Canada is poor and sinking into debt, is not conclusive as to the merits of the two systems. Will "M. N." undertake to show that Canada would be any better off under a government by standing committees? That is the way the French finances are now managed, and it is plain enough what they are coming to. On the other hand, I believe there has never been national financiering (meaning strictly the management of the finances) equal to that of Great Britain in the last half-century.

The truth is, a government by committees—in other words, by a representative body—may be described as a government of negatives. It may prevent things from being done, but it cannot do anything. It may block schemes of expenditure, but then it blocks everything else. If the former were the only object, it would be better not to have any government at all, and let society get along as it could—probably a very much more costly proceeding in the end.

According to "M. N.'s" own statement, the differences between the governments of Canada and the United States may be placed on quite other grounds. He says: "The members of the House are elected for five years, and feel little sense of responsibility to their constituents." Now, considering the opportunities for intrigue and corruption at Washington, the fact that there is really so little shows that members do stand in a very healthy awe of their constituents, which could not fail to be increased by the publicity which Cabinet responsibility would bring with it. And whatever may be the case in Canada, "M. N." can be very certain that the Senate of the United States will never be a nonentity or the President a figurehead.

When "M. N." says that Parliamentary government works badly in Great Britain, I answer that I know of no government which works well. It is a relative question, and if he will take the trouble to think out what Parliament would be with the Ministry excluded, and that body left to its own devices, with secret standing committees, I think he would picture a much worse state of things. At any particular moment it looks as if everything were going to pieces, but whoever will compare the actual condition of Great Britain and the steps by which she has arrived at it with what existed a hundred years ago, and her present position with that of any other nation, will hardly deny that, whatever we may think of her social condition, her political machinery is second to none in the world. Can our Government, also regarded *politically* and apart from social condition, stand the same test?

But, after all, it seems to me that the weak points of both the English and Canadian systems are exactly where ours is strong. I believe that the English Ministry are too dependent upon Parliament and stand upon too slippery ground. There is a sort of double election, according to which ministers have to look to Parliament first and to the people only second. Again, the Ministry are only a kind of voluntary partnership, the Premier having no authority, and keeping his place only through the consent of his colleagues and of Parliament. With a President elected directly by the people, having the veto power and a Cabinet of his own choice, Congress would not dare to bully that Cabinet as Parliament bullies the Ministers. The resignation of one official need not involve the whole, while the fixed term of the House would tend to prevent a change of the Executive by a snap vote, and to make a clearly developed incompatibility a question to be settled by an appeal to the people.

Above all this reasoning stands one hard fact. A committee of eight leading Senators of both parties has recommended unanimously that the experiment should be tried, and nothing interferes with its trial except the obstinate clinging of Congress to its usurped powers. If it succeeds, it will be an immense boon to the country. If it fails, it can be cancelled by the same authority which established it. Shall it be tried?

G. B.

NORTH ELBA, August 10, 1885.

WHY CAN WE SAFELY TRUST CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In Professor Seeley's recent work upon 'The Expansion of England,' the principle is propounded that local self-government can only be securely maintained by a small State when such State forms an integral part of a large empire or dominion, by which it can be defended.

The advocates of secession, as a body, believed that they were fighting for local self-government, being then unaware that no such thing as self-government could exist where slavery was established—the very essence of slavery being government by a despotism or by a local aristocracy.

Slavery was destroyed, and the Southern States have now discovered that they have secured local self-government within the Union, which they would have lost had they succeeded in their attempt to secede, and which they never had in any true sense while slavery existed.

Having, then, attained their purpose by their own defeat, they have also discovered that the Northern States are and always have been more devoted to local self-government than themselves. In this entire agreement on fundamental principles may not our safety now consist, even when Confederate brigadiers share the responsibility of government?

E. A.

BOSTON, August 11, 1885.

Notes.

A NEW, subscription edition of Miss Cleveland's book, 'George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies,' with illustrations, is in the press of Funk & Wagnalls.

An atlas of early English history is in preparation by Dr. Labberton, author of a well-known historical atlas.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, who is about to revisit this country, is engaged, says the *Athenæum*, upon a biography of the late Peter Cooper, for which the materials at first hand are abundant.

Ginn & Co. have now ready the revised edition of 'Beówulf, and the Fight at Finnsburgh,' with text and glossary, edited by Prof. James A. Harrison and Prof. Robert Sharp. The appendix contains recent readings derived from the best German scholarship.

The first of the flood of books more or less called by the death of Grant is (poetry aside) 'Words of Our Hero,' edited by Jeremiah Chaplin, and published in Boston by D. Lothrop & Co. The number of sententious expressions that have fixed themselves in the hearts of his countrymen is not so great that an editor can be excused for omitting "Let us have peace," as is done here. Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont contributes some interesting reminiscences of the President, and there is a poor photographic frontispiece.

The preface to "Seneca's" 'Canoe and Camp Cookery' (*Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.) at once captivates the reader ready to be initiated. Nor is his confidence disarmed when he is told, on p. 20: "You may find grubs in fish along the backbone in July and August. . . . But if you don't get them all out, never mind; they are good to eat."

Last year we heard much concerning the frilled shark (*Chlamydoselachus anguineus*), caught in

Japanese waters and first described by Mr. Samuel Garman. Its likeness to an eel made plausible the suggestion that it was the original sea-serpent. The creature, curious in many ways, has been fully dissected, pictured, and labelled by Mr. Garman in the July Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (Vol. 12, No. 1); and the history of it shows that it has caused much discussion among our zoölogists, ending in the virtual acceptance of Mr. Garman's classification. He determines it to be a living representative of the fossil Cladodonti of the Middle Devonian, which had been supposed extinct, and in our present knowledge it is "the oldest living type of vetebrate." Twenty plates accompany the monograph.

Four years ago we had a good word for J. G. Fitch's 'Lectures on Teaching,' delivered in the University of Cambridge in 1880. Macmillan & Co. have now brought out a new edition, with a short preface by an American normal teacher; and we recommend the book afresh for its sensible thought and readable style.

Only two years have elapsed since our review of Dr. Morris's 'Specimens of Early English,' and already the Clarendon Press has issued a second edition, overhauled in the most thorough manner by Mr. A. L. Mayhew, with the coöperation of Professor Skeat. The glossarial index, we are told, has been "recast and rewritten from beginning to end," the references verified, and new words added, while notes and glossary have been harmonized. The editors return thanks to an American scholar, Professor J. M. Garnett, for a useful review of the first edition in the *American Journal of Philology*.

The second part of Vol. 4 of Cassell's 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' begins with Interlink and ends with Melyris. We have had several occasions on which to praise this work for its comprehensive vocabulary, current and obsolete, which nevertheless does not so greatly depart from the range of the common dictionary as its title might indicate. The following are characteristic examples of its inclusiveness: Irredentist, with a citation from the *Saturday Review*, date and page specified, as is customary in citations from books also; Isaiah, James, Joshua, etc.—apparently in accordance with a scheme for noticing the several books of the Bible; Irvingites, Jainism, Jansenism —and other sects; Isis, Jesus, Jupiter; Java, London, etc.; Jew-baiting; John Doe; Kantian philosophy; Keystone State; Liberation Society; Low-German; Maine liquor law, etc., etc. Add the Mahdi, which furnishes evidence of the freshness of the editing, as well as of a curious extension of the limits of historical definition in a work like this. Gordon, we are told, "was overcome by treachery on January 26, 1885, the Mahdi's troops being admitted within the fortifications, and Gordon and many others slain, just as a relieving army was approaching for his deliverance. Previous to this he had completely lost faith in peaceful negotiations, and declared that there would be no peace for Egypt unless the Mahdi was 'smashed.' Three views now exist as to future policy: that of the Government, to recapture Khartum and then retire; . . . The first view was approved by the House of Commons on February 27, 1885, by the narrow majority of fourteen."

In the September *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co.) Mr. Austin Dobson has a paper on a fertile and charming etcher of the last century, Chodowiecki, whose vignettes are associated with the works of Goethe, Schiller, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Beaumarchais, Goldsmith, Richardson, Sterne, Smollett, and many other lights of literature. We shall hear more of him when his drawings now in the Berlin Academy are published. Meantime, with the help of Mr. Dobson's numerous facsimiles, any collector *in petto* may make a good beginning. Further examples of Chodowiecki's vignettes may be found in Koenig's 'Deutsche Literaturgeschichte.'

Mr. Austin Dobson has done with the proof-sheets of his volume of 'Selections from Steele,' which is to be published shortly by the Clarendon Press. His new life of Steele, which is about as long as his life of Fielding, will not appear before the new year. The English edition of his 'At the Sign of the Lyre' will differ not a little from the American edition; it will be published early in the fall.

Collectors of Longfellow's works will do well to note that his translation of Dante has just appeared in Professor Henry Morley's Universal Library, a volume of which is published monthly at the uniform price of a shilling.

Mr. Andrew Lang is collecting his scattered magazine essays on Bibliomania and other kindred topics. The book will be an agreeable supplement to his delightful little volume on the 'Library.'

Two highly comic misprints in recent English periodicals deserve to be pointed out. In the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Marion Crawford had a thoughtful paper on Roman life and character, in which he said that in fifty years the old Roman would be as extinct as the steinbock or the dodo—and the printer sent it forth as "the dado." The *St. James's Gazette*, having occasion to refer to a recent English translation of M. Coppée's little drama "Le Passant," called in English "The Passer By," changed its name to "The Paper Boy." It was the *St James's Gazette* which, two or three years ago, made the delightfully British blunder of translating the name of the Georgia Air Line Railroad into the "Aerial Railway in Georgia."

Ringel's medallion portraits of Renan, Augier, and Sarcey arrest the eye in Nos. 506, 507 of *L'Art* (Macmillan & Co.). So does the photograph from the relief model of a group for the base of the Chanzy monument at Mans—a squad of men picturesquely disposed in various spirited attitudes, and preparing to fire as directed by their superior officer. Pen-sketches show the entire corona of these men of the Army of the Loire in 1870-'71, from the midst of whom rises the memorial obelisk. The sculptor is Aristide Croisy. Charles Yriarte concludes his description of the restored Château de Chantilly, and the illustrations embrace a fine perspective view of the whole edifice and its surroundings, and one, larger in scale, of the façade facing the statue of the Constable of Montmorency, which allows us to judge somewhat of the spirit of M. Daumet's design. M. Yriarte remarks that the chapel, at the hands of this architect, has assumed an importance in the general scheme greater than it ever had at any epoch—for reasons, we may suppose, purely artistic.

Each fresh number of *Mélusine* exposes us to great temptation to report how good is this ideally well-edited magazine (Paris, 6, rue des Fossés-Saint-Bernard). Whether one likes an endless variety of folk-lore, or is pleased with old French songs for the sake of words or music, or is curious as to French dialect and idiom, "here's richness," we may truly say. The number for August 5 is a representative one, beginning with a continuation of M. Rolland's "Popular Songs of Upper Brittany," which is followed by more of the amusing "Béotiana" furnished by his colleague, M. Gaidoz. The dominant flavor, however, is of the sea, what with the diverse forms of the song of "Les Filles de la Rochelle," who

> "ont fait bâtir navire
> Pour aller dans le Levant,"

and the chapters on sea monsters, sea fairies, and deities, oblations to the sea, on drowning men, on the tide, the diver, etc., etc.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's share in the Spencer-Harrison controversy is being translated into French and published in the *Revue Occidentale*, the organ of orthodox Positivism. His first article, "The Ghost of Religion," appeared in the March number, and the second, "Agnostic Metaphysics," has just been published in the July number. The articles are given without alteration, except that a short note is appended to a passage in the first. Having only Mr. Harrison's reply to Mr. Spencer's papers, the readers of the *Revue* are furnished with only one side of the discussion. Perhaps Mr. Spencer refused to permit his share in the controversy to be translated and published in the *Revue*.

Some months since we called attention to the bold conveyance of an article, illustrations and all, from the pages of *Harper's Magazine* to those of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, where it appeared as original with a German author. Since then, every number of the German magazine has had one article—sometimes more—the illustrations of which have been copied from *Harper's*, though the text has sometimes been original. As the names of the American engravers generally remain on the cuts, we suppose these are reproduced from *clichés*. The last article to be reproduced was Professor Ely's "Pullman," which appears in the September number, without the least credit, as written by W. Uhland. The *Harper* illustrations to papers on Biarritz and Trouville were provided with a new text; that on Sheffield, the Sierra Nevada, Merino sheep, etc., was "adapted" from the original. In a Teunyson article the adapter acknowledges his indebtedness to "a writer in an *English* magazine." It is needless to say that the American engravings betray themselves by their superior quality.

B. Westermann & Co. send us Part 1 of a 'Kirchliches Handlexikon,' an aid to information in matters theological and ecclesiastical, published under Lutheran auspices, with Carl Meusel for chief editor (Leipzig: Justus Naumann). It is both topical, geographical, and biographical, and is very attractively printed, and is expected to make four large octavo volumes. From the same source we receive also a specimen number of a 'Lexicon Lapponicum,' with definitions in Latin and Norwegian, and an epitome of Lapp grammar by Prof. J. A. Friis (Christiania: J. Dybwad). No similar work has been published since the last century. The present embraces the Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian Lapp dialectic forms. Like the foregoing, it is to be commended for its typography.

Firemen will be grateful to Herr Otto Hirschfeld, if they ever hear of him, for the third part of his 'Gallische Studien,' which treats of the Præfectus Vigilum at Nîmes and the methods of extinguishing fire in the cities of the Roman Empire. Among other things he gives reason for believing that the Collegia Fabrorum and the Collegia Centonariorum were fire companies.

Georg Curtius, the eminent Greek philologist, and brother of the more famous historian of ancient Greece, Ernst Curtius, died at the close of last week. He was born at Lübeck in 1820, studied at Berlin and Bonn, became professor at Prague in 1849, at Kiel in 1854, and in 1862 ordinary Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Leipzig, a position which he held till his death. He successfully applied to the study of the classical languages the methods and achievements of modern comparative philology. Among his most important productions are 'Grundzüge der griechischen Etymologie' (5th ed., 1879), 'Das Verbum der griechischen Sprache' (2d ed., 2 vols., 1877-80), and the widely propagated and often translated 'Griechische Schulgrammatik,' of which the fifteenth German edition appeared in 1882. His brother, whose seventieth birthday, last year, was signally celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic, survives him.

Mr. Woodbury, the inventive genius to whom photography owes so many practical discoveries, is, as our readers were made aware last winter, in very straightened circumstances and ill of an incurable malady. He desires to sell two oil pictures by Audubon the ornithologist, painted for Woodbury's grandfather as a token of friendship, Audubon having been long an inmate of his family. The pictures are 2 ft. 10 by 2 ft. 2, and were called by the painter "Before, and After, Marriage," the former being a pair of messenger pigeons billing, and the latter a pair of the great woodpeckers fighting. They ought to be in some American natural history museum. Photographs of them may be seen at the *Nation* office. The price is $250 the pair.

—In No. 1048 of the *Nation* the danger was pointed out of underrating our present population, if we forget that the immigration of more than the total of the whole decade from 1870 to 1880 has been compressed into the last five years. On the other hand, the danger of overrating our numbers is still greater if we put much trust in the quinquennial census just finished in several States, and now going on in others. The least reliable of these estimates is indeed a vast remove from Heliogabalus, who attempted to discover from the quantity of spiders' webs the number of inhabitants in Rome, and from Bishop Wilkins, who ascertained how many species of animals there are in existence by calculating how many of them could be accommodated in the ark of Noah. But no State census can bear any comparison with the national, which is by no means so good as it is great. In all ordinary cases the real increment in the last half of a decade is larger than in the first half. But this populational law is reversed according to the census returns of individual States. Each State exaggerates, being ambitious to appear "equal to its superiors and superior to its equals." Wisconsin is no greater sinner in this regard than other States, but in 1875 her local census was 1,236,729, an advance of 182,056 from the United States record of 1,054,670 in 1870. But in 1880 the national officials could find in Wisconsin only a population of 1,315,497—or but 78,768 more persons than had been reported there five years before. In the first half of the decade the percentage of growth was well-nigh three times as large as in the last half. In one case it was 17.2 per cent., in the other it was 6.3. Yet it would be hard to discover any ground for believing the real progress of Wisconsin to have been any slower in the latter than in the former period. Regarding Madison, the Wisconsin capital, the local census is no less suspicious than that of the State. During the first half of the decade ending in 1880 that city showed a gain of 857 souls, but of only 291 during the last half. Facts like these will give jealous rivals of Madison reason to dispute the increment of 1,739 which the State census of 1885 authorizes her to claim, setting down her population as 12,063.

—Something of the inflation in State censuses may be due to the custom of paying census-takers so much a head for all the inhabitants they can enumerate. In the old London theatres "numberers" were employed to count the audience as a check on cheating doorkeepers who had an interest in having those who paid at the door thought fewer than they were. As long as our numberers are not paid by the job we need a better detector of their frauds than has yet been devised, or they will imitate those who have so swindlingly enrolled the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It has always been thus. When Norridgewock scalps were brought into Boston and once paid for, the Treasurer was ordered to "bury them in some private place lest they should be discovered and produced again for getting the high bounty a second time." A living poll is more likely to reappear under an alias than a dead scalp.

—We are told that Voiture, the favorite letter-writer of the Hôtel de Rambouillet, said not long before his death: "You will see that there will be people silly enough to wish to publish all these letters of mine when I am dead." And in fact the letters were afterward found all arranged and ready for the press. Victor Hugo, a personage of far greater importance than Voiture ever was, has been no less true to his nature, always somewhat dramatic, in preparing his "literary will." The text of this document has been published *in extenso* in the *Rappel*. He has divided the manuscripts he leaves into three classes—works entirely completed; works begun and partly finished; fragments in verse and prose, memoranda on loose sheets. He leaves full directions for the publication of all these, appointing as his literary executors MM. Paul Meurice, Auguste Vacquerie, and Ernest Lefèvre. These gentlemen, in a note accompanying the published document, accept the task, but refuse the very liberal share in the proceeds of the publication allotted to them by the testator. A part of this, they announce, will be subscribed by them to the fund for the monument to be erected to the poet. The *Figaro* gives additional details as to their intentions. After the completion of the monument in Paris, a part of the remaining funds will be subscribed for the statue of Victor Hugo at Besançon, his native place. They will then petition the State to authorize them to raise in the interior of the Pantheon a tomb worthy of the poet, devoting to this purpose the remainder of their share of the proceeds.

—The works wholly completed consist of five plays, which will be published in one volume on the 1st of next October. The works begun and partly finished have also been examined. They are found to be mostly verses written in exile. The volume which is to contain them will form a sort of link between 'Les Châtiments' and 'L'Année terrible.' Its title, fixed by the author himself, is to be 'Années funestes,' and it will probably appear next April. The loose fragments will demand more labor on the part of the editors. Victor Hugo was in the habit of writing down his thoughts whenever they occurred to him, upon any bit of paper that was at hand, an envelope or the margin of a newspaper. In the night, when sleepless, he would suddenly rise, and, without a light, would write down, in a big, bold hand, the freshly-born verses that had disturbed him. There are thousands of such "chips" or "shavings" (*copeaux*), as he was pleased to call them—as many as three hundred piles, we are told, the first one examined containing two hundred and fifty-two separate pieces. As these fragments often contain only a verse or two, or a single sentence, the classification will take time. The editors, however, hope that each year they will be able to publish two volumes of this long series in prose and verse, which, according to the instructions left by the master, will be entitled 'Océan.' He says in his will: "Almost all this was written during my exile. Je rends à la mer ce que j'ai reçu d'elle."

—Owing to changes made in recent years, and to the efforts toward raising the standard of higher education in France, the intellectual stagnation of some of the provincial towns is fast disappearing. This is due in great measure to the activity of the local faculties. In an address delivered before the members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, on the 18th of July, M. Zeller, the Vice-President, dwelt upon this new literary and scientific movement. The Faculty of Letters of Bordeaux was the first to take the field, with the publication of its *Annales*, a collection of historical, philological, philosophical, and literary papers, contributed by the professors and other men of letters of the locality. Three years ago the Faculty of Letters of Toulouse joined with their colleagues of Bordeaux in issuing their publications in the *Annales*. The Faculty of Letters of Lyons, under the title of *Annuaire*, and that of Poitiers, under the title of *Bulletin*, issue similar and very successful publications. At Caen, whose university, already celebrated in the thirteenth century, had won for it the name of the "Athens of the North," at Douai, at Rennes, and, as M. Zeller states, at more than half of the seats of provincial academies, a like vitality manifests itself. This is a very encouraging reaction against the hitherto all-absorbing centralization in Paris.

—The accuracy and thoroughness which are demanded of historical investigators by the modern school of criticism are well displayed in "La question de l'ensevelissement du comte de Toulouse Raimond VI." (Angers, 1885), by Charles Molinier, Professor in the Faculty of Letters at Besançon. The destruction of the Albigenses is one of the dramatic scenes of history which will never lose its interest, and not its least curious episode is the story of the efforts made by Raymond VII., after his reconciliation with the Church, to procure Christian sepulture for the unburied corpse of his father. These were unsuccessful, and, after nearly five hundred years, the skull of the old count was still shown as an object of curiosity in the house of the Knights of St. John at Toulouse. M. Molinier is already well known by labors which have thrown more light on some points of the history of Languedoc in the thirteenth century than those of any of his predecessors; and the present essay, with its appendix of hitherto inedited documents, displays the abundant wealth of knowledge and conscientious care which have distinguished his previous contributions.

HUMPHRY SANDWITH.

Humphry Sandwith: A Memoir, compiled, from autobiographical notes, by his nephew, Thomas Humphry Ward. Cassell & Co. 8vo, pp. 261.

Among the many Englishmen who in recent years have made a career and a reputation in the East, few have obtained such an honorable position as Humphry Sandwith. Memories of him go back to two periods—either to his aid in the defence of Kars during the Crimean war, or to his long-continued efforts for the oppressed nationalities of what was then European Turkey.

He was the son of a country surgeon, born at Bridlington in 1822. Brought up in an irregular way, and in a Methodistical family, it was only his illicit taste for field sports which really kept him alive. He was educated like his father as a surgeon, but from a knee sprained in snipe-shooting got a chance to make a voyage to the East, which in the end settled his career. After that he was a surgeon in the Hull Infirmary, and few can imagine what a routine life is among such Philistines as the people of Hull were then and are greatly now. After a violent attack of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties, he acted on the hint of a distant relative, and set out for Constantinople to try his chances there. His first experiences were anything but pleasant, but he fell in with a set of young fellows who became remarkable men: Layard, who had already begun discoveries at Nineveh; Alison, who was subsequently Minister in Persia; Hughes and Smythe, later Lord Strangford, who were then part of the corps of student interpreters at Constantinople, a body which began so well and finished so badly owing to the preponderating influence of Levantines at the Embassy. We may

remark, parenthetically, that if the scheme of Lord Palmerston for the education of student interpreters had been carried out, the relations of England and Turkey would probably have been far different from what they have been of recent years. In China and Japan it is also necessary to have interpreters in order that the minister may explain himself to the Government to which he is accredited. In these countries they confine themselves to translation pure and simple. In Constantinople, owing to a practice which has grown with time and seems almost insurmountable, the interpreters or dragomans have taken a very different position, and they are not simply interpreters, but act as go-betweens for communications between the foreign legations and the Sublime Porte. In order to finish any piece of business it is necessary to see the Turkish officials not one, but a dozen times, and the dragoman, from over-confidence or negligence, has been given this work, until it might be said that in most cases he carries on the official business quite independently of the Ambassador; for no control whatever is exercised over him. There is nothing to show that the statements which he brings back to his chief are at all correct. To such a degree had this system been carried that the interpreters of most of the foreign legations received large presents in lands, houses, and money in order to smooth matters between the Porte and their chiefs. The dragomans were nearly always members of Levantine families who had lived in Constantinople for generations, and, on account of their knowledge of the languages, were supposed to be indispensable. At the time of which we speak, the Pisani family were all-powerful both at the English Embassy and at the Porte. Lord Palmerston had taken up the scheme of educating young Englishmen in the Oriental languages in order to put down this abuse, but, owing to the objections of Sir Stratford Canning, who was then Ambassador, the whole system came to nothing. The English Embassy again fell into the hands of Levantines, who, although nominally English subjects, had rarely been to England and were thorough Orientals. Although five or six years ago this plan was revived by the English Government, and a school of student interpreters has been started at Constantinople, the main reliance of the English Embassy at the Porte is on men on whom slight dependence can be placed. The young men who have passed successfully through the school have been sent off into the consular service, and the Embassy for all information remains still in the power of the Porte.

Sandwith, like many others, had to complain of his treatment by Sir Stratford Canning, which was subsequently explained by the fact that on Lady Canning's invitation he had dined too often at the Embassy. He was on the point of obtaining a successful medical practice in Constantinople when he was persuaded to accompany Mr. Layard on his second expedition to Nineveh, which occupied him from the summer of 1849 to that of 1851. For two years more he practised in Constantinople, while matters were rapidly tending toward war. Just before the war broke out he became a regular correspondent of the London *Times*, but was obliged to leave the paper, as his views with regard to the Mussulman population were not agreeable to the editor. The opinions of the *Times* were in 1853 diametrically opposite to those expressed in 1877-8. Turkey was to be tolerated, but only so far as suited English interests, but not defended or sympathized with. The letter of Mr. Delane is very amusing reading, but is too long for quotation.

When war began, Sandwith offered his services for the army, and was sent first to Varna and Silistria, and subsequently to Kars. Here he organized a hospital, though greatly distressed by the class of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries who were under his orders, and by the stores which had been supplied. They were, he writes, "a marvel and a phenomenon." He "found cosmetics, aromatic vinegar, . . . and medicines *de luxe*, besides sundry instruments destined for the infirmities of ladies in an interesting condition; but the medicines really necessary for the use of the army in the field were scarcely to be found, and the few that did exist were of the most worthless description." The Italian contractor had furnished the army with the sweepings of the apothecary shops of Constantinople bought up wholesale at a nominal rate and delivered to the Government at the highest tariff. After General Williams had capitulated, Sandwith was given his unconditional liberty by General Muravieff in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the Russian wounded, and immediately proceeded to London. There he was received as the hero of the gallant defence, for General Williams was still a prisoner in Russia. He was, in fact, so much lionized that Williams on his return at first turned the cold shoulder to him. His book, 'The Siege of Kars,' had a wonderful success.

After the peace was signed, Sandwith had the opportunity of going as physician to the special embassy which, under Lord Granville, attended the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. He was then promised a position in the consular service in the East, which was subsequently changed to that of Chief Secretary of the Ionian Islands; but owing to a change of Ministry just at that time he was transferred to be Colonial Secretary at Mauritius. While this was an honorable post for him, it had the disadvantages of being in a tropical climate and far distant from the previous field of his activity, and one where his special requirements would be of no use. In 1860 he was led by failing health to resign it, and soon after, owing to the bombardment of Belgrade by the Turks in 1862, he became interested in the East in a different way. Before that his efforts had all been for the Mohammedans; now they were turned to the support of the Christians. He began by rendering some efficient services to the Serbian cause in a debate in the House of Commons, and subsequently visited Belgrade and travelled through Rumania and Bulgaria. In a letter to the *Spectator*, June 22, 1864, he describes the landing of various cargoes of Circassians, and proceeds:

"The most horrible misrule in these Danubian provinces has created a somewhat dangerous discontent among the Christians. To cope with this a large Mussulman element was wanted to play the part of the Druses in Syria, and these Circassians, burning with hatred to all Christians, came ready to hand. So thousands of them are being turned into Bulgaria among the most industrious, long-suffering people in Turkey. *The next Christian massacre will probably be in Bulgaria.*"

This was a prophecy abundantly verified in 1876. About that time Sandwith wrote a novel of Eastern life called 'The Hekim Bashy,' the adventures of a doctor in the Turkish service, a book which made little impression at the time in England, but which is full of true pictures of life in the Turkish provinces. Its exposure of the abuses of the Turkish Government was so strong that it was even translated into Serbian.

During the Franco-Prussian war Sandwith employed himself in ambulance service, and after that went again several times to Serbia, partly with a hope of doing something to develop that country commercially. During the Serbian war he devoted his whole time to the hospital service, and came near dying of fever at Zaitchar. He was rescued in time, after he had been supposed dead, by a young English doctor, Hume, who is now in charge of the American consulate at Belgrade; recuperating in southern France, he was able to go again to the East on hospital duty during the Russo-Turkish war. Once more he visited the East in 1878 with Lord Bath, but was again stricken down. He recovered for a time, but the seeds of disease were too deeply planted, and he died in Paris in 1881.

We have given but a bare outline of Doctor Sandwith's earnest life, and if we have any fault to find with his interesting but too brief biography, it is that Mr. Ward has not given more extracts from Doctor Sandwith's journals during his life in Serbia; for it is that period of his activity which endeared him to all the oppressed nationalities of European Turkey, and which made him, to all who were acquainted with the East, one of the most interesting figures in the struggle for liberty.

Perhaps we may be allowed to quote an anecdote about Thackeray, with whom Sandwith became intimate after his return from Mauritius:

"He told me that the mother of Pendennis was painted from his own mother, and that the rides of young Pendennis to and fro to see his boyish love were his own youthful rides when he lived in the neighborhood of Exeter. He told me that the original of Becky Sharp lived in his neighborhood. He mentioned also the original of the romantic Miss Amory, and related how he once travelled with her in a railway carriage, and cut his finger. She tore what was apparently a costly cambric pocket-handkerchief, and exclaimed, 'See what I have sacrificed for you!' but he detected her hiding the common rag which she had torn."

RECENT NOVELS.

At Love's Extremes. By Maurice Thompson. Cassell & Co.

A Second Life. By Mrs. Alexander. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

The Dynamiter. By R. L. Stevenson. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

Zoroaster. By F. Marion Crawford. Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Oldmixon. By William A. Hammond. D. Appleton & Co.

Down the Ravine. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Marsh Island. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

By Shore and Sedge. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Upon a Cast. By Charlotte Dunning. Harper & Bros.

Mr. Butler's Ward. By F. Mabel Robinson. Harper's Handy Series.

'LOVE'S EXTREMES' does not fulfil the promise of 'The Tallahassee Girl.' The latter was, it is true, of the lightest, but it had a delicacy of touch, not wanting in vigor withal, that dashed off pictures that were worth looking at a second time if the book came in one's way. This story has style as the other did, which can rarely be said of books of similar rank; but what was in the first a graceful adornment—the little refrain that rang softly through the pages like a silvery laugh or a bird's call—becomes here a mere device of mannerism. Mr. Thompson does not lack for ideas, for conceptions, but the power to coördinate them, or (if we substitute the figure from music for that of logic) to harmonize them, seems to be wanting. A man in love with a woman whom he does not know to be the widow of a man he has murdered in a street quarrel, presents a most tragic situation, but it is here turned to merely sensational effect. The lonely mountain home, with its one precious wild rose, is none the less pathetic for its rudeness, but it is morally or psychologically false that a man is led through pity to abject baseness. We do not be-

lieve that this was the author's theory of Reynolds's conduct, but his presentation of it makes it appear so. Once more, in the character of Miss Crabb he has in his mind a very clear apprehension of a type—witness the description of Moreton's feeling about her: "Evidently she did not possess any genius, and was only gifted with a shrewd, quick mind and a hungry imagination. She was mistaking notoriety for just fame, and was deluding herself with the belief that her burning desire for success was proof positive of her power to succeed. Nevertheless, her attitude was heroic, and he wished her a better fate than was sure to befall her." But when it comes to the concrete embodiment, there is an entire failure. A selection of hackneyed phrases parcelled out in a dialogue will never outline a real woman. The book may serve as a new proof, if one were needed, that the art of fiction is to be studied like any other. Good ideas of themselves are of no more use than good colors or good marble.

Mrs. Alexander's sense of proportion has somehow failed her in 'A Second Life.' Not that any of her stories had line or measure in the sense of crystallization or of organic growth. They were simply long ribbons unrolled before the spectator, into which were interwoven the threads of life of the fair maiden, her heroine, and her attendant train of suitors. Of these there might be two or six. It required only a little more or less of gently varying incident to color the pattern. For the end, it was only needful at a given moment to entwine two of the threads of life and to cut off the ribbon. In this book more than one-quarter was too much to devote to the *first* life, when it is the second we are promised. Such knowledge as was needed to comprehend the after trials and dangers had better have been given in a rapid retrospect from the author's own hand, or in glimpses now and then in the later action, not in amplification of incident, in fulness of detail sufficient for a story complete in itself. Thus much as a mere matter of perspective, of blocking out of space. Dealing with the actual material of the story, we come to much graver difficulties. The heroine, out of devotion to her mother in their sudden impoverishment, marries a man hard, sordid, repulsive to every sense. The bare statement of the position would be tragic enough, but the reader is dragged through scene after scene, till the disgust for what he sees and what he does not see becomes so fixed that the heroine never after escapes from the impression. However heroic her later conduct, however steadfast her adherence to absolute right, there remains in the mind a shrinking as from a thing smirched and soiled. The author overreached her end. She meant to excite the sympathetic pity which always finds its object beautiful. She has not helped her case by the extravagances of the catastrophe. More is the pity, for the leading motive of the part of the book properly called "the Second Life"—the respect for legal bonds when moral obligation no longer exists—presents the temptation wherein the imagination has too often betrayed the conscience, and the opportunity in which the novelist has too often chosen the side of consent and pleasure rather than of self-denial. With the question itself Mrs. Alexander deals clearly and justly. Of other things we need not speak, for the book is like all hers. Old Mrs. Griffith is a very good character sketch, as they say on the stage.

Mr. Stevenson has added to his second volume of "New Arabian Nights" a deep seriousness by his dedication to Cole and Cox, the faithful policemen: "If our society were the mere kingdom of the devil (as, indeed, it wears some of its colors), it yet embraces many precious elements, and many innocent persons whom it is a glory to defend. History . . . will not forget Mr. Cole carrying the dynamite in his defenceless hands, nor Mr. Cox coming coolly to his aid." The reader, however, need not fear the horrors of the subject. 'The Dynamiter' deals mainly with intentions, and the author has made very felicitous use of what has been a most perplexing feature of all the business—the pure wantonness and entire uselessness of most of the attempts at crime. It is not for want of logical theory or of expert plans, but simply from the scare of the agents. The trusted messenger gets frightened, loses his head, and drops his villanous bundle when and where he can. The book, if anything, gains upon its predecessor by continuity of subject and unity of effect. The imitative style flows smoothly on, even more aptly rendering the manner of the old tales. The idea is one of the happiest of the many of the sort taken up in this time of "reproductions."

In 'Zoroaster' Mr. Crawford has interleaved a few pages of Persian or Magian philosophy with some notes of Eastern architecture, rather than Eastern scenery. The philosophy is rendered in the same grandiose style in which "Ram-Lal" was introduced; the painting is done with the same haphazard brush he has used before. The scene-painters of any fairly good theatre will provide to order temples and hanging-gardens just as fine, any day. For personages, Daniel, Zoroaster, Darius, the queen Atossa are historic enough to give an air of reality to a superficial eye, and at the same time so out of reach for detail that Mr. Crawford may avail himself of poetic license to any extent. What purple robes can do for royalty, or long sweeping beards for a prophet, he has done; but when it comes to deeper things, to the essentials of demeanor or of character, he is as little capable of sustained effect as ever. He strikes a chord or two that prelude a symphony, and then the air rattles off into a jig, Atossa the queen enters stately, faultlessly cold in anger or in joy, divinely fair in a beauty "such as man has not seen since, nor ever will see." She crosses the balcony, "the heels of her small golden shoes clicking sharply on the polished floor," like a sprightly soubrette. Such a master of familiar quotation as Mr. Crawford should not forget, *vera incessu patuit dea*. Passing to graver things, even the faults of a character have their consistency. The women of that race and time may have been jealous, cruel, bloodthirsty, but they were queenly too. Atossa's treachery might be monstrous, never mean. Mr. Crawford makes her stoop to a shabby trick of a sort that turns up at least once a year in some trumpery novel.

'Mr. Oldmixon,' so far from being a tragedy by virtue of having in it a murder and a suicide —or rather two suicides, for Mr. Oldmixon to all intents and purposes kills himself—is a farce, a "roaring" one, if it were not so tediously long. Four hundred and fifty pages of absurdity on a stretch are exhausting. These sweeping phrases perhaps need justification. The story defies condensation, but Mr. Oldmixon's portrait can be made out. He is "a man of literary and scientific tastes," but, meeting no encouragement from publishers, he has "devoted himself to reading and the cultivation of gastronomic science." By his own account he has "the acuteness of the devil himself." Like Dr. Hammond's last hero, he has written a novel which he has kept by him for twenty years, expecting publishers "to tear each other's eyes out for it," and which he uses at last, as *Hamlet* the players, to convict the murderer in the plot. It is not surprising that a nature so delicate as to fall into a fit at the solecism of currant-jelly with a canvas-back, is gifted with Scotch second-sight. By its supernatural power he detects the guilt of his own nephew, who in one month marries and murders the lady who had been the forty-third object of his own undeclared passion. "Never in the whole course of his life had he been in a condition of greater pleasurable excitement" than when he greets the company he has invited to the dinner at which he intends to unmask the villany of his nephew. No wonder he dropped dead as soon as it was over. Books like Dr. Hammond's and Mr. Crawford's present grave difficulties for reviewers who try to express enlightened and honest opinions. Whatever they may say of logic or of good taste is met by a triumphant display of the number of the latest edition, the total of the thousands sold. Even authors of established position find it hard to escape moments of despondency in which the question, Of what use, then, are skill and care? is forced upon them. It is an old trial. Two centuries ago one supreme in both arts, in criticism and in fiction, wrote: "As the Artist is often unsuccessful, while the Mountebank succeeds; so Farces more commonly take the People than Comedies. For to write unnatural Things is the most probable Way of pleasing them who understand not Nature. And a true Poet often misses of Applause, because he cannot debase himself to write so Ill as to please his Audience."

It is wise of the publishers not to announce 'Down the Ravine' as a story for young people, for its first appearance in *Wide Awake* limited it much too closely to children. Its incidents might well amuse a boy too small to read it for himself, but its moral, inculcated in no perfunctory way, but by the whole spirit of the book, is one to be taken home by parents as well as children. The safety and the beauty of confidence between mother and son are as impressive when illustrated by the uncouth dwellers in the mountain hamlet as if borrowed from some mediæval romance. The relations between the children carry on, perhaps unwittingly, the same idea (the woman's part by the side of the man). Little Tennessee is a saving grace because she is the *sister*. No brother could have done her work. The small boy is the imp of the piece. The tale has all the quick and varied perception, the glow of imagination, which gave charm to the earlier sketches. It shows also a constructive power which, naturally, they gave no opportunity to display. Plot and underplot unfold within each other through the simplest, most ordinary circumstances of frontier life. Whatever may be said of the accuracy with which the odd speech of the people is reproduced, it is certainly, under Miss Murfree's pen, no mere cloak for nothingness, but lends an indispensable color to our picture of the people, by its unexpected turns, its fantastic metaphors. It is doubtful if the word dialect, in any strict sense, can be applied to it. This has been used for want of a better, but it is too exact, too restricted. Those people in their mountain solitudes are not preserving an ancient speech like the northern dalesmen or the Dorset peasants. It is simply the deterioration, by illiteracy and isolation, of the language carried there a century ago, now and again reinforced by some strong imagination, or by the half-learning of men like the circuit-riders. Hence come noticeable differences. "Coves" not a day's journey apart will have each its own peculiarities, and hence, too, the explanation that some travellers find no so-called dialect. Many of the people have learned ordinary speech simultaneously and take care to use it to a stranger. Only a life-long acquaintance with this talk of the mountains such as Miss Murfree's, beginning in the unreserved frankness shown to a child, could give one control of its poetry, its wit, and its weird fancies.

After 'Down the Ravine,' 'A Marsh Island' presents the other extreme of rural life—the one, a scanty, starved existence, too often compelled to that last of hardships, the fighting of a losing battle; the other, sheltered, placid, striking deep roots during the long inheritance of assured com-

fort. Miss Jewett's story makes a very modest claim in its quiet tone, yet it shows a marked advance in literary skill beyond 'The Country Doctor.' Delightful as that book was, it was as much a collection of sketches as either of her earlier volumes. The present story is one complete, harmonious picture. We have before said that Miss Jewett has more distinctly a style than any other American woman, and it lends itself most happily to her present subject—that type of New England farm life which, alas! the next generation may know only from records like hers. The changes on our northern coast are fast turning such chronicles into history. She has very deftly grouped,in a six-weeks' pastoral,contrasts that outline and accent each other. We, too, look with Mrs. Owen through the artist's eyes, and find the ancient farm a fairer, nobler place than its mistress knew. Or we echo the artist's own words: "I shall thank those sincere, simple people for setting me the example of following my duty, and working hard and steadily. . . . You have to be put into an honest place like that to know anything of yourself." The daughter of the house, "a fair young girl of out-door growth and flower-like fashioning," is a faithful portrait of the American girl who has been unconsciously moulded by the good old Puritan traditions, as they have come down to our day. Her intuitions are as true and fine as in any high-wrought nature that has grown where life has most of decoration. That strong fibre, that stern nature which never spared itself, survives in the gentle dignity of Doris Owen, in her fearless persistence in repairing a wrong. Fate asked of her only the heroism that can be put into simple things. The spirit that braced itself to endure the looks of the fishermen in Westmarket harbor would have been daunted by no extreme of peril.

'By Shore and Sedge' is the euphonious though not felicitous title with which Bret Harte has headed a collection of three very slight sketches. In spite of their slightness, however, they are, both in their matter and manner, marked by their author's usual extravagance. For, notwithstanding the occasional touches of beautiful simplicity in Bret Harte's earlier writings, exaggeration is undoubtedly their prevailing characteristic; and the desire to say striking things in a striking manner has evidently led him—at least in 'By Shore and Sedge'—further than ever from naturalness. "Long-drawn phrase of saccharine tenuity" may not be an attempted improvement on Milton; yet even as an original expression it is strained, and conveys but a very abstract conception to the ordinary hasty reader. As for the stories themselves, "A Ship of '49" is the longest and best; it is, in fact, the only one that can lay good claim to being a story at all.

'Upon a Cast' is a novel quite fit and proper for summer reading; it is light and pleasant and extremely entertaining. The action, which embraces but the brief space of a summer, is rapid, and, if never absorbing, is still never entirely devoid of interest. The author is evidently an admirer of Thomas Hardy; and, whether consciously or not, has been not a little influenced by his charm of style and treatment. There is a likeness noticeable between them in a number of points—in the way in which the most trivial incidents are sometimes made the important instruments of fate, in the succinct and effective portrayal of character, in the style of the conversations—until, indeed, one is so continually reminded of Hardy that one half expects to find some touch of his descriptions of nature. At this point, however, the likeness fails; nature with Miss Dunning means but a stage setting. Of the characters, perhaps Mrs. Dearborne, the jealous mother, is the best drawn, although now and then she comes dangerously near being overdrawn. Yet she never quite loses the naturalness which surrounds all the *personæ* of the story, from Mrs. Milinowski, who "seemed to pass through life making explanations," to little Lelia, with her childish ways and curiosity. Which lover the heroine will finally choose—the salient point of interest in the story, and one that again recalls Hardy—remains in engaging uncertainty until the very last, and is eventually decided in a way that, so evenly divided are the merits of the rivals, is half a disappointment and half a satisfaction to the reader.

In marked contrast with the pleasant lightness of 'Upon a Cast' is one of the early issues of Harper's Handy Series—a series which, for its convenience and mechanical workmanship, is a welcome substitute for the Franklin Square Library. Nothing, scarcely, could be heavier than the story of Mr. Butler's ward, with her romantic name of Dierdrè, her childhood in Ireland, her conventual schooling in France, and her two marriages and final insanity in England. The true artist, as Mr. Howells says, will discard the actual if it seems improbable; yet here is a novel evidently written with almost the sole purpose of utilizing an incident which, it seems necessary to vouch in a foot-note, really occurred. Dierdrè's father had been an Irish bailiff, murdered by an ejected tenant and buried beneath a few sods ere life was quite extinct. Here, a week or two after, Dierdrè, still a mere child, had found his body; and it was the memory of this hideous fact haunting her whole life that gave a peculiar impress to her character, and that eventually led to the loss of her reason and to her dismal waiting for the last act of her tragical existence—for her second husband, whom she had seen and loved before her first was dead, was no other than the son of her father's murderer. This, in brief, is the story, which is padded out with much tedious writing to the regulation length of an English novel. Nowhere is there a real touch of humor or genuine pathos—only a vain striving after effect. The touch of nature that invests tragedy with its strength of charm over one's mind is lacking, and one lays the book down with a feeling of depression, thinking it would have been much better unwritten.

American Journal of Archæology. No. 2. Baltimore.

THE publication of the *American Journal of Archæology*, of which the first number appeared last spring, is now continued by what seems a double number. With the coming winter the *Journal* is to settle into regular quarterly sequence. Once a quarter is as often as it ought to appear, and the gradual enlargement we hope for ought to be in the size of its quarterly numbers, because its chief end should be to give to this community an account and running criticism of the archæological doings all over the world; and once in three months is often enough to make up such a *résumé* as that. Four numbers a year, then, but twice as big as even this double number, and each accompanied by its atlas of plates of larger size than the printed pages—that is what we hope for in the near future.

Estimating, as we do, the value of this journal as a guide and directory, we do not regret nor feel surprise at the prodigious development of what might be called the editors' pages toward the end, viz.: the "Miscellanies," the "Correspondence," (16 pages), the "Reviews and Notices of Books" (30 pages), the "Archæological News" (33 pages), perhaps the most important of all, and the "Summaries of Periodicals" (13 pages). But the 52 pages of body articles have their value, too. Mr. Henshaw's paper on "The Aboriginal Relics called 'Sinkers' or 'Plummets,'" has seven illustrations,which form Plate IV. of the first volume. It is not scientifically accurate, by the way, nor yet good grammar, to print, as here, "All one-half size of original," when what is meant is evidently One-half the scale of the originals, or, briefly, Scale, ½ Full Size. American Archæology is further treated under "Correspondence," in a letter from Prof. Cyrus Thomas about a mound in Tennessee which has been explored, and a longer letter from Mr. Dall, of the United States Geological Survey, giving a very clear account of the mounds at Satsuma and Enterprise, in Florida, with a catalogue of the shells found in them. But as to this whole subject of American aboriginal and prehistoric antiquity it could be wished that a separate periodical should be devoted to it, certainly to all of it that lies outside of the domain of decorative art. The Central American temples and the Peruvian textiles and keramics may have a claim to be studied alongside of the productions of ancient Europe; but the purely ethnological matter belongs between other covers. No journal can take in everything. Archæology, considered as the study of man's enlightenment, his works of intelligence and sentiment, ought to be the field of this journal.

Of Mediæval Archæology there is M. Eugène Müntz's article on "The Lost Mosaics of Ravenna," a paper of a too uncommon kind, for we can all visit Ravenna and see the mosaics that remain, but it is not so simple to learn what proportion these bore to the whole artistic wealth of Ravenna; and such researches into the relation of the monuments we possess to the greater number that are lost, are as valuable to us as they are laborious, time-consuming, and seemingly thankless. Mr. Perkins's account of "The Abbey of Jumiéges and the Legend of the Énervés," as it is legendary to call the poor young princes who were condemned to life-long lameness as well as to the tonsure, is the only other mediæval study, as Mr. Frothingham's *opus* concerning the sculpture of the thirteenth century is not continued.

Mr. Ramsay's paper on Greek Inscriptions in Asia Minor is the only long article devoted to Classical Archæology. Of the paper nothing can be said here; but the *Journal* is fortunate in securing its author as a contributor, for Mr. Ramsay, though perhaps best known as the restorer of the geography of central Asia Minor, has shown what we think a very unusual and precious combination of qualities. He is an erudite antiquarian if there ever was one, and withal he has true feeling for classic sculpture, and a great knowledge of it. These gifts, united in a man who has long years yet before him, and who has been appointed, even now, to an important chair at Oxford, go far to make up an archæologist of another type than the one most common among English-speaking men. Dr. Emerson, of Johns Hopkins University, examines "Two Modern Antiques," one of which is a clear case enough, while of the other, the Carapanos Herakles, it can be said here only that we are for Dr. Emerson's view as against M. Rayet's undoubting belief. The splendid plate given in Rayet's book leaves nothing to be desired as to sufficiency of representation. Doerpfeld's new restoration of the Propylaia, being a modification of Bohn's and based upon the latest discoveries; the arrangement of the hair in the sphinxes of Eujuk; the unexplained "whorls" of terracotta, which so many museums have, to worry the student; the Siris Bronzes in the British Museum—all these have notices; and (under "Art Collections") a long article by Mr. Goodyear is at once an account of the Charvet Collection of ancient glass and a review of Fröhner's monograph about it. There remain to be noticed M. Babelon's letter on antiquities in Tunis, and Dr. Ward's letter from his Babylonian expedition.

Among the reviews of books is a not wholly favorable but very just notice of the big books of

MM. Perrot and Chipiez; but why is the English translation selected for examination, and not the original? Mr. J. T. Clarke's review of Virchow's studies of craniology at Assos, Cyprus, and Hissarlik is an admirable paper. But all or almost all these signed book reviews are interesting and worthy, and we have here the foundation of an admirable critical department for the whole world of art-books and archæological treatises, nearly the most inaccessible to the general reader here of all classes of books whatever.

By "Archæological News" is meant a minute directory to the diggings and explorations, to the actions of societies and the utterances of individuals, to discoveries and to controversies, all over the world. Of course the greater number of these notices are from periodicals and the Proceedings of societies; and no one who has ever tried that sort of research will need to be reminded how valuable this full reference-list may be to the student. The notices are distributed under the names of the places concerned, and there is a little confusion in this distribution, as where the different headings "Krete," "Thessalonike," and "Turkey: (Constantinople)" come in the alphabetical order of places in "Greece." But these are trifles, and easy to avoid next time. No European journal gives so full and so logical an account of what is doing in the way of Archæology, and this department is perhaps the most needed part of our American *Journal*.

Finally, the "Summaries of Periodicals" are what would be expected from that title, and include this time an elaborate analysis of the *Ephemeris* of the Archæological Society of Athens, a periodical which may well be taken, as being in a tongue unknown to most American students. Much of the contents of "Archæological News" is also, as we have said, from periodicals; and it will be well in future numbers to keep a sharp line drawn here—to admit recent news only to the "News" pages, and let all discussion of well-known monuments—such as that of the Mykenæ dagger-blades—find its place under this head of "Summaries." Nothing good can be said of the illustrations. Excellence in that department is still to come.

Home Letters, Written by the late Earl of Beaconsfield in 1830 and 1831. Harper & Bros. 1885.

THIS little volume, though it has been modernized by the cheap device of illustrating it with woodcuts "in stock" having the least relation to the text and sometimes none at all, takes one back to the society world of the young Bulwer and Disraeli with something of the suddenness and surprise of an old caricature. The letters were written from the south of Spain and the islands and coasts of the eastern Mediterranean by the brilliant, self-conscious author of 'Vivian Grey' and 'The Young Duke,' to the household of the now aging connoisseur, his father. They were composed in haste, and though they picture some Oriental groups against a strange landscape with a vivid sense of color and pose, they have naturally their *raison d'être*, as a book, only in the personality of their young worldling of an author. The personal traits; the skill in taking the world and captivating the immediate prey of lord, lady, or elegant fool; the habits of pleasing or gulling, as the case might be, are self-revealed. The inborn susceptibility to the strange and bright, which counts for so much in his literary firstlings; the taste which makes him turn the actual live landscape into sensationalism, the desert and lonely mountain-top themselves into stage scenery with London footlights, as if it were all a mimic show for Cockneys—this, too, is conspicuous. But in the disciplined exercise of such traits and the elaborate disposition of such scenes, the man's literary and political future was to be. What a strange capital to start with, we say; but he made it "breed as fast" as Jacob's sheep or Shylock's ducats. There are a few adventures—very few; a happily described tipsy frolic (necessary through courtesy, like that most humorous Latin speech of Lord Dufferin in "high latitudes"), among them. And throughout one is pleased to notice a sincere attachment to "the folks at home," an interest in their affairs, a mingling of real affection and respect and good-comradeship. This one sincerity of family life Lord Beaconsfield seems to have kept throughout his career.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Coquette's Conquest. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Allen, W. B. Pine Cones. Stories for Children. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.
Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.
Bishop, W. H. The House of a Merchant Prince. Riverside Paper Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Bolton, Sarah K. Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Caspar, C. N. Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers and Dealers in Second hand Books in the United States. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar. $5.
Christie, J. D. School Edition of Hodgson's Errors in the Use of English. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
Cook, J. E. The Maurice Mystery. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Deering, F. P. The Codes and Statutes of California, as Amended and in Force in 1885. In 4 vols. Code of Civil Procedure. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. $7.50.
Hershler, N. The Guardsman's Hand-Book. D. Appleton Co. 50 cents.
Holloway, Laura C. Howard: The Christian Hero. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.
Lansing, J. G. American Revised Version of the Book of Psalms. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 25 cents.
Leo, F. A. Shakespeare Notes. Trübner & Co.
Lewis, Mrs. H. J. Poetical Works. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Lytton, Earl of. Glenaveril; or, The Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books. Books IV., V., and VI. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Mrs. Keith's Crime. A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Richthofen, W. von. Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
Riding, W. H. A Little Upstart. A Novel. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.
Rolfe, W. J. Scott's Marmion. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 75 cents.
Rust, C. D. The New York Code of Civil Procedure, as Amended to and including 1885. S. S. Peloubet.
Six Lectures upon School Hygiene. Boston: Ginn & Co. 88 cents.
Smart, H. Struck Down. A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Standard Classical Atlas for Schools and Colleges. With an Index, giving the Latitudes and Longitudes of 20,000 Places. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
Stearns, W. A. Labrador. A Sketch of its People, its Industries, and its Natural History. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.75.
The Bar Sinister: A Social Study. Cassell & Co. $1.25.
Tolstoi, Léon. Anna Karénine. F. W. Christern.
Vandal, Albert. Le Pacha Bonneval. Paris: au Cercle Saint-Simon.
Westall, W. The Old Factory. A Lancashire Story. Cassell & Co. $1.
Wolff, A. R. The Windmill as a Prime Mover. J. Wiley & Sons.
Wendt, E. C. A Treatise on Asiatic Cholera. W. Wood & Co.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

Published this day, by arrangement with the author's representatives:

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY

HUGH CONWAY.

16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1.00; Leisure Moment Series, 30 cents.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (9¾x8⅝ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation*, and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.

CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

HENRY JAMES

Begins a New Serial Story,

"The Princess Casamassima,"

in the

September Atlantic,

which contains besides:

THE LAUREATE OF DEATH. *W. D. Howells.*
A TAUNT. *Maurice Thompson.*
A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. XXVII.-XXIX. *M. O. W. Oliphant.*
A DIPLOMATIC EPISODE. *S. J. Barrows.*
THE NEW PORTFOLIO. XVII., XVIII. *Oliver Wendell Holmes.*
MONDAMIN. *Edith M. Thomas.*
CHILDHOOD IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ART. I. *Horace E. Scudder.*
WHEN LESSER LOVES. *Julia C. R. Dorr.*
MINING FOR A MASTODON. *Angelina Teal.*
ON HORSEBACK. III. *Charles Dudley Warner.*
BENEATH THE VEIL. *James Lane Allen.*
ANCIENT AND MODERN GREEK. *William Cranston Lawton.*
THE POETIC ELEMENT IN THE MEDIÆVAL DRAMA. *Davida Coit.*

35 cents; yearly subscription, $4.00.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

Lippincott's Magazine

FOR SEPTEMBER,

NOW READY, CONTAINS:

THE TRUTH ABOUT DOGS. By F. N. Zabriskie.
RENA'S WARNING. A Story. By W. W. Crane.
MUSTER-DAY IN NEW ENGLAND. By Frederick G. Mather.
THE STORY OF A STORY. By Horace E. Scudder.
ROSES OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Alice King Hamilton.
A HOOSIER IDYL. By Louise Coffin Jones.
A CHAPTER OF MYSTERY. By Charles Morris.
THE STORY OF AN ITALIAN WORK-woman's Life. By Marie L. Thompson.

"ON THIS SIDE," Miss F. C. Baylor's popular serial story, is concluded in this issue. A number of Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of interest upon Current Topics also appear.

For sale by all Newsdealers. 25 cents per copy; $3 per annum.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

STEREOSCOPIC PORTRAITS of GEN. GRANT, from Life. 25 cts. by mail. ROCKWOOD, 17 Union Square, N. Y. "Sitting and Standing." "*The best picture of Gen. Grant extant!*"

FOR BOOKS HARD TO FIND, LISTS on special subjects, and researches in public libraries, address BOOKMART CO., 732 Broadway, N. Y.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready

A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

THE FIRST THREE ENGLISH Books on America. [? 1511]—1555 A. D. Being chiefly translations, compilations, &c. By Richard Eden, sometime Private Secretary to Sir W. Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley. From the writings, maps, &c., of Pietro Martire of Anghiera (1455-1526), Apostolical Protonotary, and Councillor to the Emperor Charles V.; Sebastian Münster, the Cosmographer (1489-1552), Professor of Hebrew, &c., at the University of Basle; Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol (1474-1557), Grand Pilot of England: With extracts, &c., from the Works of other Spanish, Italian, and German Writers of the Time. Edited by Edward Arber, F.S.A., Fellow of King's College, London; Hon. Member of the Virginia Historical Society; Examiner in English Language and Literature, Victoria University, Manchester; Professor of English Language and Literature, Sir Josiah Mason's College, Birmingham; Editor of *English Reprints, English Garner, English Scholar's Library, A Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London*, 1554-1640, &c. 4to, cloth, $8.00.

CAROLINE BAUER AND THE Coburgs. Translated and Edited from Nachgelassene Memoiren von Karoline Bauer. By Charles Nisbet. Portraits. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF Colonel Fred Burnaby. By J. R. Ware and R. K. Munn. Portrait. 12mo, cloth, $3.00.

LOVE LETTERS BY A VIO- linist. Square 12mo, parchment, $3.00.

THE DICTIONARY OF NEE- dlework. An Encyclopædia of Artistic, Plain, and Fancy Needlework. Illustrated with 800 wood engravings and colored plates. By S. F. A. Caulfield and Blanche C. Saward. New Edition. 4to, cloth, $12.60.

MODERN SCIENCE AND MO- dern Thought. By S. Laing, Esq., M.P. 8vo, cloth, $4.80.

PROTEUS. LOVE SONNETS of. By Wilfred Scawen Blunt. New Edition. 12mo, cloth, $2.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE KITCH- en. General Hints on Foods and Drinks. By an old Bohemian. 12mo, cloth, $1.40.

THE REAL SHELLEY: NEW Views of the Poet's Life. By John Cordy Jeaffreson, author of 'The Real Lord Byron,' 'A Book about Doctors,' etc. 2 vols., demy 8vo, cloth, $12.

GORDON AND THE MAHDI. An Illustrated narrative of the Soudan War, including the story of its original Conquest by Mehemet Ali and its progress under General Gordon's energetic rule. 100 illustrations. 4to, paper, 50 cents.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT GRAM- mont. By Anthony Hamilton. Edited, with Notes, by Sir Walter Scott. New and revised edition. With sixty-four copperplate portraits engraved by Edward Scriven. Two volumes, 8vo, Roxburghe binding, gilt top, $10.50.

"The Memoirs of Grammont, by Anthony Hamilton, scarcely challenge a place as historical; but we are now looking more at the style than the intrinsic importance of books. Every one is aware of the peculiar felicity and fascinating gayety which they display."—*Hallam*.

NEARLY READY:

LOTZE'S MICROCOSMOS. Newly Translated, with, Notes, etc., from the latest German Edition.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $6.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. I. just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD also supply the entire series of BOHN'S LIBRARIES, including the Classical, Collegiate, Scientific, etc., etc., containing the Best-Edited Editions of Standard Works for Educational and other purposes; Rankine's Scientific Manuals, and Text-Books on the Steam Engine, Civil Engineering, Mechanics, etc. Complete detailed lists of these and our other publications supplied on application.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

'The America's Cup,'

By Captain Roland Coffin, 1 vol., 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1, gives a readable history of the contests for the America's Cup and descriptions of all the yachts (with illustrations) entered for the races in September. "An invaluable handbook for American yachtsmen," says the New York *World*.

'Lawn Tennis

as a Game of Skill.' Cloth, 75 cents. "The fact that the book is edited by R. D. Sears, the champion of America, will be a great recommendation," says the New York *Sun*. It is a practical work, and written for Tennis Players. The New York *Times* says truly: "The volume contains an endless number of valuable suggestions."

Wheelmen

will be interested in Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's clever little book, 'A Canterbury Pilgrimage.' Paper, 50 cents. The story of a ride on a tricycle from London to Canterbury. It is full of illustrations.

*** *Any of these books will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, or they may be found at all booksellers, everywhere.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

D. Appleton & Co.

PUBLISHED AUG. 14:

I.

A Prince of Darkness.

A NOVEL. By FLORENCE WARDEN, author of 'The House on the Marsh,' etc. 12mo, paper. Price, 25 cents. Authorized edition. Published simultaneously in London and New York.

The latest and ablest of Florence Warden's novels. Full of life; with a plot that absorbs the reader's attention from beginning to end.

II.

Completion of "Glenaveril."

Lord Lytton's new Poem, GLENAVERIL, is published this day, complete in one volume, 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

To be had also in Parts, paper. Parts 1, 2, and 3, 25 cents each. Last Part 50 cents.

III.

NEW EDITION.

Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds.

A NOVEL. By Julian Hawthorne, author of 'Noble Blood,' etc. 16mo, paper. Price 25 cents.

The palm of excellence for short stories is awarded by the *Saturday Review* to American writers. Julian Hawthorne is preëminent in this line of fiction.

*** *For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I, Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Mackaye's School of Acting

AND

EXPRESSION IN ART.

Practical Professional Training for the Stage.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to

STEELE MACKAYE,
Lyceum Theatre, New York City.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DOCTOR J. SACHS,

NO. 38 WEST 59TH STREET,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

KNOX COLLEGE,

Knox Seminary, Knox Academy, Knox Conservatory of Music,

Knox School of Military Science and Tactics.

Fall term opens September 3 with increased facilities. Send for catalogue. Galesburg, Ill.

NEWTON BATEMAN, President.

NEW ENGLAND

Conservatory of Music,

Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America, largest and best equipped in the WORLD—100 instructors, 1,971 students last year. Thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ tuning, fine arts, oratory, literature, French, German, and Italian languages, English branches, gymnastics, etc. Tuition $5 to $20; board and room, $45 to $75 per term. Fall term begins September 10, 1885. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

Johns Hopkins University,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Statements respecting the methods and courses of instruction will be sent on application. The next term begins October 1, 1885.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.

Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A MASTER OF ARTS, WHO HAS studied history, general political science, and political economy for six semesters in Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, where he hopes to take the degree of Ph.D. this summer, desires a position. Address JAMES CHRISTIE, Room 14, Domestic Building.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, OF unusually successful experience in preparing students for the University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wishes to correspond with families desiring the services of a private tutor, or with Principals of Select Schools where a classical master is required. Address Box 461, Beverly, Mass.

A GERMAN LADY, A GRADUATE of the Dresden Normal School, who has taught in Germany, England, and France, would like a position to teach French or German in a school. References given. Address E. Z., Winthrop, Mass.

A HARVARD GRADUATE ('85) desires a position as tutor to one or two pupils. Address "D. K.," P. O. Box 16, Bridgewater, Mass.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

MUSIC.—An able Professor, with introductions from the American Consulate, England, desires a professorship. Subjects—Harmony, Counterpoint, Organ, Piano, Violin, Singing. Highest references. Address "COUNTERPOINT," Kansas City, Mo.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR., Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX-*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation. Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

*EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LAN-*guages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 450, Newton Centre, Mass.

*TEACHERS WANTED:—Two for In-*dustrial Art and Drawing; a head master for Musical Department. Seminary; German, native; Natural Sciences. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

*WANTED.—A COLLEGE INSTRUC-*tor in Latin and French. Must be a man of complete classical training, with a good speaking knowledge of French. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., *Nation* Office.

*WANTED.—A capable Reviewer to con-*tribute to a well-known New York paper, two or three columns a month of criticism on current fiction and poetry. Address, by *letter only*, WILLIAM WHITLOCK, 37 and 39 W. 22d St., New York.

WANTED FOR CENTRAL AMERICA. —Professor of Nat. Philos., Chem., Bot., Min., Geol., and Zool., experienced. $1,200. Professor of French, English, Drawing, and Bookkeeping—Music desirable—$800. Governess for 3 children, $500; able to teach in Spanish a requisite. Passages will be paid. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

For New Roofs. *For Old Roofs.*

ROOFING

Price low; *anybody* can apply on Steep or Flat surface; materials durable, Fire-proof. Write *at once* for illustrated Book. Ind. Paint & Roofing Co., New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation*.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C. Railway Investment securities.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1052. THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

The Southern Bivouac

FOR SEPTEMBER

Contains an article by PAUL HAYNE on

ANTE-BELLUM CHARLESTON.

CONTENTS:

I.
ANTE-BELLUM CHARLESTON.
Paul H. Hayne.
Illustrations—St. Michael's Church and the Battery.

II.
THE ORACLE OF DODONA.
Harrison Robertson.

III.
THE BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE.
Samuel Jones, Major-General C. S. A.

IV.
HADRIAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOUL.
Susan B. Dixon.

V.
OUR LAST HUNTING-GROUNDS. II.—THE COAST JUNGLES.
Felix L. Oswald.

VI.
BRAGG'S INVASION OF KENTUCKY.
C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A.

VII.
CARRISTON'S GIFT.
Hugh Conway. (*Four Illustrations.*)

VIII.
BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY, 1862.
Basil W. Duke, C. S. A.
Portrait of General Braxton Bragg.

IX.
GEORGE MASON: A Biographical Sketch.
M. G. Ellzey.

X.
HOOD'S TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN. Chapter X.—Retreat from Nashville.
D. W. Sanders.
Portraits of Maj.-Gen. E. C. Walthall, Brig.-Gen. D. H. Reynolds, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Jackson.

XI.
THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL STOUGHTON.
A. E. Richards.

XII.
NIGHT AFTER HARVEST.
Chas. J. O'Malley.

XIII.
EDITORS' TABLE.

XIV.
SALMAGUNDI.

The SOUTHERN BIVOUAC for September is now for sale at all the news-stands. 20 cents a copy; $2 per annum.

Editors, { BASIL W. DUKE, RICHARD W. KNOTT.

B. F. AVERY & SONS,
PUBLISHERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Grant's Last Hours.

"Talking of his reading," says Dr. Douglas, "reminds me to say that the last book he read was a small book entitled

'The Fall of the Great Republic.'

"It turned out to be the last book he read, and when the letter containing his parting words to his family is made public it will be seen that he makes a reference to this book and his reading of it, which shows that it profoundly interested him."

The 6th 1,000 of 'THE FALL OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC' is now selling. Price 30 cents.

Ramona—15th 1,000—$1.50.

In a letter to her publishers, written only a few days ago, Mrs. Jackson speaks these prophetic words:

"I did not write 'Ramona' as it was written through me. My life blood went into it, as I had thought, felt, and suffered for five years the Indian question. I shall never write another novel."

Mrs. Jackson's Other Writings.

Verses. By H. H., $1; Bits of Travel, $1.25; Bits of Travel at Home, $1.50; Bits of Talk About Home Matters, $1; Bits of Talk for Young Folks, $1; Nellie's Silver Mine, $1.50; H. H.'s Cat Stories, 3 vols., $1.25 each.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

GEN. GRANT'S

Description of

"THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG,"

the second of his War Articles, will appear in

The September "Century,"

Ready Tuesday, September 1st.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

A MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC Veterinary Practice. Designed for all Domestic Animals. Second Enlarged Edition, Illustrated. Large 8vo, substantially bound. Price, $5.00.

This book is specially written for the Stock-raiser, Fancier, Livery-stable man, and Farmer. The directions for treatment are plain, concise, and reliable. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Address, BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco. Business Established in 1835. Descriptive Price Currents of this and other Veterinary Books, as well as Medicine Cases, sent free on application.

Fiction for the World's Newspaper Press, 1885-6-7.

THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED NOVELISTS will supply WORKS OF FICTION for SERIAL PUBLICATION in NEWSPAPERS, commencing at the date given, or thereabouts, against each name:

B. L. FARJEON.....(Sept., 1885).
AUTHOR OF 'MOLLY BAWN'.....(Sept., 1885).
WILKIE COLLINS.....(Nov., 1885).
DORA RUSSELL.....(Jan., 1886).
FRED'K BOYLE.....(Feb., 1886).
MRS. OLIPHANT.....(April, 1886).
W. CLARK RUSSELL.....(July, 1886).
L. T. MEADE.....(Aug., 1886).
WILLIAM BLACK.....(Oct., 1886).
JOSEPH HATTON.....(Dec., 1886).
M. E. BRADDON.....(March, 1887).
WALTER BESANT.....(Sept., 1887).

Each story will run for six months. (Stories of from three to ten instalments are also supplied.)

Newspaper Proprietors, British or Foreign, who desire to publish Stories by the most eminent Authors, are respectfully requested to communicate with

TILLOTSON & SON, Bolton Evening News Office,
62 Ludgate Hill, London.

Tillotson & Son's Newspaper Fiction.

SOME OF OUR AUTHORS:

Alexander, Mrs.
Banks, Mrs. G. L.
Besant, Walter.
Black, William.
Boyle, Fred'k.
Braddon, M. E.
Broughton, Rhoda.
Buchanan, Robert.
Collins, Wilkie.
Doudney, Sarah.
Farjeon, B. L.
Fenn, G. Manville.
Fothergill, Jessie.
Francillon, R. C.
Hardy, Thomas.
Hatton, Joseph.
Hay, Mary Cecil.
Linton, Mrs. Lynn.
Lucy, H. W.
Macdonald, George.
McCarthy, Justin.
Marryat, Florence.
Mathers, Helen.
Meade, L. T.
Murray, D. C.
Oliphant, Mrs.
"Ouida."
Payn, James.
Robinson, F. W.
Russell, Dora.
Russell, W. Clark.
Saunders, John.
Smart, Hawley.
Westall, William.
Wingfield, Hon. Lewis, Author of "Molly Bawn."

British or Foreign Newspaper Proprietors who desire to publish Stories by the most eminent Authors are respectfully requested to communicate with

TILLOTSON & SON, Bolton Evening News Office,
62 Ludgate Hill, London.

Mackaye's School of Acting

AND

EXPRESSION IN ART.

Practical Professional Training for the Stage.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to

STEELE MACKAYE,
Lyceum Theatre, New York City.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Public Library

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 161
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 164
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Wool-Growers and the Manufacturers 166
Lawyers and the Law's Delays 166
The Revolution in Law Reports 167
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
England.—The End of the Session 168
South-Coast Living in England 169
Recent Finds at Besançon 170
CORRESPONDENCE:
'Upon a Cast' 170
Rapid Teaching of Greek 170
Aids to Modern Greek 171
Double Plurals 171
Tea and Coffee Drinking 171
The Outlook in Ohio 171
The New Irrepressible Conflict 171
The Cattle Business 172
NOTES 174
REVIEWS:
Pattison's Memoirs 176
Recent French Books 178
Berthold Auerbach 179
New Light on Mormonism 180
Old Times 180
BOOKS OF THE WEEK 181

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]	Scale of Agate lines.
On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.	—
A column (140 *lines*), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.	— 5
A page (3 *columns*), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.	— 10
Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.	— 15
Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.	—
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.	—

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses. Field,* Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cure for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.
ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.
FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.
RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.
MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. —Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.
BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—*A family and* Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.
MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.
WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.
MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.
THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St
"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.
UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Highland Park.
HIGHLAND HALL COLLEGE (*29 miles* from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.).
MRS. HELEN ERIE STARR, Principal.
Thorough preparatory and collegiate courses. Chicago advantages for study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art. Board and tuition in English branches, per school year, $300.
Eleventh year begins Sept. 20, 1885.
Catalogues on application.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.
MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADemy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.
ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.
EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 46 Mt. Vernon Place.
MT. VERNON INSTITUTE.—Founded 1859. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls. Mrs. M. J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND, Principals. The School fronts one of the beautiful squares at the Washington Monument. Address Principals for circulars.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—*Law* School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.
ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.
MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.
LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (*NEAR* Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.
MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAval Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.
THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MARYLAND, Reisterstown.
St. George's Hall, for Boys and Young Men.—$250 to $300. Prof. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.
MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.
ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to
Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.
PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.
MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, *18* miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY *Law School.* Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.
CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (*38th Year*). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Officers of the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for college and for business. Particular attention to girls and young children. The building is in the most elegant part of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.
GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.
MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.
MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HARvard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.
PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and English Colleges by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. *Four* resident and *six* visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin *October* 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.
PREPARATION FOR THE INSTItute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.
THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education; the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, or other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for prospectus.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.
THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 6th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT ADMITS not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court.
F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 9. Terms, $1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cotuit, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

*SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE*lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.
Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to
Principals, { Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.
{ EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY — BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address
HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. Opens September 23. For circular address
EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College.
E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

*ADAMS ACADEMY. — PREPARA*tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address
WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M.
J. B. SEWALL,
Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

*GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE*paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application.
GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.

*THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEP*herd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885.
Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR.
Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEBRASKA, Lincoln.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. —Fall Term opens September 16. Tuition free to both sexes. Thorough courses, leading to degrees, in Arts, Science, Literature, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine. Address the Chancellor,
IRVING J. MANATT, Ph.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood-on-the-Hudson.
14 miles from New York.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.— A Preparatory School for all Colleges open to women.
Pupils admitted to Vassar College on the Principal's certificate.
Thorough course of study for Students not wishing to prepare for College.
For catalogue and full information address
ADALINE W. STERLING,
CAROLINE M. GERRISH, A.B.,
Englewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. — Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

*MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE*opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick.

RUTGER'S COLLEGE GRAMMAR School.—For boys and young men. Prepares for college or business; 140 students: boarders limited to 50; single bedrooms, with common study-room for two; also single rooms. Rooms carpeted, &c., and cared for; steam heat, radiator in each room. influence of college town inspiring; careful, constant oversight of students; teachers live with the boys; healthful; best references. 116th year begins September 15. Catalogues.
E. T. TOMLINSON, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over $20,000 in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

*WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA*dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. — THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.
The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those designing to teach.
In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.
For particulars, apply to
C. D. MCLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.— Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. J. AMES DICKEY, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

*MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD*ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d Street, through French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 33d year opens Sept. 14.
A. H. FLACK, Pres.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STUBTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, New Hartford.

MRS. A. M. COLLIER'S COUNTRY Home and Boarding School for Young Girls.—Three miles south of Utica, N. Y., on line of street cars. Motherless children and those whose parents are abroad tenderly cared for.
Best of references.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED. — Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN,
Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

*MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA*demy. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $250 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School of the highest class. Terms, $500. Rector, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A., Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E. Barlow, M.A., W. F. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER,
President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

Schools.

[*Continued from page* iii.]

OHIO, Marietta.

MARIETTA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT term begins in College and Academy Sept. 10, '85.

PENNSYLVANIA, Blairsville.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—BEAUTIFUL grounds; commodious building, heated throughout by steam; good table; healthful location, no malaria.
Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.
35th year begins Sept. 9th, 1885.
For Catalogue apply to
Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D.,
Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address
JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL.—RT. REV. WM. Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., Visitor. A Home School, with refining influences. Absolutely healthful location, *entirely free from malaria*. Number of pupils limited, rendering most careful individual attention possible. Thorough instruction and discipline. Faithful attention to health, manners, and morals. Physical exercise, under careful supervision, encouraged to secure pleasure, health, and manliness. Prepares for college or business.
CHAS. H. STROUT, M.A., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Philada.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Media.

MEDIA (PA.) ACADEMY FITS FOR business or college. Special drill for backward boys. Single or double rooms. All students board with Prin., SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. B. and A.M.).

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROT. EPIS. Church.—Founded A. D. 1785. One hundred and first year begins Sept. 17. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business.
JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO- testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September 17*, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. V. SMITH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, N. E. cor. Chestnut and Eighteenth Sts.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY. — Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business. Catalogues sent upon application.
DEB. K. LUDWIG, A.M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Swathmore.

SWATHMORE COLLEGE.—THIRTY minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

TENNESSEE, Nashville.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR college for two boys only. Mild Southern climate. Home comforts, personal instruction and supervision. For full information address JOHN L. LAMPSON, A.M.,

VERMONT, Bellows Falls.

ST. AGNES' HALL. A Church Boarding- School for Girls. Receives twenty boarders. Thorough English and Classical course. Superior vocal and piano instruction. Terms $300 and extras. Seventeenth year. Apply to Miss HAPGOOD, Principal.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR- ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, —The academic exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY.—SCHOOL for Boys and Young Men. Open Sept. 23, 1885.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A., } Principals.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., }

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literature, Scientific, and Professional Departments*, including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture*. For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON,
Chairman of the Faculty.

WISCONSIN, Milwaukee.

MARKHAM ACADEMY.—A THO- roughly reliable college-preparatory school for boys and young men. Twenty-second annual session begins Sept. 7. A. MARKHAM, Principal.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

SCHOOLS and private ladies desiring very highest class of Vocal Instruction by brilliant artiste, experienced instructress, address
LEONORA, *Nation* Office.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, OF unusually successful experience in preparing students for the University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wishes to correspond with families desiring the services of a private tutor, or with Principals of Select Schools where a classical master is required.
Address Box 461, Beverly, Mass.

A GERMAN LADY, A GRADUATE of the Dresden Normal School, who has taught in Germany, England, and France, would like a position to teach French or German in a school. References given.
Address E. Z., Winthrop, Mass.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Platt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX- perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

A HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHER, OF EX- tended experience in preparing pupils for colleges and scientific schools, will take a boy into his family for private tutoring. WM. L. EATON, Concord, Mass.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LAN- guages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 450, Newton Centre, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED:—Two for In- dustrial Art and Drawing; a head master for Musical Department, Seminary; German, native; Natural Sciences. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO.,
110 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician, long in practice, having partially retired, residing in an ideal town in Massachusetts, with unequalled railroad facilities, telegraph and telephone communication, will take charge of three or four invalids who need pure air and water, combined with a fair amount of exercise. Terms moderate. Address, for further particulars, MEDICUS, *Nation* Office.

WANTED.—A COLLEGE INSTRUC- tor in Latin and French. Must be a man of complete classical training, with a good speaking knowledge of French. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., *Nation* Office.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consomme, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Parvapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. Prepared with great care from only the best material. Also,

Huckins' Sandwich Meats.

Sandwich Ham, Sandwich Tongue, Sandwich Chicken Sandwich Turkey. These meats make *perfect* Sandwiches.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

For New Roofs. *For Old Roofs.*

ROOFING

Price low; *anybody* can apply on Steep or Flat surface; materials durable, Fire-proof. Write at once for Illustrated Book. Ind. Paint & Roofing Co., New York.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN- guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1885.

The Week.

THE Ohio Democrats have renominated Governor Hoadly by acclamation, and are hopeful, if not confident, of reëlecting him. There are said to be factious differences in the party, and the usual rumors of a determination to "knife" the ticket on the part of the "Mossbacks" are circulated. It will be remembered that when Judge Hoadly was nominated two years ago, the Convention was nearly split in twain, and that the "Mossbacks," under the lead of General Durbin Ward, were so bitter that they threatened openly to bolt the ticket. Yet when election day came around, the party went solidly to the polls and elected their ticket. The opposition to the Governor within his party is much less now than it was then, but he may not be so strong a candidate before the people this year as he was in 1883, because of mistakes which he has made in office. His canvass will be so complicated by various local issues of a perplexing nature, chief of which is the liquor question, and is so likely to be made secondary to the fight for the United States Senatorship, that nobody will venture a prediction as to its outcome.

The platform upon which the Governor stands is not likely to help him much. It is a badly constructed document, with a few sound principles buried beneath a lot of rubbish. Thus, while the Administration is "heartily endorsed," the approval is accompanied with the absurd declaration that the "revival of prosperity and the increase in the value of property have already begun to demonstrate the beneficence of Democratic principles, even before any session of Congress has enabled the country to realize the full fruition of their application by legislation." The endorsement of the Administration is significant as having been drawn up by the editor of the Democratic organ in Cleveland, which for some time past has been expressing dissatisfaction with the slowness with which the offices were being dealt out. Even he is forced by the pressure of public sentiment to give formal approval of the policy which at heart he dislikes. Any lack of warmth which may be discernible in his resolution was atoned for by the heartiness with which the speakers and the Convention commended the Administration's work. The "chief feature" of the Chairman's opening speech, according to the *Sun's* correspondent, "was his strong endorsement of President Cleveland's Administration," and it "was received with rounds of applause, and at its conclusion renewed cheers went up from the floor and galleries." In his speech of acceptance Governor Hoadly spoke of the "duty of every American citizen to support, not only loyally, but with hearty good will and enthusiastic affection, the Administration of that brave, self-reliant, and able Democratic gentleman, our excellent President, Grover Cleveland." If there were any "Jeffersonian Democrats" present, they held their tongues, and the whole Convention joined in three cheers for the Governor when he concluded

The leadership of the Democratic party in Ohio is, nevertheless, in bad hands—so bad that a sound thrashing at the polls would be beneficial to the party everywhere. It is dominated by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—a newspaper which supported Blaine in the last Presidential election, and which has suppressed every Democrat of eminence and character in Ohio who would not bow to its corrupt dictation. It shelved Senators Thurman and Pendleton successively because they would not yield their independence to its degrading behests. It has converted Ohio politics, so far as it had the power, into a disgusting stew, and it controlled the recent Convention as completely as it controlled the Legislature which elected Payne to the Senate. It nominated Hoadly two years ago, but did not elect him—that was the achievement of the temperance fanatics and the liquor-dealers. It has nominated Hoadly again, and if he is elected again the result will be due to the same unhappy conjunction that served the *Enquirer's* ends before. Governor Hoadly is a respectable and an able man, but his reëlection at this time is not an event in which the public have a very deep interest. The most important concern that the people of Ohio and those of the United States have in the campaign relates to the Senatorship falling vacant on the 4th of March next. It is quite certain that if the Republicans carry the Legislature, Senator Sherman will be reëlected. If the Democrats gain a majority, some pliant tool of the *Enquirer* faction will succeed him.

The Hon. Gibson Atherton, Democratic nominee for Supreme Court Judge in Ohio, is either a bad jurist or an indifferent joker. He is reported as saying at Newark, in a speech in response to the congratulations of friends upon his nomination: "I repeat that I am under many obligations to the gentlemen who worked for my nomination. If my friends have any cases on which they need favorable action, bring them before me." This astonishing suggestion was not favorably received by the audience, some of them thinking that he was in earnest, others that he was testing the capacity of his hearers to appreciate irony. In a case of so much doubt, the better way to decide the point is to elect the other candidate to the Supreme Bench and choose Mr. Atherton as State humorist, an office which the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* has endeavored to fill, but which has been really vacant since the death of Artemus Ward.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more disheartening to Republicans who are anxious that their party should have a future than the spectacle of the Pennsylvania campaign. The Convention nominated for the single State office to be filled, "Matt" Quay, the most offensive boss whom the Cameron Machine has ever produced, and it placed the management of the canvass in the hands of Thomas V. Cooper, who, as Chairman of the State Committee, is sending out to the organs "slips" which make John Roach and the essay on the monastery in Miss Cleveland's book the two chief issues. "As the book was revised and sent to the publishers from the White House," says Cooper, "it is easy to trace between its lines an attempt to punish the Irish-Americans who voted for Blaine." This is the depth to which Blaineism has sunk the Republican party in the strongest Republican State in the Union.

The Democrats of three States, in the East, the West, and the South, which fairly represent the party sentiment in those divisions of the country, went upon record on Wednesday of last week as hearty supporters of the President. We give elsewhere the text of the resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Democrats, assembled in convention at Jackson; by the Iowa Democratic State Convention, at Cedar Rapids; and by the Democratic members of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in a quite special and fully attended caucus at Concord. The unqualified tone of these resolutions gains an added significance when we learn the spirit in which they were adopted. In Mississippi, the resolution endorsing the Administration "was adopted by a rising vote"; in Iowa, "the resolution endorsing the Administration was received with much enthusiasm"; in New Hampshire, the resolution was "unanimously adopted, amid long and hearty applause"—we quote, in each case, from the reports of the *Sun*. In other words, the representatives of the Democratic party organization, in New England, the West, and the South alike, not only endorse the President, but they endorse him with remarkable unanimity and enthusiasm. The explanation is very simple. The men who adopted these resolutions are politicians, ambitious for personal and party success. They see that Mr. Cleveland's reform policy is popular with the country; that by reason of it the prospects of their party are better than they have been before for a quarter of a century. They see that the people sustain the President, and that the politician who desires popular support must also sustain him or go to the wall. The delusion which the Blaine and Butler people have so long been hugging, that the Democratic party would "go back on" a President for pursuing a course which was visibly strengthening the party with the country, showed an amazing ignorance of human nature.

The Mississippi endorsement in especial is a token of political progress over which all good citizens must rejoice. The one important act of the Administration in Mississippi has been the seal of condemnation which it set upon bulldozing and Bourbonism generally in its treatment of the Hazlehurst Post-office. Having unwittingly appointed to the chief Federal position in Copiah County Meade, the man who became notorious for approving the murder of a leading Republican two years ago, the President promptly removed him after learning the facts. Meade immediately began breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the Administration, and sought to ral-

ly the Bourbons in opposition to the President. He was going to "rebuke" Mr. Cleveland by getting nominated to the Legislature, and he ridiculed the idea that the State Convention would endorse a President who pursued such a course. The Democratic County Convention in Copiah County three weeks ago refused Meade the "vindication" which he was so sure of getting, by giving another man the nomination for Representative over him, and now the State Convention of the party expresses its "unqualified endorsement" of the President's policy. The theory of the Republican organs last fall was that Cleveland's election would mean the triumph of the bulldozer and the Bourbon at the South; the practical result of it has already been that bulldozing and Bourbonism have suffered worse blows at the hands of a Democratic President than all his Republican predecessors were able to inflict.

We find the following remarkable passage in a recent article in the Albany *Evening Journal* on the Republican Convention:

"If the Convention is to be held after the Democratic meeting, it must be called for the 29th or 30th of September. This will leave the month of October for Republican organization and the prosecution of the campaign. So far as the cities are concerned, this is doubtless time enough. The bulk of the Republican vote, however, is cast in rural counties, where voters are somewhat scattered. We have already dwelt upon the special obstacles in the way of Republican organization this year, *owing to the changes in so many of the fourth-class post-offices*, and other causes incident to a Democratic National Administration."

This is an admission that the removals which the Administration has been making in the post-offices on the ground of "offensive partisanship" have been justifiable, so far as New York is concerned at least. Of that there was never any doubt. If is notorious that under Republican rule the minor post-offices of the land constituted a political machine of tremendous power. They advertised and in every way aided the circulation of Republican newspapers and campaign documents, and discriminated in every way against the journals and documents of the Opposition.

One of the most zealous advocates of the spoils system, and one of the President's most bitter opponents within his party, the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, seizes eagerly upon this admission of the *Journal* as affording the Post-office Department "ample justification for making a clean sweep" of all the fourth-class postmasters, saying that such action would be "in the line of the honest civil-service reform of the Chicago platform." There is force in this statement, but we believe that the slow policy of the Administration in the matter is the best. There is scarcely one of these postmasters who has not been an "offensive partisan," but a "clean sweep" without investigation in each case would not be justified on that account, and would not be advantageous to the Democratic party in the end. One mistake of putting out a faithful official without just cause would aid the Republicans more than the just removal of 100 offensive partisans would aid the Democrats.

The appointment by the Democratic Administration of a man as Postmaster in a Maine town who was serving a term in prison for defalcation while acting as Assistant Postmaster, has had the extraordinary sequel of revealing the fact that reappointments of proved defaulters were repeatedly made by the last Republican Administration. At Oneonta, in this State, the Postmaster was reported by an inspector to be a defaulter in a large amount on the 28th of last January, and yet on the 28th of February he was reappointed for another four years' term. Investigation has discovered several other cases where papers on file in the Department show that defalcations had been found in postmasters' accounts months and even years ago, and yet the same men are still in office. The explanation given is that the papers had been pigeon-holed, and so neither the Postmaster-General nor the First Assistant, who makes the appointments to all the smaller offices, ever knew anything about the frauds. One such case was brought to light the other day purely by accident, where an Ohio postmaster was last year twice reported for grave delinquencies, with a recommendation for his immediate dismissal, and yet it was not until the office became a Presidential one, and all the papers relating to it were called for, that Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson knew anything about the case. The blame for such a disgraceful state of things is ascribed to the "system" of red-tape which has grown up in the Department, rather than to any conspiracy among the clerks for the protection of defaulters; and a radical change in the treatment of inspectors' reports has been ordered which will prevent such gross abuses in future. The Maine incident has thus served a good purpose in exposing and ending a system which is most discreditable to the administration of the Post-office Department in recent years.

The speech of ex-Governor Seymour at the Canal Conference at Utica was non-committal upon the question of chief interest to the conferees, viz.: Shall the State of New York assume the cost of deepening the Erie Canal and lengthening the locks so as to increase the carrying capacity and cheapen the cost of transportation? The resolutions adopted by the Conference look to State aid for the accomplishment of this work, but apparently without much confidence that it will be granted. "Preservation and improvement" of the canals are mentioned as the objects sought to be attained by the action of the Legislature, but no definite expenditure is pointed out as sufficient to satisfy the needs of commerce. It is clear that the gentlemen who met at Utica were in a hesitating frame of mind—not because they did not know what they wanted, but because they had little expectation that their wants would be gratified by the taxpayers of the State. It is not enough to show that the Erie Canal carried to this city in the past year more grain than all the railroads together. That is a gratifying circumstance, and is a strong argument for maintaining our great water-way in a state of efficiency to continue this service. But it fails to convince anybody that the power of taxation should be employed to enlarge the canal, and that people who are not benefited by canal transportation, but are injured by it—as, for instance, the shareholders of railways—should be required to pay a portion of the cost of a work from which they can reap no resulting advantage. The State is virtually committed to the maintenance of the existing canal free of toll. It has not only made a present of that costly work to the commercial interests of the country, East and West, but it has charged itself with the expense of keeping it in repair. In making this apparent sacrifice it has undoubtedly consulted its own interests, and insured its commercial preëminence in the present and for a long time to come, but it would not be wise, in our judgment, to call into dispute the policy already adopted by reaching out for something more.

What the canal needs, looking at the subject in its political as well as its commercial aspects, is the preservation of the *status quo*. It is no small thing to have made it a free highway like the Hudson River. It is a boon to commerce of the first magnitude; and so long as the people are willing to pay out of the common treasury the charges for keeping it in such a state of efficiency that it can outcarry all the competing railroads in the moving of bulky freight, it is the part of prudence, we think, to rest satisfied. Probably the pride of the State and the prevailing hostility to monopolies, coupled with the promise made when the free-canal amendment to the Constitution was adopted, will serve to secure the necessary appropriations for keeping the canal in as good condition as at present, but we could not advise any step which should bring that policy up for rediscussion. The Constitution, it is true, requires the Legislature to make appropriations for the superintendence and repairs of the canal, but this is not a self-executing provision, and if the Legislature should at any time fail to appropriate the money, there would be no means of enforcing it. Moreover, the amount to be appropriated is always in the discretion of the Legislature.

A Boston paper has been keeping account of the centenarians whose cases have been brought before the public during the past three months, either by their deaths or by celebrations of their anniversaries, and the list covers more than twenty names. The records in some of these cases cannot be implicitly depended upon, but there are a number as to which there is no more doubt about the person's having passed a hundred years than there was about Sir Moses Montefiore. It is not a great many years ago since it was soberly maintained that nobody lived to be a centenarian, and the frequency with which authentic cases are reported nowadays must be rather startling to people who remember those ingenious theories. The increase in the number of known centenarians is in part due to the more careful reporting of such matters by the modern press, but it is also in part due to the fact that there are more cases to be reported in proportion to the population than there used to be. The average of human life is steadily lengthening, and with it the ratio of persons who live through a century increases. New Hampshire claims preëminence in the matter of longevity, the census of 1880 showing that one person in every seventy-four had passed four-

score years, while no less than eleven people claimed to be over 100 years old. Vermont came next to New Hampshire.

It sometimes happens that a question is discussed at great length and by many disputants, while one important element in the problem is left out of sight by everybody. This curious fact has been freshly illustrated in the debate as to the relative increase of the white and black races in this country, and the prospect of the blacks outnumbering the whites at the South. After all that has been written it has been left for the Rev. Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston University, to point out a factor which has all along been overlooked, viz., that while the white is credited by the census simply with his own white offspring, the negro is credited not only with all his own proper descendants, but also with all the increase of the entire mixed population of the country, and, over and above this, with all the children of white men by negro or mixed mothers, and with all the children of white women by negro or mixed fathers. Dr. Warren justly observes that to state this fact is to show its great significance in any estimate of the relative propagating power of the two stocks, and he believes that, were the census men to turn the tables, and reckon to the increase of the white man every child in which the slightest strain of the white man's blood can be detected, we should get a showing wonderfully changed. At any rate, he does not propose to despair of the white man until we get some statistics which give him fair play, and he declares his belief that when we get these he will still be found superior in populating power to every competing type of humanity. Dr. Warren does not express any opinion as to whether the proportion of mulattoes in the Southern population is increasing or not, but the observation of competent Southern judges is that the number of illegitimate children to black mothers by white fathers is diminishing—a fact which has a vital bearing upon the morality of the negro population.

Some of the Massachusetts papers show a singular narrowness of view in discussing the statistics as to the decadence of marriage in New England during the past quarter of a century which were recently reviewed in these columns. They point out that the number of marriages in their State increased largely during the four years following 1879, and treat this showing as a sufficient answer. But if they had made any study of the subject, they would know that, so far from being "surprising," this increase, in accordance with a well-known law of social economy, is directly due to the business "boom" which began in 1879–80, just as the smaller number of marriages in 1879 and the years immediately preceding was directly due to the panic of 1873 and the era of business depression which followed it. Moreover, if they had taken the trouble to procure the figures for 1884, which are accessible although not yet published, they would have discovered that the increase had already been arrested last year by the hard times. Statistics upon such subjects are of no value unless they cover two long periods, in both of which the financial conditions were essentially the same. Two such periods are to be found between 1850 and 1860 and between 1875 and 1885, the former decade including an era of prosperity broken by the terrible panic of 1857, and the last decade covering the years of depression after the panic of 1873 and the "boom" which began in 1879. The average number of marriages for the ten years following 1850, as compared with the average number for the ten years following 1875, therefore affords a fair test of the question whether there has been a falling off in matrimony during the past quarter of a century. The figures are 11,873 marriages per year from 1850 to 1860, and 15,138 from 1875 to 1885—an increase of only 28 per cent., while the population of the State was 66 per cent. greater in the later than in the earlier period. That these figures represent a change which is not confined to Massachusetts, is proved by the fact that the falling off in marriages to population during the same period has been only less marked in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Ohio.

Rhode Island has always had the densest population of all the States, and its new census maintains the old lead, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being 280, as against 240 in Massachusetts, which has from the foundation of the Union ranked second in the list. The population in 1885 foots up 304,419, an increase of 25,888 since 1880, or, in other words, a gain of more than 9 per cent. in five years, which is nearly at the rate for the decade between 1870 and 1880. Almost half of the increase has been in Providence, and the greater part of the remainder in Newport and Pawtucket, while a number of the farming towns have fallen off in population. Rhode Island is the only State where a clear majority of the people live in cities, and the country towns would have but little to say about the government of the State did not the Constitution restrict the size of Providence's delegation in the Legislature to only twelve of the seventy-two Representatives.

During the past year Wisconsin has developed a pronounced sentiment in favor of high license as the most effective means of restricting the evils of intemperance. The last Legislature passed a law which raised the minimum fee considerably above the old figures, and allowed any municipality by popular vote to increase the sum to $500. An election upon this question is before long to be held in Milwaukee, and the contest promises to be a lively one. The most noteworthy feature of the discussion is the fact that the German press is not a unit upon the issue. While some of the daily papers published in that language bitterly oppose any increase, the *Germania*, a weekly which has the largest circulation of any German paper published in the State, favors the change, saying: "We are fully convinced of the benefits of a higher license, and believe that here in Milwaukee the saloons can well bear a license of $350, or even $500." When "the beer-drinking Germans" begin to favor high license, nobody can reasonably doubt that they are rapidly becoming Americanized.

The West is following the East in the application of civil-service reform. No State in that part of the Union has passed a general law after the New York and Massachusetts model, but the principles of the merit system were put in operation in the municipal government of Milwaukee last week. A law passed by the last Legislature of Wisconsin authorized the fire and police commissioners of the chief city in the State to draw up rules under which men should in future be admitted to those branches of the municipal service. Hitherto places in the police and fire departments have been the prizes of ward politics, and after each city election changes have been made to reward "workers," while the whole force has been rendered uneasy and inefficient by the fear of unjust removal. The new law does away with the spoils principle entirely, since it requires all appointments to be made upon ascertained merit, under established rules, and, once made, to be permanent unless the incumbent forfeits his right to retention by misconduct. Seventeen men have just entered the fire department as the result of a competitive examination, and everybody admits that they are a better lot than could ever have been expected under the old system of political favor. It is only a question of time when all the other large cities in the West will follow Milwaukee's example, as the large cities in the East have already anticipated her.

The new Electoral Law adopted by the Belgian Chamber on August 12 is considered a heavy blow to the future prospects of the Liberals. That it was finally passed by a vote of 74 to 41, almost all the Independents voting with the Clericals, shows how far dissensions have demoralized the anti-Clerical phalanx in the Legislature. To make its recovery from this condition a task of almost insurmountable difficulty, is the very object of the law. It is an ingenious piece of partisanship, calculated, both by extensions and limitations of the suffrage, to diminish the vote of urban classes and localities favorable to the Liberal cause, and to increase that of the rural populations, almost completely controlled by the Catholic clergy. The Liberals of Brussels, who suffered so unexpected a defeat in June, 1884, but counted on a *revanche* in the next elections, will find it now very difficult to reverse the last electoral verdict. Another stronghold of the Liberals, Ghent, where the anti-Clerical victory in 1884 was achieved only by a very light majority, is in danger of being lost in 1886, with the possible disastrous result of securing the Government party a two-thirds majority in the Chamber. In Antwerp, too, the Communal Council is not unlikely to lose its Liberal complexion in consequence of the electoral reform; and members of the victorious party have no hesitation in asserting that this reform, added to last year's reactionary Education Law, is but one of many similar measures to follow. The electoral triumph of June, 1884, completely intoxicated the Ultramontanes of Belgium, and the rebuffs which they met with in the succeeding municipal elections, and the demonstrations of antipathy to their régime, have made them only more determined to profit by their victory to the utmost, regardless of decency or of the warnings of history.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 19, to TUESDAY, August 25, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention last Thursday renominated Governor Hoadly by acclamation. The platform says: "We congratulate President Cleveland and his Cabinet upon the auspicious beginning they have made in the necessary reforms of the Government, and we heartily endorse their Administration." It contains also a resolution offering sympathy to General Grant's family, and praising his "heroic character and great deeds."

The Mississippi Democrats have renominated Governor Lowery, and declared in their platform that "in the policy of President Cleveland, so far as disclosed, we see not only nothing to condemn, but everything to inspire confidence in his wisdom, integrity, and statesmanship, and we hereby express our unqualified endorsement of the same."

The Iowa Democratic Convention nominated ex-Judge Charles E. Whiting, a farmer, for Governor, and W. F. Brannon for Justice of the Supreme Court, and ratified the nomination of E. H. Gillette, the Greenback candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and F. M. Moore, the Greenback candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform says: "In President Cleveland the country has found a man of solid judgment, conscientious integrity, unswerving fidelity, patriotism, and courage equal to that of Andrew Jackson; and in his efforts for economy, for the exposure of criminal acts of the Republican party and its officers, for his unflinching firmness in dealing with the cattle kings, for his zeal in behalf of reform, for his efforts to restore the public lands to the settlers, for his efforts to enforce the law against polygamy, and for his constant watchfulness of the public welfare, he has acted in such a way as to receive the hearty thanks of the Democracy of Iowa and its unswerving support."

At a fully attended caucus of the Democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature last Wednesday evening, resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid hearty applause, unqualifiedly endorsing the National Administration. The resolutions say: "We heartily sympathize with President Cleveland in his manifest determination to fill the offices of the country with honest and capable men. We commend his caution, his firmness, and his sagacity. We believe his hand is strong, his heart true, and that his courage will not fail. We assure him of our abiding faith in him, and pledge him our steadfast support, with the confident expectation that the American people will rally around and enable him to banish corruption from high places, and to re-establish wholesome rule, peace, and prosperity throughout all our borders."

The New York Republican State Convention is called to meet at Saratoga on September 22, two days before that of the Democrats. The call is addressed to "the Republican electors of the State of New York, and all who are willing to unite with them in carrying out the accepted principles of the Republican party as expressed in its national platform of 1884."

The State Department is advised by the ministers to whom letters of instruction were sent to present the desire of our Government to consider again the question of international coinage, that all efforts in that direction have been without success or encouragement.

The efforts of the Treasury Department to force out its minor silver coin have been in progress for a month, and a reduction of about $300,000 has been secured in addition to that accomplished by the transfer of nearly $6,000,000 to the New York Clearing-house Association. One month ago the Department began to send out circulars with a view to inducing banks to accept this coin. Favorable responses have been received from several hundred banks, and the daily issue at some of the Sub-Treasuries has been very large, but the inpour has been constant. The experiment has been most successful at San Francisco.

An official who may be supposed to have Secretary Manning's confidence in the fullest degree, says that it is the intention of the Administration to show by the experiences of the next three months that the Bland dollar is one of the most expensive experiments a civilized nation has ever made; to prove to the people, to Congress, and to the silver men themselves that the execution of the law, and the issue of the dollars in the quantities contemplated by the Coinage Act, involve the Government in expense so heavy and inconvenience so great that they cannot and will not be tolerated.

The striking feature of the replies which are daily received to the Treasury circular of inquiry for views on tariff legislation is the unanimous approval expressed of the means adopted for securing the views of the people on this question. Almost every correspondent comments upon the fact that a just revision of the tariff can only result from a popular expression of views from every part of the country, and they heartily approve the Democratic mode of letting the people speak for themselves, and of bringing their opinions directly to the attention of Congress.

The administration of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since the appointment of its new chief, Mr. Graves, affords a model of retrenchment and reform. The Bureau had been conducted on so expensive a plan that by last January a deficiency of $20,000 had been created in the appropriation for the fiscal year, and Congress was called upon to make a deficiency appropriation of $50,000. The appropriation for the new fiscal year contemplates an average monthly expenditure of $39,641, while the actual expense for August will not exceed $20,000. At this rate the expenses of the current fiscal year will be $200,000 less than the amount appropriated. During the three months since the new chief took possession several hundred unnecessary employees have been dropped, but up to the present time not a single appointment has been made.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and Chief Examiner Lyman, of the United States Civil-Service Commission, spent last Thursday and Friday in this city arranging to fill the vacancies in the local Board of Civil-Service Examiners at the Custom-house. Edward Rowe, Assistant Appraiser, has been appointed one member of the local Board. He has been for twenty years a member of the Board of Education in Brooklyn. Mr. Eaton says the trouble over filling the other vacancies will be easily adjusted. Surveyor Beattie has declared: "I propose to carry out the civil-service rules in the administration of this office, not only in their letter, but in their spirit."

The Grant Monument Committee in this city have voted to raise $1,000,000 to carry out the project they have in hand.

Charges, which seem rather late are made that the engineer in charge of building the pedestal for the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty has been extravagant and incompetent. Among other things it is specified that nine inspectors have been employed where one or two would have been sufficient, and that he has used an expensive steam yacht. During February, it is said, the contractor received $3,291 87, and the cost of seeing that he did his work properly was about $3,000.

The railroad passenger agents, at their meeting in this city last Friday, made a general and considerable advance of rates to Western points. As from the beginning of the conferences, the Pennsylvania Road was not represented. It was agreed by the New York Central to allow the Erie, West Shore, and Lackawanna Roads a reduction of $1 under its tariff for first-class business.

Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., were visited by a tornado on Tuesday, which unroofed houses, blew down steeples, and drove vessels ashore. In Charleston the damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

The British ship *Huntingtonshire* was wrecked on Point Reyes, about forty miles north of the Golden Gate, near San Francisco, last Wednesday, and eighteen lives were lost. The *Huntingtonshire* sailed from Portland, Oregon, for Liverpool, with a crew of twenty men and a cargo of 10,000 cases of Columbia River salmon. Soon after leaving port the Captain accidentally dropped his principal nautical instrument overboard, and was unable thereafter to determine the position of his vessel. The ship drifted south as far as the equator. Striking a favorable breeze, she began to retrace her way to more northern latitudes. When off the California coast for the second time the Captain attempted to make San Francisco, but winds and currents were against him, and he ran ashore.

There is little doubt that the explosion on the steamer *Felton* in the Delaware was due to dynamite, and it is thought that fragments of an infernal machine have been discovered.

A watchman on Saturday night discovered a quantity of dynamite so placed on the rails of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, near Denver, Col., that had a train struck it great loss of life must have ensued. The attempt doubtless grew out of the strike in the Denver and Rio Grande shops.

Maxwell, the murderer of Preller at St. Louis, has been identified as Hugh M. Brooks, the son of a schoolmaster at Hyde, Cheshire, England.

J. Nichols, Vice-President of the City National Bank, of Fort Worth, Texas, was last week, a few days after his death, found to be a defaulter, and the bank was closed. The city loses over $30,000 by Nichols, who was its Treasurer. It is said that his money was swallowed up in a silver mine and in cattle speculation. His death was doubtless his own act. He had stood very high in the community.

The death list of the past week includes John Cheney, aged eighty-four, at South Manchester, Conn., one of the eight Cheney brothers who founded the silk industry in that town; D. J. Morrell, one of the leading iron and steel manufacturers of the country, and for years general manager of the mammoth Cambria Iron Works of Wood, Morrell & Co., Johnstown, Pa.; Daniel Le Roy, a member of an old Knickerbocker family in New York; and ex-Gov. R. E. Fenton, who died suddenly of heart disease at Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the best-known divisional magistrate in Ireland during the disturbed period, who was formerly famous for his administrative vigilance, and was sent on a special mission to Egypt because of his supposed danger from assassination, and as a reward for services, now in a long letter to the London *Times* takes an advanced Radical view, and advocates the rooting out of the entire organization of Irish bureaucracy established in Dublin, and the incorporation of Ireland into the integral life of the United Kingdom, from which the Viceroyalty excludes it; the administration of justice, the police, and taxation to be left in the hands of the Crown, and all else to be left to the people of Ireland. He condemns home rule, in the sense demanded by the Parnellites, and claims that its establishment in Ireland would result in civil war between Ulster and the remainder of the country.

At a banquet given in Belfast last Thursday to the Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, the usual toast to the Queen was ignored.

There are symptoms of revolt in some of the counties in Ireland over the payment of the Irish members of the next Parliament. Mr. Parnell insists that each constituency shall be compelled to pay its own member a salary upon which he can manage to live in London. The electors generally recognize the justice of paying the members, so as to secure the services of able men who could not otherwise af-

ford to devote themselves to politics, but some of the poorer constituencies object to having the tax for the support of their members directly assessed upon them. They want a general fund raised to which they, with others in Ireland and elsewhere, shall contribute according to their means, and from which all the members shall be paid alike.

Mr. Parnell, in an address last Friday, said it would be impossible to revive the native industries of Ireland without a free elective National Assembly, possessing the power of control over all the political and economic affairs of the country. He said he hoped that a few months, or at least a few years, would bring back to the Irish people the right to govern Ireland at home, and banish English misrule forever from the land.

It is said that the purpose of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to Ireland was to see if he would be well received. If so, then the Viceroyalty and the Chief Secretaryship would have been merged, and Mr. Chamberlain would have taken both, with a seat in the Cabinet. This would have been practically an abolition of the Viceroyalty.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes the present apparent apathy among the dynamiters to the wranglings between the radical section of the party and the moderates. The latter, he says, wish to give the present Tory Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, a fair trial, and they contend that the pursuit of a policy of exasperation against England just now will hopelessly destroy all the chances of home rule.

Lord Salisbury and M. de Giers have reached a definite agreement with regard to the Afghanistan frontier question, and the protocol, it is expected, will be signed this week. Russia, after a topographic survey of the Afghan frontier, has decided to abandon her claim to the Zulfikar Pass.

There was almost a collision between the Russian and Afghan posts on the 13th instant at Karatepe, eighteen miles from Tchemenibaid. Some Russian troops approached Karatepe, and the Afghan troops there stood to their arms. A Russian officer, when he saw this, ordered his troopers to unsling their carbines, and he was shot and severely wounded by the accidental discharge of one of these weapons. Before the nature of this accident was ascertained there was considerable excitement, which, however, subsided as soon as the truth was made known. The Russian commander exonerated the Afghans, and promised that the troopers should not again advance beyond Tchemeni-baid.

The Czar has authorized provision for a war credit, if needed, without his sanction, when he happens to be absent.

The London *Standard* urges the great importance of securing an alliance between England and Turkey. It expresses a hope that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who has been sent on a special mission to the Sultan, will be successful in securing the desired alliance.

The Council of the British Trades Unions has issued a statement giving the points of the trades' proposed appeal to the new electorate. These points are: Reform of the Factory and Workshop Acts, representation of labor in Parliament, the amendment of the Employers' Liability Acts in the direction of increased protection in the mines, the issuing of certificates of competency to men who have charge of steam engines and boilers, and the appointment of skilled inspectors, the codification of the laws, and land-law reforms.

The demonstration in behalf of morality in Hyde Park, London, last Saturday afternoon, was attended by over 50,000 people. One of the wagons in the procession carried twenty-four little girls dressed in white, who held aloft a banner bearing the inscription, "Shall the innocents be slain?" Another cart carried a large facsimile of the Queen's letter to Mrs. Booth, approving the Salvation Army's work in rescuing young girls from vice. With the exception of the one bearing the twenty-four girls, the wagons were laden with women dressed in the deepest of mourning. The vehicles themselves were all heavily draped with black.

Sir Charles Dilke's affair is settled, until the divorce case is heard, by the action of the Chelsea Liberal Committee, which has unanimously adopted a resolution of confidence in him.

Mr. Ruskin, who has been very ill, is out of danger.

Mr. Gladstone has been greatly benefited by his yachting trip, but his voice is not yet restored.

A terrible collision occurred on Sunday evening on the Metropolitan District Underground Railroad at Earl's Court, London, due to unmanageable signals. One engineer was killed, and a stoker and five others were so badly injured that they cannot recover.

It is stated that the *Westminster Review* will be changed from a quarterly to a monthly.

Petitions praying for a British protectorate over Egypt are circulating for signatures in that country.

The Egyptian War Minister is said to be compiling a proclamation to the Arabs, urging the necessity of the reconquest of the Sudan for Egypt.

The Mudir of Dongola thinks the Mahdist movement is killed in the Sudan, and that the next outbreak will most likely occur in Algeria.

The Sultan, through the Khedive, has proclaimed that the Sudanese submit to the Caliph and the Caliph's officers.

The news that the rebels have occupied Debbeh, and are now marching on Dongola, is confirmed. Further information has been received that the garrison at Kassala, being unable to hold out, made an amicable arrangement with the rebels, and that Osman Digna was furious on receipt of the news and started immediately for Kassala.

Henri Rochefort has been stirring up public feeling in Paris through his paper, the *Intransigeant*, on account of the alleged execution of Olivier Pain by the British in Egypt, and has gone so far as to advise that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador in Paris, be publicly insulted by Pain's friends. M. de Freycinet, the French Foreign Minister, instructed the French Consulate at Cairo to renew the inquiry regarding Pain's death, and promised, if it was proved that the English offered a reward for Pain, that the French Government would demand that England indemnify Pain's family. France has, however, become satisfied that if Pain is dead, his death was not due to British orders, and the French Cabinet officially apologized to the English Embassy on Saturday for the insult to Lord Lyons. The secretary of Lord Lyons returned the visit.

The elections for members of the French Councils-General has resulted in a complete Republican victory, which presages a Republican triumph at the coming elections. M. Grévy, addressing a group of friends who gathered to welcome him to his country-seat at Mont-Saint-Vaudry, said the republic was now placed upon a solid basis, and that the approaching elections would reduce the number of his party's opponents in the Chamber of Deputies and consolidate the republic.

The Bishop of Quinhon, in Anam, the scene of the recent massacres of Christians, implores liberal assistance. He reports that 10,000 Christian refugees are starving.

Letters from Tonquin say that the treaty of Tien-Tsin is a dead letter so far as the evacuation of the country by the Chinese is concerned. The troops have refused to return to China or to disarm, and are forming a strong army of irregulars and preparing to attack the French.

The cholera continues unabated in Spain. Up to Monday 72,347 deaths from it had been reported in that country this year; 4,701 cases and 1,433 deaths were reported there on Monday. There is a panic in Marseilles, where 67 deaths occurred on Monday.

Germany's occupation of the Caroline Islands has caused intense feeling in Spain, and the Spanish Government has made a formal protest at Berlin. An anti German demonstration in Madrid on Sunday called out 40,000 persons. Opposite the Prime Minister's palace cheers were raised for the Premier, but he did not appear, and the cheering changed to hooting and whistling. Several men scaled the balconies and planted a national flag amid a storm of enthusiastic cheers. Hundreds of people gathered in the neighborhood of the German Legation, which was guarded by fifteen policemen. There were similar demonstrations in other Spanish cities. King Alfonso is reported to have instructed the Spanish Ambassador at London to proceed to Berlin and entreat Emperor William to delay the occupation of the Caroline Islands, lest he (Alfonso) be deposed by his subjects. Germany's reply to Spain is couched in friendly terms, and in it the German Government offers to submit the claims of Spain to the Carolines to a fair examination. Prince Bismarck has ordered the German ministers at the foreign courts to hold over the notes intimating Germany's occupation of the Carolines.

Count Kálnoky and Prince Bismarck have agreed upon the bases of future negotiations for the admittance of Austria-Hungary to the Customs Union. Prince Bismarck has renounced the duty of three marks per 100 kilograms on cereals, and Austria and Hungary are to modify their pending tariff bills, which aim at extreme retaliation upon Germany.

The German corvette *Augusta* has been wrecked in a cyclone in the Red Sea. Her crew of 238 officers and sailors were lost. Her value was $1,750,000.

The King of Bavaria is so hard pressed for funds that he has recently made application to several financial firms in Paris for a loan, offering as a pledge for its security the income of the Crown for ten years. The application was unsuccessful. The King has ceased paying the salaries of his court officials, and the ministers decline to ask the Chambers to intervene for the purpose of assisting the King, declaring that bankruptcy is imminent.

Republican meetings to protest against the colonial policy of the Government have been held in many places in Italy. One of the speakers was stopped by the police.

Vecci and his wife, who were arrested with Signor Dorides, the editor of the *Moniteur de Rome*, for selling to a foreign Power plans of Italian maritime defences, have attempted to commit suicide. Dorides, it is said, intended the plans for France.

The political crisis in Denmark is reviving. There are four Deputies already in prison on the charge of treason.

The International Law Congress has decided that shipowners shall be answerable for the negligence of crews, but not for mishaps.

China has contracted with a Manchester, Eng., firm for materials for the construction of a railway from Taku, at the mouth of the Hoen-Ho, on the Yellow Sea, to Tungchow, on the Pei-Ho, an affluent of the Hoen-Ho, at a point about twenty-five miles east of Pekin. The railroad will give Pekin easy communication with the Yellow Sea.

The Mayor of Montreal last week issued an order forbidding a circus to enter that city, as the smallpox breaks out with increasing fury after every large gathering of people. The theatres have been forbidden to open until further notice. The boot and shoe manufacturers have petitioned the City Council to prohibit public meetings and everything that tends to draw crowds together while the epidemic lasts. The merchants say that their fall orders are being cancelled, and that commercial travellers can do no business outside the city.

THE WOOL-GROWERS AND THE MANUFACTURERS.

THE paragraph in the report of the South American Trade Commission which says that the republic of Uruguay would have been glad to arrange the terms of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, if the Commissioners had been able to include wool among the articles to be admitted free into the United States, ought not to be passed over without some careful examination of the state of the wool-growing and the woollen-manufacturing industries. The facts and opinions collected by Secretary Manning in response to his recent circular will undoubtedly throw much light on this subject when they shall be laid before Congress. Meanwhile, there are certain facts known to the wool and woollen-tariff combination, yet little understood by the general public, which invite discussion.

The first and most important of these is that the wool-growers have got the manufacturers under a sort of terrorism by virtue of their supposed political influence. Duties on wool are a violation of all the principles upon which protection was originally based in this country. We do not sympathize with those principles, either in their original shape or in the form which the evolution of half a century has given them, but we take the liberty to point out that protection in the United States was founded upon the idea that it was necessary to build up manufacturing industries in order that we might not be dependent upon foreign countries for the constituents of a high civilization. It was pointed out by Henry Clay and his associates that this country possessed all the natural elements going to make a great manufacturing and commercial nation—coal and water-power, timber and iron, cotton and wool, bread and meat. Give our manufacturers, they said, a little time to get their machinery going and their operatives instructed, shield them for a season against foreign competition, let them have a small bonus for a limited period in order to learn their trade, and presently we shall be in a position to remove all protective duties, and thereafter every tub shall stand on its own bottom. There was much that was plausible in this reasoning, and so the policy was adopted, or rather reinforced by an augmentation of the preëxisting duties on manufactured goods. Every reader of history and every candid protectionist must acknowledge that this was the underlying principle of the so-called "American system" for which Henry Clay and Horace Greeley labored.

The system, having once taken root, began to grow in a fashion surprising to its founders. Not to enlarge the scope of this article, we will confine our attention to the subject of wool. Nothing could have been more repugnant to the ideas of Mr. Clay than a duty on any raw material of manufacturing industry. His mind was too logical and his conscience too clear to accept the doctrine that the tariff should be employed to build up manufactures and to strike them down at one and the same time. The folly of protecting shepherds in a country where grass grew in profusion and where land could be had for the asking, would have been, to the early advocates of the system, simply monstrous. But the bucolic mind, after much study of the workings of the tariff, came to the conclusion that it could be employed to increase the price of wool as well as of cloth. The conclusion was not exactly correct, as the event proved, but it had a plausible seeming, and when the wool-growers became fully possessed of it, they "organized" and demanded protection for wool, saying virtually to the manufacturers, "Give us this duty or we will pull down your system. We have votes, and we will burst the whole machine unless we are allowed a share in the net profits." The manufacturers quailed before this threat. They consented to the duty on wool on condition that the duties on woollens should be correspondingly augmented, and Congress acceded to the joint enterprise for taxing the people. The American system was transformed from its original purpose of building up manufactures and became a game of grab, in which "influence" at Washington was the only motive power that had any value or significance. Naturally the iron and coal miners, the salt boilers, the lumber dealers, the copper and lead interests, and all the producers of raw materials followed the example of the wool-growers, and demanded their innings, usually with a threat to smash the machine if they did not get them.

Things went on in this fashion till the shoe began to pinch terribly. The duty on wool did not yield the prosperity to the growers which they had anticipated, but it cramped the manufacturers even more than they had feared. When the Tariff Commission of 1882 was instituted, they asked and obtained a small measure of relief from the wool tax. It was granted. It was not much, but it stirred the ire of the wool growers. They held the Republican party responsible for the change, and they turned their votes over to the Democrats, giving the State of Ohio to the latter in the next succeeding election. Since that time they have held themselves in readiness to vote with either party, according as the one or the other might promise to restore the tariff of 1867.

This question must be fought out in Congress, and it will be well for the manufacturers to choose their ground before the next session of that body. There is no chance of their obtaining any increase of duties on woollen goods; and if they could, the increase would not help them, since the home market is already overstocked. The reënactment of the wool tariff of 1867 will take from them the last cent of profit remaining. The only way to face the coming storm is to consent to a reduction of the duties on their products. It would perhaps be too much to expect them to consent to free trade in both wool and woollens, but we believe that many of them, and notably the carpet and worsted industries, would find their interest in free trade in the immediate future, and increasingly as the years go on.

LAWYERS AND THE LAWS DELAYS.

THE subject of the law's delays has been so frequently and fully discussed that the public has grown almost as weary of the debate as of its cause. During the past year, however, some contributions have been made to the discussion which are as encouraging as they are novel. The *North American Review* has published more than one article in the last twelvemonth by judges of the highest courts in various States, including Judge W. L. Learned, of the New York Supreme Court, frankly admitting that the judiciary are responsible for no small share of the evil. Even more important is the plain-spoken report which was submitted by a committee of eminent lawyers to the American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Saratoga last week.

The Association, at its session in 1884, appointed a committee to investigate and report whether the present delay and uncertainty in judicial administration can be lessened, and if so, by what means. The committee was composed of five of the most distinguished men at the bar in this country, but death has removed Mr. Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, while Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, has gone to England as American Minister, and Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, to France, on service for the Government in connection with the French spoliation claims, leaving only Mr. David Dudley Field, of this city, and Mr. John F. Dillon, formerly Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit, but now practising law in New York. They first present a clear statement of the condition of business in the highest courts of the country and of this State, showing how both the United States Supreme Court and the New York Court of Appeals are falling yearly further and further in arrear, while inexcusable delays are very common in the lower tribunals. The chief causes of the existing delay and uncertainty may in their opinion be put in these ten words: "Complex procedure, inadequate judiciary, procrastination, retrials, unreasonable appeals, uncertain law." They recall the rule of Magna Charta—four courts a year in each county and every case in readiness tried—and hold that if this was a good rule six hundred years ago, nothing less should satisfy us now.

They sum up under fourteen heads the remedies which they recommend, and their prescriptions are refreshingly clear and simple. Among the most important are these: Provisions for simple and direct methods of procedure in ordinary law-suits; stricter discipline in trials before courts, closer adherence to the precise issue, less irrelevant and redundant testimony, fewer debates, and "no personal altercation"; a time limit in trials before referees; no postponement of a trial because of the engagement of counsel elsewhere, or, indeed, ever except in strict conformity to rules previously made by the judges and for good reason; the restriction of new trials to cases where it is apparent that injustice has been done; the shortening of the time allowed for an appeal to one month, or at most two; greater care in the selection of judges; the reduction of the law itself, so far as possible, to the form of a statute; and the yearly publication of statistics of litigation in both the Federal and the State courts, "that the people may know what business has been done and what is waiting to be done."

By far the most important and significant feature of this report is its closing paragraph, which deserves to be quoted in full:

"In conclusion, we are obliged to admit that most of the blame for the delay and uncertainty which we have been discussing rests upon the profession of which we are members in both its branches, whether on the bench or at the bar. We are a host in numbers; we have influence, direct and indirect, greater than that of any other profession or class of men in the country; we are a part and parcel of the judicial establishment; we know best the laws of the land as they are, and we should know best what they ought to be; we can make ourselves heard and heeded in every legislative hall, in every executive chamber, and on every bench of justice, and we have given pledges, not less binding because not expressed in words, that the functions with which the State has endowed us shall be used to promote justice, not alone by assisting suitors in their private controversies as they arise, but by doing our best to make the occasions of such controversies as few as possible, and the issue thereof as speedy and as near right as we can make them. That we have failed so long to redeem these pledges is no reason for failing longer. Let us redeem them now."

While other causes, like the lack of a sufficient number of judges, notably in the Supreme Court of the United States, have contributed to the law's delays, the most serious obstacle to a thoroughgoing reform has always been the refusal of the lawyers to admit that reform was necessary, and that they were the persons who stood in need of reform. Lawyers practically make the laws which govern the administration of justice, since their influence in Legislatures is almost always controlling when such questions are considered; lawyers promoted to the bench administer the laws; lawyers at the bar defend the laws which lawyers in the Legislature have framed and lawyers on the bench administer. The whole dilatory system has grown up under the fostering care of lawyers. They are the class who are primarily responsible for unduly protracted trials; for delays upon frivolous pretexts; for unreasonable privileges of appeals; for the granting of new trials where no consideration of justice dictates a further hearing; in short, for all the evil practices which prevent a prompt and conclusive issue.

The attitude of the profession has afforded too much excuse for the charge that it favored the existing system from selfish motives, because under this system litigation is protracted, trials are multiplied, and fees are increased. There certainly has been justification for the charge that, as a class, lawyers have defended abuses which had ripened into precedents, and opposed reforms which a broad view of the public interests would have made them favor. It is a very hopeful sign that they are coming to assume a more disinterested attitude, even when it involves a confession of remissness in the past. When the oldest lawyer in active practice at the New York bar, and a judge who has had long experience upon the Federal bench, unite in an admission to the American Bar Association that "most of the blame" for the grave evils which they admit to exist rests upon their own profession, and call upon lawyers to redeem their forgotten pledges to promote speedy justice, the prospect of lessening the law's delays becomes hopeful. Very likely Mr. Field had one eye on the Field Code when he wrote this report, but it is wholesome reading nevertheless.

THE REVOLUTION IN LAW REPORTS.

THE rapidity with which volumes of reports of cases decided in the State courts are multiplied, has so often been commented upon and deplored that it is an old story. During the year 1884 the State of Indiana alone issued ten volumes of its Supreme Court reports, costing the lawyers of that State more than $30 at the price per volume fixed by law. So burdensome is this tax upon the legal profession felt to be that the Legislatures of nearly all the States have passed laws regulating the selling price of the reports within their respective territories. But, even when so regulated, the burden is an oppressive one, as is sufficiently proved by the instance of Indiana just cited. While it is generally conceded that a large proportion of the cases reported are valueless and ought never to be printed, yet it seems hopeless to attempt to remedy the matter by any rational system of selection, for where this has been tried (witness Pennsylvania, for example), the cases thrown out have been published and forced upon the long-suffering lawyer in an independent series of reports. The only present remedy seems to be to so alter the method of printing and distributing the reports that all the decisions can be furnished at a *minimum* cost. This can only be properly accomplished by the publication of one series to contain all the State reports, issued under responsible editorship—something after the pattern of the present English "Law Reports." When the lawyers of the United States fully realize that by some such method of publication they could obtain all the State reports, or any part of the State reports, they might wish, at about one-tenth of the present cost of the printed decisions, the thing will be easily accomplished, and in the meantime they are undergoing a process of education in this direction through familiarity with volumes of reports covering the decisions of the courts of several States, issued in weekly parts, or at short intervals, as one series of volumes.

The first step in this direction was taken by the enterprising West Publishing Company, of Saint Paul, Minn., which began the publication of the *Northwestern Reporter* on the 26th of April, 1879, a weekly publication containing the decisions of the supreme courts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Dakota, at a subscription price of $5 per year, or $3 50 per bound volume of something over 1,000 pages. This series has been successfully continued up to the present time, volume 23 being completed on June 27. About a year after their first venture the same publishers commenced, upon a similar plan, the *Federal Reporter*, a series containing all the cases in the United States circuit and district courts, and in October, 1882, they added the *Supreme Court Reporter*, the two series containing all the current Federal decisions. Returning to the State courts, they began the publication, on January 1 of last year, of a series containing the decisions of the supreme courts of all the States west of the Missouri River, except Nebraska and Dakota, called the *Pacific Reporter*, in form and price similar to the *Northwestern Reporter*. The first five volumes of this series contain more than 5,000 pages of matter and upwards of 2,000 opinions. The *Federal Reporter*, having to compete only with expensive reports issued at long and irregular intervals, has also reached its twenty-third volume at the comparatively high price of $10 per year, or $5 per volume, and has caused the discontinuance of several of the former Reports of the circuit and district courts, and will, doubtless, eventually supplant them all. The price of the *Supreme Court Reporter*—$5 for the two volumes, containing the opinions of one term of the court—is but little less than that of the official reports, and a sufficient sale is doubtless due to the promptness with which the opinions of the court are furnished to subscribers. The typography of these various series leaves little to find fault with, the shape is convenient, and each volume is well supplied with the necessary tables of cases and indexes.

Simultaneously with the advent of the *Pacific Reporter*, A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, commenced publishing a weekly journal called the *West Coast Reporter*, under the editorship of the late John Norton Pomeroy, containing the cases in the supreme court of the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, together with the decisions of the United States Circuit and District Courts for Alaska, California, Nevada, and Oregon, and, in addition, valuable legal essays by the late editor, the year 1884 making four large compactly printed volumes, sold, well bound, at $3 50 per volume. It was to be expected that these *Weekly Reporters* would, sooner or later, invade the Middle and Eastern States, and doubtless it was partly the fear of this which caused many publishers of the regular reports to issue them in parts at comparatively short intervals. On July 1 the Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Company, of Newark, N. Y., favorably known to the legal profession through their low-priced annotated edition of the United States Supreme Court Reports, issued a prospectus for three new series of weekly reporters: the *New England Reporter*, to contain the reports of the supreme courts of the six New England States; the *Central Reporter*, to contain the decisions of the appellate courts of New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, together with the New Jersey Chancery Court cases; and the *Western Reporter*, including the supreme court cases of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. This circular had hardly been distributed when William Gould & Co., of Albany, appeared on July 11 with an "announcement extraordinary" of the *Eastern Reporter*, John T. Cook, editor, to contain all the current decisions of the courts of last resort of the New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, nine States, at a subscription of $10 per year, or $3 50 per bound volume. The West Publishing Company also upon the same day announced the *Northeastern Reporter*, a weekly at $5 per year, to contain every opinion of the supreme courts of Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Court of Appeals cases of New York. Upon these announcements, the Lawyers' Coöperative Company, on July 20, sent out a modified prospectus, offering the three series before advertised, covering the reports of 15 States, at $15 per year, each series to start from September 1.

Numbers 1 to 5 of the *Northeastern Reporter* have already been distributed, dated July 17-August 14, and making 400 pages. They contain 116 opinions, of which only twenty-four were decided last year, and sixty-three as late as May and June of this year, showing commendable promptness in reporting. The publishers further announce four additional *Reporters:* the *Atlantic*, the *Southeastern*, the *Southern*, and the *Southwestern*, which, together with the previous series issued by them, will contain the entire reports of the United States, State and Federal, except the reports of the courts of the District of Columbia, which seem to have escaped the notice of the various projectors. Meantime, Gould & Co. have issued No. 1 of vol. 1 of the *Eastern Reporter*, which is dated August 1 and in reality was printed some time earlier. It bears evidence of having been prepared mainly for the purpose of first occupying the ground. Of the 38 cases printed, from Maine, New York, and Rhode Island, 18 were decided in 1884, and 13 in January, 1885, leaving only 7 cases of later date. In appearance it is similar to the West Publishing Co.'s various publications. A well-known New Orleans publisher is said to have made preparations for publishing a series to include

the six Gulf States from Florida to Texas. In fine, there has sprung up a comparatively cheap and expeditious method for disseminating the judicial decisions of every State in the Union.

At first glance this method of publishing reports of decisions would seem to involve grave questions of copyright as between the publishers and the officially appointed reporters; but it is to be remembered that only the opinions of the judges are reprinted, and these opinions are commonly obtained directly from the clerks of courts, while the head-notes, or *syllabi*, and tables, indexes, etc., which, when prepared by the reporter, are his copyright property, are not reprinted, but are prepared anew by the editors. The important question whether a State, after proper remuneration of its judges, may secure a copyright in their judicial opinions by proper legislation and the fulfilment of the requirements of the copyright law, has never been decided in court; but in view of the many interests affected by this new method of reporting decisions, it is reasonable to expect that the matter will be tested in the courts. It is therefore of interest to note the words of Mr. Justice Sage, in a decision rendered on March 3, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Banks vs. Manchester (23 *Federal Reporter*, pp. 143-146), where an injunction was applied for by the publishers of the Ohio Reports to enjoin their republication by the *American Law Journal*, of Columbus, Ohio. After referring to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ohio concerning the printing of the State reports, he says:

"Nowhere in the statute law relating to the publication of reports is authority given to the reporter or any other person to acquire a copyright in the decisions or opinions of the judges. . . . It is in accordance with sound public policy, in a commonwealth where every person is presumed to know the law, to regard the authoritative exposition of the law by the regularly constituted judicial tribunals as public property, to be published freely by any one who may choose to publish them. And such publication may be of everything which is the work of the judge, including the *syllabus* and the statement of the case, as well as the opinion. The copyright of the volume does not interfere with such free publication. It protects only the work of the reporter; that is to say, the indexes, the tables of cases, and the statement of points made and authorities cited by counsel."

In pursuance of the idea that sound public policy requires the free publication of judicial opinions, the Constitution of the State of New York provides that "all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person," and the General Assembly of Pennsylvania doubtless intended to effect the same object when it enacted, in 1878, that "it shall not be lawful for the reporter or any other person to secure or obtain any copyright of said reports."

The above case is also printed in the *American Law Register* for August, pp. 519-527, with a long note appended by Mr. Charles Chauncey Savage, of Philadelphia, little of which, however, concerns the question decided, but in which the opinion is ventured that "on the whole it seems reasonable to conclude that by paying a compensation to her judges the State acquires copyright in their decisions, and by express legislation to that effect may control their publication." It may be noted also that Mr. Drone, in his 'Treatise on the Law of Property in Intellectual Productions,' after seemingly sound argumentation, arrives at the same opinion.

ENGLAND.—THE END OF THE SESSION.

LONDON, August 14.

THE last day of the session has now come, and it is also the last day of the present Parliament, since nothing less than some extraordinary and unexpected event could bring it together again before the middle of November, when, according to present arrangements, it is to be dissolved. Few sessions of recent years have been so eventful, so full of strange surprises. Its first period was most unlike its middle, and its last period different from both. It was in October last, four months before the usual time, that the session began. The House of Lords had refused to pass the County Franchise Bill unless it were accompanied by a scheme for the redistribution of seats, and, after an increasingly violent agitation against the hereditary chamber carried on through the autumn, Parliament was called together to pass the Franchise Bill a second time, so as to frighten the Lords into submission. The imminent conflict, as your readers will remember, though it all seems like ancient history now, was averted by a compromise, according to which the outlines of the redistribution scheme were settled in secret conclave by the leaders on both sides, and a bill embodying their scheme brought in. Then Parliament, having sat some five or six weeks, adjourned, both parties glad to have escaped a conflict whose issue was very doubtful, and the Liberals especially joyous because they thought they had outwitted their opponents and secured a large majority for themselves. Thus the first part of the session which opened with storm closed in a perfect calm, and gave promise of further calm to follow.

Just as Parliament adjourned, the critical period of the expedition to relieve Gordon began; and before it met again, the news had come of the capture of Khartum and his death—events which were soon seen to involve the failure of the whole expedition. This misfortune dealt a terrible blow at the Ministry; and in the debate on the vote of censure proposed on them they escaped defeat by a majority of fourteen only. Many of them (half, it is said) wished there and then to resign, but more sanguine counsels prevailed, they continued in office, and went on with the Redistribution Bill. It occupied every night for many weeks, and was debated with a moderation of language and disposition to conciliate which contrasted singularly with the bitterness developed by the Tory party whenever foreign affairs came up, as they did every now and then, or by the Irish Nationalists when Ireland was the subject of discussion. Sir Charles Dilke, who had the principal charge of this huge and complicated measure, showed eminent skill, knowledge, and tact in piloting it into port. When it had been disposed of, in the month of May, there followed registration bills and one or two other minor subsidiary electoral measures, and this brought the session down to the Whitsuntide vacation. Except for the debates on the Sudan, on the finances of Egypt, and on the question of the Afghan frontier, this central period was singularly quiet, for all the main questions which might have divided parties had been disposed of by the compromise. Neither party could venture to quarrel with the other, because it was the interest of each that the general election should be accelerated, the steps necessary to bring the new electors on the roll being taken at the earliest possible moment.

When this pressing need was at an end, the Redistribution Bill and its satellite measures having been passed, the tension suddenly relaxed. Everybody now felt that the work of the session and the Parliament was done. The remaining time was too short for serious legislation; members wished to begin electioneering in the country; Parliament itself seemed to have little authority, now that the sands of its life were so nearly run out. Another cause, moreover, which had kept the Liberal party fixed in its loyalty to the Gladstone Ministry—the fear of a rupture with Russia, and the belief that Mr. Gladstone was more likely to avert it than any other Minister would be, since both his firmness and his pacific disposition were known to the Czar—this cause also was now removed, for before the end of May it was understood that the heads of an arrangement with Russia were settled. Hence it happened that when Parliament met after the Whitsuntide recess, the old bonds had been greatly loosened, and there was not only less of party loyalty, but less interest in business altogether, a disposition among members to indulge their private sentiments of resentment, or selfishness, or mere laziness. The result was seen in the division of June 8, when the Government were beaten on their Budget proposals, beaten not so much by accessions to the Tory and Irish Opposition strength as by the absence of a large number of their usual supporters. The issues involved in the Budget were not great, and the Cabinet could easily have carried them had it put forth its full strength. The catastrophe was due to a sort of reaction from the previous strain, and partly to the apathy of the Cabinet itself, which, as has been subsequently admitted, was on the point of breaking up on the question of the renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland.

The third period of the session, that subsequent to the formation of the present Salisbury Ministry, has lasted about five weeks. It has been quiet, singularly quiet when compared with previous years; for the Liberal Opposition, although in the majority, has not bullied the Government, and the Parnellite members have dealt very tenderly with it, treating it like a porcelain cup which might break under careless handling. But it has been remarkable for the light it sheds on the present temper and policy of the Tory party, and on the working of democratic institutions in general. The Salisbury Ministry seems chiefly bent on outbidding the Liberals in passing Radical measures. The Radicals applaud this conduct, wishing to get what they can at once, and believing that the masses will not be lured away from their old friends by the sops thus thrown to them.

In fact, Parliament has latterly been occupied solely in electioneering. While the new candidates have been going among the new boroughs and county divisions, getting themselves "accepted" by local delegates and haranguing public ratification meetings, the present members, or such of them as were left in London (for latterly the attendance had so declined that it was difficult to keep the quorum of forty members), and especially the Ministry, have been talking and voting solely with a view to the masses outside. The House of Commons has become quite demoralized. It is like a dyspeptic who, since he is to be executed at noon, thinks he may as well have a breakfast of indigestible dainties at ten. Instead of that sense of responsibility to enlightened public opinion which usually keeps men straight, there is the desire to do whatever is likely to gain a little popularity from the crowd, and an unwillingness to oppose anything, however mischievous. Most singular of all, that last check which is supposed to restrain our Democracy, I mean the House of Lords, has ceased to operate. The House of Lords is a Tory assembly. Lord Salisbury has a majority of nearly two to one in it. Hence whatever his Ministry carries through the Commons passes immediately through the Lords, though it may be a measure which, if proceeding from a Liberal Government, would have encountered stubborn and successful resistance. Our Second Chamber, which it is the fashion to describe as a drag on the wheel of Democracy, is a drag only when Liberals are in power, and we unfortunately see that the carriage may go down hill just as fast with Tories driving. Four bills have been passed

under these remarkable conditions, which no one would have dreamt of a year ago: the bill admitting to the franchise paupers who receive medical relief out of the rates; the bill under which local authorities in Ireland are to provide houses for the laborers there—a piece of thoroughgoing socialism which has been scarcely noticed in our press, because it is now well understood that economic principles in legislation stop at the Irish Channel, as witches stop at running water; a bill for lending money from the Exchequer to Irish tenants to enable them to buy their holdings, lending it on terms so advantageous that the interest on the loan is actually less than the rent of the land; and finally a bill for the better housing of the working classes. It is true that the most novel and doubtful proposal of this last-mentioned bill, viz., that certain State property in London should be sold at an undervalue to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the London local authority, for general purposes, in order that dwellings for the poor might be erected there below market price, and apparently also let below market price—it is true that this proposal was so vehemently resisted by a few members that the Ministry ultimately gave way, and agreed that the State should receive full price. But the significance of the Tory party, which had latterly, since it opposed the Irish Land Bill of 1881, taken orthodox political economy under its protection, now urging that the national Government should at public cost supply the poor with better houses than they could pay for, of a group of extreme Liberals applauding this suggestion, and the leader of the Liberal Opposition not condemning it, is not lost upon the country. Moderate Conservatives are getting terribly uneasy, and moderate men of all parties are heartily glad that the power of this Parliament for good and evil is now at an end.

Their five weeks of power have given no great opportunity for the display of statesmanlike gifts on the part of the new Ministers. There has been no big party debate, while in the ordinary conduct of business they have been little resisted or criticised by opponents whose interest lies elsewhere. But so far they have not shone. They show not only the faults of inexperience, which are pardonable in men lately called to office, but vacillation and indecision, not unmixed with touches of petulance. However, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach makes a fair leader of the House, for he is clear in expression, and not unconciliatory in manner. Lord Randolph Churchill improves in the delivery of his speeches as well as in their structure; but he is not less violent and aggressive than he was in Opposition, and does much by the intemperance of his language to lower the tone and banish the few remaining courtesies of political life. A truce of six weeks may now be expected, for the grouse, the harvest, and foreign trips always suspend business at this time of year. But before September ends, the torrent of platform oratory will have burst upon us. Y.

SOUTH-COAST LIVING IN ENGLAND.

BUDLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE, August 8.

ONE hears so much from the local guide-books which one naturally consults before leaving London for a summering, of the South Coast of England and its Italian climate, fabled to be so warm as even to be relaxing, that a fair-minded and charitable tourist may render the country itself a service by painting it in its true colors, and so preventing exaggerated anticipations. It is not pretty, it is not relaxing, and it in no respect resembles Nice or any part of the shores of the Genoese Sea. I am not now speaking of Cornwall and the southwest coast, which is supposed to be more bracing than that more accessible-from-London seashore which lies between Brighton and Torbay.

In search of an escape as complete as possible from the humid chilliness of the English climate, and having especially endured many things from that of the upper valley of the Thames, which I think must be taken as the chilliest section of England, as well as the dampest, we went wandering along the South Coast at adventure. The Isle of Wight and all the tame and formal coast eastward we knew well, and hoped to find something better; so we went westward, and found that as we went further we fared worse. The coast scenery of the Isle of Wight has nothing imposing to people who have visited even the coast of Normandy. The sea, attacking the land perpetually, cuts away the down and produces cliffs of moderate pretensions; and on some parts of the coast the subterranean waters wash away the underpinnings of the hills, and they come down in what are known as landslips—serial subsidences which may be called catastrophes from the landowners' point of view, without being windfalls to the artist and lover of the picturesque. Nothing so absurdly simulates the sublime of the great convulsions of the earth as these very reasonable modifications of its surface, which clearly involved no disaster, and only suggest great inconvenience. The interior of the island has some very pretty points; and the peculiar charm of all English landscape—the delightfully unexpected way in which the most picturesque and pictorial elements of artistic combinations are found at a chance turn of the road or the corner of a field—is certainly not lacking in the island. It may be found all the way from Reigate down to Arundel, and more or less everywhere in England, for it results from the chance disposition of the high general cultivation of the country with incidental elements of tree form in groups, in lanes, in overshadowed cottages of the most picturesque type, old manor-houses set in frames of unkempt trees, and flanked by long lines of thatch-covered farm-buildings. All this we may find in the interior of the Isle of Wight, but we need not go there for it. It is harder in the southern counties of England to get away from it than to get to it. All through Dorsetshire and Devon this element abounds inland, but the picturesque seacoast we longed for is not found.

The guide-book raptures are drawn from shallow wells of enthusiasm. What is undoubted is that the prevalent southwest winds make the South Coast air a continual sea breeze, and though we have passed the hottest summer for many years on it, we have never been able to sleep without blankets, or found the wearing of linen clothes quite possible. And what is comical is the way in which the people of one town abuse all the other localities on the coast. Sidmouth is especially praised in the guide-book as the most equable of all climates for invalids; but the druggist of Budleigh (six miles away) tells us that the climate of the latter place is not by several degrees as hot in summer or as cold in winter as that of Sidmouth, "where people roast in summer and freeze in winter." Lyme Regis, we were told, was quite like a bit of Italy. Well, we went to the King's Lyme, and we found it very dear, very crowded, and inferior in beauty of every kind to the Isle of Wight, and perhaps more bracing. Its coast is a continuation of the landslip system, as far from the true sublimity of a wild, precipitous coast as a mollusk is in character from a vertebrate. Jane Austen, the indefatigable chronicler of the boredom of English society two generations ago, has made Lyme Regis classic by laying the scene of one of her novels in part at the place, but we hardly comprehend why. One gets climbing without exhilaration on the hills back of it, because when you have climbed to the top, there is nothing to greet you but monotonous and characterless rolling downs one way, and a wider view of the sea the other. The essential principle of the sublime, unity in variety, is not present, and the secondary condition of immensity is equally wanting. Exmouth, beyond to the west, is flat and populous and overbuilt, and Torquay is even worse, for it is both fashionable and unpicturesque. And so we drift back to Budleigh, which has the advantage, common with Lyme Regis, that it is five miles from a railway. It has cliffs of red sandstone stretching away on each side, and no beach but a steep slope of pebbles, and therefore no bathing facilities; but beside it the pretty river Otter comes into the sea, and two or three miles back from its mouth abounds in good points of view. As it is a rapid and limpid stream, the strolls along its banks are a great delight, unmitigated by mosquitoes or midges.

Budleigh, even with its subdivisions of East Budleigh, Budleigh-Salterton, and what else that I have not yet found, is, except one, the smallest and least advanced English village I have ever sojourned in. A single street parallel with the seashore and close to it; a few houses on the uphill road which runs to the interior; and the beginning of two or three more streets parallel with the main street and further back, are all of it. Few New England coast towns of my acquaintance are nearly so small, and yet, as in every town or village in England moderately resorted to, we find here an element of comfort never found in any part of America that I have been in. This is the lodging-house system. Half the houses in Budleigh-Salterton (*i. e.*, Budleigh by the sea) have apartments to let in which, at the rate of from twenty dollars a week, for a family of six or seven, down, you may have comfortable bedrooms, with sitting and dining-rooms, or the two in one with more modest quarters, attendance, including the cooking; almost the quiet and independence of your own house, with the freedom from care of a hotel. You order in the morning from the butcher and baker, or the fishermen come round with the proceeds of the morning's draught of the seine or catch of the lobster-pots; the cooking is always plain and good, and, so far as my experience goes, the service fair, and the housekeeping clean and honest. The beds are clean, and the market, if limited, generally good in quality, for every English butcher seems to know what good beef and mut on are, and the necessity of furnishing them, so that even in a little out-of-the-way village like this you find a good mutton-chop or steak always to be had, and now and then a duck or fowl, and fish, if fitfully, yet exquisite in freshness when had. For the more serious dinner a roast joint is rarely wanting, but whatever it is, you order and choose it yourself, and prescribe how it shall be cooked and when it shall be served.

In America we are very fond of boasting of our superior comfort, but this consists in our having houses provided with every convenience and structural facility for comfort, in which, except for large incomes, real comfort is out of the question, for want of good service. In our own homes the miserable dependence on wretched servants makes life only diluted woe. In exceptional cases, and at great cost, people in America can enjoy comfort in their own houses, but when we go away for the summer the comfort of the poorest watering-place in England is not to be had for love or money. I remember once to have lived in a farmhouse six weeks, near a cascade which I wanted to paint, where I had with not a meal's exception, salt mackerel for breakfast and salt pork for

dinner, while paying normal rates for good board. In England the lodging-house is the rule and discomfort the exception, and easily escaped from if encountered. If for my family of six I attained in any American seacoast town the solid enjoyment we enjoy here, I should expect to pay not less than $30 per day, whereas here I pay less than $50 per week. It is a great mistake to suppose that we have the maximum of domestic comfort in America; say what we will, that is reserved for England. W. J. S.

RECENT FINDS AT BESANÇON.

BESANÇON, DOUBS, France, July 31.

THIS ancient town, the *Vesontio* of the time of Julius Cæsar, is at the present moment perhaps the most interesting spot in Europe in the way of archæological novelty, if the phrase may be permitted. Before describing the latest find in this fertile soil, let me sketch the steps by which the terrace upon which I am writing was identified with the Monticulus Capitolii of Marcus Aurelius's time. Where the Capitol was, had long been a question. Tradition pointed the wrong way, indicating for its site a position near the citadel which is of Julius Cæsar's and, indeed, of a much earlier time; for Besançon is a natural stronghold which had been seized as a point of defence long before the time of Cæsar's conquest. The identification of the real Capitolium by M. Castan, the learned librarian of Besançon, was a beautiful piece of research. Dissatisfied with the historic tradition, he set himself to search the ancient documents in which the library of the city abounds. In the ritual of St. Protade, the oldest of liturgical documents, dating from the seventh century, he found mention of a *Capitolium* or *Monticulus* which the clergy ascended in solemn procession on Palm Sundays,* and which could not have been far from the terrace just mentioned. Another clue was found in the name of the Rue du Chateur, a street which passes the same terrace or hanging garden on the northeast. Had *Chateur* any etymological connection with Capitolium? On search, M. Castan found that the vulgar tongue first began to displace Latin in written contracts, in this part of France, in the year 1247. Then the word *capitolium* was turned into *chatol;* this, later, into *chatoyl*, and this into *chatoul*, to become *chatour*, and finally, *chateur*, the name which the street now bears after six centuries of transformations in written documents, and an anterior period of phonetic change that must date as far back as the fourth century. By these converging lines of inquiry M. Castan was enabled to indicate the spot where excavations should be made in order to disclose the actual Roman Capitolium. It was the pointing of the telescope upon the predetermined planet of Leverrier and Adams. Excavations were made, and abundant remains were found of the Gallo-Roman period; they include the period when Besançon was a Roman colony. The Capitolium, an artificial rock eight and a half metres in elevation above the ancient level, was piled up in imitation of the Tarpeian Rock at Rome. The part of it which still remains contains 5,000 cubic metres of concrete. Upon it and around it numerous fragments of sculptures and of columns in cipolline marble were found; they may now be studied in the museums of this city. The terrace, now private property, is overgrown with gigantic horse-chestnut trees of the early eighteenth century. The concrete below them is of such extremely tenacious consistency as to make its removal, to adapt the site to modern building, an unprofitable thing in this land of low rents. M. Castan's monograph, *Le Capitole de Vesontio*, published among the lectures of the Sorbonne, is a remarkable record of what I may call the insight of scholarship. It will be followed by a larger work, to be published this year, on Roman provincial capitols ('Les Capitoles provinciaux du monde Romain').

What I have called an archæological novelty lies, however, in another part of Besançon, near the Rue des Arènes, a street which has preserved its name almost unchanged from the Roman time. It was already known that ruins of the adjacent arena or amphitheatre had been displaced by Vauban late in the seventeenth century (1678), to make room for his magnificent but now superseded fortifications. These fortifications have resigned their main function, that of defence, to the new forts that crown the hills around Besançon throughout a sweep of some forty miles' circuit. But as barracks the old forts, whether upon or without the walls, have a permanent value; and in enlarging, a few days ago, the courtyard of the northward barrack, the workmen pushed toward the walls of Vauban. Their excavations revealed massive curving walls connected by equally massive walls radiating at right angles to the curving galleries of the amphitheatre. The stolidity of the diggers, however, was not to be moved by any subterranean anomaly short of the discovery of coins and medals; and it was not until serious mischief had been done to the Roman masonry, which they levelled for more than the height of a metre, that the discoveries were reported to M. Castan. Hurrying to the spot, the remains of an amphitheatre which promise to be more important than those of Padua were discovered. Vauban, indeed, destroyed much of the ancient structure; but the eastern parts of the outer walls remain, the grand entrance and main staircase, the *vomitoria*, and three of the oval galleries just mentioned. The area thus far uncovered is perhaps 1,500 square metres, and much more remains hidden, for Vauban's great wall rises over the western foundations of the amphitheatre. Though it has incorporated much of the Roman masonry with its own, much remains beneath it. When this now useless rampart is thrown down, as some day it must be, to provide new room and a boulevard for this growing city, a much completer restoration of the Roman *arena* will be possible.

The situation at present is curious. Three architectural epochs are represented upon the same spot, and even by the same blocks of masonry: first, the arena; then a beautiful mortuary chapel of the year 1301; lastly, the massive wall of Vauban, cutting through Roman masonry and mediæval cemetery, and devouring with impartial rapacity the materials of each. The discovery of this little chapel, Saint-Jacques dans les Arènes, is one of considerable interest: completely inhumed for centuries, it was completely preserved. It is of the purest style of pointed architecture; even the frescoes upon its walls need but a little restoration. In this chapel many tombstones had been piled at the time of Vauban. I saw the uncovering of several of them. The upper one, carved in a very pure style, represents the full-length figure of two ladies, probably of Italian origin, named Bienvenue or Benvenuto: the date of sepulture is 1328. A larger stone below this is ornamented with portraits of a family whose name has not as yet appeared. The *conseil municipal* has already voted money to remove the débris of the excavations, and the work will be carried on under the scholarly and judicious direction of Messrs. Castan and Ducat.

I cannot close without remarking on the charm of this city, in which so much that is ancient lingers in the presence of the highest modern civilization. Yet, thanks to the profound indifference of my countrymen to all of France that lies outside of Paris, I cannot find that even a single American, before your correspondent, has ever visited it. T. M. C.

* The ancient ritual reads: "Quæ sic protendatur donec ad Capitolium perveniatur, clerici cum processione monticulum ascendant, et ibi se ordinent honeste et religiose."

Correspondence.

'UPON A CAST.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your pleasant notice of my novel 'Upon a Cast,' you trace the influence of Thomas Hardy in my style. I have read most of his books with such admiration that to find my way of telling a story compared to his is agreeable indeed; but whether his novels could have influenced me or not is a question I cannot answer. When I was about eighteen years old I read all of his novels then published in this country, and they made a deep impression upon me, especially 'Far from the Madding Crowd.' It was seven years after my Hardy enthusiasm that I wrote 'Upon a Cast,' and while I was giving it a final revision I put a copy of 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' into Chauncey Dearborne's hands. Then I read it again myself, and followed it up with some of Mr. Hardy's later work. I am sure that I had read nothing of his for several years before I wrote 'Upon a Cast,' and in the meantime I had studied *con amore* many masters of the art of fiction, from Balzac to Henry James. Mr. Hardy seems to have overshadowed them all. I beg leave to add that I take it as no poor compliment that my first novel should be compared in style and treatment of character to the work of so eminent an author; but I am surprised.

CHARLOTTE DUNNING.

August 22, 1885.

RAPID TEACHING OF GREEK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have read Mr. Whiton's letter in the last *Nation*, and can more than confirm what he says as to the short time necessary for learning to read Greek at sight. Mr. Whiton will be glad to know that at Harvard, for some years, the minimum Greek requirement for admission has been the ability to read correctly at sight a random page of Xenophon, and to translate simple sentences from English into Greek. In the spring of 1884 I began to tutor a boy for admission to Harvard who knew no Greek at all except the alphabet, and who was rather deficient in several other subjects. For eight weeks before the June examinations he came to me two hours a day. The first two weeks were given mainly to Greek; in the next two Greek had very little attention; and after that we dropped it entirely in order to make sure of passing, at the June examinations, in the other fourteen subjects necessary for admission.

In the summer I worked with him again, two hours a day, for the six weeks before the September examinations. This time was spent wholly on Greek—on reading at sight and on composition—and at the time of the examinations I had no fear of the result. He passed well in both branches, and under unusually trying circumstances. The boy was ready to work, bright, and full of determination, but not a phenomenon or naturally fond of study. In the summer he worked four hours a day alone, besides his two hours with me, but his work was often interrupted by sickness in the family.

I do not consider the result anything remarkable, but it shows that one who knows no Greek can learn in a few weeks to read correctly, at sight, a fairly difficult page of Xenophon.

Yours truly, F. A.

BUFFALO, August 18, 1885.

AIDS TO MODERN GREEK.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The publication of the Modern Greek Lexicon which Professor Sophocles is said to have left in manuscript, is greatly to be desired. Interest in the language is growing, and would rapidly increase if proper helps for its study were to be had. One who attempts to go far into modern Greek literature with the aid of Contopoulos travels a road which quickly becomes obscure.

Before long, modern Greek will probably be studied in our colleges. Already there is a fairly good handbook in English, and the works of various Greek authors are now published in connection with their modern version. Teachers will find it at least interesting to introduce occasionally a Greek newspaper. The effect is somewhat startling, since students have learned to believe that nothing is more completely dead than Greek. They take up a newspaper with much the same feeling that one would have for a mummy lately restored to life. A few minutes' explanation suffices for putting clearly before a class the commoner points of difference between the new language and the old.

Specimen copies of several excellent newspapers can be obtained from Athens. *Clio*, to which you referred some months ago, is good, but it is published at Trieste, and, to the young student, lacks the true flavor of a publication actually Athenian. *Hestia* is probably as suitable as any for the purpose, though it is not exactly a newspaper. One number of it, which a class read with much interest and without interference with their regular reading, contains, among other things, Notes (on books, science, art, archæology, etc.), Greek News, Notes and Queries, one or two translations from the French, articles on Washington's Mother, the Study of Natural History, Cremation, the Money-market, together with the usual columns of witticisms, proverbs, household economy, puzzles, etc. Another number gives a most entertaining description of the siege of the Acropolis during the Revolution.

Teachers of Greek who have not tried the experiment of reading Greek newspapers with their classes, will find it at least worthy of trial. If nothing else were to be gained, increased interest in the regular work is in itself sufficient.

Yours truly, E. Alexander.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, August 20, 1885.

DOUBLE PLURALS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As another example of double plurals, I would cite the cry of the venders here who sell tomatoes, "tomatoses" (pronouncing the *a* as in *and*). Your correspondent in the issue of the 13th asks whether the use of the double plurals be for euphony or for emphasis. I think in this case it is for emphasis.

Double plurals (and double genitives) are greatly used by young children; and the reason of it there is a desire for euphony. As an example, I have heard children say, instead of "Mary's book," "Maryses book," "Johnses," etc. The pronunciation of the added syllable for a genitive differs from that added for a plural; the *e* in the former case being pronounced as in "*end*," in the latter as double *e* in "*eel*."

Respectfully yours, X.

Baltimore, August 18, 1885.

TEA AND COFFEE DRINKING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In connection with your paragraph on the comparative consumption of tea and coffee in this country and England, you may be interested in the fact that tea is generally drunk from two to four times stronger in England than in the United States, while coffee, on the other hand, is nearly always made weaker there than here. To say, then, that the English consume much more tea and much less coffee per capita than Americans does not necessarily convey that there are very many more tea-drinkers and very many less coffee-drinkers in England than in the United States. Thomas F. Manning.

Baltimore, Md., 96 W. Lanvale St., August 22, 1885.

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As you may remember, this is in the heart of the Western Reserve, and one of the most essentially New England towns in America—the ancient seat of the Hitchcocks and Fords (one of the latter has just been nominated for the Senate). Thanks to the drought of last year and the protecting and fertilizing snows of last winter, there have never been such crops of grass, wheat, and oats in this region as those just harvested.

This is the season of Pioneer reunions, and men are beginning to think of the significance of the planting of a New England on Lake Erie. Though the political nominations have been made, as yet the preliminary movements of party machinery are not perceptible. The "previous" Republicans called their convention early, placed their candidates in the field, announced that Blaine and Logan were to be in the State, intending and hoping to resume the campaign where it was suspended by the election of the President last year, and, with its force, life, and spirit, to sweep the Democracy from the field as then. They were not long in finding that the campaign was ended, its life and spirit departed past recall. Nothing is said, or will be, of Blaine and Logan. The thing, whatever it may be, will be a thing of conjuring, spiritless, and, whatever may be claimed, of great uncertainty. The Republicans speak of the result as an assured thing. Not a man of them believes that. The Democrats, in conversation with Republicans, in a perfunctory way concede this claim, while there is not a man of them that does not cherish the expectation of success.

Foraker is actively in the field. Hoadly has been in this part of the State. His friends secured his presence at the Portage County Pioneer Reunion, at Geauga Lake, on the 18th instant. A handsome, graceful, slender man, of refined manner, intellectual face; a man of thought; a forcible, pleasing speaker, trained at the bar (which does not always insure success on the platform), his speech of an hour was happy and effective. His antecedents, his style, are not calculated to arouse enthusiasm among the time-honored Democrats, who do not care to give up their oats for his fresh and fragrant fodder. His thought is too elevated, his philosophy too refined and beautiful for the average, who require to be hit at the waistband. His presence created no excitement among the cool, calculating New Englanders. There was no unusual attendance, and he received little attention and no applause from the crowd. A man, a gentleman, a Governor for the State to be proud of, as governors rank, he evidently does not stir the Democratic pulse.

An effort has been made to secure the presence of Foraker at the North Solon reunion, on the 26th inst., in the adjoining County of Cuyahoga. His attendance there would doubtless produce a small ripple. Thus far in his career he seems to have overlooked the Western Reserve, which certainly has not given him great cause for gratitude or expectation. The success of Foraker means John Sherman for President, and while John is the inspiration of no enthusiasm, the solid, mature Republican thought of the State is entirely with him, and that would make any candidate powerful and dangerous to an enemy who, all things being equal, is fairly in a minority of 10,000 or 15,000.

One thing may be said, the name of Garfield has ceased to be a word of conjuration on the Reserve. The recurrence of a Presidential election dissolved that spell. He and his influence are now purely historic. Probably no man, a resident of his old district, who opposed him in 1873 could receive the full Republican vote of that people, but no one would now secure support on the ground of having been his friend, however honored and trusted by him.

The Republicans of Ohio seem oblivious of the vast distance between the war and the present. They seem utterly unaware that practically and really they never have themselves accepted the results of the war, and it may be necessary that Blaine should be again nominated to bring them to a just appreciation of the vast advance accomplished in the intervening twenty years. Perhaps the nomination of Logan would work this very desirable change in their apprehension.

D. D.

Burton, Ohio, August 20, 1885.

THE NEW IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To an observer of current political events two reflections almost unavoidably present themselves—the common one, how history repeats itself, and this other, how wonderfully, in the apparently formless and aimless rush of this vast democracy, great and simple principles force their way to the front. After the war of Independence came the dark period of the old Confederation, and the emergence from it of the nation organized under the beautiful simplicity of our Constitution must always remain one of the most marvellous political events of history. The close of the civil war again found us in political difficulties, if not so desperate, perhaps even more subtle and complex. Then the problem was how to induce thirteen independent States, each following its own sweet will, to submit to one common rule. The task now is to bring the different branches of the Government into harmonious action. The grasping nature of legislative bodies has led them, in the nation, the States, and the cities, to usurp all the powers of government, reducing the executive to a cipher, while experience shows, what theory and history abundantly teach, not so much that they are corrupt as that they are absolutely unable to govern. That the executive will sooner or later reassert itself does not admit of doubt, the only question being whether the abuse of legislative power shall be allowed to run riot till the nation acquiesces in the violence of despotism by a Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Napoleon; or whether the popular will shall help to restore the executive to its due share of power accompanied by responsibility, and shall place the necessary curb upon the legislatures, while carefully preserving their proper functions as the guardians of popular liberty. For many years I have maintained that the next great battle in this country was to be between executive and legislative power, and my present object is to point out the phases in which the approaching conflict is manifesting itself. The apology for this tedious restatement of theory is that without it the force of the practical illustrations cannot be fully appreciated.

Of course the reaction comes first where the evil is most felt, and the new governments of Brooklyn and New York are a tremendous symptom of political change. Much is expected from the increased power of the Mayor, but the danger is in the want of provision for the enforcement of publicity and responsibility. The absence of the former and the opportunity for in-

trigue increase the chances of election of a bad mayor, and the absence of the latter gives a wide scope to his capacity for evil. The prompt and efficient action, within its proper sphere, of a legislature, whether council, aldermen, or whatever its name, is the safeguard which, it is to be feared, has been too much lost sight of. To show, however, how the same forces are working out on parallel lines, we will compare what is going on in Washington with similar events in the city of Boston. Last winter a reform charter for the city was obtained from the Legislature, giving to the Mayor the power of appointment and removal of all officials, though it left untouched the pernicious system of boards or commissions. The charter further declares that the committees of Council, which have hitherto controlled the whole executive as well as legislative business, shall have no longer any power over executive work, but that the Mayor shall have control of and be responsible for the whole of that department. Accordingly the Mayor has proceeded to remove the Superintendent of Streets elected by the last Council, and shows signs of a general intention to use his new powers with vigor. The Council still retains the power of appropriation, but no provision is made for contact between the authority which appropriates and that which spends. Each is left to work in secret and independently of the other. That a powerful body like the Council will be content passively to appropriate money for the Mayor to spend at his discretion is not at all likely, and a trial of strength is beginning which will be of the deepest interest to the political student.

Let us now turn to Washington. President Cleveland was elected on a reform basis, and has apparently made up his Cabinet in conformity, but every step is involving them deeper in the certainty of a conflict with Congress. In the first place, civil-service reform is for the interest of executive work and of the country, but not so much so for that of members of Congress—at least, as they see it. That body was compelled by the clamor of the country to pass the act, but it is safe to say that the majority dislike it, would be glad to evade or repeal it, and resent all attempts of the Executive to put it in force. The Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General have distinctly rebuked the action of Congress in the matter of Roach & Son, and now it appears that the Postmaster-General declines to pay over to the steamship companies subsidies which Congress voted in a lump sum to be divided among them.

It is to be remembered, moreover, that the corporate spirit in Congress is even stronger than that of party. Republicans and Democrats may hate each other cordially, but they will join hands, so far as they dare, to crush any President who ventures to assert his independence and encroach upon their supposed rights. The next session will throw some light upon the matter. What, for example, will be the disposition of Congress to listen to the recommendation of the Executive on the silver question? Thus we see how, both at the centre and the circumference, the conflict of the two branches is in the same, and a highly promising, condition.

The lightning-rod for drawing the electricity from these opposing clouds is to be found in Cabinet responsibility, with its equivalent in the States and cities. It is not merely an expedient for the better conduct of business, but the embodiment of a great principle. Upon it depends whether the battles of Executive and Legislature shall be fought out openly, under the eye of the nation and with the restraint of individual responsibility, or whether they shall be conducted in the secrecy of the committee-rooms on the one hand and the departments on the other, in an atmosphere reeking with intrigue, where honest men are at a discount and knaves in the long run are sure to come to the top; while the people look on in blind ignorance and apathy till the storm bursts upon them, as it did in the case of the civil war, like a thunderbolt out of the blue sky.

G. B.

North Elba, N. Y., August 5, 1885.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In common with many Western cattlemen, I have read with interest the correspondence in your issues of July 2 and 16 and August 6, touching some features of the cattle business, and am gratified that you so far recognize the national importance of the subject as to give its discussion the considerable space already allotted it. But there are other features of the business, of vital importance to those engaged in it and of political and economic interest to the general public, upon which your correspondents have but lightly touched, for a brief statement of some facts concerning which I crave your further indulgence.

So far as the (more or less) popular fallacy of belief in a steadily increasing rainfall upon the plains of western Kansas and the gradual conversion of that region into a safe agricultural country is concerned, I believe only an unprejudiced survey of the local facts and comparison of the United States Signal Service reports for a term of years are needed for its correction. "Cattleman's" conclusions upon this point, as stated by him in your issue of the 6th instant, are, I believe, in substantial agreement with those of every intelligent observer who has impartially considered the relevant facts; and the advocacy of a contrary opinion by any one presumably well informed in the matter would, I think, be taken here as *prima-facie* evidence that the advocate was either an ultra-visionary theorist or a western Kansas "land operator."

But whatever dreams of fertile fields and fat harvests in the remote future may be cherished by the land-owner of western or southwestern Kansas, it is certain his brother land-owner further west can solace himself with no such hopes. The whole immense region embraced within the boundaries of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, excluding the mountain valleys and comparatively small tracts of irrigable land adjacent to the larger streams, must in all probability always remain, as other regions similarly situated as to geographical and meteorological conditions elsewhere have ever remained, arid and wholly incapable of cultivation. Any inventory of our national resources or estimate of the value of our public domain which does not recognize this fact, will prove unsound and misleading. On the agricultural side, this region is worth just what it can be made to earn as pasture. And I hasten to add that it is only by virtue of its immense area that it is of much value even for pasturage. For these high, barren plains, wind-swept and treeless, with their scattered tufts of short, brown herbage, rarely thick enough to form a sod, and in bulk largely worthless "weeds," drought-stunted and juiceless, must not for a moment be confounded in our minds with what we know as "pastures" elsewhere, or in regions having over thirty inches annual rainfall. The two can properly only be contrasted. While the latter will sustain from five to ten animals upon a given area, the former will barely support one—long experience and numberless tests having shown that on this "Eastern Slope," say, from the base of the Rockies to the 100th meridian, fully thirty acres of natural grazing land of average quality are needed to support one cow the year round. Less than this—except in specially favored localities of small area—will not suffice in ordinarily "good years"; and in years of uncommon drought, or of too late rainfall, a considerably larger area is requisite.

This land, too, must all lie within a reasonable grazing distance—say, at furthest, six or seven miles—from suitable watering places; for the hardiest cattle will seldom graze out more than six miles from water, except under stress of extreme hunger or when driven before a "blizzard," while the less vigorous must find their subsistence within half that distance. But the permanent streams and water-holes upon the plains being often separated by stretches of dry land from thirty to sixty miles in width, where no domestic animal can slake its thirst, it follows that only a portion—though probably the larger portion—of the total acreage can be utilized even for grazing purposes. Hence there are left, here and there, in nearly every county, areas of diverse extent, but amounting in the aggregate to millions of acres, which are wholly useless for the purposes of any known industry. It was formerly hoped that some of these dry lands might eventually be utilized for purposes of stock husbandry, at least, by means of artesian wells. But the practical failure of the numerous and costly experiments in that direction, whether made by Government agents or private individuals, has shown the futility of that hope.

With these familiar facts in mind, it is easy to understand the past history and present needs of the two great industries of beef and wool-growing on these western plains. The earlier settlers here, of about a decade and a half ago—chiefly young men of the better class from the New England and Middle States—soon found that in point of business avocation the region allowed them virtually no choice. They must be stock-growers or nothing. True, they could elect whether to grow cattle, sheep, or horses; but stock-husbandry in some form was imperative if they would stay here and earn a livelihood; for to this one industry the availability of the region was found to be limited by fixed natural laws—as their costly experiments at farming only more and more clearly demonstrated. Simultaneously with this experience they discovered, inevitably, that the United States laws governing the sale of public lands, which had worked so admirably in their application to the rich agricultural lands of the Old and Middle West, with special reference to which they were originally framed, were absurdly inadequate to the needs of a settler upon these barren steppes, and in their unforeseen application thereto must wholly fail of their original intent.

Within that portion of the United States known (with any approach to thorough knowledge) by the framers of our land system, and to which it was especially intended to apply, the homestead gift of 160 acres, and the preëmption right to purchase 160 acres more, constituted a more munificent grant to the settler than would the gift and nominal sale of a tract twenty times as large within this arid region. For purposes of tillage 160 acres is land enough—more, indeed, than most men can successfully handle. But in a country where beef-growing, for example, is the only possible industry; and where, in order to turn off enough matured beeves annually to pay expenses and support a family, about one thousand head of cattle of all classes must be kept on hand; and where at least thirty acres of land must go to the keep of each animal—of what use are 160 or 320 acres, or even ten times that amount, if the settlers' right of pasturage be limited to that area? It would simply mean absolute prohibition to his settling in the country, or would work his speedy bankruptcy and exodus if he had already settled.

But with characteristic American faith in his Government doing the right thing at the right

time, our settler believes that as just and politic provision will eventually be made for his protection as was made for the benefit of settlers and emigrants further East, and proceeds to locate his relatively homœopathic right to purchase 160 acres upon some remote spring or "wet gulch," and herds his little "bunch" of cattle or sheep upon the adjacent public domain.

If he be a prudent man, with the qualities of thrift and ambition which help make a good citizen, he will soon see the need of securing some title to the water-holes or springs lying nearest him—both because the grass tributary to one watering-place will not carry enough cattle for the proper maintenance of a family, and because even that inadequate supply of grass may be lessened by some injudicious or unfriendly squatter claiming the adjacent water-hole, and turning out there another herd of cattle. The control of a second or even a third watering-place may be of the greatest importance to him—more essential to the maintenance of his home than is any part of his 160 acres to the Missouri or Iowa settler, beyond, perhaps, his first 40.

But how shall he acquire this control? Very likely the purchase of only 40 acres at each water-hole would cover all the water; and his 160 acres, properly divided, would thus be adequate to his needs so far as water is concerned. But this division the law forbids. He must expend his entire homestead or preëmption right upon one spot only, even though he acquire by it only a five-acre water-hole. True, he need not purchase more than 40 acres, but in doing so he exhausts all his "equities" under the law, as it now stands, and his right to the remaining 120 acres is thereby forfeit. Thus our settler finds that, however little aid he asks from them, these laws, wisely framed for totally different conditions and not undeserving in their proper sphere the praise bestowed on them, are to him, whichever way he turns, a delusion and a snare.

Frequently have settlers in this plight said to me, half by way of self-solace, half apologetically for Governmental shortcomings: "Of course this sort of thing cannot last! Government is bound to find out before long what a wicked and idiotic thing it is to apply these Eastern land laws to this country. They will soon give us a fair show." But pending the confidently expected reformation of the law, the settlers' only recourse for self-protection is to find some qualified pre-emptor or homesteader who, not desiring to hold land himself, is willing to use his "land-rights" in acquiring land for sale at a good profit, and to have him purchase from the United States the 40, 80, or 160-acre tract which embraces the needed watering-place, and afterward purchase the same from him—usually at a good round advance over the Government price—which indeed the preëmptor is justified in asking, as he can never preëmpt another tract.

This expedient, however, is attended with numberless vexations to the settler, involves a heavy, needless expense, and entails considerable waste. He must pay the preëmptor, in addition to his profits on the land, wages and subsistence for the period (never less than six months) during which he is compelled by law to live on the tract before he can preëmpt it; must purchase from him his dwelling-house and other improvements which he is required by law to erect thereon before preëmption, and for which the settler commonly has no use; and, further, he must take the risk of his preëmptor acting in bad faith and selling out the land to, perhaps, the very person or company whose coming the settler deprecated and sought to guard against, and whose larger herds are sure to "swamp" him—rendering all his labor and expenditure comparatively valueless, and compelling him to move further on into the wilderness.

All this, as the result of defective and inadequate laws, our settler justly feels to be a grievous and undeserved hardship, and, as compared with the aid and protection extended to the settler upon agricultural land, a gross injustice. Nor can the reality and weight of his grievance be denied, or the justice of his complaint impugned by one who has studied the practical operation of our public land system in its application to the two classes of land, agricultural and pastoral. Admirably adapted to the former, it breaks down and falls hopelessly short of its purpose when applied to the latter. Intended by its framers to place within easy reach of the industrious settler a sufficient tract of land for the maintenance of a family, and thus encourage the creation of homes, the development of our agricultural resources, and the rapid increase of national wealth, while discouraging and, so far as practicable, repressing land monopoly, it is found, when applied to these arid lands, to have precisely the opposite effect in every particular. It does not bring within reach of the herdsmen enough land, at any price, for the maintenance of a family, even after he has provided himself with the needed flock or herd; nor does it allow him the privilege of renting or enclosing the needed land. Hence, instead of encouraging the creation of homes, it has operated from the first as an effective menace and deterrent to all expenditure in that direction by men of ordinary prudence, and has kept the cattle and sheep business—two of our most important national industries—in the nomadic, half-barbarous condition which has become proverbial. Thousands of "cow-boys" and shepherds are living in tents and "dugouts" on these Western plains, without the society of woman or other civilizing influence, exposed to every hardship and inured to the worst vices, and in consequence breaking down early, both physically and morally, who, but for the lamentable inadequacy of our land laws, might be pursuing their vocation amid as comfortable homes and refining influences as fall to the lot of young men upon the farms of Kansas or Illinois—though of course amid a sparser population. Under the operation of a system of public land laws as wisely adapted to this region as are the existing laws to the regions they were framed for, we should soon see these desolate plains dotted (wherever "stock-water" could be found) with thrifty homes, and in a short time the church and school would not be far to seek.

A no less signal illustration of the maleficent working of our land system here is seen in the effective aid and stimulus it indirectly affords to the formation and growth of that very land monopoly which it was intended to discourage. Under any land system which allowed the settler to lease or purchase from Government sufficient pasturage for his flocks, the acquisition by foreign corporations of so much of our public land, to the obvious detriment of our national wealth (an acquisition still going steadily on) would hardly be possible; and if acquired at all under such a system, it could only be at a cost from five to ten times greater than at present—the difference going into the pockets of the settlers, our own citizens. But it goes here without saying among the parties interested that if Government were to come to the relief and protection of the average ranchman, by granting him the right to lease the grazing land tributary or adjacent to his "waterings," so as to control and, if he saw fit, fence it, then this process of acquisition and absorption must cease, for the smaller stockmen, being thus enabled to protect their holdings, would not be so frequently as now compelled to choose between the two alternatives, either to sell out or to be eaten out, blandly offered by the agent of the nearest "cattle king" or great corporation.

The average ranchman, however, now entertains but little hope that Government will ever come to his relief; hence the work of absorption goes on apace. Indeed, to his limited vision, it has sometimes seemed as if the powers that be, from whom he formerly expected final, though possibly tardy, justice, were wholly on the side of the larger herds—especially herds owned chiefly in some foreign country or represented by "My Lord So-and-So," or the "Hon. So-and-So." The methods and purposes of the few Government officials to whom he occasionaly musters courage to go with his grievances are to him mysteries past finding out; while the tricks and wiles of the astute "cattle kings," many of whom are shrewd and experienced politicians, baffle and silence him.

In illustration of this I need only refer you to the fate of the effort made something over a year ago by the smaller ranchmen and live-stock companies toward creating a public opinion in favor of leasing to each preëmptor and homesteader, or their assigns, upon these and public lands the pasturage which lay naturally tributary to his water-rights—believing that their only salvation against absorption by monopoly lay in securing such legislation. How this laudable effort was thwarted and, thus far, defeated is no secret to the few who were interested as victors or vanquished; but to the public at large it remains wrapped in the mists of chicane.

I have somewhere read that when the Jewish usurers of Hamburg, during the period of greatest Jewish unpopularity in the city, found that the petition of divers merchants for the repeal of certain obnoxious custom-dues and taxes in which the Jews were largely interested was likely to be granted, they did not openly oppose it, but boldly seconded the petition, and clamored more loudly than all the others for the dreaded repeal, shrewdly conjecturing that whatever a Jew vociferously demanded would certainly be refused; in which conjecture they were right, as the event proved. Whether our "cattle barons" have laid Europe under tribute for chicanery as well as capital I know not, but certain it is that upon the occasion in question the Hamburg tactics were repeated in Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, and with equal success. No sooner had the stock-growers of moderate capital and the smaller ranchmen fairly begun to agitate the lease question than the agents of the foreign corporations and "bonanza cattle kings," descrying their danger, and rightly judging from the public pulse that any change in the land laws which they might seem to have proposed and to be clamorous for would at least be, *ipso facto*, looked suspiciously upon by the Eastern public, and, if offensively enough demanded, would surely come to naught, affected to make common cause with the ranchmen, only urging more strenuous action, and filled their organs and the mouths of their henchmen with loud and imperative demands for the speedy leasing of all the public domain.

What wonder if thereafter the men who seriously desired the enactment of an equitable lease law, and to whom its enactment, though a simple act of justice, would be less beneficial than to the public at large, were effectually silenced. Without effective organization, mouthpiece, or organs for influencing public opinion in the East, they feel that every element of strength is with their opponents, and that they would be inevitably worsted in any struggle with them for Governmental interference or recognition. But if the nation really desires to restrict land monopoly; to establish the great industry of live-stock growing upon a basis of permanent prosperity, insuring thereby an abundance of cheap meat and wool both for home consumption and export; to remove the greatest obstacle in the way

of making this "American Desert" all it is capable of being made both as an economic and social factor in the commonwealth; above all, if it desires to treat all its settler-citizens with equal justice, then it should not longer delay instructing its servants in Congress to prepare and put upon the statute-book a well-considered lease law, applicable to all the arid public domain.—Very respectfully, AN OBSERVER.

ESTES PARK, COL., August 17, 1885.

Notes.

'THE WIT OF WOMEN,' by Kate Sanborn, is in the press of Funk & Wagnalls. Lee & Shepard's fall announcements include 'English History for American Readers,' adapted by Francis H. Underwood; 'Young People's History of England,' illustrated, by George Makepeace Towle; and 'A Captive of Love,' adapted from the Japanese by Edward Greey.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce a hand-book, 'The Standard Operas: Their Plots, their Music, and their Composers,' compiled by George P. Upton; and 'We Two Alone in Europe,' by Mary L. Ninde.

A new Life of General Grant, by E. E. Brown, will be speedily published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert announce 'Bryant and His Friends: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker Literature,' by Gen. James Grant Wilson, illustrated with portraits and manuscript facsimiles; and 'Evolution and Religion,' Part I., by Henry Ward Beecher.

A new and cheaper edition of Martineau's 'Types of Ethical Theory' is in preparation for the American market by Oxford University. The publishers here will be Macmillan & Co.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, a new firm, of which the senior member was formerly of the firm of Ginn, Heath & Co., continues the publication of some of the text-books bearing the latter's imprint. They have also in preparation, in the same line, 'Studies in General History, 1000 B. C. to 1880 A. D.,' by Mary D. Sheldon; 'American History Readers,' edited by Edward Channing; 'A Select Bibliography of Ecclesiastical History,' with notes, by J. A. Fisher; Compayré's 'History of Education,' translated by Prof. W. H. Payne; 'Methods of Teaching and Studying Ancient Languages and Literature,' and 'Methods of Teaching and Studying Natural Science,' both edited by Prof. G. Stanley Hall; and translations of J. P. Richter's 'Levana' and Comenius's 'Didactica Magna.'

Quite in anticipation of the holiday season, E. P. Dutton & Co. produce an illustrated edition of Longfellow's 'Village Blacksmith.' We recognize it as a merit that they have not alleged 1886 instead of 1885 as the date of publication. For the rest, as usual in American works of this character, the landscapes surpass in quality the figure-pieces, though the best of these are not bad.

'Features of Society in Old and New England,' by Henry Mann (Providence: Sidney S. Rider), is a little book whose title was contrived to cover a reply to Mallock's reply to Henry George, with whom, however, Mr. Mann is not at all in sympathy. The author is a Scotchman by birth, long resident in this country, and we have found his observations on the elements of society in New England, the native farmer, small families, divorce, religion in New England, and spiritualism, sensible, dispassionate, and in the main just.

What may be called the literary or scholarly animosity fostered between the people of adjacent States is very amusing. The Rhode Island historical writer warms at the very thought of the vexation caused his ancestors by the arbitrariness and intrigue of the Bay authorities. Mr. Blaine, with his usual maladroitness, tried some years ago to revive the embers of discord between Massachusetts and Maine, on account of their territorial separation. Now, we have a little book called 'The Green Mountain Boys, or Vermont and the New York Land-Jobbers,' in which the story of Vermont's struggle to prevent absorption by "the Yorkers" is related in connection with the revolutionary exploits of Ethan Allen and his stubborn fellow-settlers west of the Connecticut. The author and publisher is Mr. Philip H. Smith, of Pawling, N. Y., author of a recent history of the Acadians. His own, also, doubtless, are the naïve woodcuts which sparsely adorn this curious production.

The *Illustrated Sporting World*, a new weekly paper issued in New York on Monday, is simply the well-known *National Police Gazette* of the previous Saturday under a new name. The illustrations and the reading matter are the same in both papers, except that in the *Illustrated Sporting World*, which makes a point of having no advertisements, the weekly page of advertisements in the *Police Gazette* is replaced by sporting and general news.

Only a mind that takes kindly to mathematics will enjoy reading the first number of the Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research (Boston). What sort of "revision" the Theosophists will give it passes conjecture. The results of the various experiments in guessing by color tests, dice tests, and number tests, and in pictorial thought-transference, were not positive enough to be stimulating, nor yet so barren as to be discouraging. So the work will continue, and it is clear that the directing committee has ingenuity enough to devise new methods for some time to come. Valuable seems Professor Pickering's discussion, in Appendix C, of the possibility of unconscious mental influence exerted under certain conditions on an astronomical observer by his recorder.

Mr. John T. Campbell, a civil engineer and land surveyor of nearly twenty years' standing, has a valuable article in the September *American Naturalist* on the age of forest trees. He lays down the law, which no one who has looked into the subject will deny, that the size of a tree is no criterion of its age; and he holds further, and as truly, that we cannot, from the width of the rings, draw any safe inferences as to the meteorological character of past seasons. He gives some very interesting examples of trees whose great antiquity he has determined.

The *Portfolio* for August (Macmillan) is much indebted to American art, having for its frontispiece an etching, by Stephen Parrish, of the town of Hastings, England, which the editor praises for its freedom from exaggeration; and ending with an article on "The Stones of Rome," composed in literary and artistic partnership by Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell and her husband. The latter's sketches are of Roman monuments, mostly familiar, with here and there picturesque bits which are both new and suggestive.

Parts 9-13 of the fourth edition of 'Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon' (B. Westermann & Co.) take us to the title Armenia. The most characteristic articles are those which pertain to labor (*Arbeit*) in its various phases. That on the Argentine Republic is accompanied by a useful map of that immense country and its nearest neighbors. We remark also a map of Afghanistan, showing the disputed frontier, and one of Angra Pequena Bay. Some of the illustrations in the text are derived from that inexhaustible storehouse, the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg.

The second number of the New Guinea Company's bulletin, *Nachrichten für und über Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land und den Bismarck-Archipel*—names now applied to the northeastern shores of Papua and the adjoining archipelago recently taken possession of by Germany—contains extracts from the reports of the German explorer, Dr. Finsch, as well as communications obtained from British officers. Dr. Finsch has, since September, 1884, made repeated coasting voyages in the service of the company on board the steamship *Samoa*, discovering a number of bays, and here and there hoisting the German flag. Frequent coral reefs render the navigation dangerous. Probably the best and safest harbor in all the north of New Guinea is the newly discovered Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hafen, embracing many islands, and girt by virgin forests. A vast mountain range, visible from Astrolabe Bay, opposite the island of New Britain, about 5° south latitude, and rising to an altitude of perhaps 18,000 feet, was named Bismarckkette. Very few human habitations were seen anywhere.

The official report of the last census of the Turkish capital has been received by the ministry. According to it the total population of Constantinople, including the suburbs on the Bosporus, numbers 870,000. About one-half are Moslems; 112,000 are foreigners; 270,000 live in the Christian suburban district of Pera. Of the foreigners, three-fourths are males. The civil officials number nearly 25,000, of whom less than 1,000 are Christians—Armenian, Greek, or Catholic. Geographers will probably hesitate to accept the results of Turkish enumeration as definitive, and various estimates will still be indulged in. Lower figures are now generally preferred. In 1851 Bysantius reckoned the population at about 1,000,000—about 500,000 Turks, 250,000 Greeks, 100,000 Armenians, 70,000 Jews, etc. Nearly the same total was adopted by the 'Almanach de Gotha' as late as 1870. The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' in 1877 mentioned both the estimate of Bysantius and the official statistical returns of that year, "not exceeding 700,000." Jung's 'Lexikon der Handelsgeographie' (1882) has "*circa* 600,000"; the 'Almanach de Gotha' for 1885, "600,000 à 700,000"; and the latest material before us, vol. x. of Brockhaus's new 'Konversations-Lexikon,' "660,000."

Lately published partial statistics of the present Austrian Reichsrath show how widely different as to the avocations and social standing of the members, the Vienna Chamber of Deputies is from our own House of Representatives. Among the 353 Austrian Deputies there are 103, distinguished by the title of doctor, 5 princes, 1 landgrave, 37 counts, 32 barons, 47 knights, 2 Edle von, and 8 Herren von. The Chamber comprises 6 actual and 5 ex-ministers of state, 1 ambassador, 7 aulic councillors, 9 other councillors, 17 professors, 4 school directors, 24 clergymen (18 Catholic), 3 bankers, 3 writers, 7 physicians, 41 lawyers, 8 notaries, 4 merchants, 19 manufacturers, and 120 landed proprietors.

The latest and least of the French books about the poet is 'Victor Hugo devant l'Opinion' (Paris: Office de *La Presse*; New York: F. W. Christern). This is put forth by one of the many agencies which have sprung up lately to provide their subscribers with newspaper cuttings on any subject of interest. Thinking that the death of Victor Hugo was such for all Frenchmen, this press agency scissored out all the obituary notices it could find in European and American newspapers, translating those in foreign tongues, and it has reprinted them all in a stout volume of 400 pages, provided with a brief but adequate index of proper names. The book is of no great value, but it deserves to be noted as a curiosity of literature.

In the published results of the meteorological observations made by Mr. Omond on the summit of Ben Nevis, Dr. A. Woeikof directs attention to the exceedingly rapid decrease of temperature with elevation from Fort William to the Ben. In

middle latitudes the only near approach to this occurs on the Brocken, all high-level stations of the Alps showing a much smaller decrease. At the Brocken, as well as at the Ben, the great difference from the Alps does not occur in summer, but in the colder months of the year, the reason appearing to lie in the nearly constant winds, which bring air from below that is cooled by ascension. Dr. Woeikof considers that the point of greatest interest in the occupation of the Ben Nevis is the study of the meteorological phenomena near the centres of cyclones, for which no other high-level station in the world is so favorably located.

Following in the path trodden by several representative governments in providing their natural observatories with refracting telescopes of extraordinary optical power—the American Government at Washington, with a telescope of twenty-six inches aperture; the Austrian, at Vienna, of twenty-seven; the French, at Paris, of twenty-eight, and the Russian, at Pulkowa, of thirty inches—the report of the Astronomer Royal of England for the past year urges the need of the Greenwich Observatory possessing a refractor of much greater aperture than its largest telescope now has (about thirteen inches), which is too small to allow successful spectroscopic observation of any but the brightest stars. Mr. Christie proposes an object glass of twenty-eight inches aperture and twenty-eight feet focal length.

F. W. Christern has received the latest contribution to the history of one of Dr. Friedrich Kapp's heroes: 'Les missions secrètes du Général-major Baron de Kalb, et son rôle dans la guerre de l'indépendance américaine.' This work forms a single brief volume of 161 pp., 12mo, and is written by the Viscomte de Colleville.

—In a volume of twenty-five excellent heliotypes, Mr. Lockwood De Forest, of this city, calls attention to the carved work of Indian architecture. This, apparently, is by way of advertisement of work which he is himself prepared to undertake to have done in like style by native Indian workmen, but the plates are interesting enough to be of value for their own sake. Mr. De Forest is doubtless an enthusiast, and pleads in a short prefatory note against letting the Indian carver's art die out for want of encouragement. How far it is desirable to surrender our houses to this end is a question for philanthropy. The luxurious richness and delicacy of Indian decoration are fascinating, and chime in well with the present taste of our people, which sets in the direction of barbaric splendor. The charm of the carved work, albeit somewhat mongrel, is not to be denied. For isolated objects—screens, bits of furniture, and the like—it may well be popular. The real excellence of Indian art, however, is in its color rather than in its form. Its carving is a marvel of elaboration, but is apt to lack the higher qualities of form, and to run riot wherever it goes beyond a delicate surface enrichment. The trouble is, we are ourselves so far gone in elaboration and license that what we want now, especially in architecture, is chastening, not stimulus or new opportunities.

—The *Atlantic* for September opens with Mr. Henry James's new story, "The Princess Casamassima." It has been intimated that this fiction would differ from the author's previous works—we believe it was announced as "more ambitious"; but nothing could lessen the surprise at finding that the centre of events in the first three chapters is a "prostitute's bastard," and the relieving figures a "big and majestic" female turnkey and a disillusionized fiddler in a second-rate theatre who belongs in the despair division of the Socialists. This stirs curiosity, and Mr. James will find many lookers-on interested in its working out. The non-serial articles of the number are mostly literary, but, as is apt to be the case with such, remote. Mr. Howells contributes a paper on Leopardi, which conveys more pathos than instruction regarding that sorrowful poet, and seems to agree with those who depreciate his fame. Mr. Scudder continues his papers on "The Child in Literature," this time in the English; but by what perversity does he leave out the darling of the "Winter's Tale" when remarking on Shakspere's paucity of reference to children? On the whole, in all these papers there seems to be a rather narrow compass of information. Mr. Lawton, in a somewhat wandering article, declares against the theory that modern Greek is a good preparatory study for the Attic; and the number winds up with a very ineffective discussion of the poetic element in mediæval drama.

—In *Harper's*, Mr. Warner, whose attention of late has been particularly directed to the civilization of the South, gives his impressions of the state of social feeling as he observed it during the New Orleans Exposition. In effect, he merely adds one more authoritative witness to the fact which seems slowly becoming an article of Northern belief—that the negro problem is working itself out through social rather than political channels, and must do so; and that the sentiment of loyalty to the Union is growing in the centres of influence and intelligence at the South. Two articles of exceptional interest are the opening paper on Labrador, which gives distinctness of outline both to the country and people of that foggy land, and one on the first Ohio emigration, the Marietta colony, apropos of the approaching centennial celebration in 1888. The death of General Grant occasions some intercalated pages of reminiscences by General Porter. The elaborate paper is one, profusely illustrated with varied degrees of merit, on Barye. The number as a whole is exceptionally interesting, and contains an unusual number of cuts, including a portrait of Grant.

—*Lippincott's*, it must be confessed, is weak. The only contribution that lifts its head above the rest in public interest is a short discussion of spiritualistic phenomena, and this not by its own merit so much as by the commonplace character of the others. It would scarcely be worth noticing at all except as one of the many signs of a change of attitude on the part of the spiritualists or "psychical scientists," who are not so much aggressive as conciliatory. On all sides they seem to be seeking to induce a state of tolerance in the audience of the rational and intelligent portion of the community, preparatory to "moving for a new trial" of a cause which they suspect to be discredited rather by its witnesses than by its facts. To this end they continually catalogue the number of eminent or notable scientists or lawyers who have confessed their belief or inability to disprove the phenomena as facts, and they are interesting many persons in collecting evidence. The multiplication of the psychical societies is, however, some proof of their progress in obtaining a new hearing, and when a "science" is sufficiently advanced to have funds left for experimenting in its region, such as the Seybert fund at Philadelphia, it may demand, perhaps, more serious attention. This article is only one of many now appearing in numerous quarters, and they herald a new activity of speculation.

—The sum of $25,000, according to Professor Skeat, would insure the publication of an English Dialect Dictionary, toward which so much material has already been furnished by the Society bearing the same designation. The three publications which have been issued this year, as the work of 1884, are 'A Word-List illustrating the correspondence of Modern English with Anglo-French Vowel-Sounds,' by B. M. Skeat; 'A Glossary of Words used in the County of Chester, Part I.—A to F,' by Robert Holland; and 'Upton-on-Severn Words and Phrases,' by the Rev. Robert Lawson (London: Trübner). Mr. Skeat adds to his list and prefatory remarks an epitome of Mr. Nicol's article on French Phonology in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and the little pamphlet will be found to repay study. A queer folk have evolved the Upton-on-Severn dialect, which is brimming with humor, not always of the conscious kind. Their phrases are particularly pithy, with a marked poetic quality, as, "at the edge of night," for 'just before dark,' and "by scowl of brow," for 'judging by eye and not by rule or measure.' "A good man round a barrel," they say of one given to drink, "but no cooper." They call an "adder" one who enlarges upon the truth. "High-minded" is alleged of a sermon shot over the heads of the hearers. "Disabills" is applied to working-clothes. For unwell "comical" is used: "'E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fittle." A child who resembles his parent becomes the very "moral" (model) of him. Some nouns which are general in our common speech take on a specific meaning, as "acquaintance" for 'sweetheart,' and "garment" for 'chemise.' So "haverdepage" (avoirdupois) is an adjective signifying 'in doubt, mentally on the balance.' "Frame" is used for 'skeleton'—"'Er baint no more nor a frame." We trace the origin of tramway in "tram," a framework, or a loose arrangement, of stout parallel rails on short legs, or blocks, for supporting casks. The Chester dialect recalls Yankeeland with its "by golly" and "by gum," "consarn ye," "darn ye," "chock-full," its game of "duckstone," etc. Exotic seem "algerining," 'prowling about with intent to rob,' and "bastyle" for 'workhouse.' Distinctly poetic is "eye-sarvant," said of a screw cheese-press which, if not constantly watched and turned, will not work. A pretty phrase also is that of "borrowed days," applied to the first eleven days of May, which in Old Style were the last eleven of April. The unseasonable weather which (*teste* Cowper) makes the English May as much a pious fraud of the almanac as our own, is accounted for by the Chester folk in this wise: "Well, you see, we 're only i' th' borrowed days yet." Our Indian summer is not unknown to them, and this they call the repaying of the borrowed days. Almost gone out of fashion, we are told, is the picturesque "bedgown" worn at work, and never in bed. And the grinning of a Cheshire cat is, we regret to report, an unsolved mystery. Mr. Holland's annotations make this Chester glossary one of the most readable of the series.

—For English readers of *Le Livre* the most attractive article in the July number is that by Jean Bernard, on the National Library during the Revolution. The men of '89, it seems, had, with regard to this institution, none of the savage hatred of the finest monuments of civilization which has since marked the pétroleur and the dynamiter. They were not above decapitating the librarians, but they spared the inestimable collections of coins, engravings, manuscripts, and printed works—for such were then the several departments of the Library. They found the hours of admission to be twice a week from ten to two, and they gave daily access. Moreover, they enriched the Library with the plunder of the châteaux and the convents, which had a priceless value, and they did this by means of a Fine Arts Committee, who selected what they deemed best from the *dépôts littéraires* in which the confiscated books were primarily heaped pell-mell. The Library profited similarly by the spoils of

foreign conquest, again systematically gathered in and forwarded by commissioners; but these had to be given up in 1815, when the scale turned and the victor became the vanquished. The Revolution also established the principle of depositing copies of every work published in France in the Library; but this was left optional with the author. Finally, the Library owes its "budget" to the Revolution, and the sum voted for its maintenance by the Convention in 1793 has been exceeded only by the Republic in our day.

—We recently summarized an article by Prof. Carl Vogt, in which he exposed some of the defects of German universities, especially with reference to the poor quality of the teaching material. Eduard von Hartmann who, though a philosopher, enjoys—as did likewise the Allah to whom he plays prophet, Schopenhauer—the proud distinction of *not* being a professor ("pas même académicien"), has since written on the same subject, and has proposed remedies as well as found faults. Now Professor Vogt, though he is ready enough to criticise, and that, too, in the plainest language, does not seem to approve the intermeddling, in what he calls "guild" affairs, of persons who do not themselves belong to it; at any rate, he has very little patience with Hartmann's "reforms." The latter thinks the competition for fees and for large audiences, as a claim for promotion, among the instructors leads them to popularize their teaching to an injurious extent, to remedy which he proposes that the instructors shall no longer be permitted to receive fees, and that different grades of salaries, by means of which the richer universities get the best men, and thereby cause a perpetual struggle among those who are awaiting preferment, shall be abolished. He would have uniform salaries, varied only by the supplementary sum common to all grades of the German civil service, to cover the difference in house-rent between large towns and small. All this seems to Professor Vogt absurd or worse. It is the system which has obtained in France for a century, and which keeps the French professors from rising above mediocrity. Once a professor, a French scholar knows he has nothing more to hope for. No discoveries or literary fame will add a penny to his income, nor will neglect of his duties, provided he observes the mechanical routine, lessen it. In Germany, on the other hand, there is everywhere competition, and it is the only element which prevents just such intellectual stagnation as (so far as the professors are concerned) reigns in France; it is, so to say, the yeast which causes the perpetual literary effervescence characteristic of Germany, and to which is due, along with a vast amount of useless writing, the most lasting works of German scholarship. Professor Vogt's article may be found in *Vom Fels zum Meer* for September (F. W. Christern).

PATTISON'S MEMOIRS.

Memoirs. By Mark Pattison, late Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

PATTISON'S 'Casaubon' and Pattison's autobiography possess one common feature: each book, just because it is purely biographical, is also the best of pictures of a special society at a particular epoch. In his 'Casaubon' Pattison has revealed to many readers for the first time the inner workings of French Protestantism at the moment when the Protestants of France were yielding before the rising tide of the Catholic Reaction. In his own 'Memoirs' he paints the state of what we may now call "old" Oxford, and lets the world see, as they could hardly have seen in any other way, the curious conflict of feeling and beliefs of which the High-Church movement in England is the outward sign. Just, moreover, as Casaubon's faults, no less than his virtues, made the struggles of his private life an index to the difficulties of his age, so both the strength and the weakness of Pattison's character, as they stand revealed in his 'Memoirs,' make his career the reflection of the varied phases of opinion through which his university has passed during the last half century.

The point which every American reader should bear in mind is, that no one can enter into the spirit of these memoirs without also entering into the effect produced on more than a generation of Englishmen by their feeling toward Oxford. The influence worked sometimes by way of attraction, sometimes also on the very same person at a different period of his life by way of repulsion, but it was always powerful. Newman, Froude, the two Mozleys, Arnold, Lord Selborne, Gladstone, Pattison, and a score more of others, whose names will easily occur to any one who has studied the course of religious opinion in England during the last fifty years, differed in many things; their one common feature, which cannot escape any observer, is that they each and all of them have borne in different degrees the impress of their university. We can hardly conceive what any of these eminent men would have been had he not been trained at Oxford; and of all the distinguished persons whose memoirs have of recent days come before the world, there is no one so deeply tinged, in one way or another, with the quality of "Oxfordism"—if one might venture to invent a word—as Mark Pattison. As you read his 'Memoirs,' you hardly know whether he meant to give a picture of himself or a picture of the Oxford he had known. The two are blended together, and they ought not to be separated. To understand Pattison you must take account of the university environment in which he moved, and there is no better way of entering into Oxford as it was, or of understanding how it has become what it is, than to try to appreciate the character of one of the most noteworthy among its teachers.

The most salient peculiarity in the character painted with such painful care by Pattison himself, is the astonishing combination of a certain intellectual strength and greatness with a quality which one cannot call by any other name than weakness. For the proper understanding of the 'Memoirs,' the primary requisite is to appreciate the great and even noble side of their author's character. There is the more reason for insisting upon this because Pattison has not really done himself justice. His book is meant to describe the transition from a state of intellectual and moral darkness and unreason into the light of truth and reason. "I have really," he writes, "no history but a mental history. . . . All my energy was directed upon one end—to improve myself, to form my own mind, to sound things thoroughly, to free myself from the bondage of unreason and the traditional prejudices which, when I began first to think, constituted the whole of my intellectual fabric. I have nothing beyond trivial personalities to tell in the way of incident. If there is anything of interest in my story, it is as a story of mental development." This history of the turning from darkness to light—this account of the intellectual conversion of the soul—inevitably suffers from the fault constantly found in the narratives of all converts. The saint redeemed from sin exaggerates the wickedness of his unconverted days; the philosopher delivered from error overrates the darkness and stupidity of the time when he was a stranger to truth. In each case the convert, whatever his honesty of purpose, draws a contrast between the early and the later stages of his career far more marked than the facts warrant. This is certainly the case with Pattison. Take his words literally, and you would suppose that he was as a boy or a youth, and even as a man of thirty, inferior in ability and power of thought to the ordinary average of mankind. What he remembers of himself is his "hide-bound and contracted intellect." He contrasts with something even of bitterness Miss Martineau's appreciation of 'Paradise Lost' when a child of seven, with his own failure to enter into Milton when approaching manhood. He is forced to tell of his intense interest in natural history when still little more than a boy; yet he is careful to explain that his passion for natural history "was felt by me in its most childish form." He cannot refer to his early love of natural scenery without adding the warning words: "I see I am in danger of conveying an idea of myself as more advanced in intelligence, or power of perceiving beauty, than I was. I hasten to say that in these first years of the '30's there was nothing in me that could be called intelligence, nor any manifestation of sensibility of feeling."

So, again, his general rudeness of behavior and "acts of absolute selfishness" toward his sisters, his tactlessness, uncouthness, and shyness as an undergraduate, every intellectual mistake or supposed mistake in his course or mode of reading, the aid he did not get from his teachers, are all registered with the vivid minuteness of memory which, unfortunately for themselves, some men possess as regards every painful transaction of life, and in a manner which recalls at every turn the morbid exaggeration and onesidedness of religious biography. For if, instead of attending to Pattison's expressions, a critic looks calmly at the facts of his narrative, he will soon perceive that there was not in reality any such contrast as the late Rector of Lincoln draws between the intellectual stupidity of his youth and the intellectual eminence of his later manhood. It is as clear as day that Mark Pattison was, at least, as remarkable as a boy, if there had been any one to note his character, as he was when all who had felt his influence acknowledged him to be in many respects the greatest teacher who has been known in Oxford during the last forty years. That this is so will be clear enough to any one who candidly weighs Pattison's account of his boyish and youthful interests. One hardly knows what possible proof of true intellectual promise can be stronger than was the sort of interest with which natural history and chemistry inspired him. If any other evidence be needed of the difference between his intellectual condition when young and the flabby stupidity which characterizes the mind of the really dull boy, it may be found in the story of how he taught himself the art of fishing. But to say the truth, special proofs are hardly wanted of a power of mind which no one who knew Pattison when young could, it may be suspected, ever have denied to him, but which his language, though not the facts he tells, may conceal from a careless reader. Mill's training was as systematic and in its way as perfect as Pattison's was unsystematic and incomplete; but one may well doubt whether John Mill's autobiography gives one a picture of a boy half so much alive to intellectual ideas as was Pattison when he began his career at Oxford. It is clear enough that from his boyhood upward he was filled with a susceptibility to ideas; a sort of inborn passion for knowledge gradually developing into a passion for truth, such as seizes on but very few men in each generation. That even when he failed of getting his first-class he had read far more extensively than most of his companions, is patent. It is also clear that one hindrance to his success in an examination lay in his excessive desire to master and assimilate everything which he studied.

It is hardly a paradox to say that the failure which Pattison felt so keenly, was caused in great

part by that zeal in the pursuit of knowledge which formed his noblest trait. It was caused also in part by the weakness of a very peculiar kind which betrays itself at every stage of his life, as portrayed in his 'Memoirs.' Before going into his examination he consulted one of the most experienced "coaches" of the day. Mr. Wall was a man of shrewdness, and understood his trade of trainer for the final schools. His advice to Pattison was clear: "Yours is simply a case of neglect; had you come to me six months ago, you might have made your first certain. Could you not put off till November?" Pattison could have done so with ease, but he dreaded a disagreeable letter from his father, grumbling at the expense of prolonged residence at college. The blame would have been quite unjust; but the noteworthy thing is that Pattison, who was burning for university success, who knew that his career depended upon it, who felt disgraced by a second, and realized as keenly as a man could do the bitterness of disappointment which his failure would cause at home, rushed prematurely into his final examination rather than face a "disagreeable epistle" from his father. Contrast this with Macaulay's good-humored vigor in standing up for himself against that crabbed though admirable old Puritan, Zachary Macaulay. The comparison shows at once how much moral strength had to do with Macaulay's happiness and success, and how much moral weakness had to do with impairing the effect of Pattison's rare capacity and of his even rarer intellectual enthusiasm. That weakness was at every turn the cause of what was unhappy in his life is patent in the 'Memoirs.' Through it he lost a first on which his heart was set; through weakness he gave in in youth to the influence of men whom he rightly despised; through weakness, when past middle age, he brought on himself the great calamity of his loss of the election to the Rectorship at Lincoln. Readers may think it absurd to style the failure on the part of a man of Pattison's gifts to obtain in 1851 an office which he after all gained, with universal approbation, not much more than ten years later, "a great calamity"; but the expression is strictly accurate. When a man's career is ruined by a petty cause, the apparent triviality of the occasion adds to the misery of the mishap. To be rejected as a candidate for the headship by the ignorance and brutality of the Lincoln Common Room might to many men have been a very supportable stroke of ill-fortune, but to Pattison's peculiar nature it was a blow from which he hardly rallied; and to judge the whole matter only from his own version of a past and almost forgotten scandal, what gave the last sting to the bitterness of defeat was, that weakness of character led Pattison to place himself in a position which combined the pain of failure with the agony of discredit.

While, however, no one can fail to note a certain want of moral strength in Pattison's mode of conducting his life, critics must in fairness notice that a defect which one calls weakness was weakness of a very peculiar character. You cannot deny that the tenacity with which Pattison through life clung to the pursuit of knowledge and of truth, had in it an element no less of moral than of intellectual power. The weakness lay not so much in want of will as in overstrained and morbid sensitiveness. When the dread of a harsh letter from his father deprives a young man of the resolution necessary for taking the right steps by which to obtain a high degree, we can easily understand how the same man in later life constantly suffered pains which he was not called upon to endure, and in the contest for success succumbed to men whom he knew to be his inferiors, and, having been beaten, could not rally from the internal shame and vexation caused by his defeat. Still the defect which we have noted, miserable as were in some ways its results, almost sets off by way of contrast the great side of Pattison's character. The splendid passion for knowledge is sufficient to obliterate the memory of minor defects expiated by severe penalties.

It is, moreover (as has been already pointed out), quite impossible to separate Pattison's personal character from the history of the place in which from youth to age his life was spent. He came up to Oxford burning with the desire to learn. He had, like so many boys before and since his time, been trained up to feel that a career at the universities, leading to university distinction, and crowned by the acquisition of a fellowship, and that life-long pursuit of learning for which a fellowship seems to offer unexampled advantages, was the absolute ideal of human existence. Now the first and strongest impression made upon Pattison by actual experience of the universities seems to have been profound disappointment. It is a little difficult to persons now living who know well the modern state of Oxford, to realize the precise condition of the University in 1832. The place was really, though not in name, a clerical seminary; the influence of clergymen and of the Church was predominant. At a college so distinguished as Oriel, there were in Pattison's time only four undergraduates reading for honors. Of his associates the best were clever school-boys, who looked upon lectures and learning just as school-boys look upon lessons. It does not seem that there was a single man among Pattison's immediate acquaintance who entered into his intellectual aspirations. Perhaps he was unfortunate; his sensitiveness and his self-consciousness probably prevented him from making acquaintance. Still, when every allowance is made, any critic who studies Pattison's 'Memoirs' is forced to the conclusion that the Oxford of 1832 must, for the crowd of undergraduates, have been as poor a place of education as was compatible with the existence in the university of a spirit of improvement.

With this state of things the numerous abuses removed by the first University Commission had much to do. But the true cause lay deeper. The whole tone of the place was clerical; its most eminent men were clergymen in the first place, and only secondarily teachers. This consideration goes a great way to account for the badness of the lectures. Men like Newman, whose minds were filled with the importance of theological doctrines and of ecclesiastical influence, did not give their great intellectual powers to solving the difficult but to them comparatively insignificant problem of what might be the best manner of teaching Greek, Latin, or history. At the moment, moreover, when Pattison first reached the University, its most eminent tutors were organizing an ecclesiastical movement. The effect of this state of things on a student inspired with an ardent desire for learning, apt through life to be almost possessed by ideas, endowed by nature with morbid sensitiveness and a morbid desire for sympathy, and, moreover, brought up in an atmosphere of evangelical pietism, was much what any man with a perfect knowledge of Pattison's character might have predicted. There came first the stage of bitter disappointment with companions who gave no intellectual companionship, and with teachers who gave no intellectual guidance. Next, the character of the place, and the force of the youth's own passion for learning, asserted themselves. His reading may have been ill-directed, but critics of common sense cannot fail to see that Pattison, in spite of all his self-reproach and of all his alleged dawdling, always studied as only those few choice spirits do study who love learning for its own sake. To the stage of disappointment succeeded the stage of theological interest. The life of Oxford was not a life of learning; it was not intellectually or morally a very wholesome life. But the Oxford of the Tractarian movement was, after all, alive, and into this life, which was not the true intellectual existence suited for him, Pattison entered heart and soul. The question which neither he himself nor any one could solve is how far religious interests really occupied his mind. His diary betrays a morbid religiosity, but there are also signs, which possibly Newman perceived, that Pattison, even in the full fervor of a theological contest, never surrendered his intellect to his ecclesiastical leaders. At any rate, it was no mere accident that he found rest for his soul as a teacher at Lincoln, and not a proselyte at Rome.

To any one who can read between the lines, it is clear that the Rector of Lincoln first found his true sphere as a teacher in the college of which he was afterward the head. To any pupil who knew him in later life, it is easy enough to conceive how "magnetic" must have been the influence of the young tutor of Lincoln when he first discovered a fit place for the exercise of his talents. Then came the blow which for a time prostrated his whole nature. Strangers who read the pitiful, almost disgusting details of the intrigue by which Pattison not only lost the post for which he was fitted, but also was himself the means of placing at the head of the college a man utterly unfit to preside over a place of learning, may wonder that the late Rector of Lincoln should have perpetuated the memory of transactions of which the general world knew nothing, and of which modern Oxford retains but a vague tradition; and his admirers may join with us in regretting that he should of set purpose have left a record of deeds in no way admirable either on the part of the wrongdoers or of their victims. Still, there is something to be said on this matter which it is at any rate worth while to bear in mind. The iniquities of the Lincoln election did go far to wreck what promised to be a very noble career, and autobiography is nothing if it does not tell the true circumstances, great and small, by which the writer's fate was influenced.

The wrongdoing of the Lincoln Common Room, again, has an infinite importance as showing to what degradation places dedicated to learning may sink when the love of learning has left them. If, moreover, American readers find it hardly possible to understand why a man of recognized intellectual power, who attained years before his death to the position of honor which was his due, should dwell with unappeasable bitterness on his non-election to the headship of a college, they must remember that their real difficulty lies in understanding not Mark Pattison, but the world in which Mark Pattison lived at the time when a man's feelings or prejudices take their permanent set. Not a single one of the late Rector's early associates would, it may be suspected, find anything ridiculous in the supreme importance which he attached to everything connected with Oxford. Not so many months ago Cardinal Newman wrote indignantly to the papers to deny a statement that his pupils at Oriel did not treat him with all the respect due to his eminence as a tutor. The lapse of fifty years had not made him indifferent to the college gossip of 1834. Can one wonder that if a man of Newman's fame still resents the least slur cast on his position as a tutor of Oriel, Pattison, who passed his manhood and age in the University and occupied with the University, should have felt that the wrong he suffered at the hands of the Fellows of Lincoln had more than the merely local and transitory importance which would be attributed to it by an outsider? In nothing does Pattison more truly represent his generation than in his almost unconscious feeling that everything connected with Oxford has a world-wide importance. It is

hardly too much to say that to Newman's followers, and even to Newman's opponents, Oxford was a sort of holy city, which might well be ruined or laid waste, but which at all times deserved to command the attention of mankind. The Oxford of 1882 had, with all its shortcomings, the capacity for inspiring a kind of devotion among those capable of being influenced by the spirit of the University.

RECENT FRENCH BOOKS.

THE time has gone by when a book just published was really something new. Every fresh novel by Cherbuliez has before appeared in numbers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes;* every new work of M. Paul Bourget has been printed in the *Nouvelle Revue* or in the *Journal des Débats;* every new volume of Scherer is made up of articles contributed mostly to the *Temps*. Even Taine and Renan give the pick of the best chapters of their forthcoming works to some leading periodical or newspaper. Of many books of more erudite stamp the best pages will be found in the *Romania*, the *Revue Critique*, or the yearly more numerous *Annales*, *Bulletins*, *Annuaires* of the provincial towns of France. M. d'Haussonville was not too much of a *grand seigneur* to follow in the newly opened road of publicity. Fragments numerous and long of his father's memoirs have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in the *Temps*, in the *Revue Politique et Littéraire*. These are now collected, with a few additions, in a beautiful octavo volume, 'Ma Jeunesse—1814-1830: Souvenirs, par le Comte d'Haussonville de l'Académie Française' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). The author begins by telling very smoothly and simply the story of his father's life; of his earliest recollections, the invasions of 1814 and 1815 (he was then five years old); of the first part he played in the world as youthful aide-de-camp on the occasion of the coronation of Charles X.; of his school days. In a perfectly unaffected way, frankly and honestly averse to any show of affection for republicanism, he lets us know that he is of a very ancient family that boasted thirty-two quarters of nobility on the paternal side and as many on the maternal, until they became allied to the Harcourts, who had in a sense lost caste by a marriage with a Louvois in the same way that the Bourbons did when Henry IV. married a Medici. While professing to have accepted unreservedly "the essential conditions of modern civilization and of the parliamentary régime," the Comte d'Haussonville never for a moment forgets this noble origin. His 'Souvenirs,' bearing as they do the stamp of a dignified truthfulness, present a picture rather agreeable than vivid of the state of the best society in France during the last years of the Restoration. They do not extend beyond 1830—that is, they stop just at the period when the very active political and literary career of the author was about to begin. He died a little more than a year ago, having read to some of his old friends the last fragment, relating to Talleyrand, only a few days before his death. He was an attaché at Rome in 1828-9 under Chateaubriand. The pages devoted to this personage are extremely interesting, with many little revelations, never indiscretions, in regard to the private life of this would-be hero of melancholy. The 'Memoires d'Outre-tombe' are thus corrected on several points, especially a few that concern Mme. Récamier. The long chapter on the Paris salons during the winter of 1829 and the spring of 1830 are full of new details about men and things of that period. The society of the Faubourg Saint-Germain opened its doors wide to young D'Haussonville. He there came in contact with many of the best people in France, both socially and intellectually, and he has many pleasant things to say about them. He does not have too much to say about himself, rather seeking to speak of persons whom he remembers and of events that occurred before his eyes; for, as he tells us: "It is not my memoirs that I am writing, but rather those of others."

The letters of Jules de Goncourt (Paris: Charpentier; Boston: Schoenhof) have been collected by his brother. They are preceded by a pretentious preface by M. Céard, but the letters themselves are in general free from the eccentricities of style which characterize the works of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. Even though signed by Jules alone, these letters are to a great extent the production of the two brothers. During the whole time of their literary twinship it was the younger who held the pen, as the correspondent; but he spoke in the name of both, and it is difficult to accept the assertion of the survivor that "the form, the vivacity, the turn belong to Jules alone." The correspondence is varied, many of the letters being addressed to Gavarni, Aurélien Scholl, Flaubert, Sainte-Beuve, Zola. Those to Flaubert are among the best. Several will serve to show the genesis of some of the novels that have occupied public attention. There are compliments innumerable to favorable critics—to Paul de Saint-Victor, to Jules Claretie, to Sainte-Beuve. Exaggerated expressions of admiration for brother-authors are not wanting. The bits of novel information scattered throughout the volume will be nuts to the literary epicure. These are often in the notes added by Edmond, together with unpublished letters of George Sand, Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve. The vacillation of the great critic is well brought out, and also his final insuperable objections to any further favorable criticism of the manner and matter of the authors of 'Madame Gervaisais' and 'Germinie Lacerteux.' We also get glimpses of a certain literary *camaraderie*, in spite of the skilful omissions of the editor. The celebrated, and in certain circles notorious, dinners at Magny's are often mentioned. In a letter to Flaubert in 1866 we find: "On dîne toujours chez Magny, et c'est toujours violent. Nous faisons, à nous trois avec Gautier, le camp retranché de l'art pour l'art, de la moralité du Beau, de l'indifférence en matière politique, et du scepticisme en fait de blagues," which last word may mean to the writer many things to others holy and divine. The letters to the Princesse Mathilde are full of respectful tenderness. The two brothers were not Imperialists, but, as the survivor tells us, "affectionate and devoted Mathildists."

Under the general title, "Les Actrices du XVIIIme siècle," Edmond and Jules de Goncourt had early planned to write a series of lives, not only of the great actresses, but also of the great *danseuses* and singers. Later they limited themselves to eight, each representative in her way: Mlle. Lecouvreur, Clairon, Sophie Arnould, Mme. Saint Huberty, Camargo, La Guimard, Mlle. Contat, Mme. Favart. In 1857 they published the biography of Sophie Arnould. This is now republished as the first of the series, 'Sophie Arnould d'après sa correspondance et ses mémoires inédits, par Edmond et Jules de Goncourt' (Paris: Charpentier; New York: F. W. Christern). The first part of the volume is simply the life of a courtesan recounted in language that knows very little restraint. There is a brilliant chapter on "l'esprit et les bons mots de Sophie Arnould," also one on her much frequented *salon*, written in the scintillating, untrammelled and yet labored, skipping and yet heavy, French of the Goncourt brothers, full of all the pyrotechnics of style, braving usage, correctness, grammar, and all the proprieties. The documentary part of the work is not always attractive. The letters of Sophie Arnould herself are full of unexpected revelations, often Rabelaisian in tone—a mixture of exquisite touches of tenderness interspersed with words that might raise a blush in a guard-room.

MM. Lucien Perey and Gaston Maugras have published 'La Vie intime de Voltaire aux Délices et à Ferney, d'après des lettres et des documents inédits' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). Lucien Perey is the pseudonym of Mlle. Herpin. The authors disavow in their preface any intention of attempting to write a new biography of Voltaire even during the years passed by him near Geneva. To the many original letters and other documents which they publish they have sought to add only such details as were necessary to connect and explain them. But in this manner they have made an extremely interesting story of the last twenty-five years of the life of Voltaire, and in connection with it a most vivid picture of society and manners during this period in Geneva and in Lausanne. The greater part of the hitherto unpublished documents are taken from family papers and private collections, a smaller portion from more public sources in Switzerland and Paris. There are more than fifteen letters of Voltaire himself among these, besides great numbers from his friends and from his enemies; for, with an impartiality worthy of all praise, they have not discriminated between the favorable and the unfavorable testimony of contemporaries. If MM. Perey and Maugras have nor evelations to make concerning the character and life of Voltaire, they have added an infinity of details to those already accessible, and they have left the *grand charmeur* not less but more attractive than he was before. Around the central figure they have gathered the charming women and the famous men who formed the society of the period in the austere city of Calvin—the Tronchins, most prominent among whom was the celebrated doctor, to be near whom Voltaire asserted that he chose his new residence when he first settled at Geneva; the Cramers, to whom he confided the publication of the complete edition of his works which he immediately undertook—young men of the highest rank in the republic, handsome, brilliant, gay, whom Voltaire consulted as critics as well as publishers; the Pictets, his nearest neighbors and friends at Les Délices; the picturesque chevalier Huber, soldier, artist, bel-esprit, and father of the great naturalist Huber; the Gallatins, and many others. All these delightful people wrote letters in which the whole life of the period is pictured. Among the most charming are those of the young Madame Constant, who was before marriage Mademoiselle Charlotte Pictet, and who continued to reside with her parents at a stone's throw from Les Délices. These letters of Mme. Constant to her husband (she wrote to him every day during his frequent absences) are filled with the most interesting details of the life at Les Délices and at Ferney.

Among the most interesting chapters are those describing the visits of Voltaire to Lausanne, and his connection with its society, spiritual and worldly. Its milder climate attracted him in the winter, before he had become accustomed to the severity of that of Geneva, and its less austere manners charmed him. Many of the principal families were descended from French *émigrés* of the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and they had preserved their ancestral traits, with an added charm derived from the simplicity of their new country. The young men had served in foreign armies, and distinguished themselves not only in the field, but in the courtly circles into which their rank introduced them; the young women were charming and beautiful; the pastors themselves were liberal in their opinions. Voltaire was delighted with everything. His passion for the theatre

could exercise itself here without the opposition it always met in Geneva. He easily organized an excellent company from among the best families of Lausanne, and, at first in his own house of Monrion and afterward in a little theatre that a friendly neighbor arranged for him at his château of Mon-Repos, he trained his actors and performed with them himself. According to the testimony of contemporaries, Voltaire was an excellent comic actor. The daughter of one of these amateur actors, in a journal she has left, says: "He played the part of *Trissotin* in 'Les Femmes Savantes,' and never did it excite more laughter and applause. In the dispute with *Vadius*, his fiery eyes seemed to consume *Fréron* with their lightnings. . . . After the performance the actors often went home with him to supper. His gayety, animated by satisfaction, made these suppers charming. He thanked and encouraged his actors in the kindest way." When his own plays were performed, Voltaire could never control himself. Once, when following from the side scenes a representation of "Zaïre," he was so carried away by the acting of M. and Mme. d'Hermanches that he kept advancing the chair in which he was seated, until, at the moment of the final dagger-stroke, he was exactly between *Zaïre* and *Orosmane* upon the stage, and prevented the catastrophe. Huber has reproduced this scene upon one of the panels still existing at Mézeri, the château of M. Victor de Constant. All the personages are exact portraits. What gave Voltaire the greatest satisfaction, however, was the presence at these representations of his friends the pastors. He neglected nothing to attract them, and he rejoiced to write to his friend Pictet: "Nous avons eu douze Ministres du Saint Évangile avec tous les petits proposants à la première représentation. Il faut avouer que Lausanne donne d'assez bons exemples à Genève."

If Voltaire met with little opposition to his theatrical projects in Lausanne, it was most persistent in Geneva. The amusing story of his long struggle with the *Consistoire*—his victories, his defeats, his despair, his exultation—fill the volume of MM. Perey and Maugras. It is the plot of the story; all besides is only incidental. It was for this that, after Ferney, he bought Tourney, where, just beyond the territory of the republic and the reach of its laws, he could have his theatre and invite his friends from twenty leagues around. When the beds of Ferney and Tourney and Les Délices were unequal to the demands upon his hospitality, he provided a sumptuous supper and music after the play, and the guests danced until eight o'clock the next morning; and Voltaire himself, before going to bed, found strength to dictate half-a-dozen letters to his friends, exulting over his success and exclaiming, "Je corromps la jeunesse genévoise, je fais jouer chez moi des fils de syndics!"

Hetzel (New York: F. W. Christern) has recently published in two volumes a number of hitherto uncollected writings by Turgeneff, together with the very interesting study upon his life and works contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé. The first of these volumes is called 'Souvenirs d'Enfance,' though it includes the "Mémoires d'un Nihiliste" and the charming little comedy, "Trop menu, le fil casse," neither of which has anything childlike about it. The second is called 'Œuvres dernières.' All the charm of Turgeneff is in these two little volumes—the revelation of another race and life than ours, with its constant surprises and shocks to our every-day feelings and opinions; the tender pathos of his love for his own land and for its people; above all, the poetic and the tragic power with which he speaks, and the ideal perfection of the form in which he reveals his thought. In nothing Turgeneff has written are his most characteristic qualities better displayed than in the very dissimilar works here collected. "Un désesperé" and "Le chant de l'amour triomphant" are the most striking. The first recalls the "Réliques vivantes" in its tragic simplicity; the other is a marvellous fantasy, remote with more than the remoteness of Italy in the sixteenth century, and near with the reality of all ardent poetry.

Several years ago the 'Memoires d'un Nihiliste' appeared in the *Temps*, preceded by a letter from Ivan Turgeneff. This was generally understood to be one of those literary artifices used among authors to give an additional air of reality to a work by attributing it to the apparent writer. Turgeneff was generally understood to be the real author, and Hetzel has not hesitated to place it among his undoubted writings in the 'Souvenirs d'Enfance.' A paragraph has recently appeared in the *Temps*, however, saying that the letter of Turgeneff stated the real fact, and that he was only the editor of the 'Mémoires.' The author is said to be a young Russian writer named Paulowsky, in whom Turgeneff was much interested.

Berthold Auerbach. Briefe an seinen Freund Jakob Auerbach. Ein biographisches Denkmal. Frankfurt: Rütten & Loening. 2 vols. 8vo.

AUERBACH is one of the most familiar names in contemporary literature, and though it is improbable that his reputation is a lasting one, he enjoyed such a popularity during his lifetime as has fallen to the lot of no other German author while living. His books were read by nearly all the princes, great ladies, and scholars of the time, and they not only read what he wrote, but took the trouble to express their opinions thereon at length, and to treat the writer with the greatest consideration. An entire collection of his letters, including those written to him, would form an almost complete chronicle of the literary and social history of Germany for half a century, but we have reason to be grateful for the present collection, though it includes only the letters written to a single correspondent, and though these have been subjected to a rigorous excision of almost everything that related to the writer's private life, or that might cause annoyance to living friends. It was always Auerbach's intention to crown the edifice of his literary productions with an autobiography, which, of course, would have had a literary finish, as well as a calmness of judgment, necessarily lacking in letters. But this series of letters is a better substitute for an autobiography than any other we are familiar with, not only because of the length of the period which it covers, but because it is really a diary, in the preparation of which the writer was encouraged by the constant sympathy and interest of such a confidant as few men have had—such, indeed, as few men *could* have, since few could pour out their hearts with the abandon which characterized Auerbach.

Natures like his are subject to opposite valuations even when the appraisers are agreed as to the facts. He seems to have been a man of childlike simplicity, and those who wear their hearts on their sleeve receive many blows which they would escape if that organ were kept in discreet retirement. The naïve openness with which he appreciated praise, his excessive sensitiveness to injustice and misconstruction, were regarded by some merely as manifestations of vanity. His life was full of pin-pricks, but then the thorns implied the roses—it was his need of sympathy which brought it.

The situation was complicated by the fact that he was a peasant and a Jew, as well as a poet. Most writers of our time, especially of Auerbach's race and country, are (or aim at being) either men of the world or Bohemians; but he was as far removed from the one as from the other. There was no tendency with him to become the latter, because, to the end, he remained a peasant, though a glorified one; while, as to the first, he twice declined offers which would have afforded him an agreeable sinecure for life (viz., to become librarian, first to the Grand Duke of Weimar and afterward to the then Prince Regent of Prussia), because unwilling to subject himself to the social restraints of these positions. And though he lived, for many years at a time, in Dresden, Berlin, and other cities where he found the intellectual ozone which, by his own account, he had not sufficient strength of will to be able to dispense with, he never felt at home except among the peasants of the Schwarzwald. His genius, evidently, was not of the kind which creates its own atmosphere. He could not live in his native forest, yet he had regularly to return to it, as a whale to the surface of the water, to get the breath of life. Berlin was his abode for thirty years, yet he never was able to feel at home there, though he was most cordially, almost affectionately, treated at court, as well as on the best of terms with nearly all the literary world. In spite of this, eight months in the year—often six months—was the utmost he could endure of Berlin life, and, as he annually travelled southward, every mile of distance lessened the burden on his spirit. In his hither and thither, he perceives with ever renewed force the difference between North and South—in the one, quick wit, self-control, erect bearing, sobriety, an ever-present lookout for the main chance, absorption in self, indifference to the feelings and comfort of others; in the other, less practical ability and intellectual acuteness, but gayety, generosity, neighborliness, sympathy—all in fact, that, in his eyes, made life worth living.

His want of sympathy with the practical side of life, and of adaptability to it, he felt most seriously after he had accepted the offer of Keil, the enormously successful publisher of the *Gartenlaube*, to edit a semi-political weekly. "I perceive now," he writes, "the difference between literature and journalism. Art, literature, produces its effect without striving for it: it is its own end and aim; while journalism strives only for the immediate effect, knowing there can be nothing permanent about its productions." After a year of this, he withdraws from the undertaking: "A paper is an inn; its frequenters want highly-seasoned dishes, vegetables out of season. I will not cook these, for I believe them to be unwholesome; consequently, the public stays away."

Every book—and Auerbach's books, though short, were many—is discussed in these pages; but nothing could be more different than the light in which his productions appear to him and that in which the fictions of Balzac or Trollope, for instance, were regarded by them. On his home visits he is continually meeting, not the originals of his characters, but persons of whom he never heard, yet whose lives, in all essentials, corresponded to those of the creatures of his imagination. And, apropos of the completion of successive tales, the same thought is several times repeated in the letters, without his being aware, apparently, that he had had it before—that "it seemed to me [on reading the proofs], not as if I had written the book, but as if it had come into existence in some way unknown to me": a recurring consciousness that his individual self was but the organ of a separate entity, his genius.

Auerbach's interests were extraordinarily few, and correspondingly deep; it may, indeed, be

said that only three sentiments seriously affected his life—reverence for the memory of his first wife (his relations with his second, who survived him, seem to have been very strained), an instinctive enjoyment of woods and mountains, and an all-absorbing interest in human progress. "From my point of view," he remarked to the Grand Duchess of Baden, "people are divided into two classes—those who believe in the perfectibility of mankind and those who do not." His politics and his religion were but phases of this feeling. He believed as little in dogmatic Judaism as in any other faith, but he had a traditional and sentimental reverence for it, with which was combined what might be called a strictly party feeling, that was quiet enough ordinarily, but which burst into a flame whenever there was a fresh outbreak of Christian intolerance. His real religion, as he frankly enough says, was Spinozaism, or pantheism. Till late in life he seems to have cared almost nothing for art, or music, or even literature—with the exception of Spinoza and Goethe, who were his constant companions. He had strong opinions about a few others—Richter, for instance, whom he despised, all the more, perhaps, because certain critics, not altogether without reason, persisted in seeing a strong resemblance between Richter and his own more ambitious work, as in the 'Landhaus am Rhein.' As compared with Goethe, whom he held to be the pure well of truth, Jean Paul he calls a mess of stale punch. Heine he abhorred because he thought him willing to sell his soul for a joke. "He was a thorough poet and a thorough rascal in one," he says; and to his influence, combined with that of Schopenhauer and Wagner, he attributes the contempt for ideal beauty, the indifference to progress and the welfare of humanity, the content with the pleasures of the hour, which, he thought, characterized nearly all his juniors in literature.

The best proof of Auerbach's worth as a man may be found in a list of the friends whom he made and retained. His opportunities for increasing the number of these were unusual, for he lived a year or more in almost all the larger cities, not to mention the months passed every year at Carlsbad, Tarasp, Baden, or some other health resort. Of the second volume of these letters, almost half is occupied with recollections of old friends, whose dropping off, one by one, is a constant theme for sad reflections. Next to his cousin Jakob, his nearest and dearest was the poet Otto Ludwig; but he stood on terms of affectionate intimacy with Uhland, Freiligrath, Strauss, Jacoby, Lasker, Friedrich Kapp, and others still living, such as Spielhagen, Mommsen, and Du Bois-Reymond, of whom, for this reason, less is to be found in these pages.

New Light on Mormonism. By Mrs. Ellen E. Dickinson. With introduction by Thurlow Weed. Funk & Wagnalls. 1885.

"New light" in books concerning religion is generally of a professedly spiritual kind; in this case it is purely historical. The fresh rays are shed on the obscure and vulgar origin of the most impressive of modern superstitions, and in particular on the alleged fact that the narrative portions of the Mormon Scriptures were incorporated from a manuscript romance in which an eccentric and impractical minister, who enjoyed considerable leisure in a frontier Ohio settlement, developed in Biblical language the idea of the Jewish derivation of the American mound-builders. Abundant evidence is given to show that, on the first appearance of the 'Book of Mormon,' numerous independent and competent witnesses noticed the similarity between the volume and the manuscript they had heard read some years before, in the matter of original proper names and the style and general conception; and it is further shown with sufficient probability in what manner Sidney Rigdon, the printer-preacher credited with the authorship of the 'Book of Mormon,' met with the manuscript and had opportunity to appropriate its contents. The fact that the old romance is now irrecoverable and the last copy of it passed by trickery into Mormon hands and disappeared, does not materially affect the evidence. The entire historical question has been exhaustively investigated and the meagre result written down by the author, who is a grand-niece of Solomon Spaulding, the clerical romancer; and any who are interested will find little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the New England minister who innocently wrote stories instead of sermons, and could find no publisher for his *magnum opus*, was, by the dictation of the obscure and humorous fates, the composer of the only modern mythology—at least in part; for he would be bold indeed who would assert that this mild-minded and reverent Calvinist had the audacity of imagination to conceive the idea that Christ, after his resurrection, instead of ascending to heaven went to America.

The interest of this volume, however, which is as badly written, as ill-arranged, excursive, and involved as other works on the subject, does not lie in this contribution to history, for those who do not believe in the human origin of the Mormon books are not likely to be persuaded by historical evidence; nor in its exposition of Mormon doctrine and the Edmunds Bill, which make its padding. But the author does give, however imperfectly and with tedious repetition, an account of the early days and strange leaders of a faith which, with all its impositions, had the elements of success, and is already so inveterate that the civilization and conscience of the nation feel bound to attack it by exceptional measures; and, lying as it does within the clear light of history, the origin and growth of it may be of great value to the student of society.

It is no part of the reviewer's function to enter on so extensive a subject, or to do more than advert to the wonder that a vagabond of superstitious parentage and a tramp-printer, meeting, by the agency of a peddler, in the pioneer country, and helped by the forgotten and rejected romance of a frontier minister of the Gospel, originated a religion and founded a social community which from its start has been eminently characterized by industry and thrift, has successfully passed through violent and bloody persecutions, has been competent to great sacrifices, and at last built up in the desert a prosperous state which looks back on its martyrs and its hegiras as a glorious past, and commands many thousands who are at once citizens and worshippers. Mormonism was always vulgar; else how could it have succeeded? But it inculcates many practical virtues; and if its theology is a vagary notable even among absurdities, if its mythology is a crude and patently modern historical theory even if some of its doctrines, such as that of atonement by the shedding of innocent blood, are barbarous, and its government by a priesthood which undoubtedly comprises the shrewdness and intelligence of the community, is arbitrary, yet might not one of the faithful justly ask against which historical religion, except some of the modern forms of Christianity, the same or similar charges are not brought? In these counts there is nothing incompatible with what has gone under the name of religion in past time; at the most they show to the student that much in Mormonism is an anachronism. Furthermore, it is not a faith of alien birth; its early converts were of New England descent, its originators and its leaders are of our own English blood. Polygamy, with which in the popular mind it is confounded, it must be remembered, is an excrescence, not a natural outgrowth and necessary part of the doctrine, and has been from the first a source of weakness, a breeder of sects, schisms, and apostates. Even with this retrogressive and disintegrating dogma it would be hard to prove Mormonism an unmixed evil; it has given abundant food and clean lodging to many thousands of the lower class of emigrants, has conquered an arid desert and enforced habits of industry and thrift upon its people. Particularly, its people has the distinction, alone of white communities, of having lived in amity with their Indian neighbors.

Such unnoticed considerations as these, and the corollaries from them, is what makes "the remedy," with which the latter pages of this volume are concerned, so difficult. The nation, at a great distance from its centres of civilization, is attempting to enforce the conscience of those centres on an unwilling people without the intelligence and bringing-up of which that conscience is the result. The law is passed and the courts are to execute it; but it is as truly repressive legislation as any passed for Ireland, and it does not contain a single remedial feature. Add to the courts the surveillance of a national police and the soldiers in barracks, and the parallel will be complete. The annals of repressive legislation are dreary reading; what is the warrant for hope of success in this case? After all our evasive measures, must we not come back to the historic truth that a pagan or other incompatible community must either be exterminated or converted? that the Mormons must either be forced into Mexico as they were into Utah, or some means more rational than repressive legislation, backed by physical force, be adopted to change their belief or at least their social organization? Or may the middle and safe course be found in schemes to shift the social forces in Utah so as to give men of our civilization such predominant power that the State may be left to its own salvation with security—schemes of colonization, of school-law, perhaps of land confiscation? Such schemes would be new to our polity, but local self-government, the second essential element in our social constitution, has broken down in that Territory in the most hopeless way. This is but speculation; yet to read this book, or any book on Mormonism, much more to see the beautiful and smiling valleys where it has built, by valuable qualities of character in its people, what seems likely to prove its third Acadia, to talk with and observe its inhabitants, forces upon the mind the conviction that the Tory cry, "Enforce the law," is a poor watchword when the task is one of moral regeneration and social revolution. The rod may be good for the child, but on the back of a people it has always meant fire and sword.

Old Times: A Picture of Social Life at the End of the Eighteenth Century. By John Ashton. With 88 illustrations. Scribner & Welford. 1885. 8vo, pp. 354.

Of all Mr. Ashton's works that have fallen under our observation this seems to us the best, because the scheme of it is most suited to his paste-and-scissors talent. Briefly described, it is this: he has eviscerated the London *Times* in particular from 1788 to 1799, and arranged his selections under the several headings, Men's Dress, Women's Dress, Navy and Army, Social Economy, Gaming, etc., the Theatre, Opera and Ballet, Masquerades, Concerts, etc., Monetary, Laws and Police, Political, Royalty, Varieties. An Introduction gives the general political physiognomy of each year in chronological order. For illustrations the compiler resorts as usual to the caricatures of the day, and as usual prefers his own insipid and inartistic copies to photographic

facsimiles. "That they are faithful reproductions of the originals," he says naïvely, "I can guarantee, for I drew them all myself." This little trait evinces that lack of humor which always prevents Mr. Ashton from making the most of his materials. A certain disorder is equally characteristic of him, and he is extremely careless about naming the designers to whom he is indebted.

With these reserves, we can commend this large and handsome volume for random reading in odd moments. It is a mirror of England, and in especial of its metropolis, at the time of the French Revolution, and is calculated to give rise to abundant reflections on a century's growth in civilization. The open traffic in Government offices by advertisement in the public prints is one of the most striking signs of the corruption then existing in the civil service, while the gift to minors of offices in the army and the sale of commissions mark the scandalous condition of that British bulwark. "The Duke of York," says the *Times* of March 20, 1795, "has ordered circular letters to be sent round to the Colonels of Regiments, desiring a return to be immediately made to his Office of the number of Captains in each Regiment under *twelve* years of age, and of Lieutenant-Colonels under the age of *eighteen!*" Shocking, too, are the stories of kidnapping and crimping for recruits. A few weeks before, the same paper had to tell of riots growing out of a sergeant's having "two women of the town genteelly dressed up for the purpose of inveigling young men into the house, which they styled their lodgings, where the deluded were instantly handcuffed, and, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, sent off in coaches, hired for the purpose, to the country." Similar atrocities on behalf of the navy made life and personal liberty insecure to all found abroad by the press-gang. Sailors were made so scarce by being taken from incoming and outgoing ships, often by riotous boarding, that on January 7, 1794, "upwards of 60 sail of merchant ships, bound to the West Indies and other places," were detained in the Thames. At Bow Street, a year later, a master bricklayer "brought his apprentice before the sitting Magistrate on a charge of having stolen a scaffolding board, value under *ninepence;* he had his choice, either to enlist as a soldier or to be sent on board the fleet, to both of which he objected. The Magistrate then ordered a letter to be written to the Regulating Captain, Tower Hill, to have him sent on board the Navy." At this time Mr. Pitt's plan of manning the navy was to have the magistrates "take cognizance of all idle and disorderly people, who have no visible means of livelihood.'

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alden's Cyclopædia of Universal Literature. Part I. J. B. Alden. 15 cents.
Alien and Greenough. Cæsar's Gallic War. Seven Books. Revised by H. P. Judson. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.36.
Aliender, G. Imbroglio; a Drama. San Francisco: S. Carson & Co.; Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Bancroft, Hubert Howe. Vol. XIII. History of Mexico. Vol. V. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. $4.50.
Birney, Catherine H. Sarah and Angelina Grimké, the First American Women Advocates of Abolition and Woman's Rights. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Bonar, J. Malthus and his Work. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Canoe and Camp Cookery. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.
Chaplin, J. Words of Our Hero, U. S. Grant; with Personal Reminiscences by Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 35 cents.
Collier, Ada L. Lilith; the Legend of the First Woman. A Poem. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.
Conway, Hugh. A Family Affair. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Coppens, Rev. C. The Art of Oratorical Composition. Catholic Publication Society. $1.25.
Droysen, Prof. G. Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas. Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Forbes, A. Souvenirs of Some Continents. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Gould, Jeanie T. Marjorie's Quest. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Hahn, Rabbi A. History of the Arguments for the Existence of God. Cincinnati: The Bloch Publishing Co.
Hartmann, E. von. Der Spiritismus. Leipzig: W. Friedrich; New York: F. W. Christern.
Haupt, L. M. American Engineering Register. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co.
Howells, W. D. The Rise of Silas Lapham. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Howes, G. B. Atlas of Practical Elementary Biology. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Kapp, F. Die Deutschen im Staate New York während des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts. New York: E. Steiger & Co.
Longfellow, H. W. The Village Blacksmith. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
Lynnde, E. The Model Cook; or, Things Good to Eat and How to Make Them. O. Judd Co. $1.
Morris, R. M. Specimens of Early English, with Introductions, Notes, and Glossarial Index. Part I. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
Plumbing Problems. New York: The Sanitary Engineer.
Rand, E. A. Up-the-Ladder Club; or, the Knights of the White Shield. Phillips & Hunt. $1.25.
Rauber, Prof. A. Homo Sapiens Ferus, oder die Zustände der Verwilderten. Leipzig: Denicke.
Seidensticker, O. Bilder aus der Deutschpennsylvanischen Geschichte. New York: E. Steiger & Co.
Smedley, F. Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Smith, P. H. The Green Mountain Boys; or, Vermont and the New York Land-Jobbers. Pawling, N. Y.: P. H. Smith. 75 cents.
Starcke, C. N. Ludwig Feuerbach. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke; New York: Westermann.
Studia Biblica: Essays in Biblical Archæology and Criticism and Kindred Subjects. By members of the University of Oxford. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
The Spirit of the New Testament, or the Revelation of the Mission of Christ. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

Have just published, by arrangement with the author's representatives:

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY

HUGH CONWAY.

Author of 'Called Back,' 'Dark Days,' etc.

16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1.00; Leisure Moment Series, 30 cents.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

AND OF THE

HISTORY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Advisory Editor, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard College; Managing Editor, A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University; assisted by a number of Special Editors.

The *Journal* is published quarterly, at the subscription price of $3.50, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 400 pages, with numerous plates and figures. It is devoted to the whole field of archæology—Oriental, Classical, early Christian, Mediæval, and American—and gives a summary of archæological periodicals and societies, and of investigations and discoveries in all parts of the world. Detailed circulars can be had by applying to the Managing Editor,

Dr. A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Jr.,
Baltimore, Md.

NOW READY.

LIGHT ON THE PATH. A Treatise Written for the Personal Use of those who are Ignorant of the Eastern Wisdom, and who desire to enter within its Influence. By M. C., Fellow of the London Theosophical Society. 1 vol., cloth, 16mo, 50 cents.

CUPPLES HOWE, MARINER. By George Cupples, author of 'The Green Hand.' 1 vol., cloth, 16mo, $1; paper, 50 cents.

For sale by all booksellers, or mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of the price.

CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

Claverack College

AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

A. H. FLACK, A.B., PRESIDENT.

Fits young men for all colleges and business.
A full College Course for young women.
A Conservatory of Music, with three graduating courses.
A special Normal course for Music Teachers.
A Superior Art Department of established reputation.
An extensive Commercial Course.
Elocution taught with special reference to the Philosophy of Oratory and physical development.
Special attention to modern languages and classics.
Common and Higher English taught by the most experienced teachers.
Constant supervision and personal care in the Primary.
Physical training in military drill and gymnastics.
Large and commodious buildings. Extensive improvements made this summer.
A strong faculty of experienced teachers.
32d year opens Sept. 14th. Send for catalogue.

Cornell University.

Courses Leading to Degrees:

Arts, Architecture, History and Political Science, Literature, Natural History, Philosophy, Science, Science and Letters, Agriculture, Analytical Chemistry, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mathematics.

Entrance Examinations begin at 9 A. M. June 15 and September 15, 1885.

For the *University Register*, giving full information respecting admission, free scholarships, fellowships, expenses, etc., address

TREASURER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I. Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DOCTOR J. SACHS,

NO. 38 WEST 59TH STREET,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation*.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Caroline Bauer and the Coburgs.

Translated and Edited from Nachgelassene Memoiren von Karoline Bauer. By Charles Nisbet. Portraits. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The First Three English Books on America.

[? 1511]—1555 A. D.

Being chiefly translations, compilations, &c. By Richard Eden, sometime Private Secretary to Sir W. Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley. From the writings, maps, &c., of Pietro Martire of Anghiera (1455-1526), Apostolical Protonotary, and Councillor to the Emperor Charles V.; Sebastian Münster, the Cosmographer (1489-1552), Professor of Hebrew, &c., at the University of Basle; Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol (1474-1557), Grand Pilot of England: With extracts, &c., from the Works of other Spanish, Italian, and German Writers of the Time. Edited by Edward Arber, F.S.A., Fellow of King's College, London; Hon. Member of the Virginia Historical Society; Examiner in English Language and Literature, Victoria University, Manchester; Professor of English Language and Literature, Sir Josiah Mason's College, Birmingham; Editor of *English Reprints, English Garner, English Scholar's Library, A Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers of London*, 1554-1640, &c. 4to, cloth, $8.00.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

Colonel Fred Burnaby. By J. R. Ware and R. K. Munn. Portrait. 12mo, cloth, $3.00.

VICTOR HUGO: A MEMOIR

and a Study. By James Cappon, M.A. Crown 8vo, cloth, $4.20.

FIVE YEARS OF THEOSOPHY.

Mystical, Philosophical, Theosophical, Historical, and Scientific Essays Selected from the *Theosophist*. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3.

"THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Together till the Last." An Essay on Marriage and the Position of Women in England. 12mo, cloth, 80 cents.

NUMANTIA. A Tragedy. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Translated from the Spanish, with Introduction and Notes, by James G. Gibson. 12mo, cloth, $2.

ELEMENTARY METEOROLOGY. By Robert H. Scott. With Numerous Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.

NEARLY READY:

LOTZE'S MICROCOSMOS. Newly Translated, with Notes, etc., from the latest German Edition.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD also supply the entire series of BOHN'S LIBRARIES, including the Classical, Collegiate, Scientific, etc., etc., containing the Best-Edited Editions of Standard Works for Educational and other purposes; Rankine's Scientific Manuals, and Text-Books on the Steam Engine, Civil Engineering, Mechanics, etc. Complete detailed lists of these and our other publications supplied on application.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE'S IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the German. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

'The America's Cup,'

By Captain Roland Coffin, 1 vol., 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1, gives a readable history of the contests for the America's Cup and descriptions of all the yachts (with illustrations) entered for the races in September. "An invaluable handbook for American yachtsmen," says the New York *World*.

SECOND EDITION OF

'Lawn Tennis

as a Game of Skill.' Cloth, 75 cents. "The fact that the book is edited by R. D. Sears, the champion of America, will be a great recommendation," says the New York *Sun*. It is a practical work, and written for Tennis Players. The New York *Times* says truly: "The volume contains an endless number of valuable suggestions."

Wheelmen

will be interested in Mr. and Mrs. Pennell's clever little book, 'A Canterbury Pilgrimage.' Paper, 50 cents. The story of a ride on a tricycle from London to Canterbury. It is full of illustrations.

**** Any of these books will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, or they may be found at all booksellers, everywhere.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1053. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough Instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. —Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 23. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. Ford, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—Law School.—Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND Delicate Children and Youth.

MRS. W. D. HERRICK, Prin.

References { Pres. J. H. Seelye, Amherst College. / Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.

ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages. Beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received in the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Officers of the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for college and for business. Particular attention to girls and young children. The building is in the most elegant part of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

CANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.

MISS HUBBARD HAS REMOVED to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her family.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and English Colleges by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. *Four* resident and *six* visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin *October* 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI- tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, or other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for prospectus.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:

Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.

For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place. Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Edgar H. Nichols, Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 30th. School removed to permanent quarters at No. 8 Garden St., opposite playground on the Common). Entrance examinations, Sept. 28th. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address Mr. NICHOLS, 57 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Chicopee.

CHARLES E. FISH'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—A select family school preparing thoroughly for the best colleges and scientific schools. School year begins Sept. 9. Terms, $1,000 per annum. Principal's address during August, Cotuit, Mass. Circulars sent on application. References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard; Prof. Chas. A. Young, Princeton; Dr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Prin. Phillips Academy, Andover.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—A SE- lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.

Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to
Principals, { Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D. / EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY—BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

[*See also next page.*]

Public Library

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 183

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 186

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Mr. Warner's "Silver Compromise" 188
The English Land Question 188
Ministerial "Publicity" 189
A Study of Children's Collections 190
Turgeneff in his Letters 190

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel 192

CORRESPONDENCE:
Life of Frederick Denison Maurice 193
An Unpublished Letter of Andrew Jackson's 193
Our Postal System Not Yet Complete 193
Leopardi and Plotinus 194
Psychical Research 194
The Coast Survey Investigation 194
Georg Curtius 194
The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the "Revelations" 194
The White Cross Society 196

NOTES 196

REVIEWS:
Von Holst's History of the United States 198
Recent Economic Works 200
A New Inductive Science 201
The Life and Letters of Emory Upton 202
An Inglorious Columbus 202
The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences 203
Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America 203

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 203

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, *Box 794, New York.*

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cure for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

[*Continued from first page.*]

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREPARATORY School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS"—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day School for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY of Michigan. Pharmacy; analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

MISSOURI, St. Louis, 2029 Park Ave.

THE SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPherd.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The twelfth year will begin (D. V.) Sept. 16th, 1885. Apply to THE SISTER SUPERIOR. Reference, Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, S.T.D.

NEBRASKA, Lincoln.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.—Fall Term opens September 10. Tuition free to both sexes. Thorough courses, leading to degrees, in Arts, Science, Literature, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine. Address the Chancellor, IRVING J. MANATT, Ph.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 306 West Grand St.

MRS. E. H. MULDAUR'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four (4).

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE- opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over $20,000 in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara- tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. References by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.

SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsur- passed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15. Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brockport.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—THE Fall Term will commence Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

The design of this school is to furnish competent teachers for the public schools of the State. Books and tuition free of charge to those designing to teach.

In connection with the school there is also an academic department, where students may prepare for college or business.

For particulars, apply to C. D. MCLEAN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.—REOPENS 9TH month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal. Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR Boys. Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30. Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Playroom, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 52d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy; and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

*MRS. ROBERTS'S and MISS WALK-*er's English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.

No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St.

MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School for Young Ladies and Children.—Efficient corps of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Clinton, Oneida Co.

CLINTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys.—Established 1813. Classical and Business Courses. Location healthy. For catalogue, address Rev. ISAAC O. BEST, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Claverack.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND Hudson River Institute.—College course for girls. Graduating courses in Music and Art. Boys prepared for college or business. Separate department for small boys. Home care. Military drill. Healthfully located. 32d year opens Sept. 14. A. H. FLACK, Pres

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul. Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Glens Falls.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF GLENS Falls (N. Y.) Academy. One of the very best academies in the State.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED.—Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

*MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA-*demy. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
Rev. WILSON R. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Syracuse.

KEBLE SCHOOL.—Boarding School for Girls. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S.T.D. Fifteenth year begins Sept. 16, 1885. Apply to Miss MARY J. JACKSON.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School of the highest class. Terms, $500. Rector, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A., Rev. W. R. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E. Barlow, M.A., W. F. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Blairsville.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—BEAUTIFUL grounds; commodious building, heated throughout by steam; good table; healthful location, no malaria.
Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.
35th year begins Sept. 9th, 1885.
For Catalogue apply to
Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address
JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

*FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG-*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Media.

MEDIA (PA.) ACADEMY FITS FOR business or college. Special drill for backward boys. Single or double rooms. All students board with Prin., SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. B. and A.M.).

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery Co.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth year of this School (Chestnut St. Seminary, Philadelphia), the third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23. Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROT. EPIS. Church.—Founded A. D. 1785. One hundred and first year begins Sept. 17. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business.
JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO-*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September 17*, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. V. SMITH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, N. E. cor. Chestnut and Eighteenth Sts.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY. — Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business. Catalogues sent upon application.
HERMAN K. LUNG, A.M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Swathmore.

SWATHMORE COLLEGE.—THIRTY minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended Instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

VERMONT, Bellows Falls.

*ST. AGNES' HALL. A Church Boarding-*School for Girls. Receives twenty boarders. Thorough English and Classical course. Superior vocal and piano instruction. Terms $300 and extras. Seventeenth year. Apply to Miss HAPGOOD, Principal.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Lexington.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. —The academic exercises of this well-known institution will be resumed on Sept. 10. Those desiring admission should apply without delay for all needed information to FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., } Principals.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific*, and *Professional Departments*, including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture*. For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

JAMAICA, West Indies, Malvern P. O.

POTSDAM ENDOWED SCHOOL, on Santa Cruz Mts., 2,560 feet above the sea, presents unsurpassed opportunities for the education of boys who cannot work in a variable climate. Apply to Rev. W. D. PEARMAN, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's, and Editor of *Somnium Scipionis* for the Syndics of University Press, Cambridge, England. Address as above.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & Co., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

*J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE-*mont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Wants.

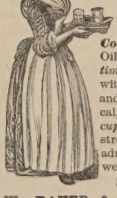
EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

*EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LAN-*guages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 450, Newton Centre, Mass.

*MRS. HAMILTON LIEBER IN-*tends going this autumn to Dresden for two (2) years to educate her two daughters, and would take with her four young ladies between the ages of 12 and 18, to reside with her and avail themselves of such educational advantages as their parents or guardians may desire, including summer trip to Switzerland or elsewhere. Applications for terms, etc., accompanied by references, to be addressed to her, No. 69 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, R. I.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician, long in practice, having partially retired, residing in an ideal town in Massachusetts, with unsurpassed railroad facilities, telegraph and telephone communication, will take charge of three or four invalids who need pure air and water, combined with a fair amount of exercise. Terms moderate. Address, for further particulars,
MEDICUS, *Nation* Office.

*WANTED.—A COLLEGE INSTRUC-*tor in Latin and French. Must be a man of complete classical training, with a good speaking knowledge of French. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., *Nation* Office.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MINERALS, LARGE FOSSILS, SIOUX Indian Buckskin Relics. College collections a spec. alty. 4 pp. List. L. W. STILWELL, Deadwood, D. T.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

The First Three English Books on America.

[? 1511]—1555 A. D.

Being chiefly translations, compilations, &c. By Richard Eden, sometime Private Secretary to Sir W. Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley. From the writings, maps, &c., of Pietro Martire of Anghiera (1455-1526), Apostolical Protonotary, and Councillor to the Emperor Charles V.; Sebastian Münster, the Cosmographer (1489-1552), Professor of Hebrew, &c., at the University of Basle; Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol (1474-1557), Grand Pilot of England: With extracts, &c., from the Works of other Spanish, Italian, and German Writers of the Time. Edited by Edward Arber, Editor of *English Reprints*, etc. 4to, cloth, $8.00.

Whist Developments:

AMERICAN LEADS AND THE PLAIN-SUIT ECHO.

By "CAVENDISH,"

Author of 'The Laws and Principles of Whist,' &c. Now ready. 8vo, handsomely printed in red and black, cloth gilt, extra, $2.00.

FREE TRADE IN LAND. By Joseph Kay. With Preface by Hon. John Bright, and a Review of Recent Changes in the Land Laws of England by Hon. G. O. Morgan. 12mo, cloth, 60 cents.

*PAYING THE PASTOR UN-*scriptural and Traditional. By James Beaty, ex-Mayor of Toronto, Canada. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

FIVE YEARS OF THEOSOPHY. Mystical, Philosophical, Theosophical, Historical, and Scientific Essays Selected from the *Theosophist*. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

THE HISTORY OF HEROD; or, Another Look at a Man Emerging from Twenty Centuries of Calumny. By John Vickers. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.40.

AMBUSHES AND SURPRISES: Being a description of some of the most famous instances of the leading into ambush and the surprise of armies, from the time of Hannibal to the period of the Indian Mutiny. By Col. G. B. Mulleson. 8vo, cloth, $7.20.

NEARLY READY:

*MICROCOSMUS: an Essay concern-*ing Man and his Relation to the World. By Hermann Lotze. Translated from the German by Elizabeth Hamilton and E. E. C. Jones. 2 Vols., thick octavo, cloth, *net* $10.50.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays. Translated by C. W. King, M. A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger-*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

**** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

POPULAR BOOKS.

WITHIN THE CAPES. By Howard Pyle. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"Mr. Pyle, who is well known as an artist, deserves to be better known as a writer of fiction. . . . The book indicates a reserve of power which the author may use in more ambitious works of fiction. But this one is so thoroughly good as to satisfy all readers."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

ACROSS THE CHASM. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"The anonymous writer has a delicate hand. Nothing can be more freshly and prettily written than the last few pages, when Louis and Margaret meet and peace is made. It is a little idyl of its kind. . . . 'Across the Chasm' not being an impalpable story, but having a live young woman and a live man in its pages, deserves hearty commendation."—*New York Times.*

PROSE WRITINGS OF N. P. Willis. Selected by Henry A. Beers. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

"The selections have been made with admirable judgment, and they give the reader a very good idea of what Willis was at his best."—*Boston Courier.*

RUSSIA UNDER THE TZARS. By Stepniak, author of 'Underground Russia.' Rendered into English by William Westall. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE:

"*I READILY COMPLY WITH THE KIND DESIRE OF MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, OF NEW YORK, IN DECLARING THAT I AUTHORIZE THIS AMERICAN REPRINT OF MY 'RUSSIA UNDER THE TZARS.'*"

"Stepniak's new book is a terrible indictment of the Government of Russia. . . . The readers of the *Times* do not need to be told that when Stepniak makes a charge he supports it with an impressive array of facts and a vigorous simplicity of style."—*London Times.*

OBITER DICTA. 1 volume, 16mo, with an American preface, $1.00.

"Something pleasant to read and delightful to own; a bit of literature to be brought out frequently and read to an old friend, but to lend with caution. The author perfectly preserves the spirit of his title; his criticism is enjoyable less because it is so keen than because it is so careless."—*The Critic.*

THE RESCUE OF GREELY. By Commander W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and Prof. J. Russell Soley, U. S. N. With maps and numerous illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo, $3.00.

"This is an admirable record of one of the most thrilling episodes of Arctic adventure. . . . In every respect the narrative is a model of good taste."—*New York Tribune.*

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"Mr. Stevenson's book deserves to have plenty of readers, both young and old."—*The Saturday Review.*

"His 'Treasure Island' is the delight of all children, big and little, who love adventure in its simplest and vivid forms; and he has just proved in his 'Child's Garden of Verses' that he understands equally well the imaginative world of children still smaller than those for whose delight 'Treasure Island' was probably written. . . . Those of his poems which give the force of mature vision and emotion to childish feelings will be as popular with children as even his romance of piracy itself."—*The Spectator.*

**** These books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, post free, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

The Week.

HARDLY anything could be more empty and inconsequential than Senator Sherman's speech at Mount Gilead, Ohio. This is the first time, we think, that the Ohio Senator, when opening a campaign in which he had a deep personal interest, has not presented to his hearers some ideas that have a bearing upon the stirring issues of the day. His ideas have been often faulty, according to our conceptions, but they have always been relevant to something going on in his day and generation. They have commonly hit the average thought of his constituents, and to this faculty must be ascribed his strong hold upon the people of Ohio, unbroken for a period of more than thirty years. We have never looked for striking originality in Mr. Sherman, but have always expected, and usually found, in what he had to say, some material for either approbation or controversy. In his speech at Mt. Gilead we find nothing of the sort, but in its place a harvest of fallen leaves and dried husks too meagre for criticism. It would be well if this were all that need be said. But it is not all. Mr. Sherman's allusion to the Roach failure is not an honest statement of facts. The assignment of Mr. Roach he ascribes to the action of the Government, which is a creditor of the failed firm, and stands as such in the schedule of assets and liabilities—a creditor independently of any claim asserted by the Attorney-General. Mr. Roach failed in spite of the Government's advances for the new cruisers, and not on account of them. Yet Mr. Sherman has the hardihood to say that the Administration "forced Roach to stop his works," thus causing a loss of employment to thousands of workmen. The significance of such a speech, coming from the mouth of a party leader, is that the want of political issues amounts to a famine.

Mr. Sherman's exploration of the chambers of the past is melancholy in the extreme. The appointment of ex-Confederates to office, the display of a flag at half-mast for the death of an ex-Secretary of the Interior who joined the rebellion, the bulldozing of colored voters, all the dreadfulness of the Solid South—these faded themes make up the bulk of the discourse. The country having accepted all these evils with deliberation last November, the enumeration of them is a task for census-takers, the makers of catalogues, and the compilers of dictionaries. Criticism stands baffled before Mr. Sherman's industrious collection of Southern grievances, and turns with relief to his remarks upon a subject of which he is really a master, although not always a safe guide—that of national finance. Here we find scarcely more satisfaction. The change in the monthly debt statement is condemned because it omits fractional silver from the list of available assets. The recent transaction between the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York banks is criticised because it is an exchange of money forbidden, in Mr. Sherman's opinion, by the Sub-Treasury Law, and because it tends in his opinion to discredit silver. But as to any measure for repairing the discredit of silver or for dealing with the silver question in any of its aspects, Mr. Sherman is as silent as he is respecting civil-service reform or the tariff on wool. The Ohio Democrats fell considerably short of the needs of the hour when they attempted to define the issues of the campaign, but Mr. Sherman has given them the appearance of liveliness by contrast.

The Republicans of Iowa have made a diligent search after the principles of the party, but have made no discovery of any unless their resolution on the subject of soldiers' pensions can be regarded as such. Upon this point their deliverance is up to the most advanced standard of profligacy. They demand "such modification of the pension laws as shall secure equal treatment to all soldiers entitled to pensions under such laws, by commencing pensions from date of disability." The point of this demand is, that the Arrears Bill, which was passed during President Hayes's term and with which the Treasury has been struggling ever since, dated the pension back to the time of death or discharge from the service—the preëxisting law dating from the time when the application was passed upon and the pension granted. The demand of the Iowa Republicans is that the date shall be carried back one step further, and embrace the time between the disability and the death or discharge, during which time, of course, the soldier was receiving his pay. They also demand an increase of widows' pensions by 50 per cent., and pensions to all soldiers who are now disabled from securing support by their own labor, and to those who served in the war with Mexico. The innovation suggested in the last proviso is an important one, since it seeks to introduce the principle that disability from any cause, whether arising from military service or not, should entitle an ex-soldier to a pension. It is easy to see how disabilities would multiply under such a law. The discovery of bad colds arising from wet feet and ending in disabling complaints fifteen years later was a natural consequence of the Arrears Bill, which promised a large lump sum to the fortunate possessor of such an ailment. A supplementary law dispensing with the formality of tracing the connection between disability and the service would reach the real intentions of the promoters of the Arrears Bill. Of course, every soldier becomes disabled at some time in his life. The measure proposed by the Iowa Republicans is, therefore, to put all persons who have served in the army on the pension list sooner or later. As there is an enormous sum of money in such an enterprise, it may be assumed that the resolution is not a mere bid for the soldier vote, but is intended to be pushed in dead earnest. Of course, the Congress that enacts it will be compelled to impose new taxes, and very large ones, to meet the requirement.

Public sentiment in Iowa is evidently gravitating toward a practicable solution of the liquor question. The Democratic Convention, instead of vaguely declaring against all "sumptuary laws," pronounced in favor of a license system, with a fee ranging from a minimum of $250 as high as $1,000. The Republican Convention went no further in defence of the prohibitory system than to demand "a fair and thorough trial of the law, that it may have time to demonstrate its efficiency or prove its inefficiency," while about a quarter of the delegates sustained a substitute which recognized the fact that in many communities the enforcement of the present law is entirely impracticable, and favored such legislative action as would enable these communities to control the traffic by means of a license system. These are signs that before long a majority of the voters will get together upon the platform of a high-license law, which will put an end to the present reign of free rum in the cities under nominal prohibition.

The Pennsylvania Democrats have nominated for State Treasurer Mr. Conrad B. Day, a man who furnishes a complete contrast to the extraordinary candidate presented by the Republicans. Mr. Day is, according to the leading Republican organ of the State, the Philadelphia *Press*, "a business man of good repute, against whom nothing can be said, and for whom nothing of special personal or political force can be mentioned." Nobody would be able to say that of the Republican candidate, Colonel Matt Quay. His only business for years has been politics of the worst sort, and there is very little in his record which his most devoted friends would think of speaking of as being of "good repute." Between him and Mr. Day no honest voter in the State could hesitate for a moment if fitness were the only question entering into the decision. As we understand it, the Republicans are not urging Quay's election on the ground of fitness, but are supporting him because he is the party nominee, and because Pennsylvania, being so loyal a Republican State that it gave Blaine a majority of 80,000, can be depended upon to elect the regular candidate, no matter what his record may be. We doubt if there is any other State in the Union in which the party could be safely put to such an extreme test as this.

The platform adopted at Harrisburg shows signs of a severe struggle in construction, so far as the endorsement of the national Administration is concerned, but it is a decided advance in heartiness over the Ohio declaration. It favors "an honest and efficient civil service," and "cordially approves the Democratic reform Administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet," recognizing in their official acts a "resolute determination to vindicate the pledges upon which the President was elected"; and it affirms with great vigor the President's "clear and indisputable right to promptly remove officials who have prostituted the public service to partisan and personal ends." There is another clause also favoring "that thorough organization of the civil service which will effect an honest and

efficient administration of the Government." It is very easy to see that while the Democratic heart in Pennsylvania yearns for a reform which puts Republicans out and Democrats in at a more rapid pace, it is willing to bow to the pressure of public opinion and give a formal approval to the President. The other parts of the platform are skilfully drawn, and the issue which is made on the constitutional provision forbidding the consolidation of competing railway lines, while it savors somewhat of clap-trap, is likely to play a very important part in the campaign.

Mr. W. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, has written a very forcible letter to the Charleston *News and Courier* on the silver question and the duty of the South in regard to it. He points out the fact that the South is responsible for the continuance of the coinage, since her votes in Congress are sufficient, in the divided state of public opinion elsewhere, to decide the question. In fact, if the South had not been very nearly unanimous at the last session in favor of silver, the coinage would have been suspended by the adoption of Mr. Randall's amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill. There is good reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland's letter on the subject had been published before instead of after the taking of the vote, the Randall amendment would have received a majority in both the House and the Senate. Mr. Trenholm's letter presents one view of the question which has not, so far as we have observed, been brought to the attention of the Southern people by any of their public men, viz.: that no possible multiplication of silver dollars under the existing law will enable any debtor to get one for less than a dollar's worth of his own labor or property. The Government coins silver dollars on its own account and makes what it calls a profit on the operation, but it does not allow any debtor to have one for less than 100 cents in gold. Even if the silver standard were forced upon the country so that the "debtor class" might really get 85-cent dollars for 85 cents each, they could realize this boon only by taking 85 cents where they now get 100. As for the grasping creditor class, Mr. Trenholm points out very clearly that, since they hold most of the gold in the country upon which it is proposed to establish a premium of 15 per cent. by way of relieving debtors, they will not be particularly losers by the operation.

The most hopeful social event that has happened in the South since the close of the war is recorded in a telegram from Atlanta describing the "adjustment" of a personal difficulty between Mr. Gantt, the editor of the Athens *Banner*, and Mr. Connell, a member of the Georgia Legislature. The trouble began in an inconsequential incident, as most "affairs of honor" begin. It reached in due course the stage of vituperation, where Mr. Gantt said that Mr. Connell was "unfit to be at the end of a tenth-class minstrel troupe," and Mr. Connell retorted that Mr. Gantt was "a liar, villain, and scoundrel who ought to have been hanged ten years ago." Both parties prepared for fighting, chose their seconds, and left town. The Legislature and the community were expecting to hear of the death of one or both of the principals, when it occurred to the seconds that possibly the killing of Gantt or the maiming of Connell would not establish the truth or falsity of their sayings concerning each other, and that this end might be reached by referring the subject to a committee of disinterested persons and meanwhile keeping their powder dry. It is gratifying to know that such a committee could be found. They met and weighed the points of difference, and, finding them susceptible of adjustment, decided that Mr. Gantt's attack upon Mr. Connell exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism, and that Mr. Connell's reply was improper and uncalled for. The award was signed by the seconds and then signed by the principals. Mr. Gantt published it in his newspaper and Mr. Connell read it in the House. We have yet to learn whether the public are satisfied with this ending of an affair that gave such high promise of bloodshed and future battle among the relatives and descendants of Gantt and Connell.

A notable contribution to political discussion is the letter which Mr. John E. Russell has addressed to the Massachusetts Democrats. Mr. Russell, who is one of the most highly respected members of his party, was invited to preside at the approaching Democratic Convention, but declined because he holds a State office and does not think it would be in accordance with civil-service reform principles for him to serve. He improves the opportunity, however, to give his party associates his views concerning their action in the Convention, which should be pondered by Democrats everywhere. He reminds them that three years ago they adopted a platform pledging themselves to the support of the reform law, and declaring that fitness, not favor, should be the passport to the public service, and that there should be no removals of employees before the expiration of their terms except for cause; and demanding a "system of civil service consistent with the nature of our Government, established by law, protected by law, that, like the Government itself, it may be the agent of law and not of men, to the end that it may be kept free of all corrupting dependence upon political power and patronage." Now, says Mr. Russell, the Democrats who formulated and endorsed this excellent theory are called upon to sustain it in practice; they have the great opportunity of reforming the very abuses they have so long denounced.

Whether the Massachusetts Democrats will have the courage to follow this advice, remains to be seen; but we agree entirely with Mr. Russell when he says that it will not have the slightest effect upon the President's course if they decline to sustain him. "We nominated Mr. Cleveland," he says, "knowing him to be a conscientious and bold reformer. His election was secured by the assistance of independent voters upon the issue of civil-service reform in large part. The voters find that the Administration is what we promised that it should be. If any convention or body of voters are not satisfied, they cannot change the position The constant quality of the President's mind will not be affected by any attempted discipline. He will show to selfish and ambitious politicians, who would make him a party servant, that he is their master." That corresponds with our view of the President exactly.

Two of the many eminent Republicans whose names have been mentioned for the nomination of Governor, Levi P. Morton and Cornelius N. Bliss, announce that they are not candidates, and ask to have their names withdrawn from consideration. Judge Andrews, in a very sensible statement, withdrew his name several days ago. He said he interpreted the action of the people in electing him, as the nominee of both political parties, to the bench of the Court of Appeals, as an indication that he could serve them better there than in any other capacity. It would be an excellent thing for the bench if the judges in all our courts took as sound a view. A judge who performs his duties with one eye constantly fixed upon the possibility of securing a political office is usually a pretty poor judge, and when he gets into politics, as is often the case, he is seldom a success there. We believe there are several other judges who are Republican candidates at the present time, and the strongest endorsement which we have heard of their candidacies came from an eminent lawyer, who said the other day: "I do hope they will nominate Judge Blank." "Why?" asked his friend. "Because we shall get rid of him from the bench."

There is one phase of the New York Republican State Committee's action in inviting the Mugwumps back into the party fold which we should like to see thoughtfully discussed. A great deal was said last fall after election about the penalties of "recreancy" to the party, and about the bad policy of condoning it in any way. It was held that if a man were allowed to desert the party and vote against it, to become, in short, a "traitor," and then was to be taken back into the fold, the influence upon party discipline would be very disastrous. It seems to us that the Committee's invitation not only condones "recreancy," but even encourages it. If the Mugwumps had stayed in the party, they would not be sought for at all now—would be ordinary voters of no particular consequence; but because they were "traitors" we have both great parties in fierce pursuit of them, and the Republicans so eager to catch them that they set their trap two days in advance. This is simply putting a premium upon recreancy, and we should like very much to have the *Tribune* tell us what it thinks about it.

Brooklyn was the first city in the country to apply the competitive principle in the selection of subordinates in its civil service, and the system has been tried there under the most favorable circumstances. How satisfactorily it has worked appears from the just published report of the Police Commissioner, who thus summarizes the results:

"The operation of the civil-service regulations in the matter of appointments and promotions relieves the Commissioner from a vast deal of pressure on behalf of a great number of candidates for appointment, and thus affords him more time for other official duties. Furthermore, it gives to all who aspire to become policemen an equal chance of appointment, without regard to political influence, and secures to the city the best qualified of those who do apply."

The essentially American character of the merit system has seldom been more clearly defined. It has always been the boast of this country that it gives every man "an equal chance" of making his way in the world. But it was the chief characteristic of the spoils system that this otherwise universal rule did not hold in politics. All candidates did not have an equal chance of appointment, but the prizes went to the men who could muster the most political influence. The result was the establishment in a democratic country of an office-holding class, into which merit alone would not admit the most deserving applicant. Civil-service reform abolishes this system of privilege, and restores the rule of equality.

The New York Custom-house is the place above all others where the efficacy of the Civil-Service Law and the intentions of the Administration must be put to the proof. It is here that the spoils system has most run riot in the past. It is in this place that the Government collects the larger share of the money by which it is kept going. Upon this great office, more than upon any other, the eyes of all persons disposed to criticise the new President and his methods are fixed. Therefore the treatment of a gauger whose name even is unknown to the public, becomes as important as that accorded to the most important personage in the land, since the principles illustrated in his case are taken to be exemplary and indicative of the spirit governing the heads of the Custom-house, and in a measure the Administration itself. It is certain that if the friends of civil-service reform discern an intention to make the Custom-house subservient to the ends of politicians of any stripe, they will cast their votes in a way to rebuke the backsliders. Mr. Eaton's letter to the *Herald* supplies the only official information that has been given to the public concerning the drift and leanings of the Custom-house with respect to the Civil-Service Law. The impression we gain from it is that Surveyor Beattie is not much in favor of the law, but that he has not violated it in such a way that he can be called to sharp account. He has refused to appoint a gauger who had passed his examination, served his probation, and proved himself well qualified for the position. Instead of making the appointment, Mr. Beattie required reëxamination on elementary subjects, and, having decided that the result was unsatisfactory, he declined to make the appointment. This proceeding, Mr. Eaton says, does not meet the approval of the Civil-Service Commission, and will be resisted if the Surveyor, contrary to his expectation, persists in it. This is the only point in the Custom-house controversy sufficiently well defined to furnish ground for intelligent discussion.

We hesitate to believe that the interviews attributed to Mr. Keiley in the morning papers are authentic. As our readers are aware, we have not an exalted opinion of Mr. Keiley's perspicacity, but we are not prepared to think him capable of saying that his rejection by the Austrian Government "affronts the United States and insults the nineteenth century." It does not do that, and even Mr. Keiley must know it does not. Neither does it mean, as Mr. Keiley is represented as saying, that Austria has so weak a government that its chief thought is not to offend but to placate Italy. The meaning of it is much more simple, and was perceived plainly by everybody except Mr. Keiley before he sailed for Europe. It is that no government wishes to receive as a diplomatic representative a man whom another government has declined to receive, especially for such good and sufficient reasons as Italy had in this instance. The great reason, which Mr. Keiley still apparently clings to, that he had sold his house and must go somewhere, was not sufficient to enable Austria to overlook this objection.

Whether the increase of crime keeps pace with the growth of population, is one of the most interesting and vital of all questions. We believe that most candid men who have lived long in New York city would agree that they see less evidence of crime, proportionally, now than used to come to their notice twenty-five or thirty years ago. We refer more especially to cases of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and breaches of the public peace such as are thrust upon a man's attention every day. The police statistics go to sustain this impression that crime is less prevalent of late years. The whole number of persons arrested and arraigned in the police courts during the year ending October 31, 1884, was 74,647, which was 10,174 less than the number for the twelve months ending with October 31, 1874—an absolute decrease of 12 per cent. in arrests, although the population had meanwhile increased fully 25 per cent. The statistics of Brooklyn for the same period show a like tendency, the arrests for offences of all sorts in 1884 being but 26,119, against 26,263 in 1874, which means that the proportion of arrests to population has sunk in the decade from one in every nineteen people to one in every twenty-four. In both these cities the police service is more efficient, and offenders are more likely to be apprehended, now than ten years ago, so that it seems clear that the smaller proportion of arrests is really due to a distinct improvement in morality.

The exports from this country thus far in the present year show no marked changes from the figures for 1884. Only about half as much cotton was sent off in July, 1885, as in July, 1884, but the total value of this export for the eleven months ending with July this year was $195,396,939, against $193,950,307 for the eleven months ending with July last year. The exports of wheat since January 1 exceeded by less than 160,000 bushels those in the first seven months of 1884, but the lower prices this year make the value only $31,034,006, against $36,196,601 last year. The total value of all breadstuffs sent abroad during the first seven months of 1885 was $85,558,982, against $80,546,131 in the corresponding period of 1884. The number of cattle exported in the same months fell off about 7 per cent. as compared with last year, while the number of hogs more than doubled, and the amount of pork products showed a considerable increase. A trifle less fresh beef was sent across the ocean, but the quantity of beef salted, pickled, and otherwise cured almost doubled, reaching 41,724,892 pounds; cheese fell off, but butter gained. The total values of all beef, pork, and dairy products thus far this year aggregate $56,904,369, against $54,311,766 for the same time last year. As a whole, therefore, the export trade shows hardly any change.

The seal is coming to be "an issue" on the Pacific Coast. The animal has always been found around the harbor of San Francisco, but of late has appeared to be more common than formerly. A commission was recently appointed to investigate whether the diminution of fish in the waters of the bay and harbor approaches might not be due to this fact, and their report sustains the theory. They estimate that there are 4,000 seals in the immediate vicinity, and that they consume 120 tons of fish a day, or 43,800 tons a year, which exceeds the weight of all the fish brought into the San Francisco market for consumption in the city and all the suburban towns. As the seal respires above water and can only stay under a short time, he makes no impression on deep-water-fish, like the cod, rock and sea-bass, but preys exclusively upon salmon, shad, herring, and other kinds of fish which feed along the shore and in harbors and rivers where there is only a moderate depth of water. The salmon fishermen suffer most severely, the seals swarming around their nets by night, biting large holes and stealing great numbers of fish in this way. The evil is already serious and threatens to grow worse if the intruders are really multiplying, as is generally believed. There is a growing opinion that the seal must go, but the practical difficulty is how he can be made to leave. The seals about San Francisco are of an inferior sort, and it is doubtful whether their skins and oil would pay for the trouble of killing them, if the old prohibition upon their slaughter should be repealed. Fears have sometimes been expressed that the more valuable seals in the Alaska waters were in danger of extermination through the activity of hunters, but the San Francisco papers say that, though an immense number have been killed since the industry sprang up, there is as yet no perceptible decrease.

Mr. Parnell's Dublin speech has overtopped even Mr. Chamberlain's Socialistic campaign as a subject of political interest in Great Britain. He has "thrown off the mask" again—it is astonishing how many times he has accommodated his enemies in this particular—by substituting Irish independence in place of home rule. It is gratifying to know that he cannot throw off the mask any more, for the Repeal of the Union is the last expression of the forces that Mr. Parnell controls and serves. Such a consummation is as abhorrent to Englishmen as the dissolution of the Union was to the North twenty-five years ago, or as it would be now. Since Ireland could not successfully assert her independence even if she were united and armed, the point of immediate interest is the effect which this speech may have on parties in England. It can hardly be otherwise than adverse to the Salisbury-Churchill Government, which came into power partly through Mr. Parnell's coöperation, though not by virtue of any alliance between himself and the so-called Tory Democracy

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 26, to TUESDAY, September 1, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SENATOR SHERMAN opened the Republican campaign in Ohio at Mt. Gilead last Thursday. In his speech he said: "I acknowledge the good intentions of Mr. Cleveland, but he knows as well as I do that the hungry and thirsty crowd who are howling for the removal of every Republican office-holder, must in a short time prevail, and all pretence of the observance of the law will be abandoned." Again, in referring to the same subject, he said: "It is but fair that in my criticisms of this Administration I should say of the President that I believe he has endeavored to check, as far as he could, the disregard of the Civil-Service Law and the Tenure-of-Office Act; but in spite of it removals for purely partisan reasons are now being made by the heads of departments, mainly by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of 200 a day. Hundreds of Union soldiers have been discharged without the slightest complaint, except to give place to Democratic partisans." The Senator held that in condemning Mr. Roach's despatch boat, the *Dolphin*, the Government had struck a blow at American shipbuilding.

The Prohibition State Executive Committee of Ohio has sent a communication to the Democratic State Executive Committee, challenging Governor Hoadly to a discussion with Doctor Leonard, the Prohibition candidate, of the question of Prohibition vs. the License of the Liquor Traffic. It is understood that he will accept if Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate, will consent to take part in the discussion.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has nominated for State Treasurer Mr. C. B. Day, a business man of Philadelphia, of high personal character, who has never held a public office. The platform favors "an honest and efficient civil service," approves the Administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet, and says: "We recognize in their official acts a resolute determination to vindicate the pledges upon which the President was elected. To this end we affirm his clear and indisputable right to promptly remove officials who have prostituted the public services for partisan and personal ends." The platform also says: "We denounce, as in flagrant violation of the Constitution, the attempt to consolidate the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and we heartily approve the proceeding of the commonwealth through the Governor and Attorney-General to protect and preserve the rights of the people under the Constitution."

Senator Edmunds, in an interview, expresses faith in President Cleveland's sincerity as a civil-service reformer, but thinks he will not be able to carry out his views through lack of sympathy with them among his advisers.

In Cassia County, Ida o, last Saturday, Chief-Justice Hayes affirmed the constitutionality of the Territorial Election Law prescribing the anti-polygamy test oath. This will largely reduce the Mormon vote.

Last winter Edward J. Haskell, Republican member of the Assembly from Madison County, voted at the organization for George Z. Erwin for Speaker and for Levi P. Morton for Senator and against several reform measures, claiming at the time that he was representing his constituents. Mr. Haskell now wants to be State Senator, but at a caucus of his town last week he got only 82 votes to 326 for J. E. Smith.

In the State, War, and Navy Departments not a single partisan change has been made since March 4. In each, Republican chief clerks of acknowledged efficiency and long service are still at work. In the State Department Secretary Bayard has retained the two Assistant Secretaries whom he found on duty, and his law officer has been the only change. In the Navy Department there has not been a change. In the War Department the Republican chief clerk is acting as Secretary. In both War and Navy Departments the private secretaries appointed by Messrs. Lincoln and Chandler continue under the new Cabinet officers.

The only result accomplished by Minister Keiley's visit to Washington last week appears to have been the settlement of his accounts, and his assurance to Secretary Bayard that he was desirous of closing his diplomatic career. Mr. Keiley is said to have been informed that the State Department fully approved of his course in all respects, and was willing to contest his rejection by Austria to the extent of endeavoring to compel his recognition, or to ignore the fact of his rejection, on the ground that, reasons having been intimated for refusing to receive him, they must be such as the United States Government could countenance. Mr. Keiley's reply was that he was satisfied with his position before the Department and the country, and was not desirous of any further action.

In the report of the South American Commission prepared for Congress on their visit to the Argentine Republic, they say: "On the leading question, How can better relations, friendly and commercial, between the Republic and the United States be established? both the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs returned the same answer: Create frequent steamship communication. They expatiated at some length on its benefits to both sides. They saw in it a better acquaintance on their own part and that of their leading men with the habits and policy of our country. They believed that their own people would take on broader and more generous views when once they came into close and business contact with our own land. They claimed that if the United States thoroughly comprehended the vastness of the undeveloped wealth of this region, its money and sons would flow here in streams of profit to each side."

Pension Commissioner Black has telegraphed Drs. Layton, Russell, and Czarnowski to consider the letters dispensing with their services as Pension Examining Surgeons at New Orleans null and void, and to continue to act as the Board of Examining Surgeons until further advised. He continues: "The published change of the Board was effected through the instrumentality of forged telegrams."

There has been a recent reduction in the force of inspectors of foreign steam-vessels. The records of last year's service are said to show that there were only 7 days on which all of the force were employed, 14 days on which the services of two-thirds of the inspectors were required, 57 days on which one-third performed service, and 279 days on which none were called upon.

The former administration of the Appraiser's Office in San Francisco will, it is said, be made the subject of official investigation. It has been discovered that large quantities of opium and other valuable merchandise have been systematically stolen from the stores by persons having access to them. Many of the charges are alleged to be of the most serious character, and include the undervaluation of invoices.

A meeting of prominent manufacturers of Rhode Island in Providence on Monday passed a resolution protesting against the reopening of the tariff question by the next Congress.

Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, in a long letter to Gen. Allen Thomas on the use of the Federal offices says: "In my judgment the Democratic party, both in our own State and in different parts of the Union, should draw a lesson from the history and fate of the Republican party. If it expects to enjoy success it must deserve success. It must turn resolutely away from the fatal allurement of the 'spoils system.' What is the gain to the country if the last campaign shall prove to have been not a contest for principles but a mere scramble for the offices? Democracy stands for more than the offices, or it stands for nothing. The sturdy Democracy of Louisiana will not divide into warring factions on a mere question of patronage or to satisfy personal resentments or ambitions, any more than they will tamely suffer their office-holders, whether Federal or State, to improperly interfere or in any manner tamper with their elections, or submit to those Republican methods for conducting elections that brought the blush of shame to every honest man in her borders. But, united and devoted, they will join their Democratic brethren throughout the Union in upholding the President and the Administration in their efforts to bring the Government back closer to the people, to reduce unnecessary expenditures, to correct false systems of revenue and finance, to abolish old abuses, to carry forward the beneficent work of administrative reform, and to restore confidence and prosperity once more to the country."

The census of Dakota, just completed, shows a population in round numbers of 415,000, of which South Dakota claims 263,000. The total number of farms is 80,000, varying in area from 6,000 acres down.

The New York Yacht Club Committee have announced formally that the *Puritan* has been selected to race with the English cutter *Genesta* for the *America's* cup.

Frost was reported in many places from Virginia to the North last Wednesday. In parts of Pennsylvania there was a flurry of snow.

A scheme to float $300,000 of counterfeit Brazilian bank notes has been unearthed in St. Louis. The order to the engravers was for cigar-box stamps, but the stamps were to be bank notes. One side of the notes was to be printed in St. Louis and the other in New Orleans.

Ex-United States Senator Edgar Cowan died at his residence in Greensburg, Pa., last Saturday, after a lingering illness.

FOREIGN.

The excitement in Spain over Germany's threatened occupation of the Caroline Islands continues. At a public meeting in Barcelona, on Sunday, the populace demanded that the Spanish flag be hoisted on the Government Building, and became enraged when the authorities refused to comply with their demand. The main door of the building was set on fire by the mob, and the military had to be called out to restore order. Only military precautions by the Government prevented a threatened renewal of the anti-German demonstration at Madrid the same day. Seven of the Opposition papers in Madrid have been seized for assailing Germany. It is rumored that King Alfonso has sent an autograph letter to Crown Prince Frederick William asking him to mediate, but Germany is said to refuse arbitration. Don Carlos is said to have offered the Government the services of 100,000 Carlists to vindicate Spanish honor against Germany. Count de Benomar, Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, telegraphs that Germany states that she declared a protectorate over the Caroline Islands believing they were unoccupied, and that before doing so she informed Spain that Germany was willing to discuss the question of possession with Spain, or, if necessary, to submit it to arbitration. The Cologne *Gazette* hints that a quick and friendly settlement of the dispute will be effected in favor of Spain, but that the latter will be the ultimate sufferer for bearding Bismarck.

Germany's action in regard to the Caroline Islands has created an uneasy feeling among the smaller nations of Europe. Holland, especially, sees in this step a dangerous precedent. For while Spain, by her geographical position, is comparatively independent, if Germany should fall foul of some eastern island now under the nominal sovereignty of Holland, the latter would be absolutely powerless to oppose her.

There were 3,669 new cases of cholera and 1,120 deaths from the disease reported on Monday throughout Spain, 25 deaths in Marseilles,

and 13 in Toulon. The disease has broken out in the province of Genoa, Italy.

The increasing cholera mortality having driven most of the wealthy residents from Almeria, in Andalusia, Spain, a large number of poor people were deprived of employment. This desertion on the part of the rich employers incensed the laboring people, and the feeling of indignation culminated in a riotous outbreak. Many of the houses of the wealthy were wrecked by the mob. The soldiers were called out, and in the conflicts that ensued eight persons were killed and twelve others wounded.

Mr. Foster, the United States Minister to Spain, has spent a fornight at the royal palace of La Granja de San Ildefonso. He had frequent interviews with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of a proposed new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. It is understood that, though a treaty was not signed, an agreement was reached between the representatives of the two Governments by which the reciprocity provisions contained in the former treaty were abandoned. The new treaty is confined to reforms in the Cuban customs laws. Spain accepts the interpretation of the *modus vivendi*, signed in February, 1884, which was contended for by the United States. The settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Spanish Government arising from the insurrections in Cuba is provided for.

The meeting of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Austria took place at Kremsier last week without any disturbance. Its political results, if it had any, were well concealed. The accounts are filled with details of personal appearance, dress, ornaments, and menus; who killed the most stags, which Empress was the more beautiful, and how often the Emperors exchanged kisses. The police precautions were more extraordinary than ever. During the preparations an inspector was stationed in every room, and there were police huts every few yards in the park. A week was spent beforehand in what the police called "expurgating" the place. The Czar owns a large mastiff, possessed of uncommon strength and intelligence, which has been carefully trained as a body-guard, and, as is well known in St. Petersburg and Moscow, watches beside his master's couch every night. This dog accompanied the Czar to and from Kremsier. The *Journal de St.-Pétersbourg*, commenting on the conference, says the absence of the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck does not signify that there is any slackening of cordialty among the members of the triple alliance.

An expulsion of Polish subjects from Austria has begun. All classes alike are expelled. Subscription lists have been opened throughout Galicia for the benefit of the Poles exiled from that province. Great animosity is displayed toward Prince Bismarck.

The Prussian Government has ordered all Russians and Austrian Poles to quit Danzig before October. Many old-established merchants and tradesmen come under this order. The decree exempts settlers previous to 1843, temporary sojourners, and those who have served or whose sons have served in the German army.

The Russian Government has issued a decree making the Greek Church the established religion of the Baltic provinces. Protestantism will only be tolerated. Children born of mixed marriages are to be trained in the Greek Church. The decree is certain to excite great discontent among the German settlers.

The *Börsen-Courier* has a despatch from Constantinople which says that Russia is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey, holding out as an inducement a prospect of Turkey's recovering possession of the Balkan passes and fortresses. The Turkish Ministers, the despatch says, are divided as to the acceptance of the proposal.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special British Envoy, had an interview with the Sultan on Sunday, and read a personal message from Queen Victoria, expressing her best wishes for peace and friendship. The Queen says she hopes to help the Sultan to establish a government in Egypt conducive equally to the Sultan's rights, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and the Powers, and that this will be the basis of Sir H. D. Wolff's efforts. The Sultan replied that he valued the friendship of Queen Victoria and an alliance with England. The Sultan objected to the clause in the message stating that the "coöperation" of Turkey in Egypt was desirable, and another word was substituted. He added that he would designate persons to confer with Wolff respecting Egypt, and would grant a further audience on the subject. Telegrams from Conservative sources admit that Sir H. D. Wolff has a difficult task.

Count Kálnoky has returned to Vienna from Varzin. It is learned that Prince Bismarck maintains the conviction that protection alone will save German industries. The German Chancellor urged Count Kálnoky to adopt the strongest protective measures for Austria-Hungary.

It is almost certain that peace between England and Russia on the Afghan question is now completely assured. The two Governments are busily engaged in arranging the last details of a mutual understanding, and the negotiations are proceeding rapidly and harmoniously.

The English Boundary Commissioners are irritated at the Governor of Herat, having discovered him tampering with letters addressed to members of the Commission, and committing other offensive acts. The British have requested the Amir to reprimand the Governor.

Mr. Parnell made a speech in Dublin last week which has caused great excitement in English political circles. He practically declared for Irish independence. He demanded a settlement of the land question according to the National League programme, and a restoration of prosperity to the towns by high, and especially anti-English protection. "It is not now the question," said he, "whether the Irish people will decide their own destinies and their own future, but it is a question with our English masters—I am afraid we cannot call them masters any longer—it is a question with them how far off the day they consider so evil shall be deferred." His last words, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, were: "I feel assured that the Irish party will be assembled in such strength and under such conditions in Ireland and in Westminster as will insure that it shall be the last Irish party in England, and the first in the restored Irish Parliament." Resolutions adopted at a Conference held in Dublin pledge the whole Irish party in the next Parliament to vote as a unit, and require candidates to give a written promise to resign if they fail so to vote.

The London press comments on Mr. Parnell's speech are very outspoken. The *Times* says: "Mr. Parnell demands the repeal of the Union. So the Irish question is no longer a question of local self-government. This latter might be acceded to by England, which will never listen to a plan for the separation of Ireland." The *Standard* (Tory) says: "Mr. Parnell has declared war. It will be a shame and a disaster if English statesmen of both parties fail to baffle him. We do not pretend to ignore the danger to which the imperial unity is exposed. Mr. Parnell now holds a strong hand. If both the Whigs and Tories make it clear from the outset that his demand for home rule will be met with firm opposition, his influence will be doomed." The *Telegraph* speaks of these persons calmly plotting the disruption of the British Empire.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Lancashire on Saturday, said that Mr. Parnell undoubtedly would be able to cause the British Parliament much inconvenience, but that the time would inevitably come when, in consequence of such action of the Irish party, any minor political differences among the parties of this country would be comparatively obliterated, and means would be found by which practically a united Parliament, representing practically a united people, would impose a firm and decided veto upon proposals which in their nature are so fatal and mischievous to the integrity of the empire and the prosperity of its people.

The Earl of Devon has offered to sell his Irish tenants their holdings under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill. The tenants will hold a meeting to consider the offer.

A magistrate and 100 policemen went to Ballyfarrissey, County Kilkenny, Ireland, last week, to evict some tenants. When they arrived the chapel bell was tolled, and 2,000 persons assembled and attacked the officers, preventing them from accomplishing the evictions. The police were compelled to charge the mob with bayonets, and fierce encounters ensued. Agrarian outrages are increasing in Kerry County. Every day cases of moonlight work, of incendiarism, and of houghing or hamstringing cattle are reported. The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, threatens with condign punishment the rioters who recently interfered to prevent evictions at Mullinavat.

Irish agricultural statistics show that there are 5,000,000 acres of land under crops in Ireland, an increase of 81,000 over the acreage of 1884; that there are 10,250,000 acres of grass land, a decrease of 200,000 acres; and that bog, barren, and mountain land has increased 27,000 acres.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a campaign manifesto to his constituency in Northampton, urging his majority to continue sending him to Parliament, despite the refusals of the House of Commons to permit him to take his seat, until the Commons shall be shamed or compelled by popular feeling to accord him his rights.

Tennyson is about to publish another volume of poems.

It appears to be certain that, as a result of the telegraph conference, the great cable companies will reduce their tariffs 20 per cent.

M. Jules Ferry addressed an audience of 4,000 persons at Bordeaux on Sunday. He opposed abolition of the religious budget and revision of the Constitution. He said he believed that Tonquin could pay the expenses of occupation. France was respected because she was strong, and she must have confidence in herself and respect for the rights of others.

The Sultan of Turkey, in a private interview accorded to Minister Cox last week, presented the Minister with a set of valuable Turkish jewelry, and gave him a number of rare Oriental books for Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, and a set of others for the National Library at Washington.

Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and its vicinity by the great rainstorm there in June have been received. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than 10,000 persons lost their lives, and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed, and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity were almost ruined. The price of rice has been raised 18 per cent.

There is much dread of the smallpox spreading into Ontario, and if the Montreal authorities do not consent to strict measures for isolation of cases, and also for the prevention of convalescent persons who have had the disease working in factories, the Ontario health authorities threaten to stop all trains after crossing the boundary between the two provinces, examine passengers, vaccinate them if thought necessary, detain all factory-made goods for disinfection, and disinfect the mails.

It is stated that the situation at Arequipa, Peru, is becoming daily more gloomy. Of the Cacerist garrison, two battalions have revolted and dispersed, only 150 men remaining in that city. Many reports of outrages by Cacerist troops have been received.

MR. WARNER'S "SILVER COMPROMISE."

From time to time the public has been favored with Mr. Congressman Warner's notion of what would be a fair compromise of opposing views on the silver question. Since Judge Buckner declared himself in favor of a suspension of the silver coinage, Mr. Warner has been the recognized leader of the silver men in Congress, and his ideas are consequently entitled to consideration as probably representing the present inclinations and conceptions of the majority of the Democratic party. The compromise measure which is associated with his name proposes that the United States shall receive silver in any quantity at the mint at its value in gold, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of every month, and issue certificates therefor, which certificates shall be legal tender to and from the Government, except where coin payments are specifically provided for, and that thereupon the coinage of silver under existing laws shall cease.

We judge that the intention of Mr. Warner is to introduce the silver standard by this measure, but we can see in it nothing but a requirement that the United States Government (and its creditors) shall assume from month to month the risk of any depreciation in the market price of silver. The gold standard is recognized, and therefore maintained, as the standard of commerce by the fact that the value of silver is to be reckoned in gold and all transactions at the mint regulated by it. It is only during the interval of thirty days that its price may range more or less. If silver declines during this interval, the loss is to be borne by the note-holders. If it advances, nobody will bring silver to the mint till the next monthly announcement of the price. The Government thus insures the producers of silver at the beginning of each month that their product shall not decline till the beginning of the next month. This insurance extends to all producers of silver bullion in all parts of the world, and will doubtless be thankfully received by them, as it is to be extended gratis. The production of silver in all countries in the year 1882 was estimated by the Director of the Mint at $109,000,000, of which our own mines yielded $46,000,000. Under the Warner bill the monthly silver insurance written by the United States would extend to foreign producers as compared with our own people in the ratio of 63 to 46.

The measure does not, we believe, propose to make these silver certificates legal tender between individuals, but only between the Government and its creditors and debtors. As regards trade and commerce, it adds a new kind of currency to the various sorts now circulating, namely, a warehouse receipt available for paying taxes and customs, and for all Government disbursements except interest on the public debt, which the recipients can sell for what they will bring—that is, at about the current price of silver. The process of getting the Warner currency into circulation would be in this wise: A. B. brings 1,000 ounces of silver to the mint. The Secretary of the Treasury having ascertained, for instance, that silver is worth in the market at the beginning of the month one gold dollar per ounce, the mint takes the silver and issues certificates for $1,000, which are receivable for Government dues. The holder sells them to a broker, who has the option of receiving the deposited silver, or of selling the certificates to an importer in payment of duties. In the latter case, the Government pays them out for salaries, pensions, and all obligations not specifically payable in coin. The receivers may pay them to anybody willing to receive them, but will probably sell them to brokers for legal-tender money. They may be at a discount when sold, or they may be at a premium, depending upon the price of silver from day to day during the month. Of course, the brokers must make some profit on the operation; therefore the chances are that the certificates would sell at something less than the market price of silver, but not much below it.

At the beginning of the next month, to continue the illustration, 1,000 ounces are brought to the mint, the price of silver having fallen to 99 cents in gold per ounce. The holder of this silver receives $990 in certificates and these go through the same process. There are now outstanding $1,990 in certificates, against 2,000 ounces of silver. The certificates ought in such a case to be worth 99½ cents per dollar, but the bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may redeem them at par in lawful money, or at his option may deliver silver for them at its then market price. In the former case they would be worth 100 cents and in the latter 99. The Secretary of the Treasury would be bound to exercise his option in favor of the Government by redeeming at par when silver was worth more than the face value of the certificates and by turning over the silver when it was worth less. There is no objection to that part of the arrangement.

The whole scheme is so fantastic that, if offered on its own merits as a warehousing and monthly insurance bill for silver miners and bullion brokers, it would never rise to the dignity of general contempt. It would pass into the category of the goloid dollar and a hundred other whimsies as inconsequential and short-lived as snow-flakes on a river. But it comes before the public as an alternative to the existing Bland bill—the two million-per-month act, whose end is certain disaster at no distant day. Mr. Warner's bill is certainly better than Mr. Bland's, and if the choice is presented to us of taking the one or sweating longer under the other, we should much prefer the former to the latter. The Warner bill at least adheres to market value, follows it wherever it leads, and thus obeys economic laws, which the Bland bill sets at defiance. The existing stock of eighty-five cent dollars can be carried somehow, either in the currency or in the Treasury. Whatever disposition is ultimately made of them, nothing is so important as to stop the further production of them.

THE ENGLISH LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his recent notable speech at Hull, advanced the proposition that the land tax is really a rent paid to the State—and a very inadequate one. Although he did not elaborate the idea, the inference is natural that he believes the State must own the land, and that he drifts more and more toward an acceptance of Henry George's theory regarding the land question. However this may be, there is abundant evidence that a reform of the land laws in Great Britain is one of the issues which must before long be fought out, and the struggle promises to be one of the most interesting in English history.

The world is familiar in a general way with the anomalous character of the land system in Great Britain, yet there is always a fresh interest about any new presentation of the subject by a competent hand. Such a presentation is to be found in a little book entitled 'Free Trade in Land,' by the late Joseph Kay, which was originally published in 1879, and has recently been brought out in paper covers for circulation by the Cobden Club. Mr. Kay came of an old Lancashire trading family, and, having received an appointment as "travelling bachelor" after taking his degree at Cambridge, became so much interested in the working of the land laws on the Continent that he thereafter devoted a large share of his energies to the advocacy of land reform in his native country. There was nothing of the agrarian or socialist about Mr. Kay; he had no patience with the folly of demagogues on this question who talk about dividing the land among the people. All that he contended for was that the law should no longer interfere to prevent the sale and breaking-up of the great estates, and thus concentrate possession of the soil in the hands of a petty fraction of the population. His lucid presentation of the subject is the more impressive by reason of the moderation of his aim.

Everybody knows that a small number of men own the bulk of the land in Great Britain, but there is always something startling about the figures. The total area of England and Wales, after deducting the metropolitan area of London, is 37,243,859 acres, or about that of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware combined. Of this a single person owns 186,397 acres, or a two-hundredth part of the whole; a second, 132,996 acres, and a third 102,785 acres. 66 persons own 1,917,076 acres, which would be equivalent to Delaware and the three lower counties of New Jersey; 280 own 5,425,764 acres, which is a tract considerably larger than the whole State of New Jersey; 874 own 9,267,031 acres, at which rate 1,000 persons would own a full third of New York State. A body of men which does not exceed 4,500 owns more than one-half of all England and Wales. In Scotland the situation is still worse. The area of that country is 18,946,694 acres, which is a little more than that of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont together. One man owns 1,326,000 acres, which is as though a single individual owned a tract as large as Rhode Island and all of Massachusetts from Fall River to the end of Cape Cod; two others own 431,000 and 424,000 acres respectively, or between them more than enough to make another Rhode Island; 24 men own 4,931,884 acres, which falls but little short of the area of Massachusetts; 12 persons own nearly one-quarter of Scotland; 70 persons own about one-half of it, and nine-tenths of the whole coun-

try belongs to fewer than 1,700 persons. Ireland contains 20,159,678 acres, which makes it not quite the size of Maine; one person owns 170,119 acres; 292 hold about one-third of the island; 744 hold about one-half of all the land. Two-thirds of England and Wales are held by only 10,207 persons; two-thirds of Ireland by 1,942, and two-thirds of Scotland by but 330.

Moreover, there is a steady tendency toward the aggregation of more land in the hands of this small body of people. Of the one-third of the land still left in the charge of the general public a large part will, at the termination of the leaseholds for the present remainders of the original terms for ninety-nine years and upward, revert to these great owners, with all the improvements made upon them by the expenditure of the leaseholders. Mr. Froude, although defending the present system of land laws, has admitted that two-thirds of the whole area of Great Britain really belongs to great peers and commoners, and that "their estates are continually devouring the small estates adjoining them." Lord Derby, one of the largest land-owners in the kingdom, and so naturally inclined to put the best face upon the situation, was forced to admit years ago that "it was true that the class of peasant proprietors formerly to be found in the rural districts was tending to disappear." In Scotland great tracts of country have been depopulated in order to create deer forests for the amusement of wealthy followers of the chase. A careful authority estimates that much more than 2,000,000 acres—that is to say, a region as large as two Long Islands would make—have been cleared of the sheep which they used to support by hundreds of thousands, and of the thousands of families which sheep-raising formerly maintained, merely in order to secure better deer preserves.

Mr. Kay showed very clearly how the laws of primogeniture and entail, and the system of leases for terms reaching even to 999 years, strengthen this tendency toward making the owners of land fewer and fewer; how "the dead man's hand" keeps its grip upon an estate for generations; how the system of marriage settlements ties up a great part, if not the greatest part, of the land of Great Britain and Ireland for many years, and renders it incapable of being sold, or seized, or divided, however expedient such a process might be; how it becomes every year more and more hopeless for a peasant either to acquire land or even to rent a small farm; in short, how the whole drift of the vicious system is to render the possession of a little home an impossibility for the overwhelming majority of the population, and thus to lower the condition of the masses by removing that incentive to thrift which is always found in an ownership, however slight, of the soil of one's country.

All that Mr. Kay demanded was "free trade in land"—meaning by that term such changes in the laws as will prevent an owner from tying up his estate for long periods of time. Without interfering at all with present ownership, he would do away with the system of primogeniture, entail, marriage settlement, and all other devices which render land incapable of being sold, and trust to the divisions which would naturally occur, but for these obstacles, ultimately to right things. As Mr. John Bright put it in his preface to the volume, the author only "seeks to give that freedom to the soil which our laws have given to its produce, and which they give to personal property of every kind; he would so change our laws as to give to every present generation an absolute control over the soil, free from the paralyzing influences which afflict it now from the ignorance, the folly, the obstinacy, or the pride of the generations which have passed away."

MINISTERIAL "PUBLICITY."

THOSE of our readers who have been kind enough to follow our articles on the subject of the Cottager and the Summer Boarder have perhaps noticed the omission of any special reference to "Cottage City"—which, by the way, is not a city, but a town—a remarkable municipality, quite as exceptional and well worth studying as the republics of San Marino and Andorra, the principality of Monaco, or the empire of Hayti, or the kingdom of Corea. Like those *sui generis* communities, it must be seen to be appreciated; and we fear that our remarks, based on literary information and the accounts of travellers exclusively, will fail in due appreciation of its merits. It is situated on a bluff in Dukes County, Massachusetts, on an island generally known as Martha's Vineyard. This name was originally given by Bartholomew Gosnold to an adjacent islet, now called No Man's Land. It looks very much as if the second Martha's Vineyard would soon have to be No Man's Land also, as far as privacy is any element of individual ownership. The final cause of Cottage City appears to be not exactly "every man for his neighbor," which would be too much like old-fashioned Christianity, but "every man his own neighbor," which is an advance even on Harrisonian or Eliotic Altruism.

The Cottagers of whom our previous articles have spoken, have endeavored to perpetuate the pernicious and unreal notion, derived from the effete aristocracies of the Old World, that the proper enjoyment of vacation involves considerable privacy and retirement; that living in the presence and eye of the public is a disagreeable necessity of the working months. They have, indeed, not hesitated to maintain the perfectly obsolete doctrine that a reporter was not wanted during their summer sojourn. The inhabitants of Cottage City are a living protest against so un-American and unsocial a view. Their life may be described as a perpetual interview. They would not perhaps go so far as to say that every action of a man's life is suitable for a reporter to know, but such actions as are not so suited are equally unsuited to Cottage City. It may be truly said that with them nothing happens; it all transpires. Privacy is a part of the miscries of the ten working months.

There has been, in less progressive communities, a theory that an individual amuses himself in conjunction with his family and immediate friends. At Cottage City such an antediluvian doctrine is quite exploded. We have before us the newspaper report of a letter addressed to a Boston minister by the "general committee chosen to entertain the people at Cottage City during the season." This season ends, it seems, on Saturday, September 5th, "on which day we have our annual illumination, and we think it only proper to end up the festivities of the season with something substantial on the Lord's Day." Let no profane one suggest that this means a general roast-beef dinner. On the contrary, the earlier part of the letter shows that the Committee "are in quest of an able man to deliver a discourse on the Sabbath day, September 6." To this end, the Committee seem to have entirely passed over Mr. Beecher, Mr. Talmage, Dr. Newman, Dr. Robert Collyer, and all other divines of any Christian denomination familiarly known in the United States, and have addressed the Rev. W. W. Downs, pastor of the Bowdoin Square Church in Boston, asking for his "terms," and assuring him that they will "deem it an act of generosity on his part if the people of Cottage City can be favored with his presence on this occasion."

Now we hope, but without much assurance, that some of our readers are as ignorant of the existence of the Rev. W. W. Downs as they were three weeks ago, and will wonder why on earth he has been selected to "end up the festiviti s of the season with something substantial." The fact is that the Boston newspapers, and the Boston despatches and correspondence in other newspapers, have been largely occupied for the past two weeks with the progress of a controversy between Mr. Downs and a member of his parish, who charges him with improper relations with his wife, and, to prove his charges, broke into her room with a couple of friends at a time that Mr. Downs was there also. The case has not yet come into court. Meanwhile Mr. Downs firmly asserts his innocence in a cheerful and even playful manner, eminently proper if he is innocent, as we earnestly and sincerely hope he can prove he is. We are not of those who take any satisfaction in seeing the Christian religion disgraced in the person of its ministers. But to the stay-at-home population of Boston in the dull season the unsavory charge has been a real "find." The Bowdoin Square Church has been crowded by those who come not exactly to scoff nor yet to pray, but simply to look—to look at the man whose only distinction above other preachers, whose churches are either closed or one-quarter filled, is that he is accused of adultery, and that the accusation does not appear to disturb him. In short, Mr. Downs is the present sensation, and as such Cottage City wants him.

The committee to entertain the people, who have the best interests of Cottage City at heart, appeal to him to come, "knowing your publicity, ability, and future acquittal." If they know his future acquittal, they must be divinely-inspired prophets, and hence much better qualified to give their fellow-cottagers "something substantial" than any minister that has ever lived since Gosnold first descried their island. But his "publicity"! Not celebrity, nor yet notoriety; no, but something between the two. The fact that he is the man who, for a reason which is utterly disgraceful to somebody, whoever it may prove to be, is in the papers more than any other minister—this determines him to be the divine to give Cottage City something substantial. Who shall say our summer resorts are not religious?

A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S COLLECTIONS.

MISS SARA E. WILTSE, who has been for several years a systematic observer of childhood, has lately sent to the writer, along with a mass of other valuable but as yet undigested material, the answers of 227 Boston school-boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age to a short set of questions about their collections. Of this number only nineteen had never made collections they deemed worth reporting. One hundred and forty-four reported collections of two kinds of objects, ninety-five of three kinds, twenty-eight of four kinds, and a few of five and more kinds. Stamps were most frequently collected; then followed, in order of frequency, coins; marbles, sometimes to the number of several thousand; advertising or business cards; pictures; stones, ores, minerals, and sometimes even bits of brick and chalk; woods, leaves or flowers, insects, eggs, shells; scrap-books of all sorts (generally funny stories), imprints of the die of local post-offices, riddles, autographs; buttons, nut-galls, birds'-nests, smooth or colored stones, and even toadstools, peachstones, lists of names, tools, and many other things. Of the three most common collections, that of marbles nearly always comes first, and begins, on the average, very soon after the beginning of public-school life, and lasts from three to six years. The passion for stamps comes later, and coins later yet; the average interval between the latter, as well as their duration, cannot be inferred from the data. These collections have been made quite independently of school work, and, so far as can be inferred from the writing, spelling, and syntax of the written returns, the brightest boys have made most collections, and in each of these respects the nineteen boys who have no collections to report are below the average, though by no means always the worst.

Several observers have sent in returns from school-girls of equal age to similar questions, but as yet the returns are too few and too imperfect to have much statistical value. It appears, however, that the passion for collections is less strong in girls, and the objects most often collected are different. Little girls often collect bows from adults, keeping tally on bits of paper, and older girls collect flowers, cloth and paper patterns, bric-à-brac, keepsakes, etc., as well as in many cases making the same collections as the boys. It is evident that more data are wanted for both sexes before the effects of age, temperament, locality, conditions of life, sex, etc., can be determined, and it is to be hoped that teachers or superintendents who have superior facilities will address themselves to further studies of this important topic.

It seems already plain, however, that this instinct is a strong and almost universal force in human nature, which the school should study and use more than it does. It is one of the chief juvenile expressions of the instinct on which the induction and specialization of natural science rests. Museums of all sorts and sizes, literary collections, and even the gathering of the above data about this instinct rest on it. In fact, almost any and every interest may prompt collections, and be made the nucleus of scientific culture sometimes for the very boys who get least from the ordinary school. There might easily be in most country towns, if not in each school building, small working collections, made largely by the children themselves, illustrating local geology, woods, plants, birds, and animals, mounted or put up in the most educational way, and, with a few pictured books, made the basis of general or of class exercises. This, we believe, may at least be suggestive in solving the great question how more and better natural science may be taught in schools of the lower grades. Teachers of literature, also, even in lower grammar-school grades, have induced their pupils to gather from many sources, by scrap-books and otherwise, literary specimens which especially interested them, and thus, as it were, to make individual reading-books—their own in a sense which is of great educational significance.

But if data like the above show the force, they do not suggest the danger attending this passion, viz.: that it degenerates toward the blind mania for collecting objects (*Sammeltrieb*) seen in certain forms of mental disease, and even in some species of animals. Our returns show scores of boys who collect stamps or coins with very little of the knowledge of the geography and history needful to give a rational interest to their collections; who gather blindly and mechanically large numbers of eggs with no knowledge of the species, or merely the tails of birds or squirrels, with not only no knowledge of their characteristics or manner of mounting, but without even the most common hunter's knowledge of their habits. When we reflect how much might be taught incidentally by the rapid way of suggestion, if given while these interests were at their hottest, and put tactfully, perhaps in the form of directions for improving collections already begun, we can realize how considerable is the educational loss.

And yet correctives are not so easily made effective as would at first seem. Collections do not always imply the knowledge or even the high degree of mental curiosity they are wont to suggest. Museum values and scientific values are often divergent, and may be almost opposite. Much might be written of the cases in which undue haste to catalogue or to collect had robbed objects of scientific worth. How often, again, do we see in our laboratories even advanced students making and mounting histologic sections day after day, to get good collections of slides, in a thoughtless and mechanical way, or even in original research repeating observations and enlarging protocols without so carrying everything in mind that each product is subjected to the highest degree of scrutiny it is capable of as they go along, and thus lose time under the illusion that they are doing real scientific work. It is such hard work to think, and there are so many proxies and simulacra of thought that deceive even well-trained men—it is so much easier to get ready to think, as the miser hoards in order to get ready to live—that the way of true science is indeed straight and narrow.

All this, nevertheless, does not make us for a moment doubt that this is an educable instinct, and that it has head enough, wherever it is wisely turned on to school mechanism, to quicken especially all those elements of school work that are associated with Comenius, Locke, object-lessons, and science-teaching. It is not ready-made, purchased, but individual collections, with the sense of personal ownership on the part of those who made them in no wise relaxed, but used in a way to make the school-house interesting, because reflecting at the same time the local characteristics and local pride, that we need. How each of the above kinds of collections and others can best be utilized in or by the school, is a problem which only the experience of the practical teacher can solve; and when it and the other unfinished questions above suggested are determined, it will make, if we are not mistaken, a valuable as well as for the most part a new chapter in pedagogy. G. S. H.

TURGENEFF IN HIS LETTERS.

SHORTLY after the death of Turgeneff, the St. Petersburg Society for Aid to Authors and Scholars, of which he had been one of the founders and always the warmest supporter, determined to honor his memory by the establishment of a special fund bearing his name, the income only to be perpetually used in the charities of the society. As a contribution to this fund, there has been published what is called "A First Collection" of Turgeneff's letters. Although the editors state that they have used but a small part of the whole number remaining in the hands of his friends, there are about five hundred, dating from 1840 to 1883, the last within two months of his death. A few had already been printed in various reviews, but the most are copied from the original texts, which were lent by their present owners for this purpose. Their range is very wide—from the Tzesarevitch (afterward Alexander II.) to the humble people on his own estate; from his dearest friend to the total strangers who were always appealing to him for help. Mainly addressed to friends in Russia, there are few political comments. These will be found, if anywhere, in the papers bequeathed to Mme. Viardot, which are to be edited by his friend Annenkoff. Still, the letters are often frank enough to surprise those who suppose that the censorship survives in the rigor of the days of Nicholas. Some will hereafter always make part of the history of Russia; others are mere trifles, but not the least of them fails to throw its light upon Turgeneff's large and generous nature. Many letters deal with people and subjects (even literary) too intimately Russian to be understood here, but the comments upon his own work, or upon the few men whose names are familiar to our world, are full of interest.

After himself, Tolstoi is the author best known to English readers—the literary leader, now, in Russia. So early as 1854, Turgeneff wrote: "I am glad of the success of 'Youth.' God grant that Tolstoi may live. I firmly believe he will one day astonish us all. His talent is first-class. . . . When this young wine has worked, there will come a drink worthy of the gods." Two years later to Tolstoi himself he wrote: "If you do not turn from the right path (and there seems no reason to forebode that), you will go very far. I wish for you health, activity, and freedom—freedom of spirit." A little later he warns him against indifferentism: "At your age, only enthusiastic natures influenced me. Still, you are another man than I, and the times perhaps are other."

Their early friendship was sadly broken off by some incident which occurred while Tolstoi was visiting Turgeneff at Spassköe. The latter frequently alludes to it with deep regret, always blaming himself; but almost twenty years passed before the reconciliation. In 1878 Turgeneff replied to a letter from Tolstoi:

"Beloved Leo Nicolaevitch—Your letter greatly rejoiced and touched me. With the greatest pleasure I am ready to renew our former friendship, and I closely press your hand stretched out to me. You are perfectly right in not ascribing to me any unkindly feeling toward you. If there were any, it disappeared long, long ago, and there remained only the memory of yourself as of the man to whom I had been fondly attached, and of the writer whose first steps it was granted to me to welcome earlier than others, whose every new production woke in me the liveliest interest. I am heartily glad of the clearing up of the misunderstanding between us."

In 1878 he wrote to him:

"You have probably received from my friend Ralston, an English man of letters and a lover of our literature, a letter in which he asks you to give some biographical details of yourself. I hope you will not refuse him, as he is a fine and serious man, not at all the correspondent or the feuilletonist.

"You know your 'Cossacks' has appeared in an English translation, and, as I hear, with great success; and Ralston intends to write a long article on 'War and Peace.' 'The Cossacks' is already out in a French translation in the *Journal de Saint-Pétersbourg*, for which I am a little sorry, for I was preparing to translate the book myself with Mme. Viardot this autumn. . . .

It would be very pleasant to me to make known to the French public the best novel written in our language. . . . The English translation of 'The Cossacks' is trustworthy, but dry and 'matter-of-fact.'"

In the same letter: "I have been in England with a friend whose estate lies between Oxford and Cambridge. I visited both universities; most wonderfully contrived affairs these English educational institutions are! And how well they hate us!"

Under date of January, 1880:

"Most beloved L. N.—I copy for you with diplomatic exactness an extract from a letter of M. Flaubert to me. I sent him a translation of your 'War and Peace':

"'Merci de m'avoir fait lire le roman de Tolstoï. C'est de premier ordre! Quel peintre et quel psychologue! Les deux premiers volumes sont *sublimes*, mais le troisième dégringole affreusement. Il se repète! et il philosophise!! Enfin on voit le monsieur, l'auteur, et le Russe—tandis que jusque là on n'avait vu que la Nature et l'Humanité. Il me semble qu'il y a parfois des choses à la Shakespeare! Je poussais des cris d'admiration pendant cette lecture, et elle est longue! Oui, c'est fort! bien fort!'

"I think that, *en somme*, you will be satisfied."

Yet Turgeneff's love for the man never blinded his critical judgment. Of 'Anna Karenina' he wrote: "Tolstoi's talent is above comparison, but in this he, as they say here, *a fait fausse route*. It is the influence of Moscow, of slavophile nobility, of old orthodox maiden ladies, of personal isolation, and of the want of true artistic freedom. The second part is simply tedious and *trivial*. What a pity!"

The last letter of this collection, written in pencil and left without signature, is to Tolstoi. The date is June 28, 1883. Turgeneff died August 22:

"Beloved and dear Leo Nicolaevitch—it is long since I wrote to you, for I have been and am, rightly speaking, upon a death-bed. Recover I cannot, it is not to be thought of. I write now to you, especially, to say to you how glad I have been to be your contemporary, and in order to express to you my last fond wish. My friend, return to literary work!—for that is your vocation over and above all others. Ah, how happy I should be if I might think that my prayer could have any effect upon you!! I am myself a *finished* man—the doctors do not even know what to call the disease—*nevralgie stomacale gouteuse*.* Not to move, not to eat, not to sleep—but! It is a pity to repeat all that! My friend, the great writer of the Russian land, give heed to my prayer. Let me know if you receive this note, and permit me once more, closely, closely to embrace you, your wife, all yours. I can no more——. Tired out!"

Of other notices of contemporaries perhaps that of George Sand is most remarkable. It ranges from the enthusiasm of early youth to the personal lament fit her death:

"To my lot fell the good fortune of a personal acquaintance with George Sand—pray do not take this expression as the ordinary phrase; whoever saw closely that rare nature might well call himself fortunate. . . . We shall not see that kind face again, that heart of gold beats no more. The mourning for her will be deep and long, but I want that they should not fail to talk of her goodness. Rare as is such genius, such goodness is still rarer. One might learn a little of the goodness—genius, one cannot—and therefore it should be talked of, this goodness, be praised, be pointed out. This real living goodness attracted to George Sand, bound to her, the many friends who were unchangingly true to her to the end, and who came from all classes of society. . . . Believe me, George Sand is one of our saints."

There is room for but few of the comments on his own works. There is not a breath of complacency, or of consciousness even, that he was himself a great man; great not only in Russia, but in Europe—the world. He was the most modest of men: "Some merchants of Orel have offered me in an album 6,000 silver rubles! It is something inconceivable—preternatural! And what have I done for these merchants?"

"I do not wonder that Bazaroff [in 'Fathers and Sons'] is an enigma to many. I myself cannot well make out to myself how I wrote it. There was about it—please, do not smile—some fate, something stronger than the author himself, something independent of him. I only know no predetermined thought, no tendency, was in me then; I wrote unconsciously, even wondering myself at what came from me. . . . Do you not yourself feel that he is the most sympathetic of all my figures. But I am ready to admit that I had no right to give our reactionist crowd the chance to gather in a clique round a name. [He refers to *nihilist*, first used in that book.] The author in me should have made this sacrifice to the citizen—and therein I recognize as just the alienation of our youth from me, and all their reproaches. The question to come out of it was more important than artistic truth—and I ought to have known that beforehand."

To a lady in 1874:

"You say you look for Bazaroff in real life and you do not find him; I can at once tell you why. The times have changed; now Bazaroffs are not needed. For the present social work no special talents are needed, not even special intelligence—nothing finely elaborated or too individual. There is needed the love of hard work, patience; it is needful to be ready to sacrifice one's self without any show or any sound—needful to humble one's self and not be worn petty and lowly, and at the same time vital, work. I use the word 'vital' in the sense of simplest, truest. What can be, for example, more vital than to teach the peasant reading and writing, to help him on, to build hospitals, etc.? What is talent or even learning here? Only heart is needed, the capability of sacrificing one's own egoism—it is no use to talk even of a vocation. The feeling of duty, the noble sentiment of patriotism in the true sense of the word—that is all that is needed.

"How? You say that in Bazaroff I wished to present a caricature upon our youth. You repeat this (pardon the unceremoniousness of the expression) senseless reproach! Bazaroff, my beloved child, for whose sake I broke with Katkoff, on whom I lavished all the colors at my disposal; Bazaroff—the wise man—the hero—a caricature? Plainly—you yourself do not think so! . . . I cannot agree with your 'old woman'—be she the critics or the public—that even 'Toc-Toc' is nonsense. What is it then? you ask. This: a general study of Russian suicide, which rarely presents anything either poetic or pathetic, but is almost always the result of self-love in a narrow nature, with a mingling of mysticism or fatalism. The old woman also reproaches me with want of convictions. For this must serve as answer all my thirty years of literary activity. Not for one line written by me have I had to blush—not one to take back. Who else can say the same? For the rest, let the old woman babble on! I have never yet paid any attention to her. I shall not begin now!

"Dostoyevsky came to me five years ago at Baden, not to repay money he had received from me, but to fall upon me for 'Smoke,' which, in his opinion, deserved burning at the hands of the hangman. . . . His present talk would be downright slander—if Dostoyevsky were not insane, of which I have not the least doubt. But, my God, what petty wranglers!

"My tale ['Spring Floods'] may not please: it is a simply-told story of people about whom there is nothing of social or political or of contemporary interest. If I am not mistaken, so much the better . . . I read it to no one, and so far have heard no opinion; an author himself, you know, is a poor judge—especially in the first days. He sees not only that which he has done, but, further, that which he desired to do; and the public, perhaps, will see nothing.

"There is not the slighest doubt that if for 'Fathers and Sons' they lashed me with whips, for 'Virgin Soil' they will beat me with clubs, and from both sides. Still, if war comes they will not stop to talk. I think it all runs off from me like water from a goose. . . . Not one of my longer works was written so quickly, so easily (in three months), or with fewer erasures. The idea had been long turning in my head, I had several times thought of working it out, but at last I wrote the whole thing, as they say, from the shoulder. . . . I agree with you that the chapter about Thomushka and Thimushka is out of place—it was my caprice—I remembered such an old pair that I knew somewhere. . . . Whatever may be the final judgment upon 'Virgin Soil,' it is my last independent literary work; this determination of mine is irrevocable—my name will not appear again. I could have wished my last word to meet a more kindly reception, but that it is the last, of that you may as little doubt as—well, as of my friendship for yourself. There is no more to be said."

To another friend:

"I have firmly resolved to write no more, and to lay down the pen which has served me for more than thirty years. It is time for the retired list with the veterans.

"The story of Clara Militch, even to her relations with Aratoff, was conceived, so far as it is a type, in the time of my youth, and kept in memory."

To the statement that some of his sketches were originally written in French or German, he replied with some indignation: "*I have never in my life anywhere printed a single line not in the Russian language;* if I had, I should not be an artist, but simply a good-for-nothing! How is it possible to compose in a foreign tongue—to express in it the figures, the thoughts, etc., learned in one's own from birth?"

The son of a friend having received as a subject for examination at school "Turgeneff's Views of Art and Life," she asked in jest if he had anything to say on the subject. He replied:

"To turn off such a question with a refusal or a laugh would be easy and natural. Not less natural and right would it be to say, The Lord only knows. I do not know my own face. But as I do not wish to grieve your son (though, frankly, I cannot but wonder at the tasks set by the teachers of our lower schools!), I will say briefly that I am before all else a realist, and most of all I am interested in true living beings; to everything non-natural I am indifferent, nor do I believe in any absolute systems—I love, most of all, freedom. Everything human is dear to me; slavophilism alien, as well as everything *orthodox*.

"I know very well that my present stay abroad harms my literary work, so much that it may even put an end to it; but to change is impossible. Inasmuch as I, in my author's career, have never started from the *idea*, but always from the *object* (even for Potughine there was a real object as foundation), from the more and more obvious lack of *objects* my muse has not wherefrom to draw her pictures."

"The Living Relics," one of the 'Sketches of a Sportsman,' which cannot be read without tears, he called "an example of the long patience of the Russian character," little thinking that he himself would one day be remembered by his friends as a miracle of patient endurance under extreme suffering. So early as 1863, at the very height of his brilliant fame, it became evident that the disease which then began to show itself, however inexplicable it might be, was hopeless. To Polonski, the most intimate, the most personal of his friends, he wrote: "The dark cloud, which for every man hangs on the horizon, has spread round me its overshadowing arms. There is nothing to be done but to say nothing about it."

Bit by bit the active life in which his vigorous frame delighted was given up:

"In foreign journals there actually sometimes appear very flattering notices of me. An American review [*Atlantic Monthly*] has even brought me forward as a genius!! To say that this does not touch me would be untrue; but it would be just as false to declare that it greatly pleases me. All that is 'shadow of smoke.' For a few weeks of youth—the most foolish, impulsive, reckless, but youth—I would give not only my reputation, but the glory of being an actual genius, if I were one. What would you do then? you ask. I would be off with a gun for ten hours on the stretch, without stopping, after partridges. Ah! that would be worth while—and that for me now is not to be thought of."

Five years later:

"I copy for you a few lines from my journal: Midnight. I sit again at my table, but in my soul it is darker than the dark night. The grave, as it were, hastens to swallow me. Like a moment each day flies, empty, aimless, colorless. You but look around: again you throw yourself upon the bed. There is no duty in living, no joy in it; nothing more to do, nothing to expect, nothing even to desire."

* For fourteen years it had perplexed and baffled the most skilful physicians in Europe. An autopsy revealed caries of the spine.

Family troubles were added to the burden of illness, requiring the sacrifice of his beloved pictures, his carriage, and all the greater luxuries of life; but the only word is, "It is my duty," and the injunction to patience for himself and others recurs again and again. "Meanwhile I wish you courage and peace of mind and patience, which is so needful to every one—especially to us in Russia—most of all to the young. La patience doit être chez vous et chez moi à l'ordre du jour."

His annual visit to Russia was made with difficulty in 1881. The next summer he meant to spend at Spassköe, his family estate, but it was impossible. At his earnest entreaty his friends, the Polonskis, went thither without him. He wrote to them most minutely about the arrangements for their comfort and pleasure, and about the necessary changes on the estate. Though never so hopeless, the tone is cheery. "You are tired after your walk to the pond. To me that walk seems a feat of which only Hercules or Achilles, swift of foot, could be capable! . . . You can sleep when you like: I cannot close my eyes without morphine. . . . I can neither stand nor lie down. I sit here like the Prisoner of Chillon—and have not even the consolation of knowing that Byron will sing of me, and Zhukovski translate. (The second consolation is a poor one.)" And he signs himself "The old mollusk, named Iv. Turgenëff."

To Mme. Polonski he writes: "Send me some syringa blossoms from Spassköe." And again: "Greet lovingly for me the house, the garden, my young oak; greet the home of my birth, which I, truly, shall never, nevermore see again." One cry of irrepressible anguish breaks forth: "I long for Russia!! not only I long, but I am torn in pieces with my longing for Russia!"

The last year was one long agony, but his unselfish spirit never failed in its thoughtful, delicate kindness. To an editor in St. Petersburg he wrote:

"You will receive directly a manuscript, a very well-done translation of a story by Geize, 'Getheiltes Herz.' It is not at all needful that you should put it into your magazine if it does not suit you; but write me that you have read it and some time will publish it, and also that you are ready to send on the money. All this has been contrived by me for a Russian living here, who lies in the hospital not incurable, but dying—he cannot survive six weeks. It goes without saying, he has not a farthing, but he is proud (he is a fine fellow) and will not accept any help. So I have contrived this *pia fraus;* I shall give him the money as if received for the translation, but you, please, on your side, do not betray me, but consent to play your part in my small and sad comedy. Write that you give 200 francs. Fully relying on your good heart, I have contrived this as a means *in extremis*. The story may be printed somewhere yet, but the affair is not at all in that, but in the possibility of sending money to the dying man."

So tenderly could he care for another upon his own deathbed. The letter closes: "For myself, I am only not quite stricken out of life. . . . The disease in the opinion of medical experts is of the order *incurabiliun*, which I can confirm by my own experience, and to which I, further, am entirely reconciled. Only it tries me sorely that I, perhaps, shall never more see Russia."

The Spassköe peasants, once his serfs, sent him a letter full of loyal affection, to which he replied, after thanking them:

"The report has come to me that for some time past there is much less drinking among you. I am very glad, and I hope that in future you will abstain from it; for the peasants drunkenness is the worst misery. But I am sorry that, according to the same report, you send your children very little to school. Remember, in our time, a peasant who cannot read and write is like one blind or without arms. After the example of former years I give you a piece of standing wood in the place which Nicholas Alexandrovitch will choose and mark out for you. I trust that you will do no harm to my house, my garden, or any part of my estate; in this I rely upon yourselves.

"I send greetings to you all, Spassköe peasants, and I wish you every happiness. Your old master."

The final letter, that to Count Tolstoi, has been already quoted. The last to Polonski is dated some days earlier: "The suffering is constant, unendurable—in spite of the most magnificent weather. Hope is nought—the thirst for death ever increases. There is only left for me to beg you that you, on your side, will desire the realization of the longing of your unhappy friend. I embrace you all."

MAZZINI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

PARIS, August 12.

In a famous novel Disraeli has represented the Congregation of Jesus on one side and the Revolution on the other, as the two opposite poles, the two contrary motive powers, of the nineteenth century. In 'Lothair,' the hero, a generous, noble-hearted, impulsive, and somewhat stupid young man, is placed between these two opposing forces, and moves about like the needle during a tempest. It is so with the Catholic nations of Europe, and it has been especially so with Italy. It is not difficult to say what the Congregation of Jesus aims at: its object is clear and precise, if it is unattainable. It is more difficult to give an exact definition of what goes under the vague name of the "Revolution." What is the Revolution? Shall we represent it to our minds in the words of the great Catholic orator, Donoso Cortés, "moving about like the ancient furies, with her head crowned with serpents"? In one of the last little stories, just published, of Ivan Turgeneff we are made acquainted with one of those votaries of the Revolution who live in the faubourgs of Paris, who are always ready for a fight against any established government. The oldest among the men who fell during the Commune had made barricades in 1830, they had made barricades in 1848, they had fought in every insurrection; they considered themselves the soldiers of the "Revolution," and obeyed its call, without reasoning, without flinching. Few among them could have said what they were fighting for. They did not fight against monarchy alone; they rebelled under the Republic in 1849, and again in 1870. They are what Jules Vallès, one of their leaders, called "the party of hunger." They do not trust the middle classes any more than kings and emperors; they are rebels, and when they have made some coarse idol with their own hands they break it to pieces. They are a living protest against a social system which creates perpetual inequalities; they detest wealth as much as heredity; they are the victims of the old "sic vos non vobis." The Revolution is their god, their "Deus ignotus"—the terror of the bourgeoisie, of the privileged classes, the hope of all sufferers, the mysterious ally, the hidden and irresistible power before whom all must fall.

Such has not been, and such is not, the character of the Revolution in countries which have been struggling for national independence. In those countries the Revolution has had the most exalted allies. I have before me a little volume called 'A King and a Conspirator: Victor Emmanuel and Mazzini—their Secret Negotiations and their policy,' by Auguste Boullier. The author is a Conservative, but he cannot help standing by Victor Emmanuel, and admiring the energy, the audacity, the perseverance, the prudence, of the King who accomplished the great work of Italian unity, sometimes working with Napoleon III. and England, and sometimes with Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Mazzini lived in London, but he often made short visits to Lugano, to Milan, to Como. He had devoted adherents, and could defy the police of Austria. He directed all the movements of the Revolutionary party. After the death of Cavour, this party felt the necessity of action. Mazzini entered for the first time directly into communication with persons belonging to the *entourage* of Victor Emmanuel. M. Diamilla-Müller, an engineer who enjoyed the confidence of Mazzini, played the part of go-between. He was in relations with the advocate Pastore, who was charged with the private affairs of the King, and whom Mazzini calls "the little Talleyrand" in some letters published not long ago in Turin, in a volume entitled 'Politica segreta italiana.' In 1863 Serbia was in a state of great agitation, and Victor Emmanuel had some communication with Prince Michael. Mazzini wrote to Müller:

"In your conversations with the little Talleyrand, tell him that if Victor Emmanuel, instead of conspiring with Prince Michael, came to an understanding with the chiefs of the national Serbian party, he would have their support immediately; that, however, the King of a nation of twenty-two millions of men cannot decently pretend that the initiative should come from a country of two millions and a half; that Italy must begin, attack first; that the King certainly cannot take the initiative, and that nobody pretends that he should do so, but if he is sincere, he must let us act, and keep ready to follow. He will be authorized to do so by the initiative taken in Venetia and by the fermentation which will follow in all Italy. You must add that, having become incredulous by a long experience, I wish to make no stipulations with the Crown, but that the accord would arise from the mere fact that full liberty of action was left to us, and that no measures would be taken against our friends. As for the political question, nobody can think me so stupid as to wish to proclaim the republic at the foot of the Alps. If I had to formulate a *mot d'ordre*, as I will not bind myself for the future, I would give no other than 'Live Italian Unity!' But the King knows very well that the country, needing now the army, would add, 'Live Victor Emmanuel!' I should content myself by not joining in this last cry."

This is the programme which Mazzini had made for his party, and he never changed it. It is the most extraordinary mixture of prudence and of audacity; it is a treaty of alliance between the King and the Revolution. The Revolution gave the signal, tore the letter of all treaties, made insurrections; the King had then to step forward in the name of order, and to reëstablish peace in the interests of Italy. The critics have accused this policy of a double hypocrisy, as the Republicans, like Mazzini, seemed to work in reality for a dynasty, and the King, who always condemned the Revolutionary party officially, always used it in reality as an ally. The excuse of both parties must be found in the end, which was the deliverance of Italy; and when we now see Italy united, free, and happy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, from the valley of the Po to the Island of Sicily, we cannot feel much severity toward the men who were the instruments of this national resurrection. Mazzini did not exaggerate the importance of his own party, and did not try to diminish the importance of Piedmont. In a letter from London, written on November 15, 1863, he says:

"If those who wish to make war on Austria know me and believe in my honor, I declare that I do not consider as possible a definitive victory without the regular army and without the intervention of the Government; that I do not think, even if I could do so, of proclaiming the republic in the Venetian States; that, as we abstain, in conscience and in dignity, from speaking of our political programme, and content ourselves with the cry, 'War on Austria! help to our brothers!' we will accept the programme formulated by the Venetians themselves. The Venetians, who have need of the army and of Italy, as it is now constituted, will infallibly pronounce in favor of the monarchy. The King can rest easy. I am republican, but it would be, in my opinion, a crime to raise the political question in face of Austria, when Venetia is in question."

Mazzini, when he gave these assurances, answered also for Garibaldi: "Garibaldi is the soul of the expedition of volunteers. Nobody can doubt his adhesion to the declaration which I have made in this letter." He merely asks for general freedom of action. He asks also that Victor Emmanuel will not again tie himself to Napoleon III. in a new war against Austria: "We are absolutely opposed, we say frankly, to any intervention of France in our war, as well as to any intervention of Italy on the Rhine."

The letters of Mazzini were placed under the eyes of Victor Emmanuel by Count de Savoiroux, one of his officers. The King was patriotic, shrewd, and practical; he saw at once the importance of the concessions made by Mazzini, but he was afraid of Napoleon III. Mazzini had been accused of complicity in the assassination plot of Greco, and was condemned on March 30, 1864, by the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The King of Piedmont tried to gain time; he was not ready for an immediate war, he did not much believe in the distant alliance which was offered to him by Mazzini—of the Poles in Galicia, of the Hungarians, of the Serbians. Mazzini on February 17 asked for a war ministry, an immediate march on Venice, aided by a number of insurrections, even in Friuli. The King did not much believe in all these revolutionary movements; he felt that if he attacked Venice alone he would bring a new Novara on his country. He tried, however, to maintain Mazzini in his attitude and not to discourage him too much. He went so far as to give to M. Diamilla-Müller on February 28, 1864, a note, written in his own handwriting and thus conceived:

"Pastore transmitted my words inexactly. I never said that I had induced or concluded an understanding with the person [Mazzini], or that the person had with me. I only said that I had been lenient toward this person in various circumstances which she ignores, that I left her very quiet in Naples, while she in her writings had always shown herself ungrateful and unjust toward me. I said that it was inadmissible that the party of action should take the initiative in the events which are to be produced, and that if it tried it would be repressed by force.

"I say now that if this party renounces taking the initiative, I am disposed to come to an understanding, but always assuming for myself and my Government, as soon as there is a shadow of possibility, the glorious work of undertaking, with all the forces of the nation, the achievement of our country. I have the same impetus, the same desire, as the person in question. I judge things for myself, with a manly energy, not through the timid impressions of others. But the person ought to be persuaded that the circumstances are grave, that they must be judged with a calm spirit as well as with an ardent heart; that if I wish, if we all wish, to finish as soon as possible the great work of unification, woe to us if we show ourselves unequal to the task; and if, led away by an impetuous and unseasonable frenzy, we only plunge our country again into her old condition. The time is not yet come. Soon, I hope, God will aid our country."

This is certainly a remarkable declaration, and it does credit to the great heart of Victor Emmanuel. He was a King, and wished to increase his kingdom; but he was even more an Italian, and he wished that the new kingdom should be called Italy. The correspondence went on, and it must be read in its entirety. It is creditable to both parties—Mazzini always insisting that the initiative should be given to Garibaldi, to the men of action; the King wishing to use the men of action and their moral influence, but to keep them subordinate to a general policy, directed and inspired by himself and by his Government. Mazzini was sometimes angry: "The House of Savoy cannot renounce diplomatic intrigue." "If the King does not feel that we can act alone—that, in order to make war on Austria, we can make a concert with Hungary, with Poland, with Serbia—we shall never understand each other." Mazzini wished to treat for the Revolution—to have the Revolution, so to speak, recognized. The King could not do it—he preferred war to revolution; Mazzini preferred revolution to war. Events have justified the King. What has become of the allies which Mazzini offered to Victor Emmanuel? Austria has not fallen, as he prophesied, into dissolution; she is hand-in-hand with the most powerful empire of the Continent. Hungary is an essential part of the *Oesterreich*. Poland is an historical name. Serbia is ignored, and, let us hope, contented with her fate. Nothing permanent could have been accomplished if the programme of Mazzini had been followed to the letter, and if it had not been corrected by Victor Emmanuel.

Correspondence.

LIFE OF FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Through the courtesy of Col. Maurice, I am allowed to explain a paragraph in his recent biography of his father. In vol. ii, chapter xi, we read:

"A short time before the breaking out of the Civil War in America, the State of Maryland, fired by the passionate pro-slavery spirit which the excitement connected with the approaching struggle engendered in some of the Southern States, passed a law the practical effect of which was to enslave the whole free black population of the State. It happened that at the moment a considerable portion of my father's property was invested in the State funds. He was so horrified at the iniquity of the decree that he immediately had the money sold out, thereby, as it turned out, on very unbusiness-like principles, saving the whole of it from absolute loss."

The interest with which this book is read will warrant a brief reference to Maryland history.

Two notable efforts were made in Maryland for legislation to restrict the liberty of the free blacks. In 1842, a slaveholders' convention, held at Annapolis, recommended new and more severe legislation; but the bill introduced in the Assembly called forth opposition from all parts of the State, and was defeated. In 1860, the Committee on Colored Population in the Assembly advised a new policy toward the free blacks. Of the many suggestions of this committee, one bill was passed, providing for a compulsory servitude of the free blacks of eleven counties—Baltimore City, which had a quarter of the free black population of the State, not being included. *But*, the act was first to be accepted by a majority of voters in these counties at the Presidential election of that year. The result was that in ten counties it was rejected, in most of them by overwhelming majorities, while in the eleventh county, though accepted, it was never enforced. A careful study shows that these attempts at unwonted severity on the free blacks were discouraged by the people of Maryland.

As to the financial history of Maryland, that State never repudiated its debt. About 1840, there was a large debt, owing to the system of internal improvements, and for a time the interest was not paid; but reform measures were taken, and by 1848 the State credit was well reëstablished. The crisis of the Civil War was also safely passed, the yearly reports of the Comptroller assuring the credit and resources of the State.

But, however much Mr. Maurice may have been misinformed, the value of the paragraph quoted remains the same, in showing how he regulated his monetary affairs "on what seemed to him," writes Col. Maurice, "great principles of right and wrong." So strong was his hatred of slavery in every form that he sold his Maryland securities, though, at the time, the credit of the State stood high and promised well. Besides, "there was something very characteristic of him," continues Col. Maurice, "in the satisfaction with which he recorded the worldly success of his act. . . . My father looked upon an act of what seemed to him iniquity as perpetrated by a State, as a warning from the highest heaven that evil must follow in its train." The story helps us to read "the intense earnestness and devoted character of the man"—though the free blacks of Maryland were in no way enslaved, nor was the credit of Maryland lost!

Very respectfully,

Jeffrey R. Brackett.

22 Cathedral St., Baltimore.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF ANDREW JACKSON'S.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just copied from the original manuscript now before me, by permission of its custodian, a letter from President Andrew Jackson to Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky. I am informed that this letter has never before been published, and, as it has an historical interest, and throws a ray of light upon the sentiments of gratitude of the author, as well as on his opinion of the Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, I take pleasure in availing myself of the privilege accorded me, of giving it to the public through your columns. In copying, I have aimed to preserve the writer's punctuation and abbreviations. The cane, I may add, as also the letter and proclamation, is in possession of Mr John Breathitt, a grandson of Governor Breathitt, who lives here.

Respectfully,

J. P. Strother.

Marshall, Mo., August 28, 1885.

Washington Jan'ry 18th 1833.

My Dr Sir. Our friend Genl. McColla being about to depart for Kentucky, I embrace the opportunity afforded to send you a hickory cane and a copy of my proclamation, which some of my fellow-citizens, because of their appreciation of its sentiments, and kind partiality for me, have had printed in gold letters, and I beg that you will accept them as a testimonial of my high regard & esteem.

I have received & read with pleasure your excellent message to the Legislature on the subject of proceedings of South Carolina. It is in fine contrast with that of the Governor of Virginia, and derives additional interest from the fact that Kentucky was the decided advocate of the resolutions of 98 & 99; the principles of which are now so grossly misrepresented by the *politicians* of the present day.

With great respect believe me

yr friend

Andrew Jackson.

Gov Breathitt, Kentucky.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM NOT YET COMPLETE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is full time that our postal system should be amended in two points in which it is far in arrear of the English and of most of the Continental systems.

1. Postal Savings Banks. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of placing within the reach of every industrious man and woman the means of laying money by with absolute security. Nothing tends so much to make good citizens, to check dissolute habits, and to discourage socialism, as this facility. In its absence, the money that would have been deposited is either lightly spent or else hoarded. The hoarding of money removes it from circulation, and, worse still, is a constant incentive to robbery, sometimes accompanied by murder. It may be said that there are already excellent institutions for depositing savings. This is true, but there

are also many that are not reliable, and it should not be forgotten that the poor have not the information necessary to enable them to discriminate. It consequently follows that many will not use them, doubting all; others trust those that are not fit to be trusted, and lose their economics. A Government institution is instantly and wholly trusted, and it may be said with truth that a Government has few more important functions than that of giving to the thrifty poor an absolutely safe depository for their economies. It is much to be regretted that this provision should have been so long delayed.

2. Registration of Letters. The charge for registering letters should be reduced one-half—in fact, it should never have been over five cents—and much greater facilities should be given for registration. In England the charge is but five cents, and, if I am not mistaken, that charge carries a letter to any country of the Postal Union, unless possibly the United States, which has always been behindhand in postal reform. Even in Spain letters can be registered for the United States for five cents, whereas here we pay ten even for the shortest distances. Then, in the large cities, the places at which letters can be registered should be greatly more numerous. In London there are probably a hundred offices where registration can be effected: an enormous convenience compared with our system.

In these two matters, therefore, savings banks and registration, we are not only not in advance, but greatly behind many other countries. The need for postal savings banks is especially urgent, and Congress at its next session should not fail to provide for their creation. M. C. L.

LEOPARDI AND PLOTINUS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In a paper on Giacomo Leopardi in the September *Atlantic*, by Mr. W. D. Howells, is the following paragraph: "At the age of sixteen he [Leopardi] presented his father a Latin translation and comment on Plotinus, of which Sainte-Beuve said that 'one who had studied Plotinus his whole life could find something useful in this work of a boy.'" Mr. Howells will doubtless oblige others besides myself, if he will kindly give his authority for this statement. I think that an investigation will show that Leopardi translated and commented on Porphyry's 'Life of Plotinus.' This is very different from writing a commentary on Plotinus himself. It is almost unnecessary to add that Sainte-Beuve's judgment on Plotinian matters is of little or no value; and that Leopardi at the age of sixteen could not have apprehended but superficially the singularly profound philosophy of Plotinus.

Thos. M. Johnson.

Osceola, Mo., August 22, 1885.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: About two weeks ago, in speculating on the evanescence of newspaper notoriety, the thought suddenly occurred to me, Would a certain Frau Obrist, an attempt on whose life created an extraordinary sensation in Vienna (my native city) twenty years ago, receive even a passing newspaper notice to-day in case of her death? I cannot now remember why she presented herself to me as a proper example in this connection, but I am quite confident that I had not seen her name mentioned in the Vienna newspapers, of which I am a pretty constant reader, in many years. The event itself, however, most likely had been recalled on several occasions by crimes similar to that of which Frau Obrist nearly became the victim. To-day, on looking over the *Neue Freie Presse* of August 12th, I read the following notice:

"Frau Obrist, the jeweller's widow, an attempt on whose life in her shop in the *Freihaus* created such a sensation in 1865, died to-day in her summer home at Baden, near Vienna."

Now, I venture to communicate this coincidence not because I consider it at all a remarkable one (I have experienced others of a more striking nature), but because I cannot help thinking how much superstitious persons might be inclined to make of it, and because I have at least one friend—who very recently became a member of the London Society for Psychical Research—who, I am confident, would consider my case a fit subject of research and comment. May I not conclude that much time and thought are wasted on the investigation of similar "phenomena," whose supernatural character lies simply in the imagination of their narrator? G. P.

New York, August 24, 1885.

THE COAST SURVEY INVESTIGATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Allow me to call your attention to a grave mistake in your editorial of August 20th, on "Political Scientists."

The recent investigation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, it is true, was so far secret that the public was excluded, but those accused were confronted with the evidence taken in support of the charges. Instead of its being true that the examination "avowedly does not rest on sworn evidence," the fact is that the testimony of every witness was reduced to writing in the form of a deposition, subscribed by him and sworn to before the Chairman of the Commission, who is by statute authorized to administer oaths in the prosecution of an investigation which he is detailed to assist in making. With three exceptions—due to their absence—every person criticised in the report, either by name or in the recapitulation of proven facts, was called before the Commission, advised of apparently compromising evidence, invited to make his statement, and also examined under oath precisely as the other witnesses were.

The inference that a scientific bureau of the Government would attain to a higher standard of honor and efficiency under military or naval than under civil control, seems hardly justified by the results of several recent investigations of somewhat prominent officials of the War and Navy Departments.

Your criticism of the "political scientist" is timely, pertinent, and unanswerable, and I concur so heartily with it that I did not wish the one lapsus to stand uncorrected.

Very respectfully, E. J. S.

Washington City, August 25, 1885.

GEORG CURTIUS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The death of this eminent philologist brings sorrow to not a few cis-Atlantic scholars who have enjoyed his instruction and personal acquaintance. It was my good fortune to be a member of his classes when he was at the height of his power, and occasionally to enjoy the *gemüthlich* society of his home.

Curtius had nothing of the traditional German professor, who is more or less out at heel and elbow, eschews the society of his fellows, and berates his rivals in sonorous Latin. The *cleanest* lecturer in Germany," was the unanimous verdict of foreign students. And this was true in a double sense. He excelled in the care and skill with which he presented his subject-matter. It was said that few, if any, German professors bestowed so much effort upon the preparation of their lectures. There was a crystalline clearness in his presentation that had a peculiar charm. His enunciation was remarkably distinct. It was a common remark among the foreign students that if one wished simply to learn to speak and to understand the German tongue, there was no practice so helpful as to attend the lectures of Curtius. He was the prince of lecturers.

Without detracting from his merits as a scholar and investigator, it will not be disputed that Curtius was above all a *teacher*. Facts and theories possessed for him their chief value not so much intrinsically as practically—to the extent that they seemed available to fit into a system or were easy to be handled. I do not mean to assert that Curtius essentially lacked the true scientific spirit, though he may not always have resisted the common temptation to make the facts square with the theory. But his theory was not likely to be fanciful and over-ingenious. His sober sense never deserted him in his speculations. He was at one time conservative, at another radical; but his conservatism was not blind, and his departures from the beaten paths were the result of candid investigation. Few scholars knew so well how to make the right use of the results attained by the study and research of others.

But it is not my purpose to characterize the work of Curtius for the science of philology, nor to discuss the points at issue between him and *die jungen Grammatiker*. So much, at least, may be said in general—that Curtius never lost sight of the aim of his academic life, which, in his inaugural address delivered in 1862 on assuming his professorship in the University of Leipzig, he expressed to be "the endeavor to place classical philology in living correlation with general philological research." The services of Curtius in applying the results of comparative philology to the teaching of Greek and Latin grammar must always receive recognition.

The personality of Curtius was so attractive to young men that, had the special bent and direction of his scholarship and teaching not made him the head of a school, he would still have been the chief of a guild of scholars. So far as my observation goes, few of the German professors were so ready to aid their pupils privately. His urbanity and kindness, manifest even in the lecture-room, were patent in all his personal intercourse with his pupils. The discussions of the *grammatische Gesellschaft*—often sharp and warm—could never wax bitter under his genial direction. On one occasion the Herr Professor rebuked a too zealous disputant with the remark: "No one can hope to be a philologist who cannot learn to control his temper." Unlike many of his countrymen, Professor Curtius was always ready to recognize the merits of scholars of other countries. He had an especially warm regard for some of our American philologists, and was always glad to welcome students from this country to his lecture-room and to his home. A manly scholar, with no petty jealousies to nurse; a self-contained man, yet without vanity; an inspiring teacher and wise counsellor—no pupil of Curtius, however much he may learn to doubt the soundness of his principles of etymology, or drift away from the moorings to which he anchored, will ever forget the evident sincerity, the generous candor, the urbanity, that characterized the man who for more than twenty years was one of the chief attractions of the University of Leipzig, and *facile princeps* of the German lecturers on philology. M. L. D'O.

Ann Arbor, August 24, 1885.

THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE* AND THE "REVELATIONS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you permit one of your English readers, who has observed with the greatest pleasure the attitude which you, in your editorial capacity,

have taken with regard to the so-called "revelations" recently published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to offer a few criticisms on the letter dated London and signed "Y.," which appeared in your issue of the 30th of July? I ask this favor because it appears to me that "Y." claims to represent opinions generally prevalent among the more cultivated part of the English public, and, in my opinion, misrepresents them so seriously as to make it desirable that the American public should understand that there is another side to the question.

"Y." says, in effect, that "the first impulse was one of condemnation," but that when sufficient time had elapsed for cool reflection, "a sensible change of view took place," and it came to be, if not the prevalent, at least a very general opinion, that the proprietor and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had acted a righteous and courageous part, and that the consequences of their publication were likely to be more beneficial than pernicious.

My view—which I believe, for reasons some of which I propose to state, to be far more general than that described by "Y."—is that reflection and events subsequent to the original publication have only served to develop the "impulse of condemnation" mentioned by "Y." into a matured conviction, on the part of the bulk of the public, that the publication in question was the most abominable outrage against decency and morality which the civilized world has ever seen, and was prompted by either wicked or foolish motives.

Let me first take the question of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. "Y." attributes its passing to the publications by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I believe that it would have been passed in the same form if those publications had never taken place. It had three times, in slightly different shapes, passed the House of Lords, which is a Conservative body. It had undergone a good deal of criticism, and was a bill in which many people took a good deal of interest. It was just that kind of bill calculated to deter criminals from the commission of distinctively immoral acts, and to improve the moral condition of the people, to which the Conservative party has always been specially addicted. It has always been their boast that, in such matters as the housing of the poor and the domestic welfare of the people, they have been peculiarly active. In particular, Sir Richard Cross, the present Home Secretary, has throughout his public career paid much attention to questions of this nature. It was not a long or a very contentious bill. In fact, it seems to me reasonable to conclude that if there was any bill which the Conservatives in any case would have done their best to pass into law during the late session, it was the very bill which is said to have been passed only because of the excitement created by the publications of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

But I am quite willing to grant, for the sake of argument, that in this contention I am wrong, and that "Y.'s" estimate of the effect of the publications is correct. Assuming that it was so, did the publications do more good than harm? The Act is really of merely secondary importance. It contains no new or drastic provisions, and consists merely of amendments in detail of the existing law. It is exactly described by its name. The only provision of any real importance in it is the section which provides that in prosecutions for rape or indecent assault the consent of the girl shall not be a defence if she is under sixteen, whereas, before, the age was thirteen. I do not myself believe that there will be many prosecutions for such offences against girls under sixteen. If the girl happens to be virtually an adult woman, as a considerable number of girls under sixteen are, juries will simply refuse to convict; and if they did convict, judges would inflict nominal sentences. But I am willing to grant all the importance that can be justly claimed for the Act. What are the best results that can ensue from it in comparison with the injury done to thousands upon thousands of adolescent men and women, whose minds have been poisoned, and their morals corrupted, by reading of filthy acts which the most ingenious imagination could hardly have conceived for itself? Every man of the world knows that filthy talk or printed matter excites filthy emotions wherever there is the least disposition to them. And we have now a frightful example of this truth. Since the publications of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the charges in the police courts for crimes committed against children—the vilest and most hateful crimes with which lawyers ever have to deal—have increased twentyfold. I say this advisedly, for it so happens that I have had means of testing the truth of the assertion. It is not simply that the conscience of the police has been awakened. They have always, to my knowledge, been ready enough to prosecute these abominable offences, which have invariably excited the keenest indignation in the limited circle in which they were known. Such offences form part of the regularly recurring crime of the country, as every one concerned with the administration of criminal justice knows perfectly well. But just at this moment they form a far larger part of it than they ever did before. This is the direct consequence of the action of the owner and editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and, in my belief, the only substantial result that that action will ever have.

Every one whose business it was to know, knew before the publication was made everything that was true in what it told them. For the rest it was a terrible misfortune to know it. The sort of people who go to meetings and make a disturbance, can no more put down secret and infamous crime than they could build a house. For either purpose organization and experience are required. These are provided by the regular police force of the country, which could have dealt unaided with the crime of the country all the better if the *Pall Mall Gazette* had refrained from increasing its bulk.

These are some of the opinions which I hold in this matter, and I maintain that they represent a far larger body of public opinion in England than those to which "Y." has given expression. In such a question it is impossible to lay anything like complete proof before your American readers, but there are some indisputable considerations which support my assertion. The principal one is the conduct of the other English newspapers. "Y." observes that the rest of the English press "absolutely ignored" the publications in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for a long time after they were made, and it is usual with the small but noisy section of the public who are still keeping up an agitation in the matter, though with what professed object I cannot understand, to complain of a "conspiracy of silence" whereby reports of their meetings are not published, and they and their proceedings are treated as if they did not exist. It has, of course, been suggested that this reticence or silence of the whole respectable press of London, and in a lesser degree in the provinces, is due to jealousy of a successful fellow-journalist. To any one who has any practical acquaintance with the way in which English newspapers are managed, this suggestion appears simply ludicrous. When a newspaper takes some departure which excites the interest or meets with the approval of the public at large, the movement is taken up readily enough by its contemporaries. An instance of this was what was known as the Bulgarian atrocities in the autumn of 1877. The story was first told by the *Daily News*, but the agitation which followed was reflected in the columns of every newspaper in England. The fact is, that editors are not more jealous of each other than rivals or contemporaries in professions or in trade generally are. Neither do they endeavor to mould public morals or public opinion except in the most indirect way. They are before everything else men of business. It is their business to know what their customers will like to read and to give it to them. They have for the most part acquired very great skill in this sort of divination. It is perfectly certain that if any London editor had thought that his readers would have liked him to plunge into the foul discussions initiated in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and that by doing so he would increase the sale or reputation of his paper, he would have done so. The fact that not one of them did is the strongest possible evidence—to my mind it is conclusive proof—that the real opinion of the English public is the opinion which I have expressed in this letter.

If a further proof of the public taste is required, I should advise any one who can get trustworthy information to ascertain what was the circulation of the *Pall Mall Gazette* before the publications in question, and what is its circulation now. He will then discover that though there are, no doubt, a large number of people, including the two Archbishops and several clergymen, and capable of holding meetings and making a considerable disturbance, who hold the views of "Y." about the *Pall Mall Gazette's* venture, yet that venture has greatly displeased a large proportion even of those who might naturally have been expected to sympathize with it—I mean the people who, up till the "revelations" began, had gone on reading the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In a very big country it is easy for a very small minority to pose as the representatives of the people, because the majority has no collective existence, and cannot give authority to any one to speak on its behalf.

"Y." does not discuss, in the letter to which I am referring, the questions whether the statements made in the *Pall Mall Gazette* were true. I will therefore content myself with observing under this head that one of the most detailed and the most shocking cases described has been investigated; that suspicions arose that a child had been abducted for the purpose of concocting the story in question; that the Home Secretary has given instructions to the Attorney-General to take the matter into his consideration; that the most prominent members of the "Salvation Army" admit that the child is in their custody and has been removed to a foreign country, and have offered no explanation of circumstances within their knowledge, of which the gravely suspicious nature has been openly and repeatedly pointed out in the press; and that it is an open secret that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is intimately connected with, if not an "officer" in, the "Salvation Army." If the true history of the "boom" in indecency ever comes to be written, it will probably be found that it is in the "Salvation Army" that the motive force should be looked for.—I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, H. S.

The Temple, London, August 15, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As one of your London correspondents has given you a sketch of what a small section in London thinks of the painful efforts of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to create an epidemic of indecency in this country, perhaps you will pardon one who has been for many years a reader of the *Nation* if he sets down a few facts with regard to the "revelations," which both we and you have heard too much of, as seen by a resident in a large English provincial town.

My first impression was that the "revelations" might do some good by arousing public attention, but I have been forced to the conviction that the enormous, unchecked, and indiscriminate circulation of the "revelations" is calculated to work infinite harm. I know most of the large towns in the English midland counties, and during the last month I have been pained to see and hear boys and girls shouting out the "revelations" for sale, with such additions to the original title as their fancy might suggest—some of these additions, as you may easily imagine, not being particularly decent additions either. I have been more pained to see boys and girls buying these "revelations," and, knowing what the "revelations" contain, I cannot believe that literature of that kind placed in young hands can do good.

I live on a quiet street, not far from the Great Market Place. Going home a few evenings ago, I overtook two young girls walking slowly, giggling, reading the "revelations," and apparently not so much appalled by them as some persons would wish me to believe.

Apart from the unprecedented sale and circulation in the streets, I regret to say that there has been a large circulation through the post. More than a dozen persons, three of them clergymen of the Established Church, have told me that they have received copies of the "revelations" by post. One person, a gentleman with a family of nine children, four of them girls between fourteen and nineteen years of age, was horrified, on coming down to breakfast one morning a few weeks ago, to find a copy of the "revelations" on the breakfast-table. It had been sent to him through the post by some well-meaning, but, as I think, misguided person. My friend said that it was by the merest accident he chanced to be at home on that particular morning. Had he been absent, as he might have been, his innocent and pure-minded daughters would have opened the newspaper and been brought face-to-face with the horrible filth it contains. Were I not likely to weary you by telling over again a nauseous tale, I could give you other instances, coming under my own observation, of the culpable and indecent recklessness, to call it by no harsher name, with which, in the supposed interests of virtue, the beastly rubbish has been circulated.

My present conviction is that a reaction is setting in against the "revelations"; that the conduct of the Archbishop of Canterbury in having anything to do with them has been almost unanimously condemned; that the plain common sense of the country has come to the conclusion that although a small—very small—section of infamous men and women have been guilty of crimes for which no punishment could be too severe, still the moral tone of the English people is far sounder than the detractors of the English name would care to own.

As you do not know me, it may be useful to add that I am a married man of twenty years' standing, and that I have boys and girls of my own whom I wish to keep, if possible, untainted by the flood of filth which threatens to overwhelm us.—Yours faithfully, AN ENGLISH FATHER.

NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, August 19, 1885.

THE WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is no doubt that truth looks a great deal more true in print than in manuscript; and will you not allow a thoughtful well-wisher to the human race to protest in your columns against some of the publications of the "White Cross Society," which, though put forth with good enough motives, seem to the experienced mind primarily adapted to the working of mischief not contemplated by the women whom duty or profit induces to write them?

Next, perhaps, to literature which makes game of his personality, the devil can rejoice in nothing so much as in pamphlets for general distribution which convey a delicate *nuance* of suggestion to the educated and sensitive youth of our century. We may all deprecate, if we choose, the calling a spade a spade, but let none of us who know better countenance the ignorant virtue that maintains an evident spade to be no spade at all.—Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 25.

Notes.

GEORGE J. COOMBES, No. 5 East Seventeenth Street, will shortly publish 'Vanity and Insanity of Men of Genius, from Pindar to Dickens,' by Miss Kate Sanborn; and 'That Very Mab,' a satire on English society, to which Mr. Andrew Lang furnishes an introduction.

Thomas Whittaker issues this month 'Pastime Papers,' being essays by Frederick Saunders, author of 'Salad for the Solitary.'

'What the Temperance Century has Made Certain,' by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, is in the press of Funk & Wagnalls.

'Due South; or, Cuba, Past and Present,' by M. M. Ballou, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish during the present season Admiral Porter's 'Anecdotes and Incidents of the Civil War.'

Of the two London translations of the 'Memoirs of Karoline Bauer,' Roberts Bros. have followed the one in two volumes octavo, compressing it into a single volume, certainly not very elegant. They guarantee it as an exact reprint, and in any case offer an abundance of entertaining reading, much of it (of good quality) about the stage, and of course a great deal about the future King of Belgium and Baron Stockmar.

Incongruous typographically is the volume just issued by Messrs. Harper containing George Eliot's Poems in a very small letter, and the two short stories of "Brother Jacob" and "The Lifted Veil" in a disproportionately large one—certainly reversing the perspective in which the authoress wished either her poetry or these particular tales to be viewed.

The self-styled New York Shakespeare Society has published two papers—one, "Venus and Adonis: a Study in Warwickshire Dialect," by Appleton Morgan, apparently intended to question the authorship of this poem as well as of the plays we call Shakspere's; and "Ecclesiastical Law in 'Hamlet': The Burial of *Ophelia*," by R. S. Guernsey, which is a perhaps more covert contribution to the Baconian theory. Brentano is the publisher.

A large and important class of trained men is now provided with an annual directory in the 'American Engineering Register,' edited by Lewis M. Haupt, C. E. (Philadelphia). Tables and formulæ, with lists of railroads, of technical schools, and of engineering societies, increase the utility of this book.

In remarking on the frequency with which American books were reprinted and American authors pirated in England, the *Saturday Review* recently cited "the announcement of an oddly named 'Britannia Series of Cheap Popular Books,' of which the first eight numbers were all stolen from American authors—and as yet the series only extends to the eighth number." This is far from being the only English series which the American author furnishes forth. In the *Athenæum* there appeared not long ago the advertisement of a certain "Rose Library—Popular Literature of all Countries," and a catalogue was given of its twenty-nine numbers, twenty-seven of them being from the pens of American authors.

Science of August 28 borrows, of the Messrs. Harper, Stanley's map of the Congo to accompany a review of his latest book on that region. It also furnishes a new "composite photograph," derived from seventeen officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1884. This abstraction is an amiable and inquisitive gentleman, full-bearded and almost bald. A college class of young ladies, we believe, has set the good example of making the "type" of the class, as obtained by Galton's process, a souvenir.

In the September number of her *Magazine of American History* Mrs. Lamb enumerates the historic associations which cluster about Claremont and Riverside Park, the burial-place of General Grant. Washington's headquarters were near by, during the Revolution, and he often visited the site of the tomb for purposes of military observation. The drive, too, along the river was a favorite with him.

The fourth volume of Quantin's handsome *édition définitive* of Flaubert's complete works is just issued. It contains the first volume of 'L'Éducation Sentimentale,' the only work of this author which justifies classing him as of the school of Balzac. Of his earlier writing every page has unmistakable individuality and originality. That many pages of 'L'Éducation Sentimentale' should be "after" Balzac, is a curious freak of arrested development.

We have already described at some length the scheme of the authoritative but popular abridgment, 'Allgemeine Weltgeschichte,' edited by Flathe, Hertzberg, Justi, Pflugk-Harttung, and Philippson (Berlin: Grote; New York: Westermann). Parts 10-22, just received, conclude the first volume of Justi's ancient history of the Oriental nations, and the second of Hertzberg's history of ancient Greece. The notes, which are grouped together at the end, refer to books and periodicals as late as the close of 1883. The illustrations are profuse and of a high order, very many being from photographs, and some being colored.

Westermann & Co. also send us two more parts of Droysen's 'Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas' (Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing), which forms an admirable companion to the foregoing work, while having a text of its own. The maps are beautifully engraved and colored. A single sheet, No. 81, illustrates the entire Eastern Question, in six maps, ending in one of Plevna. Similarly, No. 84 shows the territorial growth of the United States in five maps, ending in one of the seat of war about Richmond. Curious on No. 1 is a reduced copy of half of an itinerary map painted in the thirteenth century from some old original, and now preserved in the Vienna Hofbibliothek. It is a sort of bird's-eye view of Italy, France, and the north coast of Africa, very much distorted.

The last annual report of the Geographical Society of Metz has an interesting paper on the movement of population in that city. According to it, the majority of marriages there within the last few years have been entered into by German immigrants, including the garrison. Mixed marriages between Germans and Alsace-Lorrainers formed 13 per cent. of all the marriages in 1884. Instances of natives marrying German women are gradually increasing in number. On the other hand, marriages of the French among themselves have sunk from 23 per cent. of the total of marriages in 1882 to 18 per cent. in 1884, connections between Frenchmen and Lotharingian women especially becoming rarer. In 1884 the German element entered into almost three-fourths of all the marriages concluded. This

being the aspect of the social movement fifteen years after the conquest, the Germans naturally expect a speedy Germanization of the city.

Théophile Desdouits, Professor of Philosophy at the Lyceum of Versailles, has, in a work entitled 'La Légende tragique de Jordano Bruno,' made the attempt to save the honor of the Roman ecclesiastical tribunal to which Giordano was delivered up by the Republic of Venice, by denying the fact of his execution at the stake (February 17, 1600), and endeavoring to prove that he died a peaceable death at a Dominican convent. The generally accepted contemporary account of the philosopher's tragic end—the letter of Sciopius to Rittershusius—he rejects as a forgery. This whitewashing enterprise is treated with scorn by Moritz Carriere, in a communication to the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The German philosopher—one of the great authorities on Bruno as a thinker—points to the fact that documentary and other conclusive evidence of the execution, drawn partly from the protocols of the Roman Inquisition itself and partly from a manuscript diary preserved in the Vatican library, has been published by Domenico Berti, the Roman statesman and writer.

—Apropos of the impending race between the *Puritan* and the *Genesta*, a correspondent, who belongs, as he says, to the aquatic or finny tribe, writes us as follows, with some reserves as to the accuracy of details:

"When the *America* beat the British fleet, some of us more practical sailors and ship-owners tried to get something more than a play race out of it, and we challenged, in *Bell's Life in London* (copied into the American papers of that day—see Coffin's little history of the *America* and other racing yachts) the British ship-owners or builders to race a clipper ship of (I think) 1,000 tons, tea loaded, for a prize of £10,000, from China to Cowes. The challenge was made by a club formed for the purpose. I won't tell you how small it was, nor how little constitution or few by-laws it had. It was, I think, called the 'New England Ship-owners' Club,' and the challenge was signed by Daniel C. Bacon, President of the club. It was never accepted nor much noticed in England. They were too much demoralized by the *America's* victory to risk another defeat. We had all our plans laid to build a clipper ship to combine speed and commercial capacity, and to put Capt. Phil. Dumaresque, the prince of clipper captains, in command. Dumaresque afterward, in the California excitement, commanded the clipper ship *Surprise*, of 1,500 tons, built for him by Daniel C. Bacon and others, and, in a race with the famous clipper *Staghound* from Boston to San Francisco, beat her in the shortest passage ever made between the Atlantic and Pacific ports. The *Surprise* was built at Samuel Hall's shipyard, East Boston, and the *Staghound* by Donald McKay. Both ships were wonderful combinations of speed and carrying capacity, and their race was better worth recording than any little yacht race ever made, as they were full of cargo at about $40 per ton, and were kept at racing speed day and night for the ninety days or so which I think they took, or one of them did."

—The printer's error of changing dodo to dado in Mr. Crawford's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, which we chronicled a fortnight ago, is matched by the remark of a lady to a friend of ours, that she was having her hall repapered in the latest style, with a dodo running around the bottom. The error, moreover, was not a whit worse than Mr. Crawford's own mistake of alluding to the steinbok as an *extinct* animal. What feats this author is capable of in logic and in English style, we have already indicated; but his mathematical idiosyncrasies are still more deserving of wonder and admiration. 'Mr. Isaacs' contains the following passage:

"Consider the theories of Darwin, for instance. What are they but an elaborate application of the higher calculus? He differentiates men into protoplasms, and integrates protoplasms into monkeys, and shows the caudal appendage to be the independent variable, a small factor in man, a large factor in monkey."

The great learning of Ram Lal is evidenced by the fact that he knows all about "functional gamma." This is very much the same thing as if a person who was not very familiar with the word bedpost should speak of it by accident as a postal bed.

—The diplomatic and journalistic organs of Spain and Germany are patriotically taking opposite and very positive views on the question whether the former country does or does not legally possess the Caroline Islands, over a part of which the German flag is said to have been recently hoisted. It is, therefore, not uninteresting to see what undiplomatic and unbiassed geographers, statisticians, etc., have to say on the subject. Their views will be found reflected in the following extracts, which cover a period of publication embracing more than a quarter of a century. The fourth edition of 'Pierer's Universal-Lexikon' (vol. iii, 1857) mentions the discovery (properly rediscovery) and naming of the islands by a Spanish navigator in 1686, but contains no allusion to Spanish occupation or possession. Guibert's 'Dictionnaire Géographique et Statistique' (1863) says: "In 1686 the Spaniards . . . gave the archipelago the name it bears in honor of Charles II., and took possession of it, but limited themselves to the sending thither of missionaries." Keith Johnston's 'Dictionary of Geography' (1867): "The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, and they were so named [later] in honor of Charles II. These islands nominally belong to Spain, and form part of the Government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement upon any of them." Dr. Daniel's 'Handbuch der Geographie' (1870): "In recent times the Spaniards have laid claim to the Carolines." The 'American Cyclopædia' (1873): "Nominally they belong to Spain, . . . but they have no Spanish settlements." 'Ritter's Geographisch-Statistisches Lexikon' (1874) mentions the Spaniards only as discoverers. The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (1876): "The Carolines were probably first visited by Alvaro de Saavedra in 1528." "By the Spaniards, who lay claim to the whole [archipelago], they are divided into the Western, the Central, and the Eastern Carolines." Kolb's 'Handbuch der Vergleichenden Statistik' (1879) enumerates some groups of the Carolines, comprising seventy-six square leagues, among the colonial possessions of Spain. 'Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World' (1880) says the archipelago is "claimed by Spain, but practically independent." Dr. Jung's 'Lexikon der Handelsgeographie' (1882), under "Mikronesien," gives the Carolines "politically" to Spain, but weakens the claim in our eyes by simultaneously assigning the Gilbert Isles to the United States. Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexikon' (1883) says the Spaniards do not hold the islands *de facto*, but claim a right to them. Brachelli's 'Die Staaten Europa's' (1884) and the 'Almanach de Gotha' for 1885 mention them among the colonies of Spain.

—Within the last three or four years we have received at least two French books in which the present state of the French laws in regard to theatres is fully set forth, and now we have a similar work from an English writer: 'The Law of Theatres and Music Halls,' by W. N. M. Geary, with an historical introduction by James Williams, B.C.L. (London: Stevens & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford). Mr. Williams's historical introduction is of unusual interest. It traces the slowly improving legal status of the player from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Stage-right is not considered either in the introduction or in the text; but the censorship of the stage, never as severe in England as in France, is treated historically in the introduction and legally in the book itself. It is notable that two works of Fielding's—the political satire 'The Golden Rump' and the magisterial pamphlet called an 'Inquiry into the Causes of the Late Increase of Robbers'—should have been the exciting cause of two important acts of Parliament, both of which are embodied in the existing legislation of Great Britain after nearly a century and a half has elapsed. One act, it is true, was intended to curb the dramatist, while the other gave effect to the suggestion of the magistrate. In an appendix Mr. Geary gives the full text of the five British statutes governing the theatres, the regulations of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a collection of varying local acts and regulations of the chief English cities. In the main, of course, the theatrical law of Great Britain is the theatrical law of the United States, but we should like to see a philosophic American text-book on the subject. In its historical portion it could not fail to be interesting. In his picturesque paper in the July *Century*, Dr. Edward Eggleston showed the hard struggles of the earliest American actors. A history of dramatic censorship in the United States would be useful, and it would not so nearly resemble the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland as many might think.

—M. Camille Sabatier makes in the *Revue d'Anthropologie* a curious synopsis of the ethnological changes of Northern Africa, in which he finds an alternation of periods of invasion and of consolidation. Our earliest information is of invasions from Asia, whose traces disappeared in the long period of rest during which Herodotus visited Egypt. With Marius and Cæsar begins the second period, by the Latin invasion from Europe. Asia replied with the Berber invasion, about the Christian era. Europe rejoined with the Vandals and an attempt of the Greeks. Asia's surrejoinder was the Arabic incursion, the most successful and extensive of all. This closes the second period of invasions, and the period of unification lasts till 1830. Then commences the third era of invasion, first of the French, then of the English, and soon, no doubt, of the Italians, all from Europe. It is now Asia's turn. The late Mahdi called in vain upon India; but the real danger is from the Chinese. "They have already invaded frozen Canada, they will not recoil before burning Ethiopia. They will find the great route through Bab-el-Mandeb and the southern Sahara open as it was to the Iberians before them. Then let England defend Egypt, and France Marocco. And let them call upon all their neighbors to assist. The coming century will see the United States of Europe, federated not from any philanthropic motive, but driven to it by terror of the Mongols. In the meantime, let France be on her guard, let her occupy and fortify the fatal route by which the South has always sent her hordes, the inevitable route of the invasions of the future, the Oued Messaoura. And let the rallying cry of the old European race be 'War to the Yellow Race. Let us unite!" The mild countrymen of Confucius have a marvellous power of disturbing nervous temperaments. It will be seen that M. Sabatier alters the cry of the California hoodlum. Instead of "The Chinese must go," he shouts "The Chinese must not come!" If there had been no war in Tonquin, he would not have shouted at all.

—The second part of the sixth annual volume (1884) of the *Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Germanischen Philologie* has just appeared, completing the volume. In addition to the sections heretofore included, one has been inserted on the sixteenth century, so that the work now presents a complete annual bibliography of all works, dissertations, periodical essays, and book-notices that appear in the department of Germanic philology to the sixteenth century inclusive. The present volume, with the registers of names and subjects, com-

prises 418 pages, of which the section appropriated to English covers 59 pages and 259 titles, embracing the following sub-sections: General Works, Lexicography, Phraseology, Etymology, Dialects, Scottish Text Society, History of Language and Grammar, Metre, History of Literature, Chrestomathies, Special Works: (a) Old English, (b) Middle English. This section is edited by Dr. J. Koch. In addition to the German journals, the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, and the *American Journal of Philology* have been examined for essays and book-notices, so that the bibliography may claim to be the most complete published, and can be cordially recommended to students of Germanic philology in all of its subdivisions. To those who have not access to the German philological journals, it is very useful in giving a summary of what has been published, with a brief abstract of contents, and of the opinions of reviewers. The price, too, is moderate, being eight marks in the bookstores; but to members of the Society for Germanic Philology the volume is sent for six marks, postfree. The treasurer of the society is Karl Kinzel, Friedenau bei Berlin, to whom subscriptions should be sent. The volume aims to include all works that appear from one October to the next, and the manuscript of the present volume was closed May 12, 1885. The deficiency of such bibliographical works in English, few of which pretend to include the German philological works that are so abundantly produced every year, makes English students dependent upon German publications. Excellent bibliographical lists, to be sure, are published annually, or less frequently, in connection with several German journals, but they do not include the articles and book-notices of all the periodicals, as does the *Jahresbericht*, which deserves more extended circulation in this country.

—Jens Jacob Asmussen Worsaae, whose death occurred in Denmark on August 15th, was not only one of the most famous Danes, but also one of the greatest archæologists of our day. He was born in Veile, Denmark, March 14, 1821, and was at the time of his death Director of the several royal museums and of the archæological monuments of Denmark. The Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen was established by the very clever archæologist, C. J. Thomsen, who may almost be called the founder of northern archæology, and, when he died in 1865, Worsaae became his successor in office as Director, and also his undisputed heir as authority in this field of research. Around Thomsen gathered a group of young students who vied with their master in their zeal for collecting and investigating, but Worsaae was the most brilliant among them. Thomsen was not a writer, and it fell to the lot of Worsaae to publish in books for a wider circle Thomsen's and his own views in regard to the prehistoric ages of Europe, particularly of the North. His theory that there were two or possibly three iron ages, a bronze age, and then two stone ages before the introduction of bronze, has been already presented in these columns. In 1843 Worsaae published his first work, 'Danmark's Oldtid' (The Primeval Antiquities of Denmark), which popularized the results of Thomsen's indefatigable labors. The book attracted general attention both in Scandinavia and abroad, and translations soon appeared in English, German, Russian, and in other tongues. It established the author's reputation; and, more than that, it opened a new epoch in antiquarian researches the world over. Of Worsaae's critical talent many examples might be furnished if we had the space. We can only allude to his exploding the national belief in the discovery of the body of the royal mother Gunhild, Erik Bloodaxe's queen; and to his demonstration that the marks on the famous Runamo Rock, at Blekinge, in Sweden, on which Harald Hildetand, according to Saxo Grammaticus, was said to have chronicled the exploits of his father, were produced by the action of the weather. One of his latest achievements was his successful interpretation of the inscriptions and figures on the celebrated golden horns, of which we have also given an account. During the past few years he had been engaged on a *magnum opus*, which was to contain all the results of his antiquarian researches, and to supersede, as it were, his previously published books and essays. Arrangements had been made for its simultaneous publication in German and English, the latter translation being assigned to Prof. R. B. Anderson, now Minister Resident in Copenhagen, at whose disposal the author placed his manuscript. Unfortunately this work was only half completed when Worsaae suddenly died of apoplexy, and it is doubtful whether Denmark has a scholar who is capable of carrying out his ambitious plans.

VON HOLST'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika seit der Administration Jackson's. Von Dr. H. von Holst, Professor an der Universität Freiburg. Dritter Band: Vom Kompromiss von 1850 bis zur Wahl Buchanan's. Berlin: Julius Springer. 1884.

The Constitutional and Political History of the United States. By Dr. H. von Holst, Professor at the University of Freiburg. Translated from the German by John J. Lalor. In two volumes. 1850-1854, Compromise of 1850—Kansas-Nebraska Bill. 1854-1856, Kansas-Nebraska Bill—Buchanan's Election. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1885.

WITH this volume, which is really his fourth, Dr. von Holst enters on the pregnant decade beginning with 1850. It closes the period during which men looked upon the Constitution as some heaven-descended palladium, under whose protection public affairs would go rightly and safely of themselves, and contains in itself the germs of the coming consciousness that the Constitution is a living thing, whose growth needs to be watched and tended as carefully and anxiously as that of a child. The political history of this period has been hitherto almost a blank. Embarrassed by the abundance of the materials, by the complication of their tendencies, and by the great questions to which they relate, historical writers have looked upon this decade as a dangerous region, from which they would do well to escape with the least hazard of exposure. The materials for history exist in *Globes*, in newspapers all over the country, and in scattered volumes of speeches, biography, or reminiscences; but the task of reducing this chaos to order has stopped any competent hand at the beginning. All the histories treat the period in a perfunctory and stereotyped fashion, hurrying from the solid ground of 1850 to that of 1860. We know from them that Pierce was elected in 1852 and Buchanan in 1856; that the Whig party died of an attempt to swallow the Fugitive Slave Law; that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was alleged and denied to be a repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that the new Republican party came near electing Fremont in 1856; that there was a brutal and awkward attempt to make Kansas a slave State; and that the Supreme Court decided something or other in the Dred Scott case. These texts, with the enlargements natural to the latitude of each writer, form the constitutional history of 1850-60 as we have hitherto had it. We have now a *history* of half the decade. Most readers will agree with the conclusions which it draws from the facts presented, though some may disagree in particular cases; but none will deny that it is a history of high type and enduring value.

The burden of the volume is, of course, the story of the struggle against slavery and its extension, a struggle unparalleled not only for its length and bitterness, but for the steady protests of almost all the actors in it against the struggle itself. Never has a conflict between irreconcilable elements been so irrepressible. It is often almost painful to mark the unanimity and enthusiasm with which a great people declared and believed that the question of slavery could not, would not, and should not again intrude upon their peace; to see them busily caulking every cranny in the sides of the ship to keep out discussion of slavery, while all the time the bottom itself was all but ready to give way beneath their feet; and to learn once more from history, strongly and fearlessly written, the impotence of man when he undertakes, not to guide and obey, but to defy and obliterate, the elemental forces of his nature. If slavery were not fundamentally and necessarily wrong and destined to extinction by the laws of its own being, it is absolutely impossible to suggest a reason why discussion of it did not come to an end in 1850. There was hardly a voice raised in opposition to the declaration that the compromises of that year were a "finality." Congress said it; the President said it; the politicians said it; all the conventions and organs of the great parties said it; and all the people cried Amen. Even circumstances were in favor of the "finality." When the long struggle of 1850 was at an end, there was not a square foot of territory in the United States in which the slavery question had not been put to rest, either by constitutional guarantees or by law, and he who proposed to reopen the discussion of slavery was met on the threshold by the triumphant and apparently unanswerable question—Where do you propose to begin?

The successive and rapidly increasing answers to this preliminary question make up the mass of this volume. Every chapter shows some new phase of public or private interest, or of the natural ambitions of men, which sapped some part of the sand wall and opened a new way of entrance for the old subject. Men might cry "Peace! peace!" but there was no peace, and could be none, so long as the attempt was continued to prohibit discussion of that which millions of persons were thinking about. A single step into this forbidden field, even to make the "finality" more binding, involved the rush in of countless others to reinforce or overwhelm the first comer, every newcomer of course multiplying in his turn the provocations to others to join him in disregarding the "finality," and renewing the discussion of slavery. Even supposing that the mass of this renewal of slavery discussion were purely academic, that it referred solely to the right or wrong of slavery, that there were no effort to disturb the accomplished compromises, how long could it continue before it would be reflected in actual legislation on some point which, however indifferent in itself, should touch the omnipresent interests of slavery at a tender spot? The two irreconcilable systems of free labor and slave labor had developed so many and so great interests, had ramified so minutely and in so many different directions, that it had become practically impossible to legislate on any subject without aiding or thwarting one or the other, and thus reviving the fundamental struggle. Even the most purely theoretical discussion thus became a preparation for the alignment of sides in a future political contest. This neglected phase of the struggle of 1850-60, this refusal of the Abolitionists to abandon hope even after the notice to abandon hope had been formally nailed up over the doors of legislation, finds exhaustive study in this volume, of which a few sentences

from the notice of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' will give an example:

"Here were no constitutional heresies, and not a word was dropped summoning the Federal authorities to take the field with the weapons of the law against this 'remnant of barbarism.' But the horror which took possession of the readers of the book in the free States, the blood that coursed hot to the head, and hotter still back to the heart, and the tears that stole into many an eye, were a working force which had to be taken into account. It mattered not how often people repeated to themselves: 'So wills the Constitution; so the laws declare; both parties have pledged themselves to the finality of the Compromise.' Could the Constitution, the laws, and the resolutions of the national conventions drive that horror, that 'fanatical' and 'rebellious' blood, and those tears out of the world? And, if they remained in the world, how could they be prevented, some time and somehow, from creeping into the Capitol at Washington, and even from finding their way to the cotton and sugar plantations?"

In his previous treatment of such phases of the struggle, Von Holst has been reproached for a tendency to look at the Constitution and laws, not as they were, but as in his opinion they should have been, thus failing to represent with any sympathy or exactness the difficulties which beset a law-loving and law-abiding people. It is perhaps for the benefit of this class of critics that he has stated in this volume an explanation of the transformation of the struggle from an ethical into a political form, which was hardly to have been expected from the general tenor of his previous work:

"Yet, if the [universal] ethical condemnation [of slavery] were wrong, the question would still have been, Can the slavocracy, relying on laws which it has succeeded in passing under an artificial and forced interpretation of the Constitution, and with the connivance of a subservient minority of Northern politicians, bid defiance in the long run to the moral consciousness of the people, backed by the moral consciousness of the foremost civilized nations—that is, to the *Zeitgeist*?"

In other words, leaving the "higher law" for the time out of the question, the Constitution itself held two doors open, one of which was desired by the moral consciousness of the mass of the people, while the slave power, by trick and device, had turned the whole course of legislation into the other. It was impossible, then, but that the time should come when the majority of the people would recover control of the Constitution's machinery, and turn legislation, as it had a right to turn it, back to the other door. This is a soothing and comfortable way to look at the case; but a further look at the fugitive-slave clause of the Constitution itself, a remembrance that the "moral consciousness" of the majority of the people could only be satisfied by a violation of a constitutional duty either of the Federal Government or of the separate States, must bring a doubt of its correctness. It would seem more correct if the author had held tenaciously to the ground, for which the preceding volumes had prepared us, that the struggle was not so much to get rid of an "artificial and forced interpretation of the Constitution," as to abolish an ethically monstrous provision of the Constitution itself. Every theoretical discussion of slavery did its individual service by bringing into plainer view the fundamental difficulty in the organic law of the country. Even without the intervention of the suicide of slavery by secession, the question would finally have been, How far can the dead hands of Constitution-makers tie down coming generations in the forms of law so that they shall always be compelled to stifle in an atmosphere of ethical abomination? Every step toward this ultimate question was largely as unconscious and as inevitable as the rush of the suffocating for the window in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and it was as little likely in the long run to stand on constitutional or legal questions, on forms or precedents. The explanation of the struggle is not in constitutional or legal questions, but in what Von Holst has elsewhere well called "the frightful untruthfulness of the situation, produced by the linking together of the opposed principles of freedom and slavery."

The peril to the "finality" of the Compromise of 1850 did not consist merely in the repulsion felt for it in the "moral consciousness" of the mass of the people; the politicians themselves, North and South, never understood the word "finality" in its ordinary sense. Von Holst states one "confirmation" of it after another by Congress, the President, and the parties, all clouding the finality by the inuendo that it is to be final until it be found necessary to "perfect" it in any of its details—that is, anti-slavery is to ask no more forever, while slavery is to ask no more until it wants something. Hale so stated the case, in effect, in debate at the time; and the "loud laughter," without contradiction, which followed from the majority of the Democratic Senate, showed that the substantial accuracy of the statement was simply notorious. Here was a standing temptation to Northern politicians to find something which the South wanted or ought to want, and to incorporate that also in the "finality." Von Holst compares the process to the "last appearance" of a theatrical troupe, to be followed by a "very last." and that in due course by a "positively last" appearance. The finality of 1850 was to be supplemented by additional finalities, until Douglas opened the door of a bottomless abyss for his party by developing the final finality, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854.

The story of the inception of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, as studied and told in this volume, may be briefly summarized, and reflects very small credit on Stephen A. Douglas. The state of the Democratic party in the State of New York is first examined. It had split into two factions, the Softs and the Hards. The Softs had much of the old Free-Soil Van Buren element in their organization, and many of their leaders, such as Fenton, afterward fell naturally into the new Republican party. The Hards were as distinctly the opposite wing on all matters connected with slavery. Pierce had made William L. Marcy, a Soft leader, Secretary of State, and, in the distribution of Federal offices in the State, had given the Softs at least their fair share. The only result was to anger the Hards, who still retained a precarious control of the State "Machine," and to perpetuate the division of the party in the State. New York having thus been lost to the party, the brilliant idea occurred to Douglas to form a new line of resistance, to "get up a row on the slavery question" (in the words of one of his own party), to unite all the States of the South with Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and thus elect a President in 1856 without New York. It is impossible here to detail the various events by which Von Holst makes clear the essential hollowness of the Democracy's wonderful victory of 1852, in which it had, in true barbarian fashion, not only killed but eaten its great antagonist, the Whig party; the fact that before the end of the year 1853 its leaders were reduced to such shifts for bare existence, is enough.

The precise shape in which Douglas should begin his "row on the slavery question" was a matter of little importance; it is not at all probable that he himself foresaw any large part of the consequences that were to flow from his action. Any action was of the last importance. The condition of affairs was as nicely balanced as is sometimes the case in the Alps, where a sharply-spoken word brings down the avalanche. Douglas spoke the word, and its consequences were instantly beyond the control of him or any one else:

"The moment Douglas had taken the first step, he was no longer master of his movements. He had to go forward as soon as any one went beyond him, or he not only forfeited all that he had hoped to obtain for himself, but the plan of campaign so skilfully laid would become a chaotic struggle, in which the party, without a leader and without a programme, would go to pieces, and chance would become the ruler of the country until 'grinding necessity' should enable the people to find a way out of their confusion."

Thus Douglas, beginning with a simple bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, containing only the provision that it was to be admitted finally as a State, with or without slavery, as its people should then desire, thought it sufficient to insert a remark in the report of the Committee that "it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment." This vague hint was to be enough to satisfy and unite the South; it proved to be the knife that was to cut the ship of state from her moorings. A running fire of amendments followed; Douglas was compelled, in order to retain leadership, to adopt more and more violent alterations; and the outcome was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, leaving the status of slavery in the Territories all at sea, never to be settled but by civil war and the abolition of slavery itself.

The features incidental to the great struggle—the era of filibustering and the Ostend Manifesto, the brief career of the Know-Nothings, the development of the new and aggressive slavery school, with its inevitable ultimate demand for the reopening of the African slave trade, the struggle for Kansas, and the election of Buchanan, accompanied by the rise of the new Republican party as a death's-head for the Democratic banquet—are treated in a manner which makes the volume fully equal to any of its predecessors. The peculiarities of Von Holst's historical clinics are, first, the multitude of side-lights which he throws on them from every quarter, and, second, the remorseless pertinacity with which he follows up every nerve and muscle to its end. The student may sometimes doubt or disagree as to the direction or even the existence of the nerve, but he has at least as clear a view and as good opportunity as the demonstrator himself to form his judgment. If the demands of the anti-slavery men are at any time illogical, ill-advised, or unwarranted, the condemnation is not mitigated in the least by any general sympathy with their purpose. His historical judgments will therefore always command respect, even where they fail to meet sympathy. Preston S. Brooks himself, if he were still living, and should read the statement of the circumstances under which Sumner's speech on "The Crime against Kansas" was delivered, might very well join in admitting, as a naked historical verdict, that the source and secret of the wrath against Sumner is correctly stated as follows:

"The Sewards and Hales, the Fessendens and Trumbulls, the Wilsons and Wades, did not handle the majority with silk gloves when they spoke of slavery; but it never before had had the feeling that it was subjected to morally running the gauntlet before the eyes of the whole world."

The translation gives us generally good but occasionally hazy English. It seems to be a hastily performed task. It would be unjust, in any criticism of a translation of Von Holst, to blink the difficulties which sometimes meet the translator. The eager flow of language occasionally hurries the author into confusions of metaphors which could find an adequate rendering only from the genius of Sir Boyle Roche. He remarks, for example, that, in spite of the Whigs' promises of reform and retrenchment made before election, they had turned out as bad as their

opponents—"sie sich als Wölfe in Schafskleidern entpuppt hatten," they had burst forth from the cocoon as wolves in sheep's clothing. In this case, the translator discreetly omits one of the irreconcilable figures. Discretion is not, however, the characteristic quality of the translation. Bulky as is the volume in the original (798 pages), it is still more so in the translation (951 pages in the two volumes). Most of the increase is due to inexplicable carelessness. A comparatively simple phrase, "die rücksichtslose Durchführung des Spolienprinzips bei der Aemtervertheilung," becomes in the translation "the carrying out of the principle of the spoils in the bestowal of public office, regardless of the consequences flowing therefrom." Such a method, steadily pursued, could not but result in an unconscionable increase of bulk. The case is made worse by the continual recurrence of examples of an opposite nature, the omission of words which seem to give difficulty in translation. "Durchgreifende Reformen" is not the easiest of phrases to translate; the translator solves the difficulty by omitting the troublesome word, and translating simply "reforms." So "eine Buss- und Reformpredigt" is simply "a sermon." So numerous are cases of this kind that, after nearly fifty of them had been noted by us, further note-taking was abandoned. The counterbalancing weight of this great mass of omissions makes more evident the pervading fault of the general method. As a draft, the translation is a good beginning; as the final form which Von Holst is to take in our language, it is unfortunate.

The punctuation of the translation is execrable. It is so bad as to provoke the suspicion that the publishers have economized by dismissing their proof-reader. Commas are in some places almost unused; in others they are scattered with the most lavish profusion, as witness the following sentence:

"History has already, and with undoubted decision, given its final judgment to the effect, that people were not urged by a constitutional discovery honestly made, to a change of policy; but because they were resolved to break with the policy of the fathers, the constitutional discovery necessary thereto, was made."

Some may think, with Lord Timothy Dexter, that punctuation is entirely a matter of taste; but none will dispute the essential importance of accuracy in figures. Here the presumed absence of a proof-reader has wrought the worst damage. The numbers of the Senate in 1853 are stated as 35 Democrats, 122 Whigs, and 5 vacancies; and a subsequent vote in the same body is given as "90 to 10." Both the incorrect figures are of course given correctly (22 and 30) in the original; but the school-boy knowledge of the number of States necessary for the instinctive detection of such blunders, ought to have been provided by the publishers. Minor errors are numerous; votes and days of the month are incorrectly transferred, and it would be safe to say that there is not a trustworthy Arabic numeral in the translation—not one which the reader may rely on without confirmation by comparison with the original or with some other authority. It would be very advisable for the publishers to engage a proof-reader at once, and have the plates revised.

RECENT ECONOMIC WORKS.

The Socialism of To-day. By Émile de Laveleye. London: Field & Tuer

Working People and Their Employers. By Washington Gladden. Funk & Wagnalls. 1885.

The Present Position of Economics. By Alfred Marshall. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

Arbitration between Capital and Labor. By Daniel J. Ryan. Columbus, O.: A. H. Smythe. 1885.

THE distinction that M. de Laveleye has attained arises from two causes. He has a good heart, and he expresses himself with an agreeable facility. It may be thought that a firm grasp of the principles of economic science and a mastery of inductive logic should be expected of an economist, but there is little evidence to support this theory. This is a practical age: it holds that books are made to be read, and must therefore be readable. Whoever would reach many minds must descend to the average level; and even if his subject is one that can be understood only by severe application, he must be superficial if he would be popular. For work of this kind M. de Laveleye is admirably qualified. His writings are permeated with the spirit of benevolence, and he thus wins the sympathy of his readers, while their interest is secured by the clearness and eloquence of his style. He would make a charming biographer. He excels in narrative and delights in description. No matter how insane the theories or how savage the disposition of the subject of his sketch, his serene amiability is never disturbed, and his severest condemnation is pronounced with a benign recommendation to mercy.

We had occasion, not long since, to point out the merits of a work upon this subject by Mr. John Rae, and we do not hesitate to say that it is in almost every respect superior to the present treatise. The treatment in both is identical. There is an introduction upon Socialism generally, followed by essays upon leading Socialists and the movements that they influenced, and a concluding essay on Socialism in England, the latter being appended to M. Laveleye's book by its English translator. But Mr. Rae's work is philosophical; his analysis is keen, and his criticism often masterly. The Belgian professor, on the other hand, seems to have no comprehension of economics as a science. We are at a loss to know whether he is a Socialist or not, and we come to doubt whether he is not equally at a loss. In his criticism he says the same thing over and over again; and as there is generally nothing original in it in the first place, the repetition becomes insufferably tedious.

The most conclusive proof of his incompetency as a critic is to be found in his failure to discriminate between the reasoned conclusions of great thinkers and the wild theories of crack-brained enthusiasts. He dismisses with equal flippancy the judgments of Adam Smith and the visions of Pastor Stöcker. Upon the whole, he seems to be most in sympathy with the Socialists of the Chair, as the following passage indicates:

"Neither the classical economy nor Socialism can serve as a guide in the difficult work of bettering the condition of the laboring classes, and in gradually introducing a more equitable distribution of wealth. . . . In order to arrive at a better order of things the men who are called to establish and maintain it must themselves be made better, and the first step is to purify and elevate current ideas as to duty and right. This is a work of long duration, reserved for the Socialism of the Chair. It will undertake it, armed with an accurate knowledge of the facts proved by history and statistics, and animated with the desire to aid in establishing among men that reign of justice and that kingdom of God of which Plato caught a glimpse, and which the prophets of Israel and Jesus have announced to the world."

Would that the confidence of our amiable author might be justified! His own account, however, of these same professors does not encourage us to look for much unanimity among them upon any subject. We fear that many of them would repudiate any alliance with "the prophets of Israel."

Although we cannot commend M. de Laveleye's book to those who have that of Mr. Rae, it is upon many points fuller, and, in its condensation of the theories of different writers, often extremely happy. We cannot vouch for the exactness of the translation, but the merits of the author's style have been admirably preserved, and the concluding essay by the translator is at least of equal merit with those that precede.

We confess to a preference for having our preaching kept separate from our political economy, and on that account we like Mr. Gladden's book better than M. Laveleye's. It is true that Mr. Gladden discusses questions that belong to political economy, but it is professedly for a moral purpose. He dislikes the stern aspect of some of the economic laws, and endeavors to show how they may be modified so as to increase human happiness. It seems to be impossible in these discussions, for those who are shocked by the inequalities of this world, to refrain from imputing blame to those who point out the laws which regulate these inequalities. Accordingly, Mr. Gladden indulges in a little fling at the much-abused wages-fund doctrine, which "probably is true if men are not moral beings; if the doctrines of materialism or of high Calvinism are true, and if the actions of men are determined by forces outside of themselves." But there is no particular harm in this kind of writing in sermons, we suppose, and these sermons are so full of good sense and good feeling that we cannot help giving them our hearty commendation.

Mr. Gladden seems to us to be setting an excellent example to the clergy in his clear and emphatic recognition of the great truth that the ills of society are chiefly due to the immoralities of its members, and in his plain language concerning the immoralities of employers as well as workmen. By lessening their extravagance capitalists would undoubtedly be able to allow better wages to their employees, and the latter by greater providence would make their wages go further. In enforcing this lesson and others like it, Mr. Gladden adopts a plain, straightforward manner, that ought to secure him the attention of intelligent workingmen; and those who believe that the future of the country is largely in the hands of this class, will do well to extend the circulation of this book as widely as possible.

Professor Marshall, who succeeds the lamented Fawcett at Cambridge, begins his inaugural lecture with a just and touching eulogy of the dead master. Passing to his subject, he shows with a few broad and sweeping touches how the economic theory of the time of Ricardo was affected by the predominance early in this century of the mathematico-physical group of sciences. The unchanging subject-matter of these sciences enabled theorists to establish precise results, and economists were unconsciously influenced by this method of reasoning in their conclusions. They regarded human nature as something fixed and unvarying, and their deductions were therefore of a somewhat rigid character. The recent advance of biology has had an opposite effect. Man is now looked upon as a varying, developing being, different at different times and in different occupations, and hence few general propositions as to human nature can be safely laid down. In short, Ricardo reasoned as if all men were like city-men, and city-men always alike, whereas Professor Marshall denies both these assumptions.

The chief work of Adam Smith, according to this writer, was to indicate the manner in which value measures human motive. "The outward form of economic theory has been shaped by its connection with material wealth. But it is becoming clear that the true philosophic *raison d'être* of the theory is, that it supplies a machinery to aid us in reasoning about those motives of human action which are measurable." This is certainly a pregnant statement, and it is unfortunate that Professor Marshall's space does not allow him to bring out its full content. We ap-

prehend that he is in some danger of effacing the boundaries between psychology and economics, although we fully recognize the necessity of a psychological basis for economic theory. The essay is on the whole very thoughtful and suggestive, although in the endeavor to cover so wide a field and to take such broad views, the author's powers of generalization seem to us occasionally a little strained.

'Arbitration between Capital and Labor' is a plea for the introduction of boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen. The author reasons, from the accounts that have been collected concerning the results of strikes, that they have been almost invariably unsuccessful. In one sense this is true, for the men employed have generally suffered more than they have gained; but, in our judgment, the cause of labor could have been advanced only by these warlike measures. No war pays a profit to those that carry it on, but war is the only argument that is conclusive with nations. The very qualifications that make men successful business managers, make them arrogant and dictatorial. No manufacturer wants his men to tell him what he shall do, or will disclose to them of his own accord the secrets of his business. Strikes and trades unions have put laborers in a position where they can compel employers to listen to them; and when the parties are thus brought to a certain equality, arbitration becomes possible. The author shows that statutory arbitration is a comparative failure, and that it is better to trust to the intelligence of the parties for the application of satisfactory methods. He has, however, prepared a bill, which has been enacted by the Legislature of Ohio, for the establishment of tribunals to which parties may resort, but which have no power to enforce their mandates. Due praise is given to Mr. Mundella for his great work, but the value of this praise is somewhat lessened by the naïve statement that "if a comparison should be wanted in American public life for Mr. Mundella, no character would be better suited for that purpose than Thaddeus Stevens."

A NEW INDUCTIVE SCIENCE.

Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist. A Popular Illustration of the Principles of Scientific Criticism. By Richard G. Moulton, M.A. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1885.

Is criticism one of the inductive sciences? The affirmative of this proposition is maintained by the author of this volume, and he illustrates the method of criticism for which he pleads by an examination of five of Shakspere's plays. His book naturally falls into two parts—one, a comment on Shakspere; the other, a new view of the office of criticism. A new view, we say, although the author goes back to Aristotle as the pioneer, and admits that even among English writers there have been a few who have incidentally criticised in the vein which he thinks correct. At the start he makes the point that criticism has been unable to deal successfully with new authors—Shakspere, Wordsworth, Keats—and from this incapacity he infers that something is wrong; he thinks the trouble has been that criticism has not been "scientific." It has been "judicial"; and the judge gives sentence by laws formulated from past literature, and is limited in his appreciative powers (though it is not quite clear how), because he cannot make use of that great talisman of interpretation, sympathy. Criticism that is not "judicial," it seems, merely examines the literature before it, analyzes it and names the parts found; it knows nothing of "merit," of "faults," of any higher or lower, better or worse, useful or harmful—it is, like the inductive sciences, an affair of "classification"; it is itself an inductive science. Its result is a tabular view, as follows:

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

AN ACTION-DRAMA.

Scheme of Actions:

Main Plot.	First Main Cross Nemesis Action: Story of the Jew: complicated and resolved.	Under-plot.
	Sub-Action to First Main, also Link-Action: *Jessica* and *Lorenzo*: simple movement.	
	Comic Relief Action: Launcelot: stationary.	
	Sub-action to Second Main: Episode of the Rings: complicated and resolved.	
	Second Main Problem Action: Caskets simple movement.	Story:

External Circumstances: The (rumored) Shipwrecks. Etc., etc., etc.

This is not, perhaps, so entertaining as Sainte-Beuve; is it more useful, is it the first note of the criticism of the future, the harness into which our young Swinburnes, Leslie Stephens, and Arnolds must get?

What first strikes one is its limited scope. True, its sponsor declares its subject-matter is "literature," and literature is a large word. But when his illustration of the new science in the remarks on Shakspere which make the body of the book, is read and digested, it is seen that he deals only with the structure of the plays; he has analyzed their form, their connections and transitions and climaxes, whether of action or emotion, and he has named their parts; he has attended, as a craftsman would say, to their technique solely, and thus his conclusions are valuable to the craft, but to men at large are valuable only as knowledge loosely related to life, such as conchology or botany. The reason is near at hand. Literature is an art, not a science; and when an art is itself made the subject-matter of a science, that science can be concerned only with the classification of methods—in this case, of literary methods. That there may be a "science of criticism" in this sense, a science that analyzes, names and classifies the details of the methods of authors, the similarities and dissimilarities of their technique, their ways of conducting plot and story—in a word, their *art*—no sane man will contest; but though its workers are rare, it is no new science. If one wishes to put it off by itself in a little corner among the inductive sciences, by all means let no one obstruct the transfer; hitherto it has abided very quietly and contentedly in its place as a modest part of criticism in general. It is, in fact, necessary to the critic whose knowledge is complete respecting what he judges—the competent critic must understand the methods of authors, the laws of creative composition practically exhibited in novel and drama and poem; but his work does not end there—it is carried into wider fields. An understanding of the formal part of literature, of its mere structure, would be of use to those who are novices and to critics who discuss the form as well as the matter of works submitted to them; hence this author and all whom he can convert should be bidden god-speed. But criticism can ill afford to abdicate its present provinces and withdraw into the limits of one of its petty though aristocratic principalities, where truly only its subtlest minds, its poets, have hitherto been delegated to do service. In the new science, we may be sure, there will be few experts; for it takes fine senses to detect the mystery of the creative art.

This strict limitation of the inductive science of criticism to the formal part of literature is very plain, and is to be observed on every page of the present treatise. Nevertheless, there is a certain plausibility in the plea made against "judicial" criticism which may be worth a moment's detention. It is true that criticism has often failed to recognize new authors at once, and in proportion to the originality and power of the new genius its failure has been more humiliating, more conspicuous, and more complete. Is this because it is unscientific? The natural conservatism of literature is very great. The critics have already formulated the laws of the art by induction from the literature of the past; they assert these as canons—that is, as universal laws; and they judge new works in error if these canons are violated, and generally they are right in such judgments. But literature not being extinct, the induction is incomplete, and a genius may arise in whose case new facts are to be observed; and if, by haste, or ignorance, or incapacity, they do not take account of these fresh phenomena, and thus come to see the inadequacy of the former canons to this case, they fail. But is it otherwise with the history of science? Has not science likewise its conservatism, its universal laws accepted conditionally until new facts appear at variance with them, its convenient body of accepted knowledge applicable in ordinary cases, and its failures likewise when the stupendous exception did arise to force violent modifications? Was Newton's Law accepted so much more easily than Shakspere's romantic drama? or Darwin's doctrine of variation and descent with less difficulty than Wordsworth's pastorals? Was not the information that the blood circulates considered as unimportant as that John Keats had written a poem? Man is an animal slow to learn; and it is not in literature alone, but in science, in politics, in finance, in all large departments of thought, too, that new truth finds cold reception. The inductive science of criticism would probably be as much wedded to its past as any other science, as loth to modify its old generalizations in the future as, under a less haughty name, it has been in former days.

Similarly, in regard to a second plausible observation, closer inspection makes the glamour vanish away. It is said repeatedly that criticism should become "scientific"; all things that are respectable are becoming scientific now—it is the spirit of the age; and if criticism lags behind, it is *ipso facto* something to be condemned. The same plea or hortatory advice has been long addressed to poetry, but the poets do not seem to mind. Perhaps the critics, being by profession a serious and sober race, should have more care, and ought to "join." So runs the propagandist circular of science. But is it true that criticism has been so unaffected by the spirit of the age as is represented? To state in a few words the course of criticism is not easy, but by using some definition-phrases it may be briefly suggested. When the author of this volume calls criticism "judicial," he has in mind as his type the earlier critics who derived their canons largely from France—the standards of "one, Boileau"; and he blames them for the mistakes they made in applying "rules" to literature. At that time criticism was, to borrow Spenser's phraseology, statical; commonly the critics looked on works of literary art as constructed mechanically, like a Chinese puzzle, and they wrote about poems and dramas as things complete in themselves, and they measured them by the so-called rules. Such was the attitude of their minds and the duty of their office. But now the works of literary art are contemplated as growths, and the critic regards them more with respect to their origin and fruits. To use the companion phrase, criticism has become dynamical: it asks how the work under review came into existence, and is not satisfied until the personality of the author and the character of his age have been exhaustively treated. Criticism has thus developed, and is now almost wholly made up of biographical, historical, and social studies. To refer much to "rules" denotes a writer of old-school traditions. An essay on Byron is a chapter in social evolution; one on Keats is an attempt at psychological dissection; and so far has this gone, so powerfully has the spirit of the scientific age worked on criticism, that any work on literary

art, such as the present, revealing a care for the formal side of literature, is a very rare exception. On the whole, criticism seems to have become "scientific" enough, and one would hail a writer of the old fashion, who should be content with examining the intrinsic worth of a classic, with a good deal of satisfaction.

We cannot further discuss the "new view" which the author promulgates as the chief distinction of his work. He shows no reason why the old notions—such as that literature is an art, that its function is to please, and that taste is the arbiter of pleasure—should be given up; and these being still true, criticism of literature must still find its highest work in discussions of success and failure to give pleasure, of kinds and qualities of the pleasure given, of standards of taste in the region of intellectual delight, and of the higher and lower, better and worse, useful and harmful of all literature that deals with or affects the moral life of man. It cannot restrict its name to the analysis and nomenclature of literary structure, as if books were only shells or fossils. As before, all that may be written of formal art will belong in its province; all the formulas of knowledge it arrives at, it will reach by the inductive method; and in rendering justice it will be as free from prejudice against new men, new ideas, and new forms of expression as the conservative nature of the trained and enlightened and balanced man will allow.

To our thinking the most valuable part of this volume is the Shaksperian criticism, which, independently of its connection with any inductive science, is well worth consideration. It is concerned, as has been said, only with the structure of the plays, and its point is to show that Shakspere, so far from being the careless workman he is alleged to have been, was one of the subtlest artists. It is only by the old canons of "the unities" that his work is termed formless, but the genius of the romantic drama was exactly one of those seemingly preternatural phenomena that remain monstrous until the new classification is made to include them. The unity of Shakspere's dramas is Mr. Moulton's theme, and he illustrates their unity until the hardest head must get some glimmering of the truth. The peculiarity in Shakspere, as compared with the ancient classics, is, that his dramas are so complex in their composition, their unity is the oneness of so many and diverse parts, that to men used to the simplicity of the Greek structure it looks like confusion. The difference is the same as that between a highly organized being and one of lower grade. The work of the critic in this case was to find out, to trace and explain the relation of the parts, the interplay of the forces, or, stated exactly, the links of the story and the development of the passions involved. This has been done, for the five plays taken, with great clearness and precision, and with the slightest admixture of what might be regarded as fanciful and far-fetched. The case might have been put more absolutely by dwelling on the specially organic perfection of these dramas, on the fact that each part, speaking generally, is not only related to another, but to all others, and that this relation of each single member to the whole is a necessary relation. Of course it is not meant that Shakspere's construction was ideally perfect, but that each drama has a unity of its own which results from all its complex interests; and on the artistic side this is the marvel of Shakspere's genius. The success of the classical writers in their simpler forms was not finer than Shakspere's in the multiple and involuted forms of the romantic spirit. Even now this characteristic of Shakspere is little recognized. The English sense of form is slight, and in Shakspere passion is such a fusing force that the intellectual sense, to which form usually appeals, is evaded and put to the fault until attention is given to the emotional analysis. The unity is there, however, and does not lose its effect whether it be perceived or not. In time the statement that Shakspere was lacking in pure art, a happy-go-lucky workman, a deft 'prentice-hand vamping old stories, will surely become antiquated; and with it will go, it may be hoped, that other current superstition, that heaven gave him all gifts except the faculty of invention. He stole all his stories; but the power he shows in dealing with them, his rearrangement and subordination of incident and event, his moulding might, are strong as proofs of Holy Writ to show that the faculty of invention was there in all its fulness.

On this we do not dwell because the author does not touch it in his discussion, nor will we examine his own suggestions in detail. Other critics of Shakspere have analyzed the character, passion, plot, and other elements of the plays, but it is the distinction of Mr. Moulton to have seen and shown how all these elements are blended by Shakspere so as to give to his works that unity which stamps all work in any art as of the highest genius. This is a real distinction and service, and if a more tolerant reception of the science of inductive criticism were likely to encourage more such thinking and writing, we should be tempted to cancel what we have written; but, as it is, the fault of the volume is in that superficial parallelism to science which it affects, and the consequent tedious nomenclature and tabulation of which an example has been given.

The Life and Letters of Emory Upton, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and Brevet Major-General United States Army. By Peter S. Michie, Professor United States Military Academy. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

It was eminently fitting that the memoir of General Upton should be written by a fellow-cadet, himself now the oldest and most distinguished professor at the Military Academy; for Upton's success was preëminently the result of his West Point training, and it is a most interesting study to watch the development of his character and the unfolding of his career as told by his own letters, and interpreted by one whose life is devoted to the perfection of that training. Upton came to West Point, in 1856, a raw country lad, with correct principles, fair talents, no little ambition, and a nervous, restless energy. Five years later he graduated, at the outbreak of the war, with a mind well trained and disciplined, stored with the rudiments of knowledge, but not over-burdened with details, confident in himself, proud of his profession, and ardently devoted to the cause of the Union. He went almost from West Point to the field of Bull Run, and, once engaged in the fighting, he never left it, except when disabled by wounds, until the war was over. In little more than a year he had a regiment, in less than two years a brigade, and at the end of three years a division; and he commanded them all with great skill and the utmost gallantry. He was one of a distinguished group—including Mackenzie, Merritt, Wilson, Kilpatrick, and Custer—sometimes called the "boy generals," who attained the rank of general officer before they were twenty-six years of age, and had been less than three years graduated from the Academy—whose career added a new verse to an old cadet song:

> "And when we've been out of here just two years
> We're Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers."

From his experience in the command of all three arms, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in the midst of most active service, Upton evolved and elaborated his system of tactics, which absorbed his entire attention for the first few years after the war, until they were finally adopted by the Government. He was then ordered to West Point as Commandant of Cadets, and after five years' service in that capacity he made a somewhat remarkable tour of the world as the head of a military commission charged with examining the organization of foreign armies. On his return he published the result of his observations in 'The Armies of Asia and Europe,' and then immediately engaged in a comprehensive study of the military history of his own country, with a view to embodying his conclusions in a large work to be called 'The Military Policy of the United States.' Upon this, and upon a revision of his Tactics, he was engaged at the time of his death, in 1881.

In the twenty-five years of his military career there was hardly one idle moment. Thrown from West Point into the midst of the great war; engaged in more than a score of great battles, besides countless minor actions; attaining suddenly to high rank and command at the outset of his career, and devising an entirely new system of tactics for his profession, it was natural that he should take nothing for granted, and should refuse to accept anything of which the reasons were not evident to his critical mind. A natural tendency to iconoclasm was somewhat increased by the circumstances of his career, and in this spirit he took up the study of the military policy of his country, which in his view is, and has been for more than a century, radically, fundamentally, and almost wholly wrong. It may be doubted whether his training or abilities fitted him to deal with so comprehensive a subject, though no one else has ever collected so many data concerning it. This critical tendency also led him to form hasty instead of well-matured judgments, as when at the age of twenty-five he formed the opinion that "some of our corps commanders are not fit to be corporals"—the officers in question being Hancock, Warren, Sedgwick, and Wright! But his critical nature never led to any meanness or to any jealousy. He was at all times the soul of honor, free from vanity, and possessed of deep religious convictions, which formed the standard of his life in practice as well as in theory. His private life, his marriage, his religious sentiments were pure and noble. The tact, the tenderness, and the good judgment with which this part of his life is treated by his friend and biographer are deserving of the highest praise. Whether Upton's opinions on military policy are well founded or not, time will show. His chief title to fame is his service during the war, his attainment of high command at so early an age, and his successful use of it.

An Inglorious Columbus; or, Evidence that Hwui Shan and a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan discovered America in the fifth century A. D. By Edward P. Vining. D. Appleton & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 788.

This is the old story of the discovery of Fusang by a party of Buddhist priests, A. D. 458, and our author's object, in reviving it, is to show that the country which they are said to have visited was Mexico, and that the account given of it by a "probable" member of the party "in nearly all its details, as to the route, the direction, the distance, the plants of the country, the people, their manners, customs, etc., is true of Mexico, and of no other country in the world."

In the slang of the day, this is a big contract, and those of us who know the doubt and uncertainty that hang over almost everything connected with the origin and development of the aboriginal civilization of America, and who recognize the fact that, up to a certain point, there is more or less resemblance among all primitive peoples, not only in their manners and customs

but also in their methods of thought, will not be surprised at our author's failure to make good his proposition. Indeed, there is scarcely a single particular in which he can be said to have been entirely successful. The route—via the Aleutian Islands—by which the old monk is made to travel, both going and coming, is pronounced "not feasible" by no less an authority than Mr. Dall; the direction—east of Alaska and also east of China—can hardly be said to describe the geographical position of Mexico, nor can the two statements be made to agree; and the length of the Chinese *li*, like the *lieu* of the early French "Relations," is altogether too uncertain to be used as the basis for a calculation of distances in a case where accuracy is desirable. So, too, the identity of the Fusang tree with the Agave, affirmed (p. 403) by our author, is denied (p. 195) by M. Godron, a French botanist, and we are very sure that, whatever may have been the case in Central America, there are but few archæologists who will, in the face of recent investigations, venture to assert that Mexico is, or was at the time of the conquest, without "the least trace of an enclosure, of an adjoining defence of any kind, or even exterior fortifications."

These are some of the objections that may be urged against our author's theory, and, serious as they are, they are not more so than is the free and easy manner in which he explains away such portions of the original account as happen to militate against his views. As an instance of this, take the way in which he deals with the assertion that the people of Fusang, among their other worldly possessions, had "horse-carts, cattle-carts, and deer-carts." The statement, it will be observed, is positive; it is made by one who came from Afghanistan, and must have known a horse or a cart when he saw one; and, sandwiched, as it is, between references to other animals, we may fairly assume that it was intended to be taken literally, as was unquestionably the case with the statements which precede and follow it. To admit this, however, is to deal a heavy blow at the theory of the identity of Fusang and Mexico; and hence the necessity of explaining it so as to make it harmonize with the fact that there were neither horses nor carts in this latter country when the Spaniards first landed there. Accordingly, we are told that this portion of the account is not to be taken literally, but that it is an allegory, and that what the old missionary "probably" intended was, to refer to the "three vehicles" or "three carts, a term used by the Buddhists . . . to shadow forth the three degrees of saintship . . . and for three developments of Buddhist doctrine." In other words, we are called upon to believe that this party of priests found Buddhism already flourishing in the country in which they are said (p. 299) to have been the first to make it known.

For these reasons, among others, we cannot accept this story as authentic, and are constrained to class it with Plato's account of the lost Atlantis and the poet's dream of a region lying beyond Thule. But while our opinions on this point are somewhat decided, we do not wish to be understood as denying the possibility of such intercourse between the people of the two continents. Indeed, so far are we from doing anything of the sort that we frankly admit that the evidence seems to point the other way. This intercourse was probably neither frequent nor regular, and, in the case of the Chinese and Japanese junks stranded on our shores, it must have been both involuntary and all one way; but of the fact of its existence, at least, during historic times and via Behring Straits, there cannot, we imagine, be any doubt. How long it has been going on and what influence, if any, it had upon aboriginal Mexican civilization, are questions which we are not now called on to discuss.

The Common Sense of the Exact Sciences. By the late William Kingdon Clifford. New York: Appletons. [International Scientific Series.]

IT was in 1875, when Clifford was in fairly good health, that he dictated the whole of three chapters and part of another for a projected book to be entitled 'The First Principles of the Mathematical Sciences Explained to the Non-Mathematical.' Three years later, shortly before his death, he expressed the wish that the book should be published only after very careful revision, and that the title should be changed. It has certainly not received the sort of revision that Clifford desired; for as published it abounds in errors, and contains several quite anti-Cliffordian views. For instance, he says that if a point on the surface of a sphere is brought into contact with a point on the flat face of a cube, "we cannot move the sphere ever so little without separating these points." This is erroneous, because we can spin the surface about the point of contact; but although the passage has passed under the hands of two successive mathematical editors, neither has seen, what the course of reasoning shows, that Clifford in dictating said "move" when he meant *roll*. He wanted to show that all surfaces would fit together at any points where they are not broken by edges or corners, much as a ball may fit into a cup, only that the fitting is confined to a single point. Now surfaces that fit together may or may not be capable of being slipped or spun one on the other, but they cannot be rolled one on the other. A rolling motion, therefore, was the only one which had to be considered. Again, he defines a surface as the boundary between two portions of space which it separates absolutely. Now, without speaking of spirals, which obviously do not separate space into two parts, the most familiar of all surfaces, the plane, does not do so (according to the conception of the modern geometrician). Two planes will separate space, and one of these may be the plane at infinity; but a single plane does not. For if a point (say the focal point of a lens) be carried off with sufficient acceleration from one side of a plane, it will come back on the other side. Every surface may, it is true, form a part of the boundary between two regions of space. But even so modified, the definition is hardly satisfactory; for the calculus requires us to suppose that a solid body may approach indefinitely near to being a surface, which it certainly could not do were the two objects essentially disparate in their nature. Clifford here says:

"The surface of a thing is something that we constantly observe. We see it and feel it, and it is a mere common-sense observation to say that this surface is common to the thing itself and to the space surrounding it." "The important thing to notice is that we are not here talking of ideas or imaginary conceptions, but only making common-sense observations about matters of every-day experience."

But, as the editor, "K. P.," remarks, "we are compelled to consider the surface of the geometer as an idea or imaginary conception, drawn from the apparent (not real) boundaries of physical objects." The truth is, that the geometrical conception of space itself is a fiction. The geometer thinks of space as an individual thing or (as Mr. F. E. Abbot expresses it) a receptacle of things having an existence as something individual. If this were so, absolute position in space (independent of other bodies) and absolute velocity would have a meaning; but, in fact, they appear to have none. What is true is, that rigid bodies in their displacements are subject to certain laws which are the principles of geometry; and we have an instinctive acquaintance with these positional laws, which makes it easy for us to imagine the fictitious receptacle in which these laws are embodied. Thus, space only exists under the form of general laws of position; there is really nothing individual about it. And easy as is the geometer's conception, it is by no means born in us. The natural man knows of space only as a synonym for "air." Kant is responsible for the perpetuation of the erroneous conception of space which Leibnitz had escaped. It is impossible to have clear ideas concerning the non-Euclidean geometry, space of n dimensions, and such matters, without a proper understanding of this.

The main fault of the whole plan of the book is, that while it gives no adequate explanation of many mathematical conceptions interesting to a large body of non-mathematical minds—such as the square root of the negative, multiple algebra, space of n dimensions, the mathematical conception of the Absolute, non-Euclidean space, invariants, Riemann's surfaces, etc., conceptions perfectly susceptible of clear and interesting explanation, without too severely taxing the powers of the non-mathematical—it does suppose a reader whose interest in the logical *enchaînement* of mathematics is exceptionally great. Nine persons out of ten will read the chapter on number and exclaim, "This is nothing but what we learned at school," thus missing the whole argument, which will fly over their heads unperceived. The book has something of Clifford's style and traces of his power, but only faint ones. It will be of some service, but not very much. The parts added by "K. P.," one chapter and a half, bear comparison with those written by Clifford; it is a pity that the revision of the latter has not been more minute and accurate.

Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America. By Walter Baron von Richthofen. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

STILL another book on the Western cattle business is from the pen of an ex-Prussian officer, who, having made his home in Colorado, and feeling that there exists a demand for exact information upon this subject which is not yet filled, devotes a hundred duodecimo pages to supplying it. His little work seems to have been compiled with care, and is more business-like and statistical than those of its class that have already appeared; but the author takes such a roseate view of the whole subject that we cannot but feel that, in spite of the saying that "figures cannot lie," his readers, if intending to embark in the business, should not have a too implicit faith in being able to accomplish all that his calculations promise. The story of the Irish servant girl whose employer, being unable to pay in cash the $150 wages due her, gave her instead fifteen cows with the right to let them run on his range and increase as long as she wished, and who, ten years after, sold out to him for $25,000, has a certain flavor of the Western fertility of imagination, which is doubtless engendered by the large percentage of ozone in the atmosphere. We are disappointed to find in Baron von Richthofen's pages no statistics in regard to the amount of land controlled by the titled nobility of Europe, to which class he may doubtless be considered to belong. We understand that not many years ago, having lost by bad investments most of the property he had brought with him from Europe, he was glad to accept a position as engineer and draughtsman at $125 per month, and he probably does not realize what a danger to the free institutions of the country his title constitutes.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Stokes, Prof. G. G. On Light as a Means of Investigation. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary. Vol IV. (Part II.). Cassell & Co. $3.

Taylor, G. L. Ulysses S. Grant. An Elegy, and Other Poems. Funk & Wagnalls. 25 cents.

Thompson, Maurice. By-Ways and Bird Notes. John B. Alden.

Tyler, L. G. The Letters and Times of the Tylers. Vol. II. Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shipperson. $3.

Still One More School-History of the United States, but One Not Like Any Other.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED States for Schools. By Alexander Johnston, author of 'A History of American Politics"; Professor in the College of New Jersey, Princeton. With numerous Maps and Illustrations. 12mo. $1.40.

This book is a History of the United States, and not, like other school histories, principally a history of the colonies from which the United States sprang. It is not a story book or a picture book. It simply tries to teach boys how to vote, and does not try to teach them how to fight Indians, or each other, or how to become President or Commander-in-Chief.

A copy will be sent to any teacher for examination, on receipt of 70 cents.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
29 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

Fresh Books for the Schools.

SHELDON'S SHORT GERMAN GRAMMAR	$ .60
DEUTSCH'S SELECT GERMAN READER	.90
BOISEN'S PREPARATORY GERMAN PROSE	1.00
HODGE'S COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC GERMAN	1.00
YBARRA'S PRACTICAL SPANISH METHOD	1.20
MITCHELL'S HEBREW LESSONS	1.80
SHALER'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOLOGY	1.00
TEACHERS' EDITION OF " "	1.00
REMSEN'S ORGANIC CHEMISTRY	1.20
HALL'S METHODS OF TEACHING AND STUDYING HISTORY	1.40
CLARKE'S HOW TO FIND THE STARS	.20
HOW TO USE WOOD-WORKING TOOLS	.50

GUIDES FOR SCIENCE TEACHING.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,
3 Tremont Place, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE COMING
STRUGGLE FOR INDIA.

Being an account of the encroachments of Russia in Central Asia, and of the difficulties sure to arise therefrom to England.

By ARMENIUS VAMBERY.

With Map, showing the Russian advance toward India from 1745 to 1885.

1 Volume, large 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.00.

*** For sale by all Booksellers.

Cassell & Company,
LIMITED,
739 and 741 Broadway, New York.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS [READY SATURDAY].

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. An entirely New Edition, from new electrotype plates. With an Introduction by Mrs. Stowe, stating the circumstances under which the story was written. With a picture of Uncle Tom. 12mo, cloth, $1.

THE SCARLET LETTER. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. New Popular Edition. 12mo, cloth, $1.

HOUSEHOLD ALDRICH. The Poetical Works of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. New Household Edition, carefully revised and rearranged with Poems not included in previous editions of Mr. Aldrich's Poetical Writings. With a fine Portrait. The Full Gilt Edition has a Portrait and Eleven Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2; cloth, full gilt, $2.50; half calf, $4; morocco, or tree calf, $5.

DUE SOUTH; OR, CUBA PAST and Present. By M. M. Ballou, author of 'Due West,' 'A Treasury of Thought,' 'Notable Thoughts about Women,' etc. 12mo, $1.50.

During the winter of 1884-85 Mr. Ballou made an extended visit to Cuba, and observed carefully its industrial, political, and social condition, and also studied its history. The results of his studies and observations are included in this volume, as well as a chapter of equal value and attractiveness on the Bahama Islands.

DUE WEST. By M. M. Ballou. *Fourth Edition.* $1.50.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent to teachers by the author on receipt of half the retail price.

Schools can obtain from Dr. Sauveur his new volume, GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE POUR LES ANGLAIS, at the introduction price of 80 cents, and the CORRIGÉ DES EXERCICES de la GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE at 25 cents. The books are sent C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon.

Descriptive circulars will be sent to applicants.
Address DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, PA.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & Co., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Unmounted Photographs
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,
Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.
SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Teachers.
[*For Teachers' Notices see page 204.*]

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, OF unusually successful experience in preparing students for the University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wishes to correspond with families desiring the services of a private tutor, or with Principals of Select Schools where a classical master is required.
Address Box 461, Beverly, Mass.

A GERMAN LADY, A GRADUATE of the Dresden Normal School, who has taught in Germany, England, and France, would like a position to teach French or German in a school. References given.
Address E. Z., Winthrop, Mass.

A YALE GRADUATE OF '85 DESIRES a position as tutor in a private family. Has had some experience in preparing boys for college. Can teach elementary French and German, besides classics and mathematics. Address W. C., P. O. Box 360, Peekskill, N. Y.

A LADY TEACHER OF LONG AND successful experience desires a position for the coming year. Prefer the higher English branches, with Latin, or would take charge of preparatory department. Highest references. Address J. A. C., P. O. Box 649, Derby Conn.

*A HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHER, OF EX*tended experience in preparing pupils for colleges and scientific schools, will take a boy into his family for private tutoring. WM. L. EATON, Concord, Mass.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Platt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

*GERMAN.—Pestalozzian Method. Prepara*tory College Course. Private lessons and Classes. DEUTSCH, care J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 7 E. 14th St.

TO COLLEGE OFFICERS WHO ARE looking for an instructor in Latin, who could also take work in Greek, modern languages, and Hebrew. Please communicate with L. D., care of the *Nation*.

TUTORING BY AN EXPERIENCED graduate tutor. Best references.
J. C. PATTON, 7 T., Cambridge, Mass.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

WANTED.—BY AN M. A., UNIV. of Va., a position as private tutor, or as assistant in a first-rate school; salary reasonable. Address J. C. R., care *Nation*.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY. —A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8½ x 7¼. Price $2.50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation*.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

STANDARD EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

SELECTED FROM THE NEW EDITION OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE.

"A List of equal excellence and authority it would be hard to find in the English language."—NATION.

Macmillan's Elementary Classics.

NEW VOLUMES.

EUTROPIUS ROMANA HISTORIA. Selections. By W. Welsh and C. E. Duffield. 40 cents.

CÆSAR. INVASION OF BRITAIN. Selections from Books 4 and 5. By the same Editors. 40 cents.

CICERO. De Amicitia. By E. S. Shuckburgh. 40 cents.

——Stories from Roman History. By G. E. Jeans and A. V. Jones. 40 cents.

PHÆDRUS. Select Fables. By A. S. Walpole. 40 cents.

A Complete List of the "Elementary Classics" will be found in the Educational Catalogue.

Macmillan's Classical Series.

NEW VOLUMES.

ANDOCIDES. De Mysteriis. Edited by W. J. Hickie. 60 cents.

XENOPHON. Œconomicus. Edited by H. A. Holden. $1 60.

LUCRETIUS. Books 1-3. Edited by J. H. Warburton Lee. $1 10.

HORACE. Epistles and Ars Poetica. Edited by A. S. Wilkins. $1 60.

——Odes. Edited by T. E. Page, M. A. $1 60.

——Satires. Edited by Arthur Palmer, M. A. $1 60.

For a complete list of the "Classical Series" see Educational Catalogue.

Macmillan's Foreign School Classics.

NEW VOLUMES.

VOLTAIRE. Charles XII. Edited by Fasnacht. 90 cents.

SANDEAU. Mademoiselle de la Seigliere. 40 cents.

SAND. La Mare au Diable. Edited by Russell. 30 cents.

LA FONTAINE. Fables. Selections. By L. M. Moriarty. Illustrated. 50 cents.

Macmillan's Science Class Books.

ANATOMY. Lessons in Elementary Anatomy. By St. George Mivart, F. R. S. With upward of 400 illustrations. 16mo, $1 75.

"It may be questioned whether any other work on anatomy contains in like compass so proportionately great a mass of information."—*Lancet.*

ASTRONOMY. Elementary Lessons in Astronomy. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.S., with Colored Diagram and numerous illustrations. New Edition, 16mo, $1 25.

"The most fascinating of elementary books on the sciences."—*Nonconformist.*

CHEMISTRY. Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. By H. D. ROSCOE, F.R.S., with numerous illustrations. New Edition, 16mo, $1 10.

"We unhesitatingly pronounce it the best of all elementary treatises on chemistry."—*Medical Times.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Lessons in Elementary Physics. By BALFOUR STEWART, F.R.S., with numerous illustrations. New Edition, 16mo, $1 10.

"The beau-ideal of a scientific text-book: clear, accurate, and thorough."—*Educational Times.*

ELECTRICITY. Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism. By SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, with illustrations. 16mo, $1 25.

"A model of what an elementary work should be."—*Saturday Review.*

PHYSIOLOGY. Lessons in Elementary Physiology. By Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., with numerous illustrations. New and revised edition, 16mo, $1 10.

"Unquestionably the clearest and most complete elementary treatise on this subject that we possess in any language."—*Westminster Review.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography. By Archibald Geikie, F. R. S. New edition, with numerous illustrations. 16mo, $1 10.

"Anything more different from and more superior to the ordinary school book it is impossible to imagine. Were text books adopted on their merits we should expect to see this one supplant all others in Physical Geography."—*Christian Union.*

LOGIC. Elementary Lessons in Logic Deductive and Inductive, with Questions and Examples, and a Vocabulary of Logical Terms. By the late W. Stanley Jevons, LL.D., M. A., F. R. S. 16mo, 40 cents.

"Nothing can be better for a school-book."—*Guardian.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Political Economy for Beginners. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. Fourth edition, with Questions. 16mo, 75 cents.

"We cannot conceive a book more fitted for popularizing this science than the clear, compact, and comprehensive treatise for which we are indebted to Mrs. Fawcett."—*Daily News.*

Macmillan's Manuals for Students.

BIOLOGY. By Huxley and Martin. $1 50.

EMBRYOLOGY. By Foster and Balfour. $2 60.

HEAT. By Prof. P. G. Tait. $2 00.

LIGHT. By the same Author. $2 00.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. By Prof. Calderwood. $1 50.

OSTEOLOGY. Mammalia. By Prof. Flower.

PHYSIOGRAPHY. By Prof. Huxley. $1 80.

PHYSIOLOGY. By Foster and Langley. $2 00.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Manual of. By Prof. Fawcett. $2 65.

SKULL, Morphology of. By Parker and Bettany. $2 60.

ZOÖTOMY. By Martin and Moale. Parts I.-III. Each 60 cents.

—— By T. J. Parker. $2 25.

PRACTICAL BOTANY. By Bower and Vines. $1 50.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS. Part I. General Physics. By Stewart and Gee. $1 50.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER. By Prof. P. G. Tait. $2 25.

Macmillan's Text Books for Students.

ANATOMY, Comparative. By Prof. Gegenbaur. $5 50.

ANATOMY, Pathological. By Prof. Ziegler. Part I., $3 50. Part II., Secs. 1-8. $3 50.

BOTANY. Fertilization of Flowers. By Prof. Muller. $5 00.

CHEMISTRY, Physiological. By Prof. Gamgee. Vol. I. $4 50.

EMBRYOLOGY, Comparative. By J. M. Balfour. Vol. I., $4 50. Vol. II., $5 25.

GEOLOGY. By Prof. Archibald Geikie, $7 50

MECHANICS, Applied. By James M. Cotterill. 8vo. $5 00.

PHYSICS, Principles of. By Alfred Daniell. 8vo. *New edition.* $3 50.

PHYSIOLOGY. By Prof. Foster. $5 50.

SCIENCE, Principles of. By Jevons. $2 75

MACMILLAN & CO. invite the attention of Teachers to the new edition of their Educational Catalogue, now ready, which will be sent free by mail on application. Besides their own List, it embraces the Educational Works issued by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in the well-known "Clarendon Press Series" and "Pitt Press Series."

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Macmillan & Co.'s

NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Price 15 Cents; Annual Subscription, $1.75.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 24 (completing the Second Volume), September.

CONTENTS:

1. THE BIRTHDAY. From the Picture by Mrs. Alma Tadema. Frontispiece.
2. A FAMILY AFFAIR. (Concluded.) Hugh Conway.
3. CHINA-MAKING AT STOKE-ON-TRENT. With Illustrations. B. H. Becker.
4. BENEATH THE DARK SHADOWS. (Concluded.) André Hope.
5. THREE ROUNDELS. Poems. W. F. B.
6. THE GREAT FEN. A. H. Miller. With Illustrations.
7. THE SIRENS THREE. (Concluded.) Walter Crane. With Illustrations.

Ornamental Friezes, Headpieces, Tailpieces, etc.

MALTHUS AND HIS WORK. By James Bonar, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo, $4.

"It is to present the man and his work that Mr. Bonar has written the present work. He seeks to show what manner of earnest man Malthus was, what it was that he taught, and what ground he had for his convictions. In brief, he seeks to give the public a second-hand knowledge of Malthus which shall at least be fair and unbiassed by prejudice, and in the attempt to do that he has produced a work of unusual interest and no little value."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

SOUVENIRS OF SOME CONTINENTS. By Archibald Forbes, LL.D, 12mo, $1.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA AND THE Light of the World: a Comparison of the Legend, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of the Buddha with the Story, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of Christ. By S. H. Kellogg, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., late Missionary to India, &c., &c. 12mo, $2.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA FOR Schools. By H. S. Hall, B.A., and S. R. Knight, B.A. 16mo, 90 cents; with Answers, $1.10.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I. THE STORY OF THE NA- tions. A series of graphic historical studies, intended to present to the young the stories of the different nations that have attained prominence in history. The stories will be printed in large type, and in handsome 12mo form. They will be fully illustrated and furnished with maps and indexes.

1. THE STORY OF GREECE. By Prof. James A. Harrison. 12mo, beautifully printed and bound. $1.50.

To be immediately followed by THE STORY OF ROME, by Arthur Gilman; THE STORY OF THE JEWS, by Prof. James K. Hosmer.

II. OLD-TIME CLASSICS.

1. PLUTARCH'S LIVES. 2 vols. $2.50.
2. THE HISTORIES OF HERODOTUS. 2 vols. Edited by John S. White, LL.D. 16mo, printed from new type and fully illustrated. $2.50.

III. REPRESENTATIVE ES- says. Being selections from 'Prose Masterpieces from the Modern Essayists,' comprising papers by Irving, Lamb, DeQuincey, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone. Octavo, cloth, $2.

IV. PHILISTINISM: PLAIN Words Concerning Certain Forms of Modern Scepticism. By the Rev. R. Heber Newton. 16mo, cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents.

V. ART HAND-BOOKS. Edited by Susan N. Carter. Nos. 1 to 8. Eight volumes bound in two.

Vol. I. Comprising: Sketches from Nature, Sketching in Water-Colors, Landscape Painting, Flower Painting. 16mo, cloth, $1.25

Vol. II. Comprising: Drawing in Black and White, Figure Drawing, Water-Color Painting, The Human Figure. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

VI. THE AMERICAN HOME Book. Containing directions and suggestions for Cooking, Dress, Nursing, Emergencies, House Furnishing, Home Education, Home Reading, etc. By Charles Dudley Warner, Geo. Cary Eggleston, Frank Stockton, Edward Everett Hale, Joseph Cook, Lyman Abbott, F. B. Perkins, H. W. Beecher, etc., etc. $1.75.

VII. THE TREATMENT OF Opium Addiction. By J. B. Mattison, M.D. 8vo, cloth, 50 cents.

VIII. THE AMERICAN CAU- cus System, its Origin, Purpose, and Utility. By George W. Lawton. 8vo, cloth, $1.

Questions of the Day Series, No. XXV.

IX. THE SCIENCE OF BUSI- ness, a Study of the Principles controlling the Laws of Exchange. By Roderick H. Smith. 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

Questions of the Day Series, No. XXVI.

*** Putnam's new catalogue sent upon application.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

AND OF THE

HISTORY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Advisory Editor, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard College; Managing Editor, A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University; assisted by a number of Special Editors.

The *Journal* is published quarterly, at the subscription price of $3.50, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 400 pages, with numerous plates and figures. It is devoted to the whole field of archæology—Oriental, Classical, early Christian, Mediæval, and American—and gives a summary of archæological periodicals and societies, and of investigations and discoveries in all parts of the world. Detailed circulars can be had by applying to the Managing Editor,

Dr. A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.,
Baltimore, Md.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I. Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

Mackaye's School of Acting

AND

EXPRESSION IN ART.

Practical Professional Training for the Stage.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to

STEELE MACKAYE,
Lyceum Theatre, New York City.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DOCTOR J. SACHS,

NO. 38 WEST 59TH STREET,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

SCHOOL OF MINES

Preparatory School.

A High School of Science and English. 32 E. 45th St. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.

Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW ENGLAND

Conservatory of Music,

Boston, Mass. OLDEST in America, largest and best equipped in the WORLD—100 instructors, 1,071 students last year. Thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ tuning, fine arts, oratory, literature, French, German, and Italian languages, English branches, gymnastics, etc. Tuition $5 to $20; board and room, $45 to $75 per term. Fall term begins September 16, 1885. For illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

Johns Hopkins University,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Statements respecting the methods and courses of instruction will be sent on application. The next term begins October 1, 1885.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1054. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.
J. H. ROOT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.

FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 353 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.

MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.

THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington. 1916 35th St

"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and Day School. Charmingly situated; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR Baltimore) for Young Ladies. $210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

MRS. W. F. STEARNS'S HOME School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.

ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty-seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to
Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, H. BENNETT, LL.D.

Public Library Accession

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, [illegible] Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (Sixty-fourth Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Faculty of the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for colleges and for business. Particular attention to girls and young children. The building is in the most elegant part of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The *Thirty-second Year* will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years Instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.

MISS HUBBARD HAS REMOVED to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her family.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and English Colleges by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. *Four* resident and *six* visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin *October* 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI- tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Edgar H. Nichols, Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 30th. School removes to permanent quarters at No. 8 Garden St. (opposite playground on the Common). Entrance examinations, Sept. 29th. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address Mr. NICHOLS, 57 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

EDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE- lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.
Fits for College and Business.
Region most healthy.
Gymnasium and boating.
For circulars, references, etc., apply to
Principals, } Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.
} EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell, 38 Fifth St.

LITTLE CHILDREN CARED FOR and educated by the widow and daughter of the late Rev. Eden B. Foster, D.D., assisted by Miss E. S. Storey. Thorough Kindergarten instruction, with pleasant home surroundings. For further particulars address Mrs. E. B. FOSTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm R. Ware, Columbia College.
E. A. H. ALLEN, C.E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

See also next page.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 205

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 208

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
- Six Months 210
- A New Political Generation 210
- Church Influence on Southern Sentiment 211
- The Literary Work of Invalids 212

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
- The Parliament of 1880—Causes of Its Failure 213
- The Doctor Johnson Club 214

CORRESPONDENCE:
- Secretary Endicott's Order 214
- Trifling with the Mugwumps 214
- Cabinet Responsibility in Relation to the Tariff 215
- The Tax on Fine Art 215
- The Ohio Democracy 215
- Seals and Fish on the Pacific Coast 216
- Local Photography 216
- Lawyers and the Law's Delays 216

NOTES 217

REVIEWS:
- Ideal Æstheticism 219
- Harvard and Yale Biographies 221
- A Devotee of Learning 222
- Autocratic Democracy 222
- Home Studies in Nature 223
- The Missing Link in Modern Spiritualism 223
- History of the Town of Milford, Mass 224
- Letters to Guy 224

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 224

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

[Continued from first page.]

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREparatory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses FORTER and CHAPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 306 West Grand St.

MRS. E. H. MULDAUR'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood-on-the-Hudson, 14 miles from New York.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A Preparatory School for all Colleges open to women.
Pupils admitted to Vassar College on the Principal's certificate.
Thorough course of study for Students not wishing to prepare for College.
For catalogue and full information address ADALINE W. STERLING. CAROLINE M. GERRISH, A.B., Englewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. — Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA REopens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. Over $20,000 in improvements this season. High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Preparatory Institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.

SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15. Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Auburn, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LAdies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.—REOPENS 9TH month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal. Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.
Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30.
Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Play room, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.
No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St.

MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School for Young Ladies and Children.—Efficient corps of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 43d Street.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. WALLER HOLLIDAY, ALFRED N. FULLER, } Principals.
Thirteenth year begins Sept. 30th.
A few boarding pupils taken.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co.

NANUET HOME SCHOOL.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. INGOLNE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED. — Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles. BISBEE & ALDEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th. Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACAdemy. A select Boarding School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School of the highest class. Terms, $500. Rector, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts; Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A., Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E. Barlow, M.A., W. F. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation for a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Blairsville.

LADIES' SEMINARY.—BEAUTIFUL grounds; commodious building, heated throughout by steam; good table; healthful location, no malaria.
Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.
35th year begins Sept. 9th, 1885.
For Catalogue apply to
Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address
JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

*FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG-*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 126 Price St.

MRS. HEAD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Little Girls reopens Sept. 22, 1885.
Students prepared for a University Course. Four pupils received as boarders.
French taught by Dr. LAMBERT SAUVEUR and Mrs. E. L. VAN PELT. Dr. SAUVEUR's classes will be open to Special Students of French and Latin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery Co.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth year of this School (Chestnut St. Seminary, Philadelphia), the third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23. Principals:
MARY L. BONNEY, HARRIETTE A. DILLAYE,
FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROT. EPIS. Church.—Founded A. D. 1785. One hundred and first year begins Sept. 17. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business.
JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO-*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September 17*, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. SMITH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, N. E. cor. Chestnut and Eighteenth Sts.

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY. — Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business. Catalogues sent upon application.
DEB. R. KEATOR, A.M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Swathmore.

SWATHMORE COLLEGE.—THIRTY minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT FOR PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

VERMONT, Bellows Falls.

*ST. AGNES' HALL. A Church Boarding-*School for Girls. Receives twenty boarders. Thorough English and Classical course. Superior vocal and piano instruction. Terms $300 and extras. Seventeenth year. Apply to Miss HAPGOOD, Principal.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR-*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A., R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., } Principals.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific*, and *Professional Departments*, including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture*. For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to
JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

The Union Teachers' Agency.

1. Provides School Boards and Principals with Teachers. 2. Aids Teachers in obtaining positions.
Apply to A. LOVELL & CO., Managers,
16 Astor Place, New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

*J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE-*mont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

*A SITUATION BY A LADY TEACH-*er in public or private school.
Graduate of Smith College. Classics a specialty. Best of references.
Address A. S. M., Box 96, Newton Highlands, Mass.

*A HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHER, OF EX-*tended experience in preparing pupils for colleges and scientific schools, will take a boy into his family for private tutoring. WM. L. EATON, Concord, Mass.

AN A. M., LIVING IN CAMBRIDGE near the University, who for several years has made a specialty of fitting boys for college, will receive two pupils into his private family. Address "F.,"
No. 24 Arrow St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college in Philadelphia.
P. H. GOEPP, 02 Cedar St., N. Y.

TUTORING WANTED BY YALE graduate and successful teacher. Can fit for college in a year an apt student with good English education who will work. Address
K., P. O. Box 125, Wallingford, Conn.

TUTORING BY AN EXPERIENCED graduate tutor. Best references.
J. C. PATTON, 7 T., Cambridge, Mass.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX-*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

WANTED.—BY AN M. A., UNIV. of Va., a position as private tutor, or as assistant in a first-rate school; salary reasonable. Address
J. C. R., care *Nation*.

Wants.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

*EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LAN-*guages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 450, Newton Centre, Mass.

*MRS. HAMILTON LIEBER IN-*tends going this autumn to Dresden for two (2) years to educate her two daughters, and would take with her four young ladies between the ages of 12 and 18, to reside with her and avail themselves of such educational advantages as their parents or guardians may desire, including summer trip to Switzerland or elsewhere. Applications for terms, etc., accompanied by references, to be addressed to her, No. 69 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, R. I.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician, long in practice, having partially retired, residing in an ideal town in Massachusetts, with unequalled railroad facilities, telegraph and telephone communications, will take charge of three or four invalids who need pure air and water, combined with a fair amount of exercise. Terms moderate. Address, for further particulars,
MEDICUS, *Nation* Office.

*WANTED.—A Harvard Graduate, resi-*dent in Berlin, to prepare a boy for his final entrance examinations (preliminaries already passed).
Address "H. V.," Kurfürstendamm 3, Berlin.

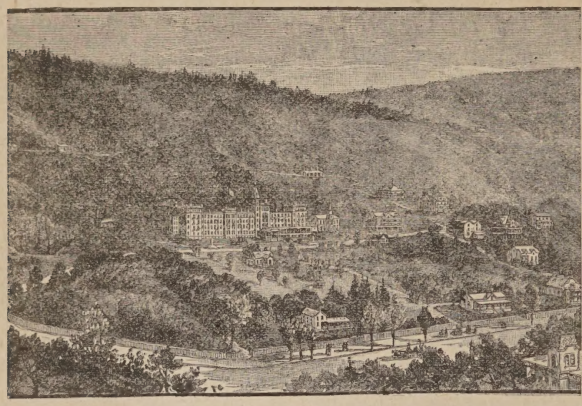
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE of 1885 and the ANNUAL CATALOGUE of 1884-85 are for sale by Charles W. Sever, University Bookstore, Cambridge, Mass. Prices, postage prepaid: Quinquennial, $1.10; Annual, 60 cents.

"THE NATURAL METHOD," NO. 3, Vol. II., will be sent on application to students and teachers of languages. Stern's School of Languages, N. Y. City, N. Y.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY. —A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8½ x 7¼. Price $2 50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation*.

The Sanatorium, Dansville, N. Y.



[Long Known as Our Home on the Hillside.]

An institution for the scientific treatment of chronic invalids, as well as for rest and recuperation of those who are tired out. It is under the management and personal care of a corps of regularly educated and experienced physicians devoted to their work. Massage, Electro-Massage; Doctor Taylor's Swedish Movements; Electricity (Galvanic, Faradic, and Franklinic, the latter from most approved Holtz machine); inunction; and all forms of baths, including the Moliere Thermo-Electric, Turkish, Roman, and Russian, are employed according to individual needs. The plan of treatment comprehends proper regulation of daily life, including diet, exercise, etc., together with cheerful and helpful social and religious influences. The comforts and pleasures, without the cares of home; entire freedom from taxations of fashionable life; and opportunities for recreation and amusements under reasonable regulation are enjoyed. Thoroughly skilled attendants administer to every want.

The Sanatorium consists of a main building and nine cottages located on an eastern mountain slope overlooking the town of Dansville, and 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. For beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate, and purity of air and water, it is unrivalled. Winters exceptionally mild for this climate. *Malaria utterly unknown.*

The main building, occupied since 1883, is 300 feet long, five stories high, of brick and iron construction, and

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

It is constructed to meet every need of the invalid or seeker of rest and quiet, and is complete in minutest sanitary details. Among its attractions are light, airy rooms, ventilated after the best plan, and heated by steam; open grates in public and many private rooms; safety elevators; electric bells in every room; spacious halls and corridors, kept at uniform heat; perfect sewerage (closets in annex, separate from building, but connected by warmed corridors); best modern appliances in culinary department; abundant, varied, and well-prepared dietary; extensive apartments for treatment, arranged to secure entire individual privacy, etc.

Autumn and winter months are considered most favorable for treatment. Throughout the entire main building a uniform and agreeable steam heat is constantly maintained, and this, with the perfect ventilation, induces many to prefer a winter residence here to one in a tropical climate.

Special rates to clergymen and physicians. Dansville is accessible from all quarters by Del. & Lack. and by the Erie R. R. For illustrated descriptive pamphlet, circular, and other particulars, address

FACULTY OF THE SANATORIUM,
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

REAL SWAN-QUILL ACTION.

Samples of Nos. 2 and 3, for CORRESPONDENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, and EXPERT WRITERS, sent on application. Sold by all stationers.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

LAURIE & McCLATCHEY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

Ninth edition. 1,044 pages. Large 8vo, well-bound. Price, $5. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. This is the most complete and comprehensive work on the subject in the English language. It gives a clear and concise description of diseases and their Homœopathic treatment. No family should be without this book and a case of medicines. Send for descriptive catalogue. Address BOERICKE & TAFEL'S Homœopathic Pharmacies at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco. The oldest Homœopathic Medicine House in the U. S. Established in 1835.

CATALOGUE NO. 77

OF

STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.

Just ready and will be sent free on application.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

Mackaye's School of Acting

AND

EXPRESSION IN ART.

Practical Professional Training for the Stage.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to

STEELE MACKAYE,
Lyceum Theatre, New York City.

Foreign and American School Books.

All Text-Books used in the Colleges and Schools, especially *Foreign*, of which we keep a large stock. Send for Catalogues: Classical, 2 parts; Linguistic, and others.

The Catalogues of English, French, and German Dealers in second-hand books sent on application, and orders filled promptly, at low rates, for old and new books from all parts of Europe.

New English books, duty paid, at 33 cts. per shilling. Free-of-duty Importations for Libraries at low rates.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
838 Broadway, New York,
FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

The Old Doctor:

A ROMANCE OF QUEER VILLAGE. By JOHN VANCE CHENEY. 16mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

'The Old Doctor' is written in a fresh vein, and consists of a careful study of life in an old and out-of-the-way New England village. It contains some original and striking sketches of character, the old doctor specially being a figure likely to fill a permanent place in the gallery of ideal portraits.

II.

Why We Believe the Bible.

AN HOUR'S READING FOR BUSY PEOPLE. By J. P. T. INGRAHAM, S. T. D. 16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

The dedication to this manual indicates briefly its purpose: "To the Jews, from whom the Bible came; to the Gentiles, to whom it came; and to all who would like to confirm their faith in the Bible, but who have no leisure for large volumes, this book is respectfully inscribed."

III.

The Study of Political Economy.

HINTS TO STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1.00.

"The existence of this little book is due to an attempt to convey, by lectures to students, an understanding of the position which political economy holds in regard, not merely to its actual usefulness for every citizen, but to its disciplinary power. . . . The interest which the public now manifests in economic studies led me to put the material of my lectures into a general form, in order that they might assist inquirers in any part of the country."—*From Preface.*

IV.

Cheap Popular Edition of 'The Money-Makers.'

The Money-Makers: a Social Parable.

A NOVEL. New cheap edition. 16mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

"A brilliant and in many respects a remarkable book. . . . Sure of a wide circle of readers. It is by no means a faultless work of fiction, but it may be confidently asserted that its 300 and odd pages contain more strength and material than go to the making of three ordinary novels."—*Chicago Tribune.*

V.

A Vagrant Wife.

A NOVEL. By FLORENCE WARDEN, author of 'The House on the Marsh,' 'A Prince of Darkness,' etc., etc. 12mo, paper cover. Price, 25 cents.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or any work will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

The Week.

SOME of the provisions of the Warner bill, so far as they have been disclosed, will require very careful attention. It is proposed, for instance, that the bullion certificates may be deposited by the national banks for the redemption of their circulating notes. This contemplates a permanent holding of a fluctuating commodity, and will therefore not be acceptable. The persons interested in the security and permanent value of national-bank notes are not the bankers, but the note-holders—that is, all the people of the United States. It is not likely that they will accept any lower form of security than United States bonds so long as bonds can be obtained in sufficient amounts. Under existing law the Treasury is required to redeem all the notes of failed banks, but it does this out of the security in its possession and not out of the proceeds of taxation. If the national Administration is disposed to favor the Warner bill as an alternative to the Bland act, the subject becomes one of exceeding interest, and it is to be hoped that the text of the measure in an authentic form may be given to the public at an early day.

We presume that a desire to secure a little free advertising is the real motive for the suit which has been brought in the United States Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the Civil-Service Law, but we are very glad that the step has been taken. There can be no doubt about the issue of the case if it is ever pushed to a trial. Nobody really believes that the law is unconstitutional. The "Jeffersonian Democrats" who have been pretending for the past five months that they doubted its constitutionality don't believe it, but the President's course in standing by the law so inflexibly forced them into that position as their last ditch. If they have had a hand in bringing this suit, they have made a serious blunder. So long as the constitutionality of the law had never been formally decreed they could keep on talking, and would possibly find some comfort for themselves in that exercise; but from the moment that the law is decided to be constitutional even this poor pleasure will be removed. Every assault which they have made upon the law heretofore has resulted in demonstrating its wisdom and efficiency, and so it will be to the end of the chapter. We hail every new attempt to overthrow it, therefore, with positive delight.

The begging circular which Mr. Cooper, the phenomenal Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, has sent to the employees of the Land Office and Pension Bureau at Washington, is an astonishing piece of impudence and folly. Not only is it contrary to law, but from the nature of the case it was foreordained to be fruitless. There is no reason why a Government clerk should consent to be "bled" now for the Grand Old Party. Fears of Democratic supremacy and threats of Republican wrath can no longer terrify him. Neither do we believe that there is in all the departments one man who can be moved to contribute a dollar by Mr. Cooper's statement that, "if the Republicans of Pennsylvania win a decisive victory this year, it will prevent any agitation or disastrous change of the tariff by the incoming Congress, and pave the way for the overthrow of the Democratic State and National Administrations." The election of Colonel Matt Quay to the Treasurership of Pennsylvania, in spite of the belief of every honest man in the State that he is unfit for the office, will mean something very different from that. It will not affect the tariff question at all, but it will show the depths of moral degradation to which blind worship of the protection fetish has brought the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

The Ohio Republican campaign has had a discouraging start, and the outlook is by no means so good as it was a few weeks ago. Senator Sherman's and Judge Foraker's combined "opening-gun" was too heavily loaded with the sectional issue, and had no effect whatever in arousing the voters. In addition to this, the Republican County Convention in Cincinnati, which met last week, nominated a thoroughly worthless ticket, with a notorious saloon-keeper in a prominent place on it. This was so bad a proceeding that even the *Commercial Gazette*, which usually takes any kind of a party ticket without wincing, squirmed perceptibly in accepting this one. The editor was forced into the old position of last year, and agreed to support the ticket, not because it was a good one, but because it was preferable to any which the Democrats could put forward. It is evident that this attempt to keep the party alive because of the "general cussedness" of the Democrats is going to be very hard work. The party in Ohio is visibly suffering under the process, and unless some man capable of taking the leadership with new issues appears soon, the present drift toward dissolution will become too rapid to be checked.

According to Secretary Endicott, the long contest over the Postmastership of Augusta, Me., is not to end in the appointment of Mr. Morton, the editor of the leading Democratic newspaper of the place, who has been making such determined efforts to secure it. The chief objection to Mr. Morton was that in the last campaign he republished in his paper an old and vile scandal about Mr. Blaine. It is said and generally believed that Mr. Blaine asked the President as a personal favor not to appoint Mr. Morton because of this act, and the President has been from the outset inclined to grant the request. He has examined all the evidence, and has had a personal explanation from Mr. Morton. The result, as given by Secretary Endicott in a recently reported conversation in Boston, is as follows:

"You may be sure of one thing: the President would not appoint Mr. Morton if every Democrat in Maine requested it. He does not question Mr. Morton's Democracy, but he does question his manliness. He is willing to allow a newspaper great latitude in a political campaign, but when an editor parades a vile scandal against a candidate before the people of his own city for the purpose of outraging the feelings of his own family, the President regards such an individual as less than a man, and would not appoint him to office under any circumstances."

There is a spirit of Roman heroism in Senator Hoar's speech at the Essex Club on Saturday evening which ought to excite the highest enthusiasm. He drew a moving picture of corruption at Washington, as illustrated in the appointment of Pillsbury and the pardon of Mullen, and then declared that if only two other men could be found in the length and breadth of the land to fight against such iniquity, he would be one of a party of three "to labor until we have convinced the American people that it is their duty to return to the old policy." The old policy is of course the policy which prevailed when no bad men were appointed to office and no rascals pardoned out of the county jail. This is a worthy purpose, and we shall be glad to find it supported by a party of three, which will certainly be the maximum number of educated and impartial men whom Mr. Hoar will ever be able to convince that President Cleveland in appointing Pillsbury and pardoning Mullen had a design to overturn the ballot-box and undermine the purity of elections.

The State Department continues to be consistent in the application of civil-service reform principles to the consular system. During the last few days Secretary Bayard has given assurances that several more Republicans in the consular service who have good records shall remain undisturbed. The Washington correspondent of that Stalwart Republican organ, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, cannot be suspected of any partiality in favor of the present Administration, and his testimony is therefore of much significance. He says that "Secretary Bayard is trying to give the Government the benefit of the best men, whether they are in or out of place. He believes that the consular service should be permanent, and will make changes only where he thinks it can be improved. Notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure upon him for places, he resists the demands of his party." The consular service has always heretofore been conducted upon the spoils basis, and no branch of the Government will be more benefited by the application of business principles.

The Iowa prohibitionists met their worst defeat a week ago in a judicial decision against them of far-reaching importance. Proceedings were recently instituted against some saloon-keepers in Dubuque, where saloons have been more common since the Prohibition Law was passed than ever before. Their counsel asked for a removal of the cases from the District Court of the county to the Federal courts, on the ground that the State law is in violation of the Civil Rights Acts of Congress. Two sections of one of

these acts, it will be remembered, were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court a couple of years ago, but that decision only annulled the provisions of the act of March 1, 1875, intended to secure negroes by Federal law equal accommodations in inns, public conveyances, and places of amusement. The following section, passed by Congress April 20, 1871, remains in force:

> Sec. 1979. Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States, or other person within the jurisdiction thereof, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

The attorneys for the saloon-keepers took the ground that the selling of liquor is one of the "rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws," and that the State of Iowa, after encouraging men to settle within its limits and build breweries, cannot justly enact a law which makes their property worthless. Counsel for the prohibitionists opposed the transfer of the case with all their might, realizing that it meant a long delay pending a final decision by the Supreme Court of the point at issue, and that meanwhile the present difficulties of enforcing the law would be vastly increased. The County Court rendered its decision on Thursday, and granted the request for a removal of the cases to the Federal courts. It is somewhat remarkable that, despite the prolonged litigation over the liquor question in different parts of the country, the vital point here involved has never been carried up to the highest judicial tribunal for a final decision, and the result will be awaited with great interest.

The first hanging in Minnesota for nearly a score of years occurred a fortnight ago. In 1868 the Legislature repealed the old law which made execution the penalty for murder, and enacted a compromise substitute, which left the jury to decide whether the punishment should be death. This system resulted in a practical abolition of the death penalty, since few juries were ready to assume the direct responsibility for taking life, and in aggravated cases a criminal could always escape the extreme penalty by pleading guilty, and thus preventing his case from going to the jury. After fifteen years of this divided responsibility, public sentiment revolted against the immunity which murderers had come to enjoy, and the Legislature of 1883 sought to restore the death penalty by lodging the decision of the question whether or not a man should be hanged with the court instead of the jury. But this did not work well either, and so the last Legislature restored the old rule that conviction of murder in the first degree carries with it the punishment of death. There appears to be general satisfaction with the restoration of the gallows, and it does not seem likely that any agitation for the abolition of the death penalty will gain much headway in Minnesota for a long time to come.

The New Hampshire Legislature has succeeded in thoroughly demoralizing the fire-insurance business in that State in very short order. One of the last acts which it passed was what is known as the "valued policy" law, which forbids any outside insurance company to apply for the removal of a suit to which it is a party from the State to the Federal courts, on penalty of a revocation of its license, and provides that in any suit brought in the State courts against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or to buildings on the land of another, the amount of damage shall be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence shall be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured. Valued-policy laws have been passed in Wisconsin and Texas, and it is alleged that the result has been a great increase of incendiarism. It seems reasonable to expect such a result, since the system appears to put a premium upon over-insurance, with a view to fraudulent profit by incendiarism. It is true that the New Hampshire act provides that the new rule shall not be construed to prevent the admission of testimony to prove over-insurance fraudulently obtained; but the insurance men argue with a good deal of force that this is only locking the stable-door after the horse has been stolen. While the bill was pending, the outside companies agreed that they would withdraw from the State if it became a law, and they have been as good as their word. This upsets the whole system of fire insurance in the State, and the bad consequences threatened are so serious that there is already talk of an extra session of the Legislature to repeal a law which it was a piece of great folly ever to enact.

There was little that was especially new in Ferdinand Ward's testimony last week regarding his remarkable transactions with Mr. Warner, but what he revealed will stimulate the already keen desire to fathom the mystery which lies at the bottom of the transactions of the two men. Warner, who, by general consent of himself and all his friends, was a poor man when he began to operate with Ward, became rich in an astonishingly short period. Ward's figures show that, starting with $6,400, Warner invested in the contract business during seventeen months nearly $14,000,000, on which during that time he drew out a profit of nearly $3,000,000. There were held by him at the time of the failure unmatured obligations amounting to over $2,000,000 more, so that his profits, if all his transactions had been carried out, would have reached nearly $5,000,000. This was doing pretty well on an original capital of $6,400. Warner's customary profit was 20 per cent. a month, which was usually made on money which he hired at 2 per cent. a month. Of course there was some powerful reason why Ward allowed him to make such generous profits and actually get away with as much money as he did. Most of the investors in the "contracts" were induced to "reinvest" their fabulous profits, and these with their original investments were all swept away by the failure. Warner was more fortunate. What was the reason?

The announcement in the Newport news of one of our morning contemporaries, that "the cottagers gave considerable attention to the progress of the yacht race between the *Genesta* and the *Puritan*," shows that the Cottagers are by no means high and mighty persons, lying "in the hills like gods together, careless of mankind," as some Boarders try to persuade us. On the contrary, there is abundant reason for believing that they share the hopes and fears and tastes of humbler people. It is a cheering circumstance that they should have given any attention to the yacht race. It shows that the bridging over of the chasm which in America separates class from class, the Cottager from the Boarder, is not so hopeless as some people imagine. It will be a happy day when the Cottage and the Boarding-house thrill with the same emotions, and perhaps this international yacht race will do something to hasten it. Who knows?

Whatever interest Mr. Parnell's recent speech may have excited in England, it seems to have produced small effect in this country. There are no signs, either among the Irish-Americans themselves or in their newspapers, of anything like excitement about it. Toward this and all other phases of the Irish question there is at present among the Irish-Americans an almost unwonted attitude of indifference. The *Irish World's* efforts to arouse some of the old zeal are all failures. Here is the Emergency Fund for last week, for example, limited to a single contribution of $3 38. For two weeks an effort has been made by the same paper to start a Mrs. Parnell Testimonial Fund, and the total receipts are $21. It is evident that the capacity of the Irish of this country to contribute to "funds" has been pretty well exhausted for the present, at least, and it is a wonder that the bottom was not reached sooner. Why people should contribute their money to a paper which never rendered anything like a strict account of it, and which collected some of it with the distinct understanding that no questions should be asked about its use, always was a good deal of a mystery.

The proceedings against Mr. Stead and his co-laborers of the Salvation Army, in the Armstrong case, have opened in the London Police Office, and the probabilities are that the defendants will be committed for trial. The charge is, that by way of illustrating the "revelations" made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, they got a reformed procuress, a Mrs. Jarrett, to obtain a young girl from her parents on false pretences, and then produced her as a "specimen." The true inwardness of the whole matter will probably only come out in the jury trial. Stead is rapidly acquiring, in the eyes of the English public, the character of a well-meaning "crank." The earlier suspicion of his enemies that he was engaged in a money-making enterprise is giving place to this view in many minds. But there is now a pretty general agreement as to the awful effects of the countenance and encouragement at first given to his exposures by many moralists and decent people. The rising generation of Englishmen and women will probably never get over the beastly reading with which these wretched fanatics have furnished them, while the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for which this

monstrosity was perpetrated, will probably work as all such laws usually work—that is, it will probably now and then save a girl from ruin out of the tens of thousands who every year "go to the bad" under the influence of vi[illegible] literature. The "director" of the *Pall Mall* investigations was in court, and looked, it is said, as one might expect a man to look who protests publicly against legal interference with prostitutes over sixteen, on the ground that their trade is a "vested interest."

According to general report, and to a distinct though not official statement of Lord Randolph Churchill, the Afghan difficulty has been completely settled by an amicable arrangement between Russia and England. Russia renounces her claim to the Zulfikar Pass, including, we presume, the hills which dominate it—for it was these which she contended for in the last stage of the protracted discussions. Churchill claims credit for the Conservative Cabinet on the score of this diplomatic achievement, and the Russian Foreign Office may actually have been influenced in its determination by the Tory menace of an alliance with China and Turkey, which might have placed Russia on the defensive in the Amoor Land, in Turkestan, in Armenia, and in her Black Sea coast-lands. But the concession which the Czar has made for the sake of peace is a mere trifle. The Zulfikar Pass is not the gate to Herat, nor is Herat the key of India, all Mr. Marvin's declamation to the contrary notwithstanding. When Russia has completed her Trans-Caspian railway, and quietly amassed enough troops and armaments at Krasnovodsk, Kyzyl-Arvat, Askhabad, Merv, and Panjdeh, Zulfikar will be no Thermopylæ in the way to Herat, if a march on that city be determined upon. Herat, however, which may prove a Kars or a Plevna, is not likely to be the next objective point of a Russian advance against Afghanistan. It is Afghan Turkestan—Maimene, Balkh, Khulm, etc.—which is destined by its geographical position (on the north side of the Hindu-Kush) to fall a prey to the power of the White Czar. The arrangements for an insurrection against the Amir and for the "unavoidable" intervention of a Komaroff will not long be wanting, and the new boundary treaty has opened to Russia at Panjdeh and Merutchak the high-road to Maimene and further east. Russian military chauvinists may dream and talk of Herat, Candahar, and the Indus, but Russia's natural and safer advance is not southward, but eastward. Nor will Tory diplomacy or threats check it.

The question whether distant colonies are a desirable appendage to any strong Power has been much discussed in England of late, and the judgment of her most enlightened statesmen and publicists is strongly adverse to any new responsibilities of the kind. The recent experience of France in Tunis, Tonquin, and Madagascar is full of warning against colonial adventures. Germany took up the fashion as it was beginning to die out elsewhere. The choice parts of the uncivilized world had been picked up by Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and Portugal centuries ago. Consequently the new-born ardor of Germany finds nothing to work upon but [illegible]ding coasts in Africa and the m[illegible]nds of the sea, where, according [illegible]ce, the toil of generations of white [illegible] needed to make the land yield as [illegible] expended upon it. Such expenditure [illegible] dispersion of the national forces. The g[illegible]ness of Germany has been gained in quite other ways. Her standing among the Powers has been due preëminently to concentration, to the husbanding of her whole strength in her own territory. When she goes abroad into the Southern Pacific and the Indian Ocean to establish colonies, she sends a part of her power of offence and defence in each outward-bound ship. It was inevitable, moreover, from the beginning, that colonization could not be pushed without breeding irritation among peoples with whom Germany desires to be at peace. It is not long since her relations with Great Britain were strained by the Angra Pequena affair, and those relations have not been improved by the German occupation of the territory adjoining the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. These difficulties have been allayed, but they have left behind a feeling of coolness and suspicion which nobody can fail to discern in the tone of the English press. But it is commonly the unexpected which happens in colonizing exploits, and nothing could have been more unexpected than the rupture with Spain which has actually occurred. It is of little consequence, in the larger aspects of the dispute, whether Germany or Spain is in the right. The fact remains that the good understanding with Spain is broken, and that the game has not been worth the candle.

The *Independent* calls attention to the fact that the United States have really larger interests in the Caroline Islands than any other nation. There are twelve American missionaries resident there now engaged in educational work, supported by funds from this country. The only steamboat at the islands is o ned by Americans. There are 500 of the islands with a population of 100,000, half of whom have been induced by the American missionaries to give up paganism. There are five languages, or, we presume, dialects, in the group, and the New Testament has been translated into three of them. These things, and others of the same kind, lead the *Independent* to observe that if the islands need a protectorate at all, it ought to be an American protectorate. We have, however—luckily, we think—no machinery for anything of the kind, and it will be time enough to make offers of this kind to foreigners abroad when we are able to protect innocent foreigners at home like the Chinese from massacre and pillage. But there is no doubt the *Independent* is right in preferring German to Spanish protection for the islands. German protection means civilization and progress; Spanish, corruption and anarchy, with occasional intervals of orderly violence.

The *Oesterreichische Eisenbahn-Zeitung* for August 9 has an interesting article on "Railroads and Commercial Policy," showing the effect of the protective-tariff system upon railroad profits. The railroads of Central Europe have not been subjected to the same disastrous influences which have been felt in America during the last three years, or which were felt in America and Europe alike in 1873. There has been no reckless railroad speculation and over-construction in Germany and Austria. The passenger traffic and passenger receipts have decidedly increased. The number of tons of freight handled has also increased; but the freight receipts have greatly diminished, and this diminution is in large measure due to the fact that the average length of haul is much less than it was a few years ago. Local business has developed; through business has been checked. When a low-tariff policy prevailed, the international freight movement was relatively large. The change toward higher tariffs in the years 1876–1880 did not at first make any great difference. The railroads lowered their through rates in order to prevent the long-distance traffic from slipping out of their hands. They thus did a great deal to neutralize the Government's tariff policy. This was really one of the main reasons which led the States of Central Europe to control the railroads more actively than ever before; where nothing short of State purchase and management would give them the necessary power, they were ready to go to that length.

The late interview of Count Kálnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the German Chancellor at Varzin, had for its leading subject the adjustment of the international basis for commercial relations between the two empires, and it is curious to notice the extraordinary change of disposition toward Germany which has come over Hungary since Prussia's triumph over Austria. Some decades ago, when Austria, through the Federal Diet of Frankfort, still lorded it over the Germanic Bund, acted the great German power, and pursued a policy of Germanization wherever and whenever that was possible, nothing was more repugnant to the Hungarians than any step leading toward a closer connection with German interests. Now, they are anxious for a customs union with the German Empire, though knowing that the Zollverein was, in the last half century, Prussia's main instrument in paving the way for political annexations. All parties in Hungary are reported favorable to a union, and Kálnoky is said, with the approval of M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to have made overtures in that direction to Bismarck, which the latter, however, declined from regard for the non-Hungarian interest and sentiment in Austria. The fact is that Sadowa upset all former relations and calculations in those quarters. The Hapsburg dynasty, ousted from all connection with non-Austrian Germany, pursues now a policy diametrically opposed to Germanization, and the ambition of the Hohenzollerns, the Hungarians clearly see, will in its boldest flight stop at the Leitha. Hence they discard their former antipathy to German connections, and coolly and resolutely consider their economic interests. It is the Slavic national sentiment in Bohemia, Moravia, and elsewhere which is now chiefly opposed to German influences, and Bismarck, who seeks in it a useful counterpoise against Russian Panslavism, is not inclined to wound it.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 2, to TUESDAY, September 8, 1885, inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived in Washington on Monday morning, very much refreshed by his vacation in the Adirondacks. He immediately resumed work.

The members of Congress, bankers, and others who have made anxious inquiry as to the course of the Administration on the silver question, are no longer in doubt about the general policy to be pursued. Conferences at the Treasury, inquiries addressed to Secretary Manning, etc., have elicited the information that ever since the Warner compromise measure was proposed, representatives of the Administration have been endeavoring to perfect a plan by which the opposition of the silver men to a suspension of the coinage can be overcome. It is learned on the highest authority that the Administration has abandoned hope of the passage of a bill simply stopping the coinage of standard dollars or leaving this coinage discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. While it is believed that the opposition to silver in the South and some other sections would render the prospect of such a bill at the next session better than at the last, the President came to the conclusion that success was too uncertain, and that the only practicable method was to secure a compromise which representatives of all factions would be pledged to support before it was introduced in Congress. A prominent representative of the Administration is authority for the statement that such a measure is being rapidly put into shape, representatives of all factions being consulted. The central idea is the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and in its place the deposit of bullion.

It is understood that Congressman Hewitt is again engaged in the preparation of a bill removing the duties on raw materials, and that he has great confidence in the passage of such a measure by the next Congress. An earnest attempt will be made, it is said, to secure a bill meeting the ideas of Speaker Carlisle and other prominent Democratic members who have never heretofore fully united in any plan of tariff reduction.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, has prepared a bill providing for another Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Industries, under whose charge would come the Agricultural Department, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Statistics, the Geological Survey, and the Census Office.

United States Treasury officials are well satisfied with the financial showing for the month of August, during which the debt was reduced $2,879,052. They say that all the figures are indicative of a revival of business, and that the prospect is now brighter than at any time within the past year. From the point of view of public revenues the showing is equally good. There has been a general upward tendency, and the gold fund has slowly but steadily increased.

A gentleman who has recently communicated with Secretary Manning on the subject, says that the Administration will not take any action tending to bring the question of amending the Civil-Service Law before Congress.

Circulars sent to Government employees at Washington by Chairman Cooper, of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, asking for political contributions, have been referred to the Civil-Service Commission to see if sending them is not a violation of the Civil-Service Law.

A motion was made before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court on Friday, by James W. Hinckley, as relator, for a writ to compel Dorman B. Eaton and the other Civil-Service Commissioners to show cause why they should exercise the functions of a Civil-Service Commission. Mr. Hinckley sets forth in his complaint that the Commissioners are usurping the powers of the President in regulating the appointment of people to office, and are therefore violating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Chang Yin Huan, the Chinese Minister about to start for this country, is described at the Chinese Legation in Washington as one of the most prominent and progressive statesmen and diplomats of the Celestial Empire. He is of middle age and of unusual attainments as a scholar. He has held various positions of honor, travelled largely in Europe, and is progressive in his ideas, and an admirer of American principles and institutions.

Since the adjustment of the difficulties between the sheet rollers and the iron manufacturers, all the mills in Pittsburgh are working to their utmost capacity, and everything points to a season of decided prosperity. James M. Swank, the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, having just returned from a trip through the iron region of Pennsylvania, writes encouragingly in the *Bulletin* of the Association, not only of the iron trade but of the business outlook in general.

The Knights of Labor and the Wabash Railroad managers have reached a settlement, and the managers have issued the following order: "In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency or by their leaving the service, give the old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organization."

A Rock Springs (Wy.) despatch on Wednesday said that the white miners in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's coal-pits rose and with pistols and guns drove all the Chinese, to the number of 500, from the camp into the mountains. Fifty houses in Chinatown were burned to the ground. The mine is the largest in the West. About fifty Chinamen were killed. On Friday United States troops were ordered to the scene of the disturbances, and order has been maintained.

A hail storm in Charles County, Maryland, on Saturday damaged crops to the amount of $100,000.

The Galveston (Texas) *Daily News* asserts that the school fund of the State has been defrauded of 12,459,000 acres of land, worth $25,000,000, by mismanagement (or worse) of the State land affairs.

Mr. Henry F. Spaulding has submitted to the American Committee on the Bartholdi Statue a report of the disbursements at Bedloe's Island from the beginning of the work to August 15. They amount to $248,058 98, the principal items being $93,830 94 for cost of foundation mass, and $90,426 65 paid to D. H. King, jr., for cement, according to agreement.

The American sloop yacht *Puritan* made an effort on Monday to try conclusions with the English cutter *Genesta* in a twenty-mile beat to windward and return, it being the first of the races for the *America's* cup. At no time, however, was the wind sufficient to enable either vessel to complete the task inside of the seven hours which was fixed as a limit. The start was made at 1:30 P. M., and at 6:40 P. M. the judges decided to declare the race off, the *Puritan* then leading the *Genesta* about two miles. The largest number of vessels ever congregated in these waters was present. On Tuesday the breeze freshened and there was every prospect of a good race. About 11:34 A. M., when both boats were sailing to cross the starting line, the *Puritan* fouled with the *Genesta*, carrying away the latter's bowsprit. A hole two feet in length was torn in the *Puritan's* mainsail at the lower end. This put an end to the racing for that day. The *Puritan* frankly accepted responsibility for the collision, and the race would have been awarded the *Genesta* if she had simply sailed over the course. Her owner magnanimously declined that privilege. The first race will be sailed on Friday, September 11, after repairs have been made.

William McKendry Gwin, the first United States Senator from California, died at the New York Hotel on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Gwin was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1805, and studied medicine. His first official post was that of private secretary to President Andrew Jackson, and in 1833 he was appointed United States Marshal. In 1848, upon the discovery of gold in California, Dr. Gwin was one of the first to yield to the gold craze. In 1849 he was elected one of the delegates from San Francisco to the Constitutional Convention, and when the first State Legislature met in January, 1850, he was elected United States Senator, his colleague being General John C. Fremont. When the war of the rebellion broke out, the Southern sympathies of Dr. Gwin prompted him to oppose the Federal Government, and he was imprisoned for disloyalty in 1861. After two years he was released on parole. In 1864 he organized a scheme for colonizing Sonora with people of Southern birth. It was at this time that he became known throughout the country as the "Duke of Sonora." Gwin remained in Sonora only a short time, and early in 1865 he went to the Eastern Peninsula of Virginia, remaining there until after the surrender of Lee, when he left the country, and lived for a time in Europe. After the reconstruction period he returned to California, and began business as a mining operator.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, sr., died at his home in Irvington-on-the-Hudson just before midnight of Thursday. His death from weakness and old age has been expected for some months. As the rector of St. George's Parish in this city from 1845 until 1878, Dr. Tyng worked for the third of a century with unflagging zeal on behalf of his church and of the community in which he lived. Dr. Tyng's published works include 'Lectures on the Law and Gospel,' 'Recollections of England,' 'Family Commentary on the Four Gospels,' 'History of Ruth, the Moabitess,' 'Esther, the Queen of Persia,' 'Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-schools,' and 'The Child of Prayer'—the last-named volume being a memorial of his son, the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, whose violent and untimely death many years ago dealt the father an almost overpowering blow. He was eighty-five years of age.

Major Aaron Stafford, the last surviving officer of the war of 1812, died on Sunday at his residence in Waterville, Oneida County, N.Y., in the ninety-ninth year of his age, having retained his mental faculties to the last.

Judge George W. Clinton, Vice-Chancellor of the Board of Regents, was found dead in the Rural Cemetery at Albany on Monday afternoon, where he had gone botanizing. He was a son of Gov. De Witt Clinton, and was born in this city in 1807. For forty years he was a leading citizen of Buffalo. In 1838 President Van Buren appointed him Collector of Customs at that port. From 1847 to 1849 he was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. In 1854 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and held the position until 1877, when he was retired on account of his age. He was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

FOREIGN.

A sensation was created in Madrid on Friday evening and Saturday morning on the receipt of important news from the Caroline Islands. The Spanish war-ships reached Yap, one of the islands, on August 21, and prepared to occupy it in the name of Spain. The Spanish officers were dilatory in landing troops, and on the 24th a German gunboat arrived. Although it was seven o'clock in the evening, the German commander instantly landed a body of marines and sailors, and hoisted the German flag over the island. The Spanish officials made an energetic protest against the action of the German commander, and on the latter's refusal to recede from the position he had taken, telegraphed to Madrid for instructions. A conflict between the Germans and Spaniards at Yap was feared. The Council of Ministers immediately met, and Alfonso started for Madrid, where he arrived

on Saturday and was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The excitement in Madrid on Friday evening was intense. The people seemed mad with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German Embassy, attacked the building, and tore down the coat-of-arms and dragged it through the streets to the Puerta del Sol, where they burned it in front of the office of the Minister of the Interior amid yells of "Down with Germany." After venting their spleen there, the mob proceeded to the French Embassy and cheered frantically. The crowd had by this time grown to considerable proportions, and, fears being entertained of a serious riot, troops were ordered out to clear the streets. The crowd slowly retired before the military. 184 of the leaders of the mob were arrested before the crowd retired.

The Council of Ministers on Saturday adopted a proposition to court-martial the Governor of Yap and the commander of the two Spanish war-ships which arrived there on August 21 for neglect of duty, the latter in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainty of Spain over the island. In Paris it was believed that war was inevitable. Spain, it was asserted, had absolutely declined arbitration.

An important meeting of leading Liberals was held in Madrid on Saturday at the residence of Señor Sagasta. After discussing the Carolines question it was resolved that the occupation of the island of Yap by a German gunboat should be considered equivalent to a declaration of war; that if a crisis in the Government should occur and the Liberals be called into power, they would withdraw Count de Benomar, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, and hand Count Solms Sonnewalde, the German Ambassador at Madrid, his passports. The resolutions also declared that the Liberals would order the Spanish authorities at the Philippines to recover the territory in the Caroline Islands taken possession of by Germany, and to use force, if necessary, to regain it. Their adoption created a great sensation.

On Monday morning it was rumored that the Spanish Council of Ministers, with the sanction of King Alfonso, had framed and despatched to the German Government an ultimatum, requesting Germany to evacuate the Caroline Islands. Spain in the meantime would refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and thus afford a basis for further parleying. This rumor was not confirmed. On the contrary, a Berlin despatch on that morning said: "Count Benomar, the Spanish Minister here, has expressed to the Government Spain's regret at the insult offered to Germany by the populace of Madrid, and has promised on behalf of his Government that the leaders of the mob shall be punished, and that Spain will do her utmost to prevent a repetition of the insult. This statement is regarded as terminating the incident."

This report of Spain's apology to Germany, however, was premature. The despatch to that effect was sent on Tuesday. Emperor William has written a most favorable and friendly despatch to King Alfonso, offering to yield Spain all her rights in the Carolines.

Prince Bismarck has offered to withdraw the German forces from Yap, provided Spain will not occupy it pending a diplomatic solution of the question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge Spanish occupation of Yap, provided Spain proves that the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat had arrived in the harbor. The excitement in Madrid over the affair has quieted down.

An authorized report was published in Madrid on Tuesday, to the effect that at the Cabinet Council Señor Canovas del Castillo told King Alfonso that unless he trusted the Ministry he would summon Señor Sagasta, whose energy would probably bring about a rupture with Germany ... the popularity of King Alfonso ... to without hesitation decided ...idence in Señor Canovas's ... ould maintain it in preference ... with the people at the expe... ed. His Majesty was con... peror William would meet him ... desire for peace. King Alfonso ... Count Benomar, the Spanish Am... Berlin, accordingly. Court and ... circles are confident that by means either ... an arbiter or of negotiations Spain will retain possession of the Caroline Islands. There are fears of a Spanish revolution in which Alfonso will lose his crown.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, delivered an address at Sheffield, England, on Thursday evening, at the cutlers' dinner, in the course of which he said that there was no reason as yet to regret the absence of coercion in Ireland. He was glad to announce that the Afghan frontier question had been settled, Russia having largely modified her claims. He referred to Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to England, as a most cultivated and accomplished gentleman. The Liberals, the speaker said, had left the Afghan negotiations in a deadlock. The last despatches before the retirement of the Liberal party from power were stern and uncompromising. Lord Dufferin and Colonel Ridgway, he said, had agreed to the new frontier line, which gave the Amir full command over Zulfikar. The Government was hopeful that by moderation and perseverance an agreement would be made with Russia to give to the present state of affairs permanence and security. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke again on Friday evening at Sheffield. He declared that the Tories had decided not to coerce Ireland even before they had entered office. He contended that Lord Hartington in his inmost heart leaned toward the Tories.

Mr. Parnell in a speech at Dublin recently ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen, that the Tories and Liberals would drop their party differences in order to unitedly combat the Irish party in Parliament in their struggle for Irish independence.

Mr. Chamberlain, the English Radical, in a speech on Tuesday announcing the programme of his party, said they would oppose Mr. Parnell tooth and nail, because the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would mean the destruction of the British Empire. The platform of the Radicals, besides the local government and land planks, advocates free schools, a revision of taxation, game laws, and mineral royalties, and declares that if the appropriation of certain land is necessary for the public good, the rights of property owners must go to the wall.

Archbishop Walsh arrived at Dublin on Friday and was given a most enthusiastic welcome. Replying to the addresses of the municipal authorities, he said that he had a deep and settled conviction that the only remedy for the grievances which Ireland had long labored, with partial success, to remove was the restoration of the rights of which she had been deprived a century ago by means as shameful as any that the records of national infamy could disclose. He rejoiced with them that the flag which fell from the hands of the dying O'Connell had again been boldly uplifted, and he prayed that it would never be refurled until the Irish Parliament was restored. When he entered his carriage the enthusiastic crowd removed the horses, and dragged the carriage to the archiepiscopal residence.

Mrs. Jarrett was taken into custody in London on Wednesday, on the charge of abducting the Armstrong girl, who was the "Lily" of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* revelations. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, surrendered Mrs. Jarrett to the authorities after having several conferences with them during the past few days. Summonses were granted for complicity in the case against Mr. Stead, General Booth, and others. Mr. Stead immediately telegraphed from Switzerland that he alone was responsible in the case, and that Mrs. Jarrett was an unwilling agent. He started immediately for London.

Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombe, Mr. Jacques, and Mme. Maury, the defendants in the Eliza Armstrong abduction case, appeared at the Bow Street Police Court, London, on Monday, in answer to the charges against them. Mr. Stead conducted his own case, while counsel represented the others. The excitement in the court-room and in the vicinity has seldom, if ever, been equalled. The Crown Solicitor demanded the committal of all the defendants for trial. The child, Eliza Armstrong, told the story of the wrongs she had suffered. The defendants indicated that they would contest the accuracy of many of the girl's statements. They were all released on bail. At the continuation of the hearing on Tuesday Eliza Armstrong made very contradictory replies, and her mother admitted that her own character was not good.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Special British Envoy to the Porte, expresses satisfaction with the result of his conference with the Sultan. During the interview no allusion was made to the subject of an alliance with England. Sir Henry assured the Sultan that England wished to settle the Egyptian difficulties in concert with the Porte. The Sultan disapproves of the occupation of the Sudan by Turkish troops, and also regards with disfavor the project of an Anglo-Turkish occupation of the whole of Egypt.

The attitude of the French Embassy at Constantinople regarding the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is aggressive. Further advices confirm the statement that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian question which fails to satisfy French interests in Egypt.

It is reported in Vienna that the Government of India has arranged a convention with Beloochistan, by the terms of which the latter is to assist Afghanistan with 30,000 troops in the event of a Russo-Afghan war. In return Beloochistan is to be subsidized equally with Afghanistan, and the Quetta Railway is to be connected with Kelat, the capital of Beloochistan.

Queen Victoria has granted pensions of $500 each to the four sisters of John Leech, the artist.

Sixty thousand pounds' worth of bullion was bought in the open market in London on Monday for shipment to the United States. This will be the first of several shipments to be made to this country.

Five thousand workmen employed in Sir William George Armstrong's machine and gun works, near Newcastle, struck work on Wednesday because their employers refused to dismiss two managers who had made themselves obnoxious to the employees.

A fire in Barrow-in-Furness on Wednesday destroyed the works of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, causing a loss of $1,000,000 and throwing 2,000 men out of employment.

The cholera in Spain is decreasing. There were only 619 deaths on Sunday.

A bitter spirit of hostility is manifested between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia, and outbreaks are continually occurring. At the military camp at Pilsen, a riot broke out between the German and Czech soldiers, and many persons were injured. The Austrian Government has decided to institute martial law if the riots do not soon cease.

Count Tolstoi, the Russian statesman and author, has been declared incurably insane and confined in an asylum.

Hostilities have been suspended at Kassala. The garrison still holds the town and is fed by friendly tribes.

It is asserted in Tokio that the Japanese Government will withdraw paper money in 1886 and introduce silver currency, retaining gold currency.

SIX MONTHS.

Six months have elapsed since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. The first half year always strikes the tone of a new Administration, and the occasion suggests a review of what has been accomplished between the 4th of March and the 4th of September.

First and most important of all, it has been demonstrated, to the comprehension of even the blindest partisan, that the public interests are as safe in the hands of one party as in those of the other. The superstition which had come to possess a large proportion of Republicans, that the accession of the Democracy to power would involve the ruin of the country, has been forever dispelled. It seems almost incredible now that, only a few months ago, there were hosts of men who fully and sincerely believed that the election of Mr. Cleveland meant the bankruptcy of the Federal Treasury by the payment of "rebel claims," the "loss of all the fruits of the war," and such a general political, financial, and moral upheaval as would "set the nation back twenty years." Popular government is a failure if a party which comprises a majority of the people cannot be trusted to govern the whole people. Six months ago a considerable percentage of the public held this most discouraging view of the result of a century's trial of the American experiment. To-day the man who should begin ranting about the country's going to ruin because the Democrats were in power would simply be laughed at, even by the Republicans whom he formerly duped most badly. To have thus restored faith in government of the people, whatever servants they may employ to do their work, is in itself a great achievement.

Next to the dread of national ruin was the apprehension of a "clean sweep" of the office-holders, and the consequent demoralization of the civil service. Six months have sufficed to remove this apprehension. One-eighth of Mr. Cleveland's term has expired, and only about one-eighth of the Republicans whom he found in place have been succeeded by Democrats. The Civil-Service Law has been maintained in spirit as well as in letter, and among the 14,000 positions which it covers, in the departmental service at Washington and the large custom-houses and post-offices throughout the country, removals have, as a rule, been made only for cause—the few exceptions having aroused such criticism that the performance is not likely to be repeated. Among the chiefs of division and heads of bureaus, whose places do not fall within the "classified service," a very large proportion of the experienced and efficient incumbents have been retained. Not one change has been made among such officials in the State, War, or Navy Department; only fifteen new appointments have been made to these positions in the Treasury, with over seventy such places, and nearly all of these changes were demanded for the improvement of the service; removals have been rare in the other three executive departments. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has more places not subject to the civil-service rules than all the departments combined, and which has been a sink of patronage ever since its establishment some twenty years ago, has been committed to a pronounced civil-service reformer, who has cut off sinecures right and left and thus reduced its running expenses one-half, while he has increased its efficiency. The State Department made no more changes in consulates under Mr. Bayard during the first four months than under Mr. Blaine during the same period preceding Garfield's assassination, and changes have been even slower in the last two months. A considerable number of consuls appointed by Republican Presidents, whose records are found to justify their retention, have been assured permanence, and Secretary Bayard has made it understood that fitness rather than political influence is to govern the filling of Government places abroad. The most important post-office in the country has been continued in the hands of the man who brought it to its present high state of efficiency, and many hundreds of Republican incumbents in other lucrative post-offices are serving out terms which run well into the future. There are about 2,300 post-offices which are filled by nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate. As all such offices have a term of four years, appointments to the whole 2,300 must be made in the course of four years by reason of the expiration of term alone. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal for good reason would carry the average number of normal changes in this class of offices during a half year up to fully 300. Mr. Cleveland has made only 524 appointments of postmasters. There are about 49,000 fourth-class offices filled by the Postmaster-General, and, under Arthur, appointments to these offices were made at the rate of nearly 12,000 a year, or almost 6,000 in six months. Since the 4th of March changes have been made in 6,309 of these offices, the Republican average not having been maintained while Mr. Hay had charge of this business, although it has been much exceeded by Mr. Stevenson during the last few weeks. It is thus clear that in an eighth of a Presidential term only about an eighth of the offices have been changed. In other words, so far from a "clean sweep," the changes have not been very much more numerous than has been the rule when the same party remained in power. The new appointees have been almost exclusively Democrats, although there have been notable exceptions to this rule outside the cases of Messrs. Pearson and Graves. The Commissioner of Pensions has made changes in about a quarter of the 2,200 examining surgeons, but he has given the minority one member of each board of three, although his predecessor appointed only men of his own party. The high average of the new officials as a class is most clearly shown by the iteration of the bad points of a few, like Higgins, Pillsbury, and Troup, upon which the Opposition press perforce concentrates its criticism.

The check which it has put upon the spoils doctrine is the chief merit of the Administration thus far. But while the disposition of the offices has naturally occupied the larger share of their time, the President and his Cabinet have already done enough to establish the character of the new régime in its other relations. Its distinguishing feature is the conduct of public affairs upon business principles. The various branches of the Government are being overhauled with a view to the suppression of wasteful methods, the abolition of sinecures, the reform of abuses. The wisdom of a change has already been vindicated by the discovery that under the unquestioned rule of one party the public service had fallen into ruts, lapsed into shiftless habits, and even degenerated into corruption, which nothing short of a revolution in control could overcome. In its relations with the Indians, its dealings with the trespassers upon the public lands, its treatment of naval contractors, the Administration has introduced new rules of action, based upon adherence to law and regard for the public interests, rather than upon the consideration long shown to political favorites and powerful financial interests. The strongest impression which it makes upon the public mind is that of a body of men who, though strong partisans, are making a sincere effort to redeem all their pledges. The Administration has made blunders and been justly criticised for them; indeed, no Administration ever found the people in so critical a mood. But the verdict of all candid men must certainly be that it has made a good start in its first six months.

A NEW POLITICAL GENERATION.

The recent death of William M. Gwin illustrates how completely a new political generation has succeeded to the one which occupied the stage when the war of the rebellion broke out. Gwin was a Senator from California in the decade preceding Lincoln's inauguration, and was an influential leader in the Democratic party during that period. In 1885 he had come to be a mere reminiscence, only interesting because of the somewhat picturesque career that lay behind him.

Along with Gwin have disappeared from the scene of action nearly all of his former associates in public life. The roll of the United States Senate of 1860 is now largely a death-roll, crowded with names like those of Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, William Pitt Fessenden, Andrew Johnson, and Joseph Lane. The few survivors, such as Simon Cameron and Hannibal Hamlin, Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs, are scarcely less dead to the politics of the present day. Not one of the whole sixty-six is now more than a relic. The list of Representatives who then sat in the other end of the Capitol first challenges attention by the number and prominence of its dead. The House of 1860 contained many of the men who were conspicuous leaders in Congress during the era of war and reconstruction, but Thaddeus Stevens, Henry Winter Davis, Schuyler Colfax, Clement L. Vallandigham, Owen Lovejoy, and Reuben E. Fenton are only a few of the dead, while the political retirement of Elihu B. Washburne, Galusha A. Grow, and a host of others is absolute. Several Representatives of 1860 are Senators in 1885, but two of them, Morrill, of Vermont, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, are aging fast, and a third, Pugh, of Alabama, is only slightly known to the general public. Of all who sat in the Thirty-sixth Congress, only three are to-day political leaders—Senators John Sherman and John A. Logan and Secretary Lamar, all of

them then members of the House. Death and decay have done their work quite as thoroughly outside Congress. The Supreme Bench of 1885 contains not one judge who sat upon it in 1860. Nearly all of Lincoln's Cabinet have followed him to the tomb. Only three or four of the "war Governors" survive.

The change among the voters is no less marked than that among those who formerly appealed for their suffrages. The youngest man who went to the polls in the Presidential election of 1860 is now completing his forty-sixth year. The youngest man who will vote next November was not born until four years after the Lincoln-Douglas-Breckinridge-Bell contest. The census statistics regarding age clearly demonstrate the transformation which comes over the body politic in a quarter of a century. In 1880—and the proportions hold equally true in 1885—it was found that there were in the country 8,270,509 native white males who had reached the age of 21 years. Of this total 5,959,804, or nearly three-quarters, were between the ages of 21 and 45 inclusive, and only 2,310,705 were above 45. In other words, of every 100 men of the voting age this fall only 28 were old enough to cast their ballots in 1860. That is to say, the overwhelming majority of our present voters are men who were only boys when the war broke out. Nearly one-fifth of the whole number, 1,546,703, were not born until after the firing on Fort Sumter. So great are the ravages of death among the elders that this aggregate of the men who are twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four years old exceeds the number (1,503,076) of those who have survived their fifty-second year. Each year increases largely the ratio of voters to whom the slavery contest and the war are but matters of ancient history, known to them only by reading, or, at best, by vague recollections of early childhood.

The control of the country to-day is in the hands of men who have no political associations to link them with the ante-war period and the sectional controversy which culminated in the rebellion. Men of this class are already becoming conspicuous figures in our politics, both North and South. E. M. Boykin, whom the new Administration has made United States Marshal for South Carolina, was only nine years old when his State seceded. Seth Low, who, as Mayor of Brooklyn, has been the pioneer in applying the principles of non-partisanship to municipal administration, is as young a man. Grover Cleveland, with the exception of General Grant, the youngest man ever elected to the Presidency, belongs to the generation which has put the past behind it. This generation does not insist upon youthfulness in its leaders, provided they share its impulses, but no record of past service, however honorable, will reconcile it to reactionism on their part. Even family affection will not keep the sons in the footsteps of the fathers when the fathers stray aside, as George F. and Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, learned last fall when they ridiculed independence, and sought to elevate party above progress.

The new generation holds the key to success in our future politics. The voters who constitute the active force of the nation to-day have no relish for the discussion of antediluvian questions. Their eyes are fixed upon the future, and they cannot be made to face backward. The public man who continues to harp upon the worn-out issues of the past will find himself relegated to the cemeteries, where alone can be found the bulk of his former followers. That party will succeed best which is quickest to relax its hold upon the old issues and to take a firm grasp upon the new.

CHURCH INFLUENCE ON SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The recent discussion of the Southern Methodist Church as machinery for massing public opinion, which was caused by our review of Bishop McTyeire's 'History of Methodism,' gives a timely interest to the facts in the case. In the eight principal Southern States—Virginia to Louisiana—the Methodists and the Baptists together have very nearly a monopoly of church membership. In Alabama and Mississippi the members of these two sects constitute 95 per cent. of the total church membership; in Georgia, 94 per cent.; in Florida, 93; in South Carolina, 91; in Louisiana, 90; in North Carolina, 86; in Virginia, 81. Throughout the whole Union the Methodist and Baptist churches comprise only a trifle more than 47 per cent. of the whole church-membership. In the South these sects, therefore, have at least twice as great relative strength as they have in any other part of the Union. In the North and in the West the church-membership is so divided among orthodox and non-orthodox, liberal and conservative, sects that no one or no two could exercise a controlling influence on all church sentiment. But in the South it is clear that the Methodists and the Baptists dominate ecclesiastical opinion.

And they dominate other than ecclesiastical opinion. On education they have had an influence which, if it is not as great proportionately as their numerical strength, has at least been controlling. Their colleges and preparatory schools are in every part of every one of the States, and until the public-school system was established they had done the burden of the educational work. Their colporteurs of the last generation carried very nearly all the books to the homes of the common people that found their way there. In the lack of libraries and lyceums and the scarcity of educating periodicals, these churches and schools and colporteurs cast very nearly the whole educational machinery in ecclesiastical moulds. The statistics of Southern colleges confirm this view. Of all the collegiate students at institutions in these eight States in 1880, 16½ per cent. were students of theology; but in the whole United States theological students were but 9 per cent. of all the collegians. In North Carolina, to take one State for more specific examination, the ratio of students of theology to the whole population in 1880 was .006 per cent. At the same time the ratio of students of scientific subjects to the whole population was only one sixth as great, being .001 per cent. Nor is it only the preponderance of theological over other training that indicates the church influence on education; it is shown also by the preference for training at colleges under ecclesiastical dominance. The five highest institutions for the education of white youth in this same State had a total attendance in 1882, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, of 766 students. Of these, 190 attended the State University, and 576 the sectarian colleges. The University that year received $7,100 in tuition fees, and the sectarian colleges received $15,300. It is not mere charity educational work, therefore, that the churches do, nor the mere training of men for the pulpit, for their colleges receive a much larger and more profitable patronage than the State University. At each one of these institutions every instructor is required to be a communicant of the sect under whose patronage the school exists. Every one of the principal schools for girls, too, is under sectarian control; and so strong is the sectarian hold on education that the University itself selects its faculty with reference to an equal representation of the religious denominations.

It is plain, then, that the churches control the educational work in the South, and that the Methodists and the Baptists control the church sentiment. These two sects thus have in the South the most powerful machinery that exists in this country, except the Roman Catholic Church, to mass public sentiment. While the Methodists and the Baptists differ, sometimes even fiercely, about special doctrines, they occupy common ground in their ultra-orthodoxy, and, in the South, in their excessive conservatism on all subjects. The slow development of scientific or even practical thought, as well as the slow growth of liberal ideas in religion, is in great measure attributable to their excessive conservatism. If, then, there should be any subject as to which Baptists and Methodists were agreed and had occasion to exert themselves, they would control public sentiment.

One such subject there is, if no more, and on that their ultra-conservative influence has borne with full weight. After the war there was a church division on the color line. The blacks went out of the galleries in the churches where they had sat as slaves, into churches of their own, to hear chiefly their own preachers. This church division made wider the general race division that has given so much trouble in politics and has appeared socially as "civil rights." It confirmed the notion, which the Southern Methodists formulated ecclesiastically when they rent their church asunder before the Union was rent, that the negro is a different being from the white man. By encouraging or even by suffering such a division, the vast ecclesiastical machinery of the South—controlled by the Methodists and the Baptists who agreed in this policy—fashioned public sentiment more strongly against the negro than would otherwise have been the case. The colored and the white churches have maintained amicable formal relations, but the Methodist and the Baptist churches of the South have as churches spent more money to reclaim the heathen in Asia than to build up the freedmen spiritually. Their contributions have been inconsiderable in comparison with the contributions made by the Northern churches, and much less than they would have been but for this color line in the church.

This same machinery, however, is likely to be as strong for good in the future as it has been for misfortune in the past. As the bitter-

ness of the race-feeling abates, the whites are taking a greater interest in the churches of the blacks. Southern men—Episcopalians chiefly—now teach theology to negro students, and Southern women instruct classes in black Sabbath-schools. No Southern man or woman, however, has taught negroes in other schools without loss of position in society. The church sentiment allows the teaching of the A B C in Sabbath-school. It forbids the teaching of the same A B C to the same pupils in other schools. When this distinction without a difference disappears, philanthropic Southern women will become educational missionaries among the blacks. Then the negro problem will be a long way nearer solution than it now is. As good an indication as could be given of the tendency now discernible to use this ecclesiastical power more liberally, is the willingness of the Southern people to discuss it. At the point where free discussion begins bigotry disappears.

THE LITERARY WORK OF INVALIDS.

In one of Hood's letters he says: "I one day overheard a dispute between Tom and Fanny [his children] as to what I was. 'Papa's a literary man,' said Fanny. 'He's not!' said Tom. 'I know what he is.' 'What is he then?' 'Why,' says Tom, 'he's not a literary man—he's an invalid.'" How many men have played this double rôle, and have a double claim to distinction from the manner in which they have sustained both characters. It is not perhaps recognized as much as it should be, how many famous persons of great influence and importance have been men and women of feeble health; and though it is unquestionable that the work they have accomplished (whether it be literary work or other achievement) has often been injuriously affected by their infirm physical condition, yet there is a peculiar interest, an exhilarating, an ennobling interest, in observing how their minds, escaping from the imprisoning body, have received "the freedom" of the whole world and of all after-time, and have asserted "their right to conquer difficulties, to do work, even to feel gladness."

"Sæpe, itaque, in promptu corpus quod cernitur ægret, cum tamen ex alia lætamur parte latenti."

The great armies of Literature and Science have had many high and renowned officers who, looked at closely, are found to be crippled in foot or palsied in the hand—every way disabled, save not blind nor deaf nor dumb in soul. Among them is Mr. Darwin, who, preeminent in so many other respects, was preëminent also in ill-health. An endless sea-voyage on stormy waters (to speak in a figure) was the form his life-long malady assumed, and let those who suffer at sea vividly conceive, and others estimate as well as they can, the force of indomitable energy of mind indicated by his persistent and profound researches. He was an invalid; and nevertheless it was he who fought, as Mr. Huxley said the other day, in presenting to the English nation, on behalf of the whole world, his Memorial Statue—who "successfully fought the hardest intellectual battle of these days."

The feeling one entertains for him and for all men who to the world are admirably other than to themselves, resembles what Sainte-Beuve expressed after reading a volume on the health of Louis XIV.: "The general effect which on reflection I gather from these pages, with regard to the Prince who, so worn upon inwardly, so disturbed by bodily disease, was yet obliged so often to don his public demeanor, and wore it so steadfastly, so uniformly, and so nobly—the last impression which endures and rises uppermost is . . . respect. The real man was often ill, the King always appeared to be in good health." When this can be said of the thinker—that the "man" was ill, the "thinker" in good health—it is high and rare praise: a sound mind in an *un*sound body is perhaps the noblest height of virtue; but too often the decrepitude of the one creates imperfection in the other. Let us consider the vigorous writers who have been sick men.

Shall we begin with Rousseau or Doctor Johnson? Swift, or Heine, or Pope? Leopardi, or De Quincey, or Scarron, or Pascal, or Cowper, or Collins, or Gray? Scott's last years of heroic failure? Coleridge's early years of miserable distress? Carlyle's immortal dyspepsia? George Eliot's eternal headaches? Mrs. Browning or Miss Brontë? Green, the brilliant historian, or Clifford, the eminent mathematician? "What wouldn't I do," exclaims Hood, seven years before his death, "if I had health and bodily strength! Pray for that when you pray for me, for without it what a clog to one's wheel!" Perhaps we shall most clearly perceive how great a clog it is if we compare some of these authors with other writers who have had no physical ailments to contend against. Forced here to do this but hastily, our readers will perhaps follow up in their own minds our necessarily very imperfect suggestions.

But a mere name suggests so much! Gibbon. His "infant existence" (can any one imagine the *infant* Gibbon?) was so feeble as to be exceedingly "precarious"; but after the age of sixteen, he himself assures us, "few persons have been more exempt from real or imaginary ills." And the quality of his History testifies to this. Such pages were never written in suffering; while, on the contrary, Carlyle's genius in every part, his philosophy and his style, seems the outcome of the persistent pain in which and with which he wrote.

Against Rousseau let us set Goethe, and see how evident it becomes at once that the twist toward insanity of all Rousseau's passionate and poetic good sense and high feeling was caused by the perturbations of his poor body, and that Goethe's heroic serenity of physical organization sustained and supported his wisdom. Goethe himself says:

"I often think of Rousseau and his hypochondriac miseries; and it is quite comprehensible to me how so fine an organization (*so schöne Organization*) became deranged. Did I not feel such a keen interest in real things, and did I not see that in the seeming confusion a hundred observations may be harmonized and classified, . . . I should often deem myself out of my head (*ich hielte mich oft selbst für toll*)."

And what gave him his keen interest and power of classification but vigorous health?

Burns and Keats we need only name together, and call to mind the bodily presence of each, to read the whole story of the causes of the difference in their lives, in their verse, in their hold upon succeeding generations: the one full-blooded and warm with human sympathies; the other emaciated with the insatiable longings, and fevered by the ideal excitements, of an impoverished physique.

Or, taking men of different nationalities, both creators in the most impersonal form of literary art, both great masters of character-drawing—Dickens and Flaubert—do not their works declare of themselves the athletic-like powers of endurance of the Englishman, the agility which his body communicated to his mind, the gayety of perfect digestion, the fresh humor consequent on sound sleep, the superficial moralities of a genial social existence inducing a universal popularity and world-wide fame; and, on the other side, the Frenchman's scholar-like habits, the unpliability of his whole nature, the immense nervous exertion and effort necessary for achievement, the constitutional irritabilities and depressions of a morbidly-acute perception and a too subtle intelligence, the profound seriousness of his cynical sadness, arising from the lonely contemplation of unanswerable moral questions—all these qualities, resulting from ill-health, giving the ability to produce a *chef-d'œuvre* which the world will forget, the inability to touch any popular chord?

Against whom can we weigh Swift? He stands alone, and must be judged alone—strongest of pitiable men. One thinks of him as of some mighty, almost colossal dwarf, or some beastly demigod; with infinite compassion for the cruel confusions of his life, for his coldness of nature and harshness of speech, so clearly explained by the madness and idiocy of his last days. Swift's powers were all his own; and this, it is to be observed, is markedly true of most of the men of whom we are speaking. Ill-health and originality seem to be closely connected.

If in Pope and Heine—lesser men but greater artists—we find traits akin to Swift's coarseness and vindictiveness, both, nevertheless, carried their burdens of disability in a more humanizing spirit; and, spite of their thin skins and bitter blood, are companionable to their fellow-men. The courageous gayety with which Heine treated his tortures, harmonizes well with the astonishing force of spirit with which he retained his activity of mind through his eight interminable years of dying agony, and went on composing with undiminished fire to the last, desiring to be called "a brave soldier in the Liberation War of Humanity." But would we once more see the difference between the work of illness and the work of health, consider the genius, the influence of Heine in comparison with the genius and influence of Wordsworth. Heine may be said (by the great English critic) to be "incomparably the most important figure in the European poetry of that quarter of a century which follows the death of Goethe," but Wordsworth's "incomparableness" is not limited by any twenty-five years.

Another invalid of genius, who has vividly impressed a few minds in every country by his writing, and the reports of his conversations, though he cannot be called a great author, is Joubert. It is idle to question whether he would have been more or less remarkable had his body been other than it was. But it is worth while to remember that a man of whom it could be said that "his soul had for its basis of operation hardly any body at all" was capable of inspiring from his illuminating power so permanent an interest. Mr. Arnold finds points of resemblance in Joubert to Coleridge—one far more wretched than he in being subject to the body of this death with all the anguish of impotent struggle. Yet, whether when victimized by his body or feebly commanding it at last, Coleridge's intellectual powers cannot be denied. They were indeed so remarkable, so exceptional, that, recalling Dean Stanley's remark, "How different the fortune of the Church of England might have been if Newman had been able to read German," it may be said, "How different the condition of English thought might have been if Coleridge had been a *sound* man." And in some measure this applies to most of the men we have been considering.

But in another article we propose to do honor to two authors whose weaknesses never mastered their strength, rather indeed ministered to it: the one, he who some three-quarters of a century after his death was styled by one of the most famous of his countrymen, in our day, "the Prophet of the English; the man by whose light the English people, in public and in private, more than by any other man's, have guided their

existence"; the other, he whom one of the most famous of *his* countrymen, of this generation, has called "le Français le plus sage qui ait jamais existé."

THE PARLIAMENT OF 1880—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

LONDON, August 27, 1885.

THE expiration of a Parliament usually marks an epoch in the history of a nation, and most so when it coincides with the introduction of a wider franchise and an immense change in the arrangement of constituencies. But it is not only because the end of the present assembly is the end of the old system of representation, not only because it is a milestone on the road along which England is travelling toward full-blown democracy, that the death of this Parliament of 1880 is a memorable moment, but also because the history of the six sessions it has seen is so full of matter for surprise, for reflection, for alarm.

Never did a Parliament open with fairer promise of an honorable and useful life. There was an overwhelming majority in favor of one party, the party whose very name makes it the advocate of progress. This majority included an unusually large number of men of talent and energy, and was led by a Ministry strong in capacity, in experience, in character, in authority, at whose head stood a statesman equally popular in the House of Commons and in the country, not less famous for legislative skill than for oratorical power. The work that lay before the assembly and its chief seemed just the work for which they were fitted. There were heavy arrears of domestic legislation, much of it non-contentious legislation, reforms in the law and its administration, improvements in the condition of the poorer classes, reductions of taxation, the creation of a better system of local government, the reconcilement of Ireland, the settlement of the licensing question. These matters, with many others of less note, had been neglected by the previous Ministry, preoccupied as they were with foreign troubles; and it was confidently expected that the new Ministry and new Parliament would deal promptly and vigorously with them. Nor were hopes less bright as to the conduct of foreign and colonial affairs. The Government of Mr. Disraeli had alarmed most of the European Powers and outraged the moral sentiments of the English people. Mr. Gladstone's was commissioned to restore friendliness and tranquillity; to inspire confidence by the justness, and respect by the firmness, of its policy; to undo the mischief its predecessors had worked; to extricate England from troublesome engagements, and limit her efforts and responsibilities to obviously necessary objects. The whole Liberal party was full of buoyancy and hope: they talked as if a golden age were opening.

Seldom has a bright dawn been followed by a stormier day or a gloomier evening. The Parliament of 1880 has despatched few of the tasks expected from it. Taxation and expenditure have risen; land-law reforms, local government, and the licensing question have not been touched; the anti-British party in Ireland is stronger and fiercer than it was. Instead of the quietly progressive domestic legislation that was hoped for, there has been a succession of angry party conflicts, an incessant triangular duel between Liberals, Tories, and Irish Nationalists, in which even non-partisan measures have been obstructed or defeated lest the Government should gain credit by them. Foreign and colonial affairs have engrossed nearly as much time and caused as much irritation as under the restless and aggressive hand of Lord Beaconsfield. Instead of peace, we have had war in Egypt and the Sudan, war in South Africa, imminent risks of war on the frontiers of India; instead of shaking ourselves clear from entangling obligations, we have sunk deeper than ever in the Serbonian bog of Egypt, and see the horizon thick with troubles in Afghanistan, in South Africa, perhaps also in Siam and the Pacific. The Liberal majority has not broken up, but it dwindled down from 130 to 14, and suffered itself at last to incur a defeat which brought the all-powerful Ministry of 1880 to the ground. It is now chiefly anxious to forget its recent history, and seeks to win the new electors, not by appeals to past services, but by vague promises of future benefit.

What has been the cause of these failures and disappointments? It is perhaps too soon to give an adequate answer to the question, which is, nevertheless, so sure to press upon the minds of American observers that some answer must be attempted.

It is not that the intellectual ability of the House of Commons has proved inferior to the estimate formed of it, for this has been rather above than below the average of former Parliaments. It is not that the majority has been restive, or disloyal to its leaders; for, though there have been, as there always must be, some desertions, the party as a whole has clung to Mr. Gladstone, even when secretly disapproving of the conduct of his Cabinet.

It is not that Mr. Gladstone has lost his eloquence or tactical skill (though this explanation naturally occurs to those who think only of his age, now nearer eighty than seventy), for he has displayed both qualities in as high a measure as ever before.

It is not that the confidence of the country has been withdrawn—for England and Scotland are apparently as liberal now as in 1880; nor that the House of Commons has been confronted by questions on which it had no mandate from the people when elected, for the only new questions, those of Irish Land Tenure and the Redistribution of Seats, are just the two questions it has successfully dealt with, while the conduct of foreign policy, which was the issue chiefly argued and declaimed about at the election of 1880, has been the sphere of its most conspicuous failures.

What, then, are the causes? Some of them are the errors of the Ministry—errors rather of the Ministry than of the House of Commons, faults rather of the rider (so to speak) than of the horse. Others, and these are graver causes, lie deeper, and are due to dangerous conditions of our political life, which have been long ripening, but whose magnitude and potency for mischief have only now been fully seen.

The Ministry committed a serious fault when they trifled with the Bradlaugh trouble in the first session of this Parliament. They would not grasp their nettle, so it stung them again and again, led to the loss of much precious time, and exposed them two years later to a damaging defeat.

They made a worse mistake when they allowed Parliamentary obstruction to grow to such formidable proportions before attempting to deal with it, and when they carried through such halting and inadequate reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons. Weeks and months of precious time have been wasted, owing to the wretched rules under which the assembly even now works; and these might have been much amended had the Government shown more firmness, and shown it earlier.

Of those deeper sources of trouble which are chargeable rather on the time, on the conditions of Britain and her Empire, than on Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, three may be singled out for mention.

One is the position of the House of Lords, an irresponsible body, permanently hostile to every Liberal Ministry. Its rejection of the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill in July, 1880, after the Ministry had declared such a measure absolutely needed for the preservation of order in Ireland, gave occasion for the agrarian outrages of the following winter, Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill, and all the troubles that followed. The knowledge that it was ready to carry out the will of the Tory party led the latter in many instances to maintain an obstructive opposition in the House of Commons to bills approved by the majority there, in order to facilitate their ultimate maiming or defeat. This is a flaw in the British Constitution which often demoralizes the Commons, and balks their good intentions, and it is one the Ministry of the day cannot be blamed for.

A second source of mischief has been the attitude of a majority of the Irish people, represented by a large and growing body of Irish members. Now Irish misery and discontent were not chargeable on the Gladstone Government, nor, indeed, on any Government in particular: they had been coming to a head for many years, owing to the ignorance and heedlessness of all English ministers and parties. Mr. Gladstone had done, not, indeed, enough, but more than any one else, to alleviate or remove them. His late Cabinet and the Liberal majority in Parliament erred seriously in their dealings with Ireland: they ought never to have passed Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill of 1881, as everybody, except, perhaps, Mr. Forster, now admits. But the situation was perplexing and errors natural; perhaps no Cabinet would have done better. Ireland certainly has had her revenge. More than anything else, the Irish difficulty has wrecked this Parliament and Government. The whole session of 1881 was consumed by the Irish Coercion Bill and the Irish Land Bill; virtually the whole session of 1882 by the Irish Crimes Bill and the Irish Arrears of Rent Bill. When three sessions had passed, the House of Commons felt already old, disappointed, demoralized, in no mood for settling down to quiet, useful work, but rather wishful to play some winning political card before it died. Such a card was the Franchise Bill, which consumed the session of 1884.

Finally, the Gladstone Cabinet of 1880 has been since 1882 much discredited, and the House of Commons of 1880 sorely worried and often paralyzed by difficulties of foreign policy which were not of their making, but due to forces and circumstances beyond their control or provision. Doubtless the Cabinet fell into mistakes, and indeed bad mistakes, in their handling of Egypt and the Sudan, of the Transvaal Boers and other South African problems. But remembering the mistakes of former Cabinets, one cannot set down this one as worse than its predecessors—indeed, it has not rivalled the folly and perversity of the Beaconsfield Government when it feebly tried to back up Turkey in 1877-'78, and attacked Afghanistan in 1878. The truth is that England has so much to look after, all the world over, that her Ministers, with the cares of home administration, Irish disaffection, and Parliamentary management on their hands, are not capable of giving due attention to foreign policy, while the Parliamentary system of government is ill suited to the successful conduct of a firm, bold, and consistent line of policy. Hence troubles that produce Parliamentary debates which occupy the time so much needed for domestic legislation and the oversight of domestic administration. The Parliamentary failures of the last three sessions are very largely due to the unhappy turn which affairs in Egypt took, giving a pretext for repeated votes of censure, and taking the spirit and hopefulness out of the Liberal majority, which saw its leaders doing, and apparently forced to do, the same kind of thing

it had so vehemently condemned in 1876-'80 when done by the Tory Ministry.

On the whole, therefore, our conclusion will be that, although a more united Cabinet (for the late Cabinet was torn by divergent tendencies which Mr. Gladstone with difficulty controlled) and a more despotic Prime Minister (for Mr. Gladstone seems to have frequently waived his own opinion, which later events have shown to be the right one) might possibly have made more out of the Parliament of 1880, still the disappointments that have marked its career and the despondency which clouds its close are mainly due to large historical causes, which have more or less tried all later Parliaments and Ministries, but by some spite of fate fell in an unhappy combination upon this particular Parliament. It is a combination not unlikely to recur, and each of the sources of trouble may well become even graver than at present. Any one who did not realize the soundness of the English and Scottish people, their patriotism, their courage, their resources, and, above all, the absence of serious class hatreds among them, might well feel uneasy regarding the future of a state pressed by so many troubles.

There are only two measures by which the Parliament of 1880 will be remembered—the Irish Land Act of 1881 and the Redistribution Act of 1885. On neither of these can a judgment be now passed, because we have not seen the effects of either. They are both great measures. But the former would never have been passed but for the terrible disorders of Ireland in 1880-81, forcing even the English landed party to yield to necessity; and the latter could not have been passed except by a compromise between the leaders of the two parties Neither, therefore, reflects any great credit upon the machinery of our Parliamentary Government. Y.

THE DOCTOR JOHNSON CLUB.

LONDON, August 30.

PROBABLY few people are aware that there is in London a Doctor Johnson Club. It is of comparatively recent origin, and its membership list, which is limited to thirty persons, was immediately filled up. There can be no doubt that it exists for the purpose of keeping green the memory of Doctor Johnson, and of conducting occasional special investigations into comparatively unknown places and matters with which he was connected. It has no local habitation, however, and the members seem to be rather sceptical concerning the existence of any constitution and by-laws, but they are naturally willing to accept instead the certainty of the good time which they have when they meet together every two months. It is their custom on these occasions to visit one of the neighborhoods specially identified with Johnson's life, and to dine at the inn, and if possible in the same room, which the great lexicographer was wont to frequent. Their proceedings consist of a simple dinner or supper of steak and ale, and long clay pipes afterward, a ten-minute paper on the subject of their excursion, and a few remarks from each member of the club. Their proceedings are chiefly remarkable for informality and good-fellowship. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the well-known publisher, is the President, or Chairman, or Prior of the club. The Vice-President, or Sub-Prior, is Mr. F. W. Chesson, the well-known Secretary to the Society for the Protection of Aborigines, and colaborer in almost every reform in London for the last quarter of a century. Mr. Chesson's name should be known in America, too, for his connection as honorary Secretary with the Committee formed to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by the British Government, and many other similar international movements.

The Club's last excursion was in a special carriage to Rochester and back, where they had supper at the famous Bull Inn. The paper on this occasion was read by Mr. Chesson, on "The Association of Samuel Johnson and Charles Dickens with Rochester." Before dinner the club visited Dickens's house at Gadshill, and the cathedral and castle at Rochester. The cathedral, it will be remembered, furnishes a good many of the scenes in the unfinished novel of 'Edwin Drood,' and one amusing incident occurred in connection with this book. On filing into the crypt past the old verger, who was holding open the door, one of the members remarked, "This is Edwin Drood's crypt, I suppose"; and the old man replied, with a dignified gesture, pointing to himself, "Yes, sir, and this is Tope." Mr. Chesson showed how Rochester could be delightfully described from the pages of Dickens: "A monotonous, silent city, deriving an earthy flavor throughout from its cathedral crypt, and so abounding in vestiges of monastic graves that the children grow small salad in the dust of abbots and abbesses, and make dirt pies of nuns and priors." Who that knows the place at all, said Mr. Chesson, does not recognize the well-known massive gray square of our old cathedral, the vineyard once belonging to the monastery, the nuns' house with its odd angles and jutting gables, and "Minor Canon Corner," whose "red brick is harmoniously toned in color by trim, straight-rooted ivy, and in whose stone-walled gardens annual fruit yet ripens on monkish trees"? Mr. Sapsea, the writer pointed out, was a well-known citizen of Rochester, or rather he was two citizens rolled into one, and Mr. Tope still acts as ecclesiastical showman. The novelist also here made the acquaintance of Durdles, who was perpetually engaged in sounding his hammer on places likely to conceal a dead body, and was especially interested in the remains of bishops, or, as he called them, "them old 'uns with a crook." Dickens's last visit to Rochester, Mr. Chesson said, was made chiefly for the purpose of studying the external features of the old ivy-clad Restoration House in which Charles the Second was lodged after his return from the Continent. His intention was, the essayist believed, to introduce it into an unwritten chapter of 'Edwin Drood.' Dickens once expressed a wish to be buried in the little graveyard opposite the great west door of the cathedral, and, referring to this, Mr. Chesson said: "One may, I think, without depreciating the claims of the venerable abbey to receive the dust of our great men, express regret that his desire was not complied with, and that he was not permitted to sleep in the old city which he loved so well, and in that little garden of the dead which had struck his poetic fancy."

The connection of Doctor Johnson with Rochester is not of a specially definite kind, but Mr. Chesson succeeded in discovering a good many incidental references to the place, showing that the venerable doctor must have been familiar with it. One of these tells that Mr. Langton and he, having gone to see a Freemason's funeral procession when they were at Rochester, and some solemn music being played on French horns, Johnson said, "This is the first time I have ever been affected by musical sounds," adding that the impression made upon him was of a melancholy kind. "The men who played the French horns," added Mr. Chesson, "little knew that they had awakened for the first time a responsive note in the brain of a philosopher whose ear up to that time had been impervious to all sweet sounds, and that more than a hundred years afterward a little party assembled in this ancient city would recall the incident with pleasure, and in imagination seem to catch the echo of that far distant strain." It was also Miss Jane Langton, aged seven, of Rochester, to whom the Doctor addressed a charming and thoroughly characteristic little epistle on May 10, 1784. "My dearest Miss Jenny," he wrote, "I am sorry that your pretty letter has been so long without being answered, but when I am not pretty well I do not always write plain enough for young ladies. I am glad, my dear, to see that you write so well, and hope that you mind your pen, your book, and your needle, for they are all necessary. Your books will give you knowledge and make you respected, and your needle will find you useful employment when you do not care to read. When you are a little older I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetic, and that above all through your whole life you will carefully say your prayers and read your Bible. I am, my dear, your most humble servant, Sam. Johnson." Mr. Chesson's paper and those read at the other meeting of the Club will probably be preserved in a little volume of "Papers of the Dr. Johnson Club." H. N.

Correspondence.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of the 13th instant, you give unqualified praise to the order of the Honorable the Secretary of War, insisting on a four-year rotation of detail to the choice billets of the army. Most rigid and sweeping rules are crude: simplicity is their virtue and their fault. This order in question will have the virtue of ending favoritism, and the fault of not recognizing exceptions as proper as the rule

For example, the law gives to general officers certain aides-de-camp. A full staff every general officer has at his headquarters; for special work he can detail special officers temporarily. All these he leaves behind him when he moves. But his aides are his military family. They are selected for all the confidential and congenial elements incident to the relation and varying with each general. Their duties are innumerable, requiring practice as well as tact. They follow wherever he may go. The order of the Honorable the Secretary requires that every four years each general officer fit himself out anew with novices and perhaps strangers. This contravenes every military system, is opposed, as I view it, to true military principles, and on the first blush I am half inclined to think it is, as to these gentlemen, directly contrary to the intention and spirit of the law allowing a general officer a personal staff for his exclusive use, subject to his own selection and presumably during his own pleasure.

The case of a few aides-de-camp is a small matter, and of slight importance as a fact; but it does seem to me important to note every case where reform, instead of being intelligently and discriminatingly administered according to right reason, is fanatically driven, juggernaut-like, over any right or any principle. Perhaps I may be allowed to add, in conclusion, that no one admires the integrity and courage of this Administration more than does, Yours very truly,

C. E. S. WOOD.

PORTLAND, OREGON, August 25, 1885.

TRIFLING WITH THE MUGWUMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. Higgins, out of the abundance of his experience as appointment clerk of the Treasury Department for nearly six months, has lately given to the public, through a reporter of the Washington *Post*, his views upon the right conduct of the civil service; and President Cleveland, upon his return to duty, will doubtless be pained to learn that there is an irreconcilable difference between himself and so distinguished an adminis-

trator as Mr. Higgins on this important question.

Yesterday the *Evening Star* newspaper of this city announced that General Rosecrans had received an urgent call from the Democratic Committee of Ohio to come out and help them, and that he held the request under advisement, with no present certainty as to whether he would take the stump or not.

With Governor Hoadly at the head of the Democratic ticket, it would seem doubtful that the fortunes of the party in Ohio could be as desperate as the flattering summons to General Rosecrans indicates; but, however that may be, a Democratic defeat in New York this fall would certainly crowd much more gloom to the cubic inch into the Government offices at Washington than a similar calamity in Ohio. In the social chat of the hotel piazza at seaside or spring, or on mountain, sundry Democratic leaders of New York have been admitting, this summer, that unless they can hold the Mugwump vote which overcame the eighty thousand Irish votes that are now confessed to have ratted to Blaine, their prospects are hopeless.

The Mugwumps neither expect nor desire their Democratic friends to open the doors of the public treasury to them, nor to raise a campaign fund of two-dollar or any other denomination of bills for their benefit; but they have their price, nevertheless, and unless they can see their way to getting it, their late unwelcome allies will find them as inert and unreliable as the veriest heeler to whom plentiful supplies of "soap" or "sugar" have been denied. Perhaps, in view of the Democratic necessities in New York, it is not too much to expect that the appropriate conscience-keeper of the Administration should chain up the appointment clerk and the Register of the Treasury, at least till after the election.

* * *

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1885.

CABINET RESPONSIBILITY IN RELATION TO THE TARIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your No. 1052 contains matter for argument so strong that it seems as if it needed only to be stated. Secretary Manning has sent out a circular inviting opinions upon the tariff from those practically interested, and it is understood that he has received many responses. We may suppose that he has in hand complete data for an elaborate system of tariff reform, and still the most important question remains untouched, How is he to obtain any practical result? He has of course no power to alter the tariff or do anything except enforce such regulations as Congress may prescribe. He cannot make any public appeal to the country, or at any rate such a course would be quite unprecedented, and would instantly arouse the resentment of Congress, none the less powerful because it would be concealed. Two courses only are open to him. He may make a statement as detailed as he pleases in his annual report, may secure for it a strong endorsement from the President, and follow it up with any number of special recommendations. But the whole will be received by Congress in perfect silence and referred to the proper committee, where it will stand upon precisely the same footing as any similar documents sent in by any individual or private interest. The fact that it comes from the Secretary counts for absolutely nothing. It will receive just so much attention, no more and no less, as suits the purposes of the committee; and as that committee is not at all responsible either to the Secretary or the country, and is very directly responsible to the private and local interests which swarm around it, the conclusion is obvious. The Secretary may appear before the committee, either of his own or their motion, and address to them the most elaborate and convincing argument. They will hear him in respectful silence, or, possibly, for the sake of appearances, put some questions. But the moment his back is turned they will pay no more attention to what he has said, apart from their private and party interests, than if he had not opened his mouth. If we add to this that the committee have absolute power to checkmate any action by Congress which they do not like, we see what are the chances of intelligent tariff reform.

The second course open to the Secretary is to descend into the arena of intrigue—to put himself on the level of private interests, and buttonhole and bully and "influence" members of committees. But in this game the Secretary is under overwhelming disadvantage. In the first place, it is beneath the dignity of his position. Then he has not the resources either in local political influence or in money. He is one man against many, with no counterbalancing advantage. He has no stimulus of personal gain against those who have large fortunes involved. Finally, as nothing is given for nothing, the mere approach to this, the only mode of effectively prompting legislation, involves a kind of trading which is most dangerous to the purity of executive office. I believe that all the scandals which of late years have rested upon the departments have arisen from this necessity of committee intrigues, which, being unavoidably secret, are magnified by suspicion far beyond the reality.

Meantime, the country looks on in utter ignorance and apathy. The people suppose that somehow the Secretary, the committees, and the two houses are working out the matter, but they have not the faintest idea how, or upon what basis or what motives of action; and while the newspapers are thundering out abstract arguments for free trade or protection, private interests of all kinds are in constant terror lest some violent and ill-considered action shall be thrust upon them, and are driven in self-defence to the indispensable game of intrigue.

We will now trace out a different process. An address from Secretary Manning on the floor of Congress next December, giving his arguments and conclusions in detail, would be really addressed to the country, and not to a committee of Congress. The newspaper discussion, in place of abstract theories, would come down to facts and the proposals of the Secretary. His opponents, instead of ignoring him and devoting themselves to lobbying, would find themselves obliged to select some competent advocate in Congress to answer him on the same field. The organization of public debate would become a necessity. Some individuals would force themselves into prominence, and every member would be obliged to take a public and definite relation to his constituents, very different from what now prevails. Public attention would be aroused, opinion crystallize, and elections have a different meaning. Even if for one or two sessions nothing was done, the ground would be cleared up, the real issues developed, and some basis of intelligent and continuous policy arrived at.

It shows how wide is the range of the principle, that it is equally applicable to your article on law reform. At present, any attempt in this direction has to do with the shifting atoms of a Legislature. As well try to pick up quicksilver, or to build a house with grains of sand. The first requisite is that in every State Legislature there should be a law official, appointed by the Governor, prepared to submit plans, to force on public and detailed discussion, to enlist public opinion in their support, and to put them in operation when approved. It means organization instead of chaos, leadership instead of a squabbling mob, public responsibility instead of haphazard chance.

Is it not practical common sense? G. B.

NORTH ELBA, N. Y., September 3, 1885.

THE TAX ON FINE ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you allow me to call attention to one of the many absurdities which disgrace our tariff system? Your columns have always been ready to give publicity to just grievances that affect any part of the community, and though mine may not be new, you will readily admit that it is only by a continual exposure of abuses that we can hope for a better state of things.

I have lately returned from Europe after a year's study of my profession of architecture, and have brought home photographs and books of engravings which are necessary to me in the pursuit of that profession. On arrival in Boston I am taxed 25 per cent. on my purchases. As many of my architectural friends had previously brought in similar matter free of duty, as "implements of trade" (which the law defines to include professional books), I appealed to Washington against the decision of the Boston officials, but that decision was sustained. I am a warm admirer of the thoroughness of the present Government, even in the administration of a bad tariff; but I confess I cannot see reason for so illiberal a construction of the law of which I happen to be a victim. It not only has not even the poor excuse of being protection of any industry of this country—for photographs of ancient buildings obviously cannot be produced here—but it is throwing an obstacle in the way of the development of the fine arts in this country which it should be the policy of an enlightened government to encourage.

Is not our present tariff a gigantic system of highway robbery?—Respectfully yours,

H. LANGFORD WARREN.

BOSTON, September 4, 1885.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your articles upon Ohio politics in the last number of the *Nation*, are so full of errors that many of your admiring and intelligent readers in Ohio are concerned for the good reputation of the paper.

The root of the evil in your articles is, I think, due to your having erroneously conceived that the Democracy of Ohio is chiefly composed of two classes, "Mossbacks" and "Kids." The fact is, the Democracy here has an affliction at both ends of its body. At one extremity it has the "Kids"—new, energetic, and unscrupulous young spoilsmen, who would like to construct and run a new political machine. At the other extremity, it has the "Mossbacks"—old and worn-out spoilsmen, who would repair the old machine and get themselves into position. But the sound and healthful part of the body of the party is much larger than these afflicted parts, and is composed of honest and capable men, whose chief desire is sound and good government. This chief class might, I think, in distinction be properly designated as conservatives. While the "Mossbacks" and "Kids" hate each other, they are both cordially despised by the conservative element, who regard them as afflictions which time alone can alleviate.

Let me point out specifically some of the errors into which you have fallen.

"It [the *Enquirer*, the Kid organ] nominated Hoadly two years ago."

It opposed him bitterly, as did the "Mossbacks," with whom it joined. It endeavored to compass his defeat by publishing his "Mullet"

letter, in which he advocated civil-service reform principles. It was at that time that Hoadly and his friends started the Cincinnati *News-Journal* in opposition to the *Enquirer*.

You say: "It has nominated Hoadly again."

It was at best very lukewarm in the support of Hoadly. The two or three voices that arose in the Convention in dissent to his nomination came from the Cincinnati delegation, largely the tool of the *Enquirer*.

You say: "The leadership of the Democratic party of Ohio is, nevertheless, in bad hands. . . . It is dominated by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*."

The leadership is in the hands of the conservatives. No "Kid" or "Mossback" has a place upon the Executive Committee, which has at its head General Thomas E. Powell, a leading lawyer of high standing in the State, and is composed of active, capable, well-to-do business men. Let me add that the last convention was not controlled by the *Enquirer* gang or any other gang. Both "Mossback" and "Kid" were humble and docile before the conservative element of the party, which demanded the nomination by acclamation of Hoadly, because his administration had been clean, honest, and honorable; because he was loyal in heart, word, and action to President Cleveland and his policy; because of his ability and honesty, and because his old opponent, Foraker, whom he defeated in 1883, is again the Republican candidate. You speak of his mistakes having weakened him. What have they been? Where are they? If he has made any mistakes, they are the trifling ones of a frank, upright, and honest man, with a kind and generous heart, and have endeared him to the people rather than weakened their confidence in him.

His election would be the triumph of no gang or clique of politicians, but of the same class of people and the same principles that made Grover Cleveland successively Mayor, Governor, and President; and he should receive the undivided support of all friends of good government.—Respectfully, A. G.

CLEVELAND, September 1, 1885.

[The comments of the *Nation* upon the internal state of the Democratic party of Ohio were founded upon information which we believed to be trustworthy, but it may have been less so than we supposed. At all events we are quite willing that opposing views should be heard. The mistakes of Governor Hoadly's administration to which we particularly referred, were his dilatory movements when called upon to suppress the riots in Cincinnati and in the Hocking Valley.—ED. NATION.]

SEALS AND FISH ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I cannot but think that some of the conclusions reached by the committee appointed to investigate the destruction of fish by seals in San Francisco Bay are open to question. Granting that there are 4,000 seals in the immediate neighborhood—although that figure seems high—it would be necessary for each one to consume an average of sixty pounds of fish each day to make up the estimated total of 120 tons daily. This is, to say the least, highly improbable. A great proportion of the seals will weigh under 200 pounds apiece (very few over 1,500 pounds), and would not require anything like the amount of food estimated. Then, too, it is by no means every day that a seal gets a "square meal," and to keep up the average it would be needful for even the very largest individuals to occasionally consume more than their own weight of fish in a day. That seals do not get, or need, an abundance of food every day is shown by their long fasts while on the breeding grounds or in captivity. There are no seals to speak of near the mouths of the Connecticut or Hudson Rivers, yet the fish have disappeared from those streams just as they disappear from every river flowing through a settled country. The seals are but a small factor in the problem, and man, with his giant powder, canning factories, saw-mills, and hydraulic mining, is the direct cause of the disappearance of fish. Years ago the seals and the fish were far more abundant than now. Would it not be logical to say that the disappearance of the seals has created a scarcity of fish?

A word in regard to the destruction of seals. That the seals *do* pay for the trouble of hunting them is shown by their systematic pursuit along the coast, and even at the Farallone Islands, where they are regularly slaughtered on the breeding grounds in direct defiance of the law. The sea elephant has recently been exterminated (or very nearly so) on the coast of Lower California by the seal hunters, who in their senseless greed killed all without regard to age or sex, thus putting an end to what, with a little care, might have become a fruitful source of revenue. In regard to the Alaskan fur seals, no one but the Alaska Commercial Company can tell whether or no they are decreasing at their great stronghold on the Pribylov Islands. At other localities in the North Pacific they are undoubtedly on the decrease, and unless the law regarding the number killed is carefully enforced, the fur seals will eventually become as scarce at St. George and St. Paul as they have become elsewhere.

Very respectfully, L.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1885.

LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The advertisement which I often notice in your columns of "Unmounted Photographs of Ancient and Modern Works of Art," prompts me to call attention to the difficulty of getting unmounted photographs of local scenery, buildings, etc. I have been trying in vain for about two years to have such put on sale in the village where I reside. Several pretty views have been taken here, and sundry copies have been sold. But they are always mounted, and this fact limits the sale by doubling the cost, by greatly adding to the inconvenience of transportation, and by depriving purchasers of their choice as to modes of mounting. And although they have been in the market for months, they seem to have escaped the notice of numbers of persons who would naturally be interested in them, and some of whom would certainly buy them. I was this morning asked by one of our summer guests whether he could procure a view of an extremely interesting object, of which three different photographs are for sale within a mile of his temporary residence.

Few American country neighborhoods furnish such subjects as abound in England and on the Continent, but there are attractive bits of landscape almost everywhere, and in long-settled districts houses of considerable antiquarian or historical importance may be found. And if every building be ugly or commonplace, a general view of a shaded village street seldom fails to be pretty.

I observe that the advertised photographs of which I have spoken are offered at $1.50 a dozen; ours, probably a little larger, cost fifty cents apiece. When one wishes to send views by mail, the postage becomes a consideration. Half-a-dozen English views (costing ninepence each) came to me some time since for three halfpence. I paid more than twice as much in postage when I wished to send a single mounted view to a friend in England.

The objection which I constantly meet, when pleading with photographers, that the proper finish has to be given in mounting, is easily disposed of. I have unfortunately been obliged to send abroad unmounted American photographs which were far inferior to other work of the same maker, but those which I brought home with me from England lack nothing but a disagreeable gloss which is simply a blemish. It is not unreasonable to believe that by degrees a demand will be created which photographers will think it worth their while to supply. A.

August 31, 1885.

LAWYERS AND THE LAW'S DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: No present thing is of more practical importance than this, forcibly called to notice in your issue of August 27. Forty-five years in the courts may excuse a man who attempts to speak to it. His right to be heard depends upon his having something to say. Mr. Field and Mr. Dillon are right in charging the existing state of judicial administration upon the bar. The causes are not peculiar to lawyers nor the law. They lie below most human action. You are right in saying that the remedy must be reached by their aid. "The uncertainty of the law" resides in the uncertainty of the facts. Its texts are clear and certain, save in very complex cases, dependent upon its own vanishing artificialities, no longer rules of judgment. The greatest element of perplexity in court as everywhere is, to ascertain the truth. The uncertainty of the result of a trial, properly conducted, is due to the same cause.

"The law's delay," an old evil, is not justly chargeable to the bar as its conscious sin. Lawyers can have no more interest in delaying their cases than a board of railroad directors in delaying their trains. They, in this country, are seldom paid until a given case is ended. All the usual incentives to diligence are in force with them. The reasons for delay are special in courts as elsewhere. They are numerous. Their sum is large. It may be said that one-half of all the cases commenced are with no intention of having them tried over. Fully a fourth are never tried, from mere inertia—the movelessness of the procedure. Usually, if a case is not tried within a given time, it never is—never can be. The parties die; witnesses die—they disappear; a good case is dissipated. Values change with time; importance vanishes. Another fourth are never tried, through a change of temper, purpose, loss of interest, of patience, hope, from disgust, all arising from the same cause—inability to reach and get the cases on. This leaves a fourth of the whole for trial, though twenty per cent. of the whole number begun is a large estimate of the cases ever really brought to trial.

I say nothing of the lack and malorganization of the judicial force—the *mechanics* of courts. A vice—the vice—is below, deep, pervasive, and hard to deal with; the genius for mere detail, analysis, specialization—the sin of the later generations. The bar has it in an aggravated form. In England, in this country, the gravest cases were often tried in a single day. They now require a month, six months, twelve months. No wonder if men with later cases become discouraged, broken-hearted, die before they can be reached.

One of the gravest expressions of this eternal analysis is in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. The thing is left wholly to counsel, and becomes a mere matter of attenuated ingenuity and industry. This leads to innumerable sub-issues, conclusive of nothing, the calling of

more witnesses, and a dreary waste of mere analysis, mere detail. This is not the chief evil. To deal with this endless detail requires a vast consumption of time in the summing-up. No jury in the world, few judges, are equal to the mental labor, in such a field, of reaching correct conclusions. A jury finds refuge in a division. If a verdict is achieved, in the multitude of sub-issues of law, the verdict is finally set aside, and the dreary farce of killing misdirected labor is to be done over again.

Trials must be much more summary. Limits must be formed to the investigation of facts, and the methods of conducting them amended in some important respects. Every controversy has a pith, a determining point, simple when found or compounded of simples. Let the parties set out their claims in writing, make it the duty of somebody to extract from these the thing to be tried, on evidence directed to that alone. It is of vastly more practical importance that all real cases should be speedily and cheaply disposed of, ended by the courts, than that, by the most laborious process and consumption of time, now and then one should be worked out right or wrong. The law works on a very vulgar level. It never idealizes, never persuades or leads, it coerces, drives, punishes, usually tearing if not devouring what it protects. R.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1885.

Notes.

WE make our customary selection from the publishers' fall announcements. *G. P. Putnam's Sons*:—'The Treaty of Utrecht, with a Review of the War of the Spanish Succession,' by James W. Gerard; 'The Evolution of Contemporary Religious Thought,' by Count Goblet d'Alviella; 'The Evolution of Revelation,' by J. M. Whiton, Ph.D.; 'Plain Words concerning Certain Forms of Unbelief,' by the Rev. R. Heber Newton; the first volume of 'Scriptures for Young People,' edited by the Rev. E. T. Bartlett and Prof. John P. Peters; 'Practical Economics,' essays on the experience of the United States in taxation and finance, by David A. Wells; 'The American Caucus System,' by George W. Lawton; 'Lincoln and Stanton,' by W. D. Kelley; 'Study of Expressions of Humor in Animals,' by W. H. Beard; and 'The Dawn of the Nineteenth Century in England,' by John Ashton. *Harper & Bros.*:—'A Larger History of the United States of America, to the Close of President Jackson's Administration,' by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; 'Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden,' edited by John Bigelow; 'Principles of Political Economy,' by Prof. Simon Newcomb; a 'History of Christian Doctrine,' by H. C. Sheldon; 'The Boy's Book of Battle Lyrics,' by Thomas Dunn English; and 'The Boy Travellers in South America,' by Thomas W. Knox. *Charles Scribner's Sons*:—'Two Years in the Jungle,' by W. T. Hornaday, hunter and naturalist, whose field was India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo; 'Marvels of Animal Life,' by C. F. Holder; 'The Last Meeting,' a novel, by Brander Matthews; 'Bric-à-brac Stories,' by Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, illustrated by Walter Crane; and 'Winter Fun,' by W. O. Stoddard. *The Century Co.*:—'The Life of William Lloyd Garrison,' by his children; and 'The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles,' by George S. Merriam. *Dodd, Mead & Co.*:—The second and last volume of Woltmann and Woermann's 'History of Painting'; and 'The Print Collector,' by R. Hoe. *A. C. Armstrong & Son*:—'Poe's Raven,' with historical and literary comments, by J. H. Ingram. *E. P. Dutton & Co.*:—A quarto edition of Tennyson's 'Day-Dream,' with illustrations by Fenn and other American designers. *White, Stokes & Allen*:—'An Outline History of Sculpture,' by Clara Erskine Clement. *Macmillan & Co*:—A special American edition of Dr. Martineau's 'Types of Ethical Theory.' *J. B. Lippincott & Co.*:—'The Premises of Political Economy,' by Simon N. Patten; 'The Queen's Empire; or, Ind and her Pearl,' by Joseph Moore, jr.; 'Through Spain,' by S. P. Scott; 'Here and There in Our Own Country,' by various writers; 'Horse and Man: Their Mutual Dependence and Duties,' by the Rev. J. G. Wood; 'The Butterflies of the Eastern United States,' for students, by Prof. G. H. French, of the Southern Illinois Normal University; and 'Young Folks' Queries.' *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*:—Four volumes in their "Commonwealths" series: 'Michigan,' by Prof. T. M. Cooley, 'Kansas,' by Prof. Leverett W. Spring, 'Tennessee,' by James Phelan, and 'California,' by Josiah Royce; 'Henry Clay,' by Carl Schurz, in the "Statesmen" series; 'Nathaniel Hawthorne,' by Jas. Russell Lowell, in the "Men of Letters" series; 'Italian Popular Tales,' by Prof. T. F. Crane; 'The First Napoleon,' a political and military sketch, by John C. Ropes; 'Poets of America,' by E. C. Stedman; 'Life and Letters of Louis Agassiz,' by Elizabeth C. Agassiz; 'The Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge,' by John Fiske; Holmes's 'Last Leaf,' a holiday quarto, illustrated by F. Hopkinson Smith and G. W. Edwards; Whittier's 'Poems of Nature,' a similar quarto, illustrated by Elbridge Kingsley; 'Studies in Shakespeare,' by the late Richard Grant White; 'Portraits of Thirty American Authors,' with biographical sketches; and A. L. Pontalis's 'Life of John De Witt,' translated by S. E. and A. Stephenson, in two volumes. *Ticknor & Co.*:—'Life and Letters of Henry W. Longfellow,' by the Rev. S. Longfellow; 'In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans,' by Lieut. Wm. Miller Owen; 'A Narrative of Military Service,' by Gen. W. B. Hazen; 'The Virginia Campaign of General Pope in 1862,' papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts; 'Tuscan Cities' and 'Italian Poets,' Mr. Howells's recent magazine articles; 'English Home Life,' by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier; 'Japanese Homes and their Surroundings,' by Edward S. Morse; and 'Songs and Ballads of the Old Plantation,' by Joel Chandler Harris. *Baker & Taylor*:—A new issue of the Waverley Novels; and facsimile reprints of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' after the first edition (1678); of Herbert's 'Temple,' after a unique copy of a gift edition prior to regular publication in 1633; and of Walton's 'Complete Angler,' after the first edition (1653). *Forest and Stream Publishing Co.*:—'Small Yachts,' an illustrated quarto, by C. P. Kunhardt.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued three reprints during the week, namely, the 'Poems of Thomas Bailey Aldrich,' uniform with the Household Edition of the Poets published by this house, and more complete than any previous edition; Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' from the Lathrop edition; and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which recalls the Anglo-American red-border edition of 1879, to which Mr. George Bullen contributed a bibliography. The historical introduction has been retained, but the bibliography and all the illustrations save one have been omitted.

The judicious do not set too high an estimate on Prof. Vámbéry as an authority in Eastern matters, especially when politics are involved. He has shown a jingoish desire, in the late Afghan imbroglio, to bring England and Russia to blows, but has not been seconded by the Tories in power. The alarmist lectures which he delivered several months ago in England, and which Cassell & Co. have made into a book, 'The Coming Struggle for India,' seem flatter than ever since the adjustment to which Lord Salisbury's Government subscribes. We shall do no more than record their appearance in print.

Mr. C. S. Jerram has added to the "Clarendon Press Series" a convenient and scholarly edition of the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides. It is on the same general plan as his editions of the "Alcestis" and the "Helena" published in the same series, the latter of which has been already noticed in our columns. Most scholars will agree that the "Iphigenia" is a drama superior in beauty and power to either of the others, and it is probably for this reason that Mr. Jerram's commentary on it is about one-sixth longer than that on the "Helena," although the text of the latter play is nearly two hundred lines longer than the text of the former. Mr. Jerram gives us first a general introduction; then the text, with foot-notes showing the variations of all the editions of any importance; next his commentary or "notes"; next a "Critical Appendix," in which the more important variations of the text in the leading editions are somewhat fully treated; and lastly, that which is always wanted and is so often omitted, a very good index. His introduction is far more interesting than such compositions usually are; especially that part of it in which he analyzes and compares the "Iphigenie auf Tauris" of Goethe is very acute, and, it seems to us, perfectly just. Mr. Jerram regards Goethe's work as one of the finest productions of all dramatic literature. Its plot is ingenious, and its characters are, from a modern point, far nobler than those of the Greek writer. But it is not Greek, and a Greek audience would have regarded its characters as admirable, perhaps, but certainly as impossible. On the contrary, the work of Euripides is eminently Greek in conception and execution, and exactly calculated to enlist the sympathies and gain the approbation of a Greek, and especially of an Athenian, audience. On the whole, we think this one of the best editions of the "Iphigenia in Tauris" that have been published, containing about all that is needed by teacher or pupil. There are some minor defects in the details of the commentary, but they are not of sufficient importance to be worth the space it would require to point them out.

Mr. A. M. Elliott's introduction to Contributions to a history of the French language of Canada, in No. 22 of the *American Journal of Philology*, is decidedly interesting. He sketches the sources of French immigration to Canada from the beginning, and holds out a prospect of the Frenchification of the entire Dominion. He speaks enthusiastically of the completeness of the parish registers, and tells of the 300 MS. volumes of the Abbé Tanguay, of Ottawa, which constitute a Genealogical Dictionary of the French People of Canada. One volume of or from this manuscript has been published. Mr. George Lyman Kittredge has a curious if not convincing paper on arm-pitting (a species of mutilation of the slain) among the Greeks. Mr. B. Perrin discusses afresh the site of the battle between Cæsar and Pompey near Pharsalus, using Kiepert's 1882 map of Thessaly for his topographical authority. He very properly suggests excavations in the neighborhood designated. A series of Greek inscriptions noted in Palestine by the Rev. Selah Merrill is interpreted by Prof. F. D. Allen.

The motive of M. Adolphe Racot's monograph, "Le Critique Maudit," in *Le Livre* for August, is a desire to neutralize the judgment of Sainte-Beuve on the once famous and dreaded critic, Gustave Planche. This is accomplished in a very skilful review of Planche's life, which, while seemingly an apology, is really an assertion of the critic's rare qualities of independence and discernment. "All those of whom Planche pre-

dicted that they would live, whether in literature or in art, have lived; all those for whom he predicted death have died or will die"—Victor Hugo excepted; and M. Racot, with much dexterity, contrives to vindicate Planche's contemporary censure of Hugo, while not too obviously deprecating the national apotheosis of the poet at the present moment. Planche's art criticism was remarkably sagacious, and Sainte-Beuve, who had kept on the right side of Planche during his lifetime, made his posthumous attack from behind the popularity of Vernet, whom Planche had refused to rate among the immortals. An addendum to the article, in the previous number, on the National Library during the Revolution, tells of the narrow escape of the books from destruction in consequence of the general order to destroy everywhere the insignia of royalty and feudalism—even in bindings.

The cholera has caused a postponement of the sixth International Congress of Americanists until next year, when it will be held in September at Turin. It was felt that the absence of the Spanish delegates would be singularly unfortunate.

—We have never tasted that peculiar confection from which Mr. Howells has capriciously chosen to name his Sienese impressions, which open the September *Century;* but if there be any propriety in the title, *panforte di Siena* must be a nut-candy of varied and delicious sweetness. Impressionist as he is, and sketchy like his illustrations, and abashed by his own real delight, which hides itself away and peeps furtively from behind the big guide-book superlatives he quotes, never has he portrayed the delicate scene with sharper distinctness and more deft changefulness; never has he blended so agreeably the humor and poetry that are his native strains, or resorted less to the "properties" of his subject, whose annoying presence makes most Italian notes wholly trite. Yet how is it that to one who has once rested on those islanded hills and gazed on that ridgy landscape which now, recalling some familiar childhood print, seems the Judean mount and vale, and in a twinkling smiles out again the very heart of Turner's country—how is it that to him these vivid chapters on Siena pale their ineffectual fire as a mere glow-worm light? It is not an inefficiency peculiar to Sienese descriptions or to Mr. Howells. We have read many books of Italian travel, but none that gave Italy to the sight. In fact, the true sight of Italy, that which the best travellers give, is a sentiment, and the sentiment of one man is not his neighbor's. To what else may one so plausibly ascribe the failure of books on Italy to agree with one another or with an independent observer when they deal, not with history or conventional moods, but with the substance of original experience? It is, therefore, not Mr. Howells's fault, but only his taste, that he passes by with so slight a glance the place where lies, it seems to us, the very hearthstone of the Sienese past—those queer low rooms and corridor-alleys of the Belle Arti, where the art of the centuries of faith survives, after the fashion of ancient things, as in the pleasurable and remote silence of some attic loft. But if Mr. Howells left the key with which we unlocked the heart of Siena hanging on the wall, has he not used a dozen of his own, and do they not turn in the wards as well?

—From the monuments of Italian accomplishment and aspiration to the bare rights of a black man whose race only now begins to have a history, is a long step, but turning a page of the *Century* brings us there; and perhaps the moral distance is as great between this new plea of Mr. Cable's made to the "silent South," in behalf of the negro, and that old one of Prudence Crandall's school in the Connecticut "Middle Ages" whose history, in a later article, is abstracted from the forthcoming Life of Garrison. Mr. Cable's article is a rejoinder to his Southern critics, who would seem to have proved mainly hostile to his former paper on "The Freedman's Case in Equity." He writes too ramblingly to let his argument be summarized. Three points may be mentioned. He treats the incomplete enjoyment of civil rights by the negroes as a conceded and notorious fact. In reply to the statement that neither race wants things different, he not only denies it so far as the negroes are concerned, but makes the obviously pertinent distinction that it is a matter of individual and not of race rights. Finally, in making plain the difference between civil right and social privilege, he scouts the idea of any confusion of the two as likely to arise in practice. To read these reiterated positions over and over gives one a strange feeling, which is perhaps most definite in an instinctive wonder that a New York monthly is the best platform Mr. Cable can find to address a provincial audience. For it is not the North, it is not the world nor the nation he writes to, but explicitly to the South. There is in his very manner, his rhetoric and whole vocal style, something *passé*, that recalls controversies when Virginia cross-roads were electoral grounds, and in his ideas there is something that seems preposterously simple: with us they are axiomatic and built in the foundation of law and order. It is the South he speaks to, and, with the old sensitiveness, he claims his right not as a citizen but as a Southerner, and seems to reserve the serfdom of the negro as a "domestic question." Once slavery was such a domestic question. But, though noting the attitude and the old assumption, we follow and applaud what he has to say, and would help to force it home. It is true, as he remarks, that the North has given the settlement of that question into the hands of the Southern whites and agreed to wait—not for the South to do what it will, even to the permanent establishment of a ruling and a servile caste, but for the South, of its own will and in the ripeness of its own enlightened and civilized conviction, to do what loyalty to the law and sentiment of liberty in which this people is built, demands; not merely to grant the civil rights when years hence the negro race may be ready for them, but to withhold them from no negro who is ready for them, and to hasten the day when the color line shall be struck out of State law and local custom. Mr. Cable deserves the thanks of the country for his disinterested and patriotic outspokenness.

—A second paper by General Grant appears in this number of the *Century*. It is a brief and clear résumé of the campaign of Vicksburg; too brief to give much of detail, but excellent as an outline of the important operations which resulted in the opening of the Mississippi River. The condensation necessary to bring the whole within a single magazine article precluded the introduction of any new material. No illustrations but maps accompany it, owing, as the publishers announce, to a change in the intended order of its appearance. The frontispiece portrait of Grant from a very late photograph is interesting as a presentation of his more recent appearance, but cannot compare with that which appeared in the February number as a characteristic likeness of the man in his prime. "A Woman's Diary of the Siege of Vicksburg" is a vivid picture of the domestic tragedies, sufferings, and victories which, unheralded to the world, were accompanying the military events of which the cool, almost scientific, analysis is given in the General's paper. It is the pathetic human side of historic events. The writer is not named. She is evidently of foreign birth, but sympathizing with the national cause. In a brief introduction Mr. Cable gives hope that the rest of the diary may yet appear. The "Memoranda" contain Grant's correction of his former statements as to Generals McCook and L. Wallace at Shiloh, General Hamilton's claim to the original suggestion of a canal at Island No. 10, and General St. George Cooke's version of the cavalry affair in the battle of Gaines' Mill, controverting that of Fitz-John Porter.

—The catalogue of the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society is very voluminous, filling six octavos which aggregate 3,896 pages. This bulk is a necessity growing out of the plan of the work, which is to show every book twice over, under the name of its author, and also under that of its subject, and, what is more, to treat every pamphlet as a book. As the pamphlets are more than fifty thousand, they cannot be catalogued in any small space. But unless thus registered they would be buried deeper than papers in periodical literature were before the publication of 'Poole's Index.' The sixth volume, of 820 pages, represents the growth of the Wisconsin library for three years wanting one month—a period ending August 1, 1884. It has been more than a year in press, as the State printer has been crowded with other documents. Meantime, the library has been increasing. Thus the Shaksperian titles in volume six are 176; the subsequent accessions are already 52. In some cases a single title covers from twenty to thirty volumes. The Wisconsin library is strong in newspapers. Its volumes in that department amounted on last New Year's to 4,583, some of them as early as 1605. Its forte is, however, in the History of the Northwest, derived from every possible source. From the outset the library, like that of the British Museum, has been gathered on the principle that every book has a value—often a value which cannot be anticipated, and which may not become apparent for ages. To a botanist no plant is a weed. At least 4,000 volumes are in Dutch, the gift of a lady from Holland who was a Wisconsin pioneer. These books are where they should be, for of the 58,000 native Hollanders in the United States, 24,000 are residents of Michigan and Wisconsin.

—A strong effort has been made in England during the past two or three years to break down the tyranny of the three-volume novel, and to offer even new novels directly to the public at a very low price. 'Called Back' was published at a shilling, and a sale of more than 300,000 copies proves the splendid success which is possible. 'Dark Days,' by the same author, falls behind its predecessor, although its circulation in England has almost attained the very respectable figure of 200,000 copies, while Mr. Lang's clever parody, 'Much Darker Days,' sold nearly 25,000 copies. In the same series with Mr. Hugh Conway's stories, Mr. Anstey's 'Tinted Venus' has recently appeared, and a first edition of 30,000 copies was promptly exhausted. Other publishers were quick to take the cue. Stories by Ouida, by Capt. Hawley Smart, by Miss Helen Mathers, by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, have been put forth at a shilling, and the first editions of from 10,000 to 15,000 were soon sold. Miss Warden's 'House on the Marsh,' and Mr. Maclaren Cobban's 'Tinted Vapors: a Nemesis,' were yet more popular. Mr. R. L. Stevenson's 'Dynamiter' was also published in England at a shilling, and so were Mr. Bret Harte's 'On the Frontier' and 'By Shore and Sedge.' These were all copyright books, issued by direct arrangement with the author; and so were new editions, in shilling volumes, of the novels of Mr. Howells and of Mr. James. Nor has advantage been taken of the "boom" in shilling works merely to sell stories; a few books in other departments of literature have been issued at the same popular price.

—Among these many shilling volumes are three books about the stage. Of these, 'Behind the Footlights; or, The Stage as I Knew It,' by W. C. Day (London: Warne; New York: Scribner & Welford), is of the least, and of almost no, value. It is a collection of elaborated anecdotes of theatrical life, having little originality or point. The account of the doings of the Scenic Club is full of lower-middle-class humor, in the manner of Dickens. There is much of the joking which is, oddly enough, called practical, though it would never be indulged in by a practical man. 'On the Stage—and Off: the Brief Career of a Would-be Actor,' by Jerome K. Jerome (London: Field & Tuer; New York: Scribner & Welford), is a much more amusing book. Mr. Jerome has a pleasant humor, a little self-conscious, perhaps, but both dry and playful. His book seems to be a perfectly truthful account of his own experience, and is a tonic to put in the hands of any young man affected by the glamour of the stage. The conditions of the English stage of about ten years ago, which is apparently the period of the narrative, differed from the present conditions of the American stage; but the difference is not so great that Mr. Jerome's experience may not serve as a warning. The third book is 'Curly: an Actor's Story,' by Mr. John Coleman (London: Chatto & Windus; New York: Scribner & Welford). It is adorned with the rather erratic illustrations made for it by Mr. J. C. Dollman when it was published in the *Graphic*. It is a tragic tale, told with not a little directness and vigor, in a style supersaturated with quotations, as the style of an actor is wont to be.

—Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorer, who is in a position to be acquainted with the aims and intentions of the German East African Company, a politico-commercial organization somewhat wrapt in obscurity, makes some interesting statements concerning it in a letter to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Dr. Schweinfurth is rather hopeful about the company's future, and expects from it great services in the interest of humanity. The Upper-Nile territories neighboring on the scene of its operations, the Kilima-Njaro region, are now cruelly scourged by fanatical and rapacious slave-hunters, abetted and guided by Moslem fakirs, lately auxiliaries of the Mahdi. The first policy decided upon by the German Company is to free the whole of its territory from Arabs, and to banish the foreign Moslems, especially traders. The German territory occupies, in this respect, a dominant position, being on the highroad to the Arab trade centre at Unyanyembe, "the Khartum of eastern Africa." Another important measure adopted is the prohibition of elephant hunting in order to save a species which may be of great value for the future development of Africa. The introduction of alcoholic drinks into central Africa is also to be absolutely prohibited. Nor will trade in firearms and gunpowder be allowed. Dr. Schweinfurth is aware that it will be very difficult to carry out the principles adopted, and that, "in fact, they may never be realized." But the very attempt made by such an organization to be guided by "ideas which cannot be translated into gold and silver" will, he thinks, be "an immense gain to humanity." There is both philanthropy and German patriotism in the thought.

—The July and August numbers of Dr. Umlauft's *Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik* (Vienna) contain a readable sketch of Mormon life and superstition from the pen of a lady of Washington, Emma Poesche. She seems to speak from personal observation, presents clearly the salient points of her subject, and with some humor, without feminine talkativeness. The historical threads woven into the picture are rather scanty, considering that the essay is written for the German public. The indefatigable industry and exemplary temperance of the Mormons, as well as the unscrupulous shrewdness of their priestly-worldly leaders, are brought out in relief in explanation of their wonderful success in transforming a wilderness into a blooming land, and baffling obstacles, pressure, and persecution. The religious tenets of the Mormons are shown to have become a confused medley of absurdities, full of glaring contradictions, owing to the elasticity of a "progressive development" by revelations renewed from time to time. The "apostle" Orson Pratt is responsible for some of the worst nonsense. "As late as 1830, the 'Book of Mormon' taught the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1835 the personality of the Holy Ghost was denied in 'Doctrines and Covenants'; later the Holy Ghost was made to reside in the body of Joseph Smith; Pratt preaches and teaches in writing a plurality of divine beings, and speaks of Christ's grandfather. At present the Mormons imagine God as a material being, a soul in a body, dwelling in the central constellation, Kolob, by the revolutions of which he measures the course of time." Angels are subordinate spirits, unable to attain promotion, and Mormon women who do not submit to connubial "sealing," can only become angels, according to Orson Pratt, while the Mormon aristocracy become "gods" after death. The Church is rich, the mass of the people are held in political as well as spiritual bondage, the new settlers are tied down by money advances, all work like bees in a hive, wealth accumulates, Mormondom is elated and intoxicated. "The Mormons dream of a great worldly empire. Can they achieve their aim? All the chances are against them. They have come too late."

—We regret to learn that the fiftieth and fifty-first volumes of Wurzbach's biographical dictionary of Austria, which have lately appeared, are likely to be the last. The publication of the work was begun thirty years ago, so that its author, now an old man, has devoted to it the best part of his life, and to so good purpose, it is said, that the material for the concluding volumes is ready for the printer. But the small support it has received from the public has been far from sufficient to cover the expenses, the deficiency having been supplied by the Academy of Sciences, while the printing has been done at the Government printing-office. But the constantly growing centrifugal tendency of Austrian politics has at last reached even this innocent evidence of the former existence of a uniform "official language," the most obvious symbol of the political unity in German traces, which, to a great extent, has already disappeared, and to the complete abolition of which Czechs, Poles, Slovenes, and Italians are alike devoted. A striking instance of this political "principle" occurred a few weeks since in Tyrol, where the Italians of the South, though liberal in general politics, united with the Clericals to defeat the Liberal but German candidates for Parliament.

– Lozzi complains in *Il Bibliofilo* of the careless way in which Italian archives and libraries are administered. Antiquities, manuscripts, and incunabula are left uncatalogued, and sold to any one, stranger or dealer, who may want them, a proceeding to which the officials shut their eyes. Lozzi demands that commissions should be appointed in each city to revise the catalogues, and that the collections of engravings should be kept under lock and key, or rather under two keys, one to be in the hands of the librarian, the other under charge of the prefect or syndic, or the rector of the university, or some such officer, and that once a year an account of stock should be taken. Signor Lozzi also suggests that it would be well if the Minister of Public Instruction should ascertain how many and which of their librarians are able to distinguish a block book from a book printed with movable types, an undated incunabulum from an ordinary specimen of early printing, an original engraving from a facsimile, a steel engraving from an etching; to tell the age of a manuscript and the country of its writer from the form and the character of the handwriting, and in miniatures to recognize the hand or the school of the artist. But even without demanding so much, he thinks it questionable whether many Italian librarians could properly catalogue an early-printed book, noting all the peculiarities which give it value, or even could make an exact copy of the title, such as all the librarians of the chief libraries of the civilized world and all the leading dealers in old books, particularly the Parisians and Germans, could certainly make. A German writer, commenting on this, says that it would not be altogether safe to push such inquiries very far among the German librarians.

IDEAL ÆSTHETICISM.

Marius the Epicurean. His Sensations and Ideas. By Walter Pater. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THE heart of this work lies in its thought about the ideal, and it is in the nature of all such thought to make a peculiar demand upon the reader. Its wisdom is felt to be, as it were, sacerdotal, and requires a conscious preparation of mind in him who would know of it; its vision is supernal, and disclosed only when some spiritual illumination has been sent before. So runs a Platonic doctrine of election and grace that has been held as rigorously in literature as in theology. This aristocracy of idealism—its exclusiveness, its jealousy of any intrusion of the common and worldly within the company it keeps, its sense of a preciousness, as of sacred things, within itself—is incorporate in every fibre of Mr. Pater's work; and he makes the demand natural to it, not only implicitly by an unrelaxing use of such æsthetic and intellectual elements as appeal exclusively to the subtlest faculties of appreciation in their highest development, but explicitly also by the character of his hero. Marius, before he became an Epicurean, was moulded for his fate; his creator demanded an exceptional nature for the æsthetic ideal to react upon in a noble way, and so Marius was born in the upland farm among the fair mountains to the north of Pisa, and was possessed from boyhood of the devout seriousness, the mood of trustful waiting for the god's coming, which is exacted in all profound idealism. "*Favete linguis!* With the lad Marius there was a devout effort to complete this impressive outward silence by that inward tacitness of mind esteemed so important by religious Romans in the performance of their sacred functions." Marius was born one of the choice natures in whom the heavenly powers are well pleased; and emphasis must be given to this circumstance because it follows that the ideal life which he lived, deeply meditated though it is, is really an individual one. Marius is not typical, nor even illustrative in any broad way of the practice of æsthetic morals; and yet, since he is not national, nor local, nor historic, in his essential self, since he is more than an enlightened philosopher and yet less than the enlightened Christian, since his personality approaches the elect souls of other ages, other sentiments and devotions, and yet is without any real contact with them, he is typical and illustrative perhaps of something that might be. This confusedness of impression springs from the fact that Mr. Pater, while he imagines in Italy, always thinks in London; he has modernized his

hero, has Anglicized him, indeed, and nevertheless has not really taken him out of the second century. It was a bold thing to attempt. It was necessary for his purposes as an evangelist of ideal living, and perhaps within the range of moral teaching it is successful; but the way in which it was done is a main point of interest.

A Roman Epicurean, one suspects, was not unlike the proverbial Italianated Englishman. The native incompatibility between the distinctive Roman temperament and the light-hearted gayety of Greek sensuousness was similar to that between the English and the Italian character in the later times; the perfection of Marius by a Greek ideal, therefore, may run parallel with English culture under southern influences. There was, too, in Roman character a trait or two which brings it near to qualities that lie at the base of our own stock. Even in the Italian landscape there are northern notes such as Mr. Pater mentions when Marius, in his walks to the coast, sees "the marsh with the dwarf roses and wild lavender, the abandoned boat, the ruined floodgates, the flock of wild birds," and has an especial relish for all that. We are told, also, that "poetic souls in old Italy felt, hardly less strongly than the English, the pleasures of winter, of the hearth, with the very dead warm in its generous heat, keeping the young myrtles in flower, though the hail is beating hard without." This note of Marius's home-life and the love he had for it, with his particular regard for "Domiduca, the goddess who watches over one's safe coming home," and with the ideal of maternity that grew up in his memory of home—this peculiarly English note is struck in the opening and is dominant at the end. Certain other characteristics ally this Etrurian boy with that nobler strain of English blood, the Puritan strain as it was in Spenser. His instinctive seriousness, his scrupulosity of conscience, his inheritance of a certain sombreness from the stock that adorned the Etruscan funeral urns, his attachment to places and awe of some of them as sacred by the touch of a divine power, his sense of invisible enemies about his path, his rigorous self-discipline in preparation for certain hereditary sacred offices, a deadly earnestness at times—as when he gazes so fixedly on the rigid corpse of his friend Flavian—such are some of the traits that define his nature as essentially rather northern than southern, and provide a ground of special sympathy and understanding to us.

The second device by which Marius is modernized is by giving to him a power which, for him who runs as he reads, makes the character incredible. He is said to be affected sometimes in a way the opposite of the common experience which many have who, on seeing a new place, seem to have been there before: Marius feels, in the most marked of his experiences, something that shall be—he has always a prescience. Thus, in the cadence of Flavian's verses he hears the music of the Latin hymnology; in the sight of his second friend, Cornelius, who displays and puts on his armor of a Roman knight in the dusty sunshine of the shuttered country-house, he foresees the Christian chivalry; in the faces and groups of the worshippers in Cecilia's house he discerns the serene light and streaming joy of Giotto's and of Dante's vision, and looks on the Madonna and the Child that Raphael first painted. In all this there seems an unreality; in the Puritan Roman, the Cyrenaic Christian, there is a sense almost of conscious artifice, as if one were being befooled. And yet, as for those northern notes of landscape, custom, and character, scholarship can give chapter and verse for them; and as for the gift of prescience—well, if it were impossible for Marius to have it, in a sufficient measure at least, then the theory of ideal living which he held to was at fault. And this Marius, so constituted, his creator places in an Italy over which the romantic desolation, which we know, was laying its charm of dreamful decay, and in a Rome which, then as now, was the huddled deposit of religions.

The intellectual conviction on which Marius conducted his life was simple and common enough, as must be the case with every theory capable of being made a principle of living. The world is what we think it, and our part in existence is the fleeting moment of present consciousness. What shall be done with this moment? Economize it, said Marius, in dissent from the Stoic who said, "Contemn it." Economize it; make the most of the phenomena that arise in it, and see, so far as it depends on you, that these phenomena, both of sensation and idea, as they arise, are the most valuable possible to the moment; and so your experience—in other words, your life—will be the fullest and most refined. Above all, do not forget the main thing in this doctrine of economy, which is that the worth of experience depends not on what it is at the moment in its detached and transitory phase, but what it will prove in memory when it takes its place permanently and in relation to the whole of life. In such a scheme, receptivity, the most alert and varied powers of taking in impressions, is the one aim of cultivation. Here, too, much depended on the nature of Marius, this time on the side of his southern endowment. An impressibility through sensation was his gift, his talent; and especially he was susceptible to what the eye takes in: he was one of those who are "made perfect by the love of visible beauty." This is the point of union of his life with the æsthetic ideal, and makes the story of it a pathway through scenes of loveliness not unlike, in a certain mild beauty, the frescoes on ancient walls. The narrative is pictorial, almost to the point of decoration, and moves always with an outlook on some fair sight. From the landscape of the villa where Marius was born—among those delightful Etrurian hills whence one looks to the marble drifts of Carrara gleaming above olive and chestnut slopes, and gazes off through the purple sea-valley of Venus's Port, that noblest gateway of the descending sun—to the last throttling earthquake morning, a beautiful visible world is about us, and exercises its attractiveness both in nature and in humanity. The one end of Marius was to appropriate all this, to choose the best of sensation and its most nearly connected emotions, and to live in that. To do this involves a secondary talent, a gift of insight, a power to perceive relative values, which in reality means a faculty of moral discrimination; and just here one may easily fail to see whence Marius derived this.

Why was it, for example, that he, being so attached to sensation and the emotions that cling closest to it, rejected voluptuousness, with all its forms of beauty and joyfulness, as a thing essentially not beautiful nor joyful? What was it that kept him, the comrade of Flavian, who represents the pagan surrender to this life, pure—so pure, indeed, that with his visionary sense he foresaw in chastity an ideal that was to be, and foreknew its supreme beauty? A mere interpreter of character, an analyst, would say, that Marius obeyed in these choices his own nature—that Puritan nature whose compulsion is always strong. He venerated his own soul and cherished its early instincts, and this was his salvation. But one might also give another explanation, which would seem more harmonious with the purpose of the author; one might say that what is moral is in its outward manifestation so clothed with beauty, visible beauty, that the man who looks for beauty only, the noblest, the ideal beauty, will find therewith the highest, the ideal good. It is essential to such a seeker that he shall look with his own eyes and be frank with himself shall "look straight out" and acknowledge what he sees; and this Marius does, thereby prefiguring in a way and practically making that "return to nature" which is the continually recurring necessity of all sincerity. If virtue does in fact wear this outward loveliness—and who would deny it?—why may not the lover of beauty have truly seen the new and springing forms of goodness, recognized them, and taken their promise into his life? In other words, was not that prescience of Marius merely a power of clear and honest seeing of the elements of beauty and ugliness there before him?

That this is Mr. Pater's view of the matter is indicated most definitely by the contrast which he continually insists on between Marcus Aurelius and Marius, and which he brings out clearly in the attitude of these two toward the gladiatorial shows. In the amphitheatre Marius is conscious of the Emperor, the strenuous Stoic, as "eternally his inferior on the question of righteousness." The young Epicurean has a "decisive conscience on sight" which is indubitable—that conscience which, in its condemnation of the great sin of an age, is the touchstone of the select few in it, which makes them on the side of the future and aware of its excellence to be, when "not to have been, by instinctive election, on the right side was to have failed in life." Aurelius, we are told, made the great mistake: *Vale, anima infelicissima!* is the last word of our author to him on the eve of the persecutions. And the reason is, that the Stoic was truly blind; he had paltered with his senses until they lied to him or spoke not at all. Marius saw the deformity of the evil, and, while rejecting it as something he might not see and live, chose the good by its beauty, and so selected in the midst of that Roman corruption the Christian elements in whose excellence the Church would triumph and be made fair.

There may be some surprise in perceiving in the evangel of æstheticism a morality of this height, a concentration of attention on the beauty of austerity, an exaltation of a noble Puritanism toward which the Cyrenaic ideal may lead. When this is understood, however, one finds it natural enough that the pervading tone of this history of an ideal life is really religious; idealism, when it is living, cannot be otherwise than essentially religious. Nevertheless, it is a bold thing to put the question, as Mr. Pater implicitly does, whether an attention to the beautiful, to visible beauty, may not only be equivalent to moral discrimination and a safeguard of virtue, but also a mode of solving these ultimate religious questions of deity and man's relation to it. Marius does arrive at an intimation, perhaps a faith, that a protective divine companionship goes beside him, and at an emotion of gratitude to that All-Father.

Two points only, in this wide branch of the speculation, can be dwelt on now. He says toward the end that he thinks he has failed in love; and here he touches on one weakness of his ideal, for it is only by love, as he perceives, that any reconciliation between the lover of beauty and the multitudinous pitiful pain which is so large a part of the objective universe can be obtained. The second weakness is perhaps greater. In his ideal there is both doubt and isolation; the subjective element in his knowledge, the exclusive reliance on his own impressions, the fact that in metaphysical belief the world is only his world and in actual living the experience is individual—all this holds in it a basis of ultimate incertitude. True and real for him it no doubt is, but is that, indeed, the necessary limit of knowledge and life? In effect, too, his creed is Protestant; independently of the necessary element of doubt in it, it has the isolating force inevitable to the believer

who will accept only the results of his own examination by exercise of private judgment. This position is unsatisfactory; and he seems to allow the rationality of that principle of authority by which an individual life obtains correction for its idiosyncrasies, cancels the personal error, and at the same time lets in upon itself the flood of the total experience of humanity summed up and defined in the whole body of the elect. Though stated here in terms of the Stoical philosophy, this is the Catholic conclusion. Or, if Marius does not quite assent to this, he does accept it in a half-hearted way as an hypothesis which is worth making since it reunites him to mankind. There is, it may be observed, a tendency toward Catholicism throughout the religious speculation. Another note of it, for example, is the attraction felt by Marius in the ritual of worship as the perfection of that ceremonialism to which in his boyish worship of the old gods he was devoutly trained.

After all, at the end one still states the promises of this æsthetic ideal, even when working on so unusual a nature as Marius's, interrogatively. Marius's life does not set it forth with convincing power. For one thing, it is not a vital life, but a painted one; and there is an inconsequence in the series of pictures—they do not seem to follow one another by any iron necessity. It would be foolish to complain that a life avowedly only receptive and contemplative of the beautiful is inactive. Marius does nothing except at the end. Yet, within such limits, one never sees how beauty affected Marius or developed his soul, and though he is said to have got much from companionship, one sees love operative in him very seldom, and then it is a very silent and unexpressed love. He repeats his own epitaph—*tristem neminem fecit*—and it was true; but all his life seems negative, and continually one asks, How did he really live? and gets no answer. His whole life was a *meditatio mortis*—that is all that is told us.

A sense of failure, or rather of incompleteness, oppresses one when he lays down the volumes. Even granting that the success Marius is said to have achieved—one is never quite sure that he did—by that exquisite appreciation of beauty and impassioned contemplation of its ideal forms, was, in fact, his, yet of what worth was it—what did it mean to either God or man? The northern idealist, the Puritan, cannot dispense with some serviceableness as essential to any high living. We would not push the point too far, however. Independently of all that has been said, any one who cares to think on counsels of perfection for man's life will find profound and original thought about the ideal elements still at hand in modern days for use, and many wise reflections, sown along these pages. It is a rare work, and not carelessly to be read. Some exquisiteness of taste, some delight in scholarship, some knowledge of what is best worth knowing in the historic expressions of man's aspiration, and, above all, that "inward tacitness of mind" the reader must bring to its perusal. What of it? Have we not the highest authority for casting our pearls where Circe's herd cannot come?

HARVARD AND YALE BIOGRAPHIES.

Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University. By John Langdon Sibley, M.A. Vol. iii. 1678-1689. Cambridge: Chas. Wm. Sever. 1885. 8vo, pp. 457.

Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History. Oct., 1701-May, 1745. By Franklin Bowditch Dexter, M.A. Henry Holt & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 788.

To younger hands Mr. Sibley now resigns the continuance of a work upon which he feelingly says, "I can do no more." His third volume leaves but a brief interval between itself and the first of Mr. Dexter's Yale series, and this is curiously bridged by a member of the Class of 1681, the Rev. James Pierpont. The common ancestor of Aaron Burr, of President Dwight, of John Pierpont, of President Woolsey, was as much as any man the founder of Yale College. To this end, when he had become a pastor at New Haven, he took counsel with his classmate, the Rev. Samuel Russell, and, together with still another classmate, the Rev. Noadiah Russell, was made one of the Trustees under the charter of the "Collegiate School of Connecticut," established at Saybrook. The first Rector of the School was a Harvard alumnus, of the Class of 1668; the first graduate, a grandson of President Charles Chauncy, of Harvard. Jeremiah Dummer, of the Harvard Class of 1699, a correspondent in England of Pierpont's, secured there many gifts for the School, and notably prompted Elihu Yale to make, in 1718, that conspicuous donation of books and money which determined the ultimate name of the College.

Yale, thus begotten of an older clerical-seminary, repaid the debt by fostering others in its turn. Its fourth Rector, Elisha Williams (H. U. 1711), visited England in 1749 to raise funds for the College of New Jersey, incorporated the year before, with Thomas Arthur (Yale 1743) among the Trustees. The founder of Dartmouth was, as is well known, Eleazar Williams, a member of the Yale Class of 1733, though President Stiles remarks in his Diary that "it was a singular event Dr. Wheelock's rising to the figure he did with such a small literary furniture." Philip Livingston (Class of 1737), who signed the Declaration of Independence, was one of the earliest promoters of King's College (Columbia), of which Samuel Johnson (Yale 1714) became President, as did likewise William Samuel Johnson (Yale 1744). More remotely, Williams College was founded by a half-brother of the wife of John Sergeant (Yale 1729), Sergeant becoming the great-grandfather of President Hopkins, of the same College, as Abraham Nott (Yale 1720) became grandfather of the most famous President of Union. Through all the minor channels of education the influence of Yale's graduates must have been powerfully felt, seeing that one-half those noticed by Mr. Dexter became clergymen, at that time the ex-officio patrons of learning.

Theology and theologians prevail in both these volumes. Cotton Mather is the great luminary in Mr. Sibley's pages; Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Hopkins in Mr. Dexter's; while their common possession, James Pierpont, drew up those famous articles for the administration of church discipline called the Saybrook Platform. Cotton Mather's commencement part for his second degree in 1681 was concerned with what appears to have been a favorite question, "An Puncta Hebraica sint originis divinæ." "Affirmat respondens," the programme says of the youth; but in after years he was converted to the negative. There is nothing here to show which side he would have taken on the question, "An Terra Movetur?" or in the disputation noticed by the astronomical Rev. William Williams in his Cambridge Ephemeris for 1685: "Whether or no there was any existence of Rainbows before the Floud is a Question? answered by some Affirmatively by some Negatively; But the Affirmative voice seems to be most clear and rational," as Williams prudently argues, having already affirmed the earth's motion at Commencement in 1683. Mr. Sibley's sketch of Mather is full of color and of humor. On account of his stammering from birth, he would have chosen physic in place of theology, had not an old schoolmaster counselled a "dilated Deliberation in speaking." This enabled him at seventeen to preach on three successive Sabbaths in his two grandfather's pulpits, and in his father's. Nor was there any lack of volubility when, later, he lost the Presidency of Harvard, and took to abusing his enemies roundly in consequence. "I mentioned their names unto the Lord," he wrote privately on this occasion, "who promised to be my shield. I sang agreeable psalms, and left my cause with the Lord." For Mather's advocacy of inoculation the dynamiter of 1721 threw a hand-grenade into his sleeping-chamber, but it failed to explode. Worse still, negroes were named for him in malice, that he might seem to be implicated in the police reports. More than a quarter of Mr. Sibley's volume is occupied with Mather's bibliography, which contains 456 numbers. His practical "Essay to do Good" was perpetuated in Franklin, to whom it gave "a turn of thinking" which affected his conduct through life. Mather's name became extinct among his descendants, but in some of these his blood flows along with that of George Burroughs, at whose execution, in the witchcraft folly, he figured on horseback.

James Davenport, of the Yale Class of 1732, brother and classmate of that Abraham Davenport so happily portrayed by Whittier, raised a very interesting question by becoming, under Whitefield's influence, and partly in his company, an itinerant preacher, with a revival extravagance of voice and gesture, and with sharp censure of brother ministers. This led the General Assembly to pass an act "to prevent the intrusion of strangers into any parish," and to expel as vagrants "persons not inhabitants within the Colony, who should presume to preach, teach, or publicly exhort in any town or society, without the desire and license of the settled minister and the major part of the church." This act was followed by a still stronger one in 1742, "the object of which was to give each minister the absolute control over all preaching and exhorting within his parish, and to restrict each ministerial association to the cognizance of affairs within its own territory." Those who are curious in such matters may find this principle revived against abolition lecturers by the Orthodox Congregational Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts in 1836 37.

Whether it grows out of the difference between the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries, between Massachusetts and Connecticut, between Harvard and Yale, or finally between the biographers, there is more quaintness and piquancy in Mr. Sibley's sketches than in Mr. Dexter's. The latter is sparing of facetiæ such as the former records in the case of the Rev. John Hancock, the eccentric grandfather of the Governor, and of his classmate, the Rev. Samuel Moody. Both editors throw light on early public sentiment concerning some social problems. The Indian missionary, Grindall Rawson, whose services, as his classmate, Cotton Mather, said, were pyramids, was discouraged by the obstacles which strong drink, furnished by some of the English, threw in his way. As a last resort, "he perswaded the Church to *Renew their Covenant;* and a Solemn Day of *Prayer* with *Fasting* was kept on that Occasion; and this Article was made One of the Engagements, *That whoever should Sell any Strong Drink to an Indian should be counted a Covenant-breaker, and be dealt withal in the Church accordingly.* Which put a Considerable Stop unto it." On the other hand, Yale built its Rector's house out of an impost on rum. The will and inventory of the Rev. Samuel Whittelsey (Yale 1705), a leader of the "Old Light" party, and vouched for as "a laborious, faithful minister of Christ," show "an estate of about £22,000, of which only a scant hundred pounds is invested in books, and four-

teen times that amount in 'negro and molatto servants.'" The Rev. Jonathan Todd (Yale 1732), who died February 3, 1791, freed and endowed all his slaves by his will, having "long been convinced in my own mind that the enslaving of the Africans brought from Africa or those born in this country is unjust; and it is one of the sins of the land, and I would endeavor to free my estate from the cry of such a sin against it." Samuel Hopkins's Dialogue and Discourse on slavery and the slave trade (1776 and 1793) are too notorious to be more than mentioned here.

It remains to add that Mr. Dexter tells the economic history of Yale in short chapters called Annals prefixed year by year to the several classes. The labor of this portion as of the rest of his self-denying task should not be underrated. In an Appendix he provides statistics of the graduates embraced in the present volume, indicating their origin (three-fourths from Connecticut), their permanent home (three-fourths in Connecticut), their callings, etc. A discussion, by Prof. H. A. Newton, of the life of these undergraduates reveals a large mortality below the age of seventy. The greatest longevity was that of Nathan Birdseye (Class of 1736), who lived to be nearly 103 years and six months. Stephen John Chester (Class of 1721) was the first graduate bearing two Christian names. Charles Treat (Class of 1722) was the first who bore that particular baptismal name, and no other followed till 1757, when the memory of Kings Charles I. and II. had begun to fade. Says Mr. Dexter:

"The favorite names for the period under review were all Scriptural; in fact, William is the only name borne by any considerable number of the graduates before 1745, which is not taken from the Bible. Of the whole number (483), 47 are named John, 46 Samuel, 26 Daniel, 28 Joseph, 22 William, and 20 Jonathan. The special reason for the popularity of Samuel may have been that many who bore it were children dedicated from infancy to God's service, and to the best attainable education."

Finally, beginning with Jonathan William s in 1722, that family has had more representatives at Yale than any other except Smith.

A DEVOTEE OF LEARNING.

Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Körös. By Theodore Duka, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, etc., etc. London: Trübner & Co. 1885.

THE subject of this well-executed memoir, a Transylvanian, was born in 1784, and died in 1842, just after attaining his fifty-eighth year. His family, though poor, was of gentle extraction. Having acquired the rudiments of education at a school in his native village, Körös, he entered the College of Nagy Enyed, where, some years later, he was appointed Professor of Poetry. Subsequently, having repaired to the University of Göttingen, he became a pupil of the once celebrated Eichhorn. Till the age of about four and thirty he was diligently occupied as a student, and by that time he had not only thoroughly qualified himself in the classics, but had obtained a familiarity with the leading authors of Germany and France, and had also made some progress in acquaintance with English. The choice of two appointments was then proposed to him. These were a private tutorship in the family of a nobleman, and a professorial chair at Sziget, both which he declined. This was in 1818.

The greater part of the year following he spent in Lower Hungary, busied with the study of Slavonic; and in January, 1820, he finally set out on the adventurous journey from which he never returned to Europe. After a sojourn at Alexandria, he travelled leisurely through Central Asia, Afghanistan, the Punjab, and Kashmir, and arrived at Leh, the capital of Ladak, in June, 1822. At the Monastery of Yangla, in the province of Zanskar, he passed sixteen months, there laying the foundation of his knowledge of the Tibetan language and literature. Leaving Tibet for a while, he afterwards twice revisited it. For four years and a half he was next engaged, at Calcutta, in completing or in printing his principal publications. For about two years he then devoted himself to Sanskrit and various living Indian languages, somewhere in Eastern Bengal. Between 1837 and 1842 he was again at Calcutta, employed, as librarian to the Asiatic Society, in arranging its store of Tibetan works, in writing for its Journal, and in other congenial avocations. Early in 1842 he left Calcutta, with the intention of proceeding to Lassa, which, however, he did not live to reach. Exposed at night to the noxious malarial atmosphere of the Terai, he was stricken down with jungle-fever. Arrived at Darjeeling, in British Sikkim, he refused to avail himself of medical treatment until all remedies were ineffectual, and, after an illness of six days, died there, on the 11th of April. The place of his interment is indicated by a handsome monument, which has recently been restored, and which will henceforth be cared for by the Government of Bengal.

If Csoma had chosen to write a detailed autobiography, it would doubtless have introduced the reader to a large variety of the novel and the outlandish. While in Persia and the adjacent countries, he had recourse to the costume of an Asiatic; and, as he was a ready linguist, the probability is that he was ordinarily taken for a nondescript Oriental. It was politic, presumably, that among semi-barbarians he showed himself as uncommunicative. From natural reserve and modesty, not to add suspiciousness, he was almost equally so, however, towards his English acquaintances, save when circumstances absolutely compelled him to render an account of himself and of his aims. It is in great part, therefore, by his results as a scholar that he is destined to be known to the world. Yet, in consequence of Doctor Duka's researches, his personality is by no means a blank, as many an attractive page might be quoted to testify. To mention one trait that he displayed, his was the genuine metal of an explorer of untrodden and rugged paths, whom hardships and perils are powerless to daunt or to dishearten. During upwards of four out of the sixteen months that he was breaking ground in Tibetan at the Monastery of Yangla, he was unable, the mercury being below zero-point, to face the rigors of the open air. Not only so, but throughout those months he was immured in a room only nine feet square, where, in the company of the Lama who officiated as his teacher, and an attendant, he read from morning till night, wrapped in a sheepskin cloak, and with his arms folded inside it, except when he released them to turn a page. Fuel being unprocurable, he was obliged to dispense with a fire; for want of a lamp, he lived in darkness between the twilights; the bare ground of his cell served as his bed; and the walls about him were his sole protection against the inclemency of a region cursed with all but eternal winter. A brave and lofty spirit was that of the self-dependent, simple, and enthusiastic Csoma. From its beginning to its end, his career was signalized, where not by heroic fortitude, by an ardor and a persistence at once indefatigable and disinterested.

His unremitted labor of twenty years in the East was mostly the labor of a pioneer. How productive it was is witnessed by his Grammar and Dictionary of Tibetan, by his analyses and translations of works in that language, and by his essays. Previously to his time, Tibetan was, to the scholars of Europe, hardly more than a mere name. Something had, to be sure, been written about it and about it; but the fumbling of Fourmont, Giorgi, and Hyde was quite of a piece with the futility of disquisition which was, at the outset, evoked by the cuneiform inscriptions; and nearly everything concerning it that in our century has emanated from the pens of the arrogant Klaproth and the arbitrary Rémusat is now evacuated of all importance. It was facts and the means of getting at facts that Csoma capacitated himself to offer, in contrast to dreams and guesses on the part of all who had preceded him in his special line of inquiry. His dissertations apart, he has provided, in his grammar and dictionary, a key to a copious literature, which, as being largely derived from Sanskrit works long extinct, must be examined in its actual form before we can hope for complete information regarding the early Buddhism which mainly constitutes its subject-matter.

Dr. Duka, a compatriot of Csoma, seems to have spared himself no trouble to ascertain everything relative to him, personally, that is recoverable; and we now have, very certainly, as full a portraiture of him as we shall ever possess. It is clearly manifest that Csoma was no visionary, though, till only the other day, he was often, and in the teeth of all trustworthy evidence, represented as such. For particulars resort must be had to the statements and the proofs which the zeal of his memoirist has ably and successfully marshalled. The object which drew away Csoma from Hungary is not, indeed, definite. But he was aware that wide tracts of Asia, alike territorially and as to the lore of those who dwelt there, still remained to be explored; and he was bent on exploring them. The acquirement of Tibetan was, with him, only instrumental to something ulterior. His great ambition was to penetrate Mongolia, there to enjoy an opportunity, as Dr. Duka expresses it, "to study, from a Hungarian point of view, several yet unsolved ethnological and historical problems, hoping that his labors generally might be found useful by *posterity*, whose appreciation he looked for as his only reward." That ambition was, as has been seen, disappointed; but still his exertions were very far from sterile. As a philologist he accomplished that which entitles him to grateful and honorable commemoration. Conspicuously exceptional, too, in the annals of the votaries of letters, are the singleness of purpose and the unselfishness which distinguished his life, and the physical difficulties and privations which he voluntarily and even cheerfully encountered. Thanks to what he achieved, the darkness which had enveloped a section of antiquity, remote, yet not without its lessons for us, is now, at least in a measurable degree, replaced by light.

AUTOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

La Démocratie Autoritaire aux États-Unis: le Général André Jackson. Par Albert Gigot. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: Christern. 1885.

THE development of democracy has brought forward a phase of it which needs a name. It is democracy as the legitimate, rational, and only true political theory. Such democracy is absolutist, autocratic, irresponsible, an end in itself, a guarantee of itself, and appeals to pure reason as other absolutist theories have appealed to divine right. Such a theory, with its appropriate form of government, would not depend for its authority on the blessings which it confers on men, and it would not brook the checks and limitations of constitutional institutions.

The leading title of the little book before us seems to indicate that the author intended to use the life of Andrew Jackson for the purpose of criticising the theory of democracy just described. He does not define "la démocratie au-

toritaire," but, in his preface, he sketches it as the democracy which loves heroes, is determined to have heroes, yet will have none but servile heroes, and, when it finds them, heaps upon them its extravagant bounty. Its final word for such a hero is, Let him be Cæsar. Such democracy is autocratic, whether we personify democracy and use the adjective to indicate that it derives its authority and legitimacy from itself, or whether we follow it to its practical working, when it always must be lodged in the hand of a Cæsar—an autocrat. Our author says of this democracy: "Strange and dreadful malady, to which modern nations can apply no remedy save constantly increasing liberty in institutions and customs! Their future welfare and honor are at stake; for, so surely as free democracy is the noblest form of government of human society, so truly is servile democracy the most worthy of scorn."

We certainly ought to have a rational and historical analysis of democracy, for, like every other political notion, it contains true and false elements, and, so soon as it is realized in practice, it takes on a great variety of forms and phases. There is not now an accepted definition of it, although it is on everybody's tongue. It is used for everything, from rudimentary popular institutions to the autocratic rule of a popular idol. Everybody says that it is coming, and, especially in England, the fashion of the moment seems to be to hasten it on, and to encourage the exaggeration of it. Why is it coming? What are the causes of its strength? What does it mean? What will it be when it comes to pass? What are the limits of its benefit to mankind? How are good and ill mixed in it, and what will be the form, in respect to it, of the old problem of winning the good and minimizing the ill? These questions have not been answered; they have hardly been raised. The popular notions and the fashionable philosophy in regard to them are superstitions, and the questions, instead of awakening serious thought, seem only to cause irritation.

The English seem to belie their national character by the dismay or the flippancy with which they meet the coming of democracy. The old virile ability to cope with political questions and master them soberly and practically seems wanting. It is remarkable that several French publicists have taken up democracy as a study, and have shown great practical political sense in dealing with it. It may prove a very important and fruitful fact if the French now take the lead in political philosophy. Our author does not follow out, of set purpose, the attempt which his leading title suggests. He does not point the moral or draw the lesson of the biography-history. He makes a very succinct, and, for its limits, very clear and strong story of Jackson's career. He uses only second-hand authorities, and appears to have only popular influence in view. He leaves the story to speak for itself as an exposition of what autocratic democracy is. He has not always quite correctly understood the facts and incidents which had strong local color, and he yields more faith to gossipy anecdotes than seems to us judicious; but he has used his authorities with great judgment and success for the purpose which he had in view. The statement on page 251 about the effect of winding up the first Bank of the United States is historically and financially incorrect, and the mention of Gallatin (p. 253) is an error.

At the close the author puts into a few paragraphs the summary criticisms on Jackson's character and work which his study of the subject suggests to him. In such generalizations there is always danger of exaggeration, and danger that rhetoric will get the better of historic truth. These dangers have not been altogether avoided in the present case, but the views expressed are, in the main, such as seem to be the mature verdict of those who have studied the subject:

"The first Presidents of the United States . . . all belonged to the intellectual élite of the country. Experience of public affairs, cultivation of intellectual power, the studies which had occupied their lives had prepared them to direct the Government of a great people. The election of Jackson interrupts this tradition. For the first time, the suffrage, or, to be more exact, popular acclamation, raised to the first magistracy a violent and illiterate soldier, ignorant of the first elements of history, jurisprudence, and political economy, of the useful sciences, and of all which, in a civilized nation, forms the basis of the education of the enlightened classes. We can perceive fermenting, in him all the passions, rancor, and prejudices of the classes whose idol he was. He believes in the infallibility of the people, and he pretends to be the organ and vicegerent of it. He is unshakable in his resolutions, immovable in his wrath, implacable in his resentment, eager for strife and peril, as inaccessible to scruples as to fear, as unable to resist a flatterer as to yield to an adversary. Contrasts abound in this strange nature. This brutal soldier possesses in a rare degree the gifts of charming. This illiterate planter sometimes astonishes us by the promptitude of his comprehension, and, if anger does not blind him, by the natural sagacity of his mind. . . . This dictator, who has neither the sentiment of liberty nor respect for law, has, nevertheless, the soul of a patriot, like so many other great despots, who have confounded their own cause with that of their country, and have loved their country with all the force of their egoism and their ambition. Above all, he has the predominant qualities which captivate a bold and enterprising people like the Americans; he knows how to act and how to dare.

"That which has survived him and which remains attached to his memory is the degradation of the tone of the Government and of public morals; the dispossession of the enlightened classes in favor of the ignorant crowd, enrolled under the leadership of a gang of adventurers; the transformation of public life, as Von Holst says, into a disreputable trade; the organization which he brought to perfection for the purpose of exploiting popular suffrage—the shameful system which, by making public office the reward of political services, has introduced corruption and disorder into the administration of the Government."

Home Studies in Nature. By Mary Treat. Harper & Brothers. 1885. 12mo, pp. 243. Illustrated.

MRS. TREAT has an excellent reputation as a naturalist. From time to time for years she has put before the public the results of her studies, and from first to last the quality of her work has been such as to give little chance for adverse criticism. Science is indebted to her for many additions to knowledge of the various animals and plants that have received her attention. Among naturalists her standing is similar to that of Fräulein von Chauvin of Germany, noted for her studies of Salamanders. Most of Mrs. Treat's discoveries have been made among objects common and easy to secure, yet her field has been pretty much her own. Articles in different magazines and the little book 'Chapters on Ants' have already introduced her to the general reader. The volume before us contains chapters on familiar birds, wasps, ants, spiders, and plants, reprinted from different periodicals. In each case there is a considerable amount of new information. The reader's enjoyment need not be lessened by doubts of the truth of what is given. Our writer is a good observer, and has her imagination under control. She is able to separate the "ghosts" from what is really observed, and is entertaining, enthusiastic, and accurate in her descriptions. A book, at once scientific and popular, by such a writer is one on which we can satisfactorily bestow time and attention. Of the pictures, the majority are good. In a few cases we must take it for granted the cuts represent tanagers, sparrows, pewees, or mocking-birds, etc., because the artist says so.

The writer's method of familiarizing the birds she wished to study was the novel one of leading them to believe she was afraid, and that they could drive her as they would. Thus treated, they soon became so fearless as to pursue their domestic occupations under close observation. The fact that, as they grow older, birds improve in architecture, is confirmed; though, of course, it is often the case that, through stress of weather, accident, or other cause for haste, an old bird builds a nest which under other circumstances would not be owned.

The spiders and ants are even more interesting than the birds. The stories of the every-day life of the spiders—manner of feeding, tower building, behavior in the season of danger from the wasps, caring for and weaning their young, etc., or of the arts of peace and war among the ants—harvesters, herders of cows, or slave owners—may well provoke from believers in instinct the remark, "How wonderfully like reason it is, to be sure." The interest culminates in the descriptions of insect-eating plants—plants the leaves of which form oddly shaped but effective traps, plants which spread lures of nectar on stems and leaves, and plants which even go so far, according to the author, as to ply their victims with intoxicating liquor, and, having ensnared them, proceed to digest their captures with evident satisfaction.

"Life in Florida" and "In the Pines" form pleasing contrasts. With a patriotism as ardent as that of the man from Maine who placed the garden spot of earth at Skowhegan, our author places the future orchard-garden of the continent in the Jersey pines.

A vexatious mistake occurs on page 199, where the kindness of an entomologist is acknowledged for aid in researches, "and especially in his excellent and very accurate drawings of the chironomus and mosquito larvæ on pages 142 and 143." The figure on page 142 represents one of the utricular traps of *Utricularia clandestina*, and that on page 143 is the water-bear, *Tardigrada*.

The Missing Link in Modern Spiritualism. By A. Leah Underhill, of the Fox Family. Thomas R. Knox & Co. 1885.

"TIME, the great teacher, will decide between us. Ten years—probably less—will see the question determined whether the Spiritual hypothesis is destined to grow in favor and assume station as a reality, or to sink into discredit as a mere figment of the brain. I am content to bide the event." Not ten, merely, but twenty-five years have elapsed since Robert Dale Owen thus wrote to the sceptical President Felton, of Harvard College. If the two disputants were now living, which would appeal to the verdict of Time? We all know that "the Spiritual hypothesis" is very far from having secured the universal acceptance implied in Mr. Owen's prediction; on the other hand, the phenomena on which it is based have never been explained or even scientifically explored. Nobody, we imagine, would join more heartily in the laugh against the "knee-joint" explanation of "rapping" than Dr. Austin Flint, who, together with two other M.D.'s of the University of Buffalo, avouched it with their signatures on February 17, 1851. The book before us, if it be accepted as truthful (and it has all the marks of candor and of self-restraint), opens up the undetermined question as freshly for the present generation as did the original "Rochester knockings" of March 31, 1848, for that generation. The author, we are bound to admit, is as respectable as any one who will read her account of those knockings and the attendant *diablerie*; her integrity is above reproach; neither she nor any of her sisters or family has ever been convicted of imposture, or attempt at imposture; her narrative is full of marvellous occurrences,

many of which were witnessed by persons of national reputation and high literary and social standing. Will her narrative, however, do anything to establish "the Spiritual hypothesis" among unbelievers? We apprehend not.

Whether the number of Spiritualists has increased since Mr. Owen wrote, we have no data for affirming. They are commonly reckoned at millions. It is certain that they occupy the position of a religious sect, with newspapers, perhaps here and there a society regularly convened, and in some quarters (as on Cape Cod) annual camp-meetings. Like other sects, they have a fixed revelation, for, strange to say, nearly forty years of mediumship have resulted in nothing more definite concerning the communicants than that they are disembodied spirits, and generally (if we may take their word for it) "happy." This is sufficient to hold and to attract thousands who long to believe in a future existence, and whose doubts have failed to be set at rest by Scriptural doctrine on that point; but it does not satisfy a moderately inquisitive mind. Moreover, not a page of the whole volume of Spiritualistic literature has the smallest value. More unmitigated rubbish was never seen in print. What with this and the emptiness and triviality of the communications, the pursuit of Spiritualism has been abandoned by thousands who do not contest the reality of the fundamental phenomena —*i. e.*, rapping and table-tipping which attest a hidden intelligence. Such persons neither admit the "Spiritual hypothesis" as a reality, nor "discredit [it] as a mere figment of the brain." Some of them are waiting to see what light the societies for psychical research may throw on it, in spite of their cautious avoidance of any appearance of interest in it. Perhaps there would have been no such societies had there been no Rochester knockings.

History of the Town of Milford, Mass. By Adin Ballou. Published by the Town.

A WORK like this illustrates the permanence of the old New England spirit in New England, amid the extraordinary changes in the character of its population witnessed by the generation now just passing middle life. Milford is an important manufacturing town, and has its share of Irish and French-Canadian citizens. It was not, strictly speaking, their festival when the municipality celebrated the hundredth anniversary of incorporation in 1880, though they doubtless participated in it with a good will, and perhaps with some civic pride. Nor do many of them figure in the Biographico-Genealogical Register which forms the latter half of this bulky volume. Nevertheless some do; and many more of their names are found on the roster of Milford soldiers in the great war of the rebellion, where French and Irish fell in defence of the New England idea against the South Carolinian. A few occur in the lists of selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor. The most intelligent among them, we are sure, have bought this book and read it with interest, and their children will regard it as the book of beginnings for them. The link thus established with the past, by a spontaneous movement on the part of the townspeople, is one more assurance against the dying-out of the traditions which moulded the community in its first half-century of independent existence.

Moreover, the genealogical, family or personal interest is the chief excuse for the present work. There is little in the history of Milford that is eventful, peculiar, or in any way picturesque—with one exception to be noticed presently. Instead of being a large frontier settlement, becoming by subdivision the parent of many towns, it was itself the offshoot of the adjacent Mendon, and not a single home is known to have been set up in Milford's borders when Mendon was wiped out in King Philip's war. After the secession it remained a precinct till 1780. This separation, as was common enough in the last century, grew out of a dispute about the location of the meeting-house. When the Puritan scheme of a theocracy was menaced by the growth of dissent, the struggle between town and parish arose in Milford as all over Massachusetts, though the parish triumphed, as was not generally the case. These incidents, and the ripple of disturbance caused in Whitefield's day by the inroads of unlearned and lay moral teachers upon the preserves of the regularly established clergy, are pretty much all that the historian can dwell upon caressingly. For the rest he must give dry statistics of municipal finances, streets, industries, churches, schools, libraries, and the like.

The venerable author is himself the cause of the greatest interest which attaches to his narrative. Those who have studied the literature of our American attempts at socialism know him as the founder in 1841-42 of one of the most remarkable, the so-called Hopedale Community. Pending the publication of a full account of this experiment, Mr. Ballou gives a sufficient sketch of it, and records without bitterness its failure, which can never cease to be a grief to him. His own explanation is that he and his thirty associates expected too much too soon, and that they were probably not fitted for the enterprise. They founded a model town or precinct (Hopedale is part of Milford), but the community as such broke down. Mr. Ballou gives its constitution, which exacted of all adherents a belief in the religion of Jesus Christ as set forth in the Bible—not merely in its moralities, but in its divinely appointed and inspired origin. This was equally the requirement of Noyes in his Oneida Community, who nevertheless drew from the Bible an economical, political, and sexual policy differing entirely from that laid down by Mr. Ballou as the result of his study of the same authority. The latter thinks the community should have been preceded by and grown out of a church, and this was Noyes's idea of the way in which his sort of community was to multiply. We have no space here to moralize on the lesson of the two failures.

Of the many town histories that we have read few have had the literary quality possessed by this one. Mr. Ballou's style is exceptionally lucid and agreeable; seldom does one meet a better. His narrative is permeated by human sympathy and benevolence, and his constant speaking in the first person lends the charm of quaintness to these pages in the most unexpected places. To begin such a work as this at the age of seventy-three, and to pursue it for eight years till it had emerged from the press, was a striking *tour de force*. But indeed Mr. Ballou's resignation as a minister at the age of seventy had to be revoked, such was the urgency of the congregation which succeeded to the Hopedale Community. For seven years more, therefore, he continued to preach what doctrine he pleased to the Liberal Christian Society, an organization without a creed, though affiliated with the Unitarian Conference of Worcester County.

Letters to Guy. By Lady Barker (Lady Broome). Macmillan & Co. 1885.

GUY is the son of Lady Barker, destined to be a soldier, and getting his education in England. His mother writes to him from the antipodes, on the removal of the family from Mauritius to the Government House at Perth, West Australia, in the spring of 1883. The correspondence covers a year, and enables the writer to exhibit all the seasons of the coast and all the variations in the flora. The Governor's travels to acquaint himself with his new charge furnish the staple of incident and adventure, and the reader obtains a very good bird's-eye view of the land and its inhabitants.

The Letters are not, strictly speaking, for children. They are hardly genuine letters to Guy. Lady Barker feels the Queen and her husband's subjects constantly looking over her shoulder, and we are treated to much effusive loyalty. "All these arches and flags, and mottoes," she writes, "are very nice as welcoming your father; but how much nicer do they become when they are just the words in which the West Australians say, 'We love our dear Queen so much that we are ready to be cordial and pleasant to whoever She chooses to send to represent Her.'" For this our American boy at least will not care so much as about the information in regard to birds' eggs, that they are very hard to get, since the distance between the nest and the ground is apt to be 150 feet, with a branchless trunk to climb; or about the curious fact that the aborigines, what with true eye and great swiftness in running, make capital cricket players. On the whole, the adult reader will find nothing more entertaining than the incidental glimpses of the blacks, whether dancing the corroboree, or performing the pantomime of hunting the kangaroo and emu, or throwing the kylie and the spear. We are brought very near to savagery in the account of the convict natives on Rottnest Island, a delightful refuge from the heat which on the mainland made it impracticable to have Christmas trees in December, "for I am sure the tapers would all have melted in the shut-up room, large as it was." On this island, Guy is told, "your father goes out quite alone after his ducks of an evening, with a couple of murderers as retrievers, and it is very amusing to hear their conversations." Lady Barker was impressed with the handicraft of the natives: "Perhaps the 'message sticks' are the most curious, with their smooth surface, on which all the news of the place is neatly and carefully drawn. It looks like etching, and is done with a finely-pointed, red-hot stick; it is really the newspaper of the district." Was it in Australia or in Tasmania that this pictorial sense was used by the authorities to reconcile the blacks to British justice? Posters or broadsides were circulated representing a white killed by a black, and the black hung therefor, and a black killed by a white and the white impartially brought to the gallows.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alden's Cyclopædia of Universal Literature. Part II. J. B. Alden. 15 cents.
Aldrich, T. B. Poems. Household ed. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.
Alexander, Mrs. At Bay. A Novel. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Ballou, M. M. Due South; or, Cuba, Past and Present. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Bauer, Karoline. Memoirs. Boston: Roberts Bros.
Braddon, Miss M. E. Cut by the County. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Browne, R. E. Water Meters: Comparative Tests of Accuracy, Delivery, etc. D. Van Nostrand & Co. 50 cents.
Boulton, S. B. Preservation of Timber by the Use of Antiseptics. D. Van Nostrand & Co. 50 cents.
Carlton, Will. City Ballads. Harper & Bros.
Carr, Alice Comyns. Paul Crew's Story. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Cervantes, M. de. Don Quixote. Edited by John Ormsby. Vol. 4 and last. Macmillan & Co. $3.50.
Challamel, A. Souvenirs d'un Hugolâtre. Boston: Schoenhof.
Clark, W. A. Intellectual People: Poetry. Boston: De Wolfe Fiske & Co.
Daryl, Philippe. Le Monde chinois. F. W. Christern.
Dreyfus, A. Une Rupture. Boston: Schoenhof.
Edmond, Charles. Le Trésor du guêbre. Boston: Schoenhof.
Elliot, George. Poems; with Brother Jacob and the Lifted Veil. Harper & Bros.
Eudel, Paul. Collections et Collectionneurs. Boston: Schoenhof.
Farjeon, B. L. Love's Harvest. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Farrar, Canon. Eulogy on Gen. Grant delivered in Westminster Abbey. E. P. Dutton & Co.
Fawcett, E. An Ambitious Woman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Flanders, H. Exposition of the Constitution of the United States. Fourth ed. revised. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. $2.50.
Flaubert, G. L'Éducation Sentimentale, I. Paris: A Quantin.
Forbes, A. Souvenirs of Some Continents. Macmillan & Co. $1. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Gerard, E. D. The Waters of Hercules. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

Grant, J. The Royal Highlanders : or, the Black Watch in Egypt. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Grévillle, H. Idylles. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Grosvenor, W. M. American Securities. The Causes Influencing Investment and Speculation, and the Fluctuations in Values from 1872 to 1885. *Daily Commercial Bulletin.*
Hale, E. E. Stories of Invention. Boston : Roberts Bros. $1.
Hall-Knight. Elementary Algebra for Schools. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.
Hawkins, F. V. Treatise on the Construction of Wills. Philadelphia : T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. $5.
Hawthorne, N. The Scarlet Letter. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Hertel, Dr. Overpressure in High Schools in Denmark. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Hickie, W. J. Andocides de Mysteriis. Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
Johnston, Prof. A. A History of the United States for Schools. Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.
Kellogg, Prof. S. H. The Light of Asia and the Light of the World. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Latimer, Miss E. The Beautiful. Baker & Taylor. $1.25.
Le Figaro des vacances. F. W. Christern.
Lafontaine, H. Les bons camarades. Boston : Schoenhof.
Light on the Path. A Treatise for Those who are Ignorant of the Eastern Wisdom. Written down by M. C., Fellow of the Theosophical Society. Boston : Cupples, Upham & Co. 50 cents.
Lodeman, Prof. A. Students' Manual of Exercises for translating into German. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 60 cents.
Markham, C. R. Life of Robert Fairfax of Steeton, Vice-Admiral, Alderman, and Member for York. 1666-1725. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Maupassant, Guy de. Bel-Ami. Boston : Schoenhof.
Menées, Catulle. La Légende du Parnasse contemporain. Boston : Schoenhof.
Murray, Prof. J. C. Handbook of Psychology. Montreal : Dawson Brothers.
Morgan, H. J. The Dominion Annual Register and Review. 1884. Toronto : Hunter, Rose & Co.
Parton, J. Some Noted Princes, Authors, and Statesmen of our Time. T. Y. Crowell & Co.
Pidgeon, D. Old-World Questions and New-World Answers. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Quinet, Edgar. Lettres d'exil. 2 vols. Boston : Schoenhof.
Sanborn, F. B. Life and Letters of John Brown. Boston : Roberts Bros. $3.
Searing, A. E. P. A Social Experiment. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Severance, M. S. Hammersmith. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Smith, J. W. The Law of Contracts. Seventh American ed. Philadelphia : T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. $5.
Stephen, Sir J. F. The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Stickney, Miss J. H. A Primer. Boston : Ginn & Co. 24 cents.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PUBLISH SATURDAY, 12TH:

MICHIGAN: a History of Governments. Fifth Volume in the American Commonwealth Series. By Thomas M. Cooley, LL.D., Professor in the Law School of the University of Michigan. With a fine Map. 16mo, gilt top, $1.25.

Judge Cooley, widely known as one of the most eminent of American jurists and writers in the department of law literature, has narrated the history of Michigan in an admirable manner. Its original settlement by the French, the conspiracy of Pontiac, the British invasion of 1813, the later occupancy of the State by emigrants from the Eastern States, and the development of its industrial, educational, and political organizations—all this is depicted with great ability and in a style to enlist the reader's interest. Judge Cooley's familiar acquaintance with the State enables him to make the story peculiarly clear and attractive.

THE FIRESIDE COOPER. Novels of James Fenimore Cooper. New Fireside Edition, in 16 volumes, 12mo, cloth, $20; half calf, $45. (*Sold only in sets.*)

A convenient and desirable edition of stories which should be in every library, public or private.

TWO YEARS BEFORE THE Mast. Sailor Life in a Voyage around Cape Horn to and from San Francisco, and in California. By Richard H. Dana, jr. New Popular Edition. Price reduced from $1.50 to $1.

LARS: A Pastoral of Norway. By Bayard Taylor. In Riverside Literature Series. With a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Taylor and Notes by Marie Hansen-Taylor. Paper, 15 cents.

*** *For sale by booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Fiction for the World's Newspaper Press, 1885-6-7.

THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED NOVELISTS will supply WORKS OF FICTION for SERIAL PUBLICATION in NEWSPAPERS, commencing at the date given, or thereabouts, against each name:

B. L. FARJEON.....(Sept., 1885).
AUTHOR OF 'MOLLY BAWN'.....(Sept., 1885).
WILKIE COLLINS.....(Nov., 1885).
DORA RUSSELL.....(Jan., 1886).
FRED'K BOYLE.....(Feb., 1886).
MRS. OLIPHANT.....(April, 1886).
W. CLARK RUSSELL.....(July, 1886).
L. T. MEADE.....(Aug., 1886).
WILLIAM BLACK.....(Oct., 1886).
JOSEPH HATTON.....(Dec., 1886).
M. E. BRADDON.....(March, 1887).
WALTER BESANT.....(Sept., 1887).

Each story will run for six months. (Stories of from three to ten instalments are also supplied.)

Newspaper Proprietors, British or Foreign, who desire to publish Stories by the most eminent Authors, are respectfully requested to communicate with

TILLOTSON & SON, Bolton Evening News Office,
62 Ludgate Hill, London.

Tillotson & Son's Newspaper Fiction.

SOME OF OUR AUTHORS:

Alexander, Mrs.
Banks, Mrs. G. L.
Besant, Walter.
Black, William.
Boyle, Fred'k.
Braddon, M. E.
Broughton, Rhoda.
Buchanan, Robert.
Collins, Wilkie.
Doudney, Sarah.
Farjeon, B. L.
Fenn, G. Manville.
Fothergill, Jessie.
Francillon, R. C.
Hardy, Thomas.
Hatton, Joseph.
Hay, Mary Cecil.
Linton, Mrs. Lynn.
Lucy, H. W.
Macdonald, George.
McCarthy, Justin.
Marryat, Florence.
Mathers, Helen.
Meade, L. T.
Murray, D. C.
Oliphant, Mrs.
"Ouida."
Payn, James.
Robinson, F. W.
Russell, Dora.
Russell, W. Clark.
Saunders, John.
Smart, Hawley.
Westall, William.
Wingfield, Hon. Lewis.
Author of 'Molly Bawn.'

British or Foreign Newspaper Proprietors who desire to publish Stories by the most eminent Authors are respectfully requested to communicate with

TILLOTSON & SON, Bolton Evening News Office,
62 Ludgate Hill, London.

Unmounted Photographs
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,
Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.
SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation*, and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.
HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY
AND OF THE
HISTORY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Advisory Editor, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard College; Managing Editor, A. L. FROTHINGHAM, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University; assisted by a number of Special Editors.

The *Journal* is published quarterly, at the subscription price of $3.50, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 400 pages, with numerous plates and figures. It is devoted to the whole field of archæology—Oriental, Classical, early Christian, Mediæval, and American—and gives a summary of archæological periodicals and societies, and of investigations and discoveries in all parts of the world. Detailed circulars can be had by applying to the Managing Editor,

Dr. A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.,
Baltimore, Md.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I, Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

SCHOOL OF MINES
Preparatory School.

A High School of Science and English. 32 E. 45th St. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.

Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DOCTOR J. SACHS,
NO. 38 WEST 59TH STREET,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

*THE BROOKLYN NORMAL KINDER*garten Class will begin October 3 at 16 Smith St.
Principal, Miss FANNY E. SCHWEDLER.
Address applications to
Mrs. E. T. BROCKWAY, 13 Greene Ave.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB. 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y.
—Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

CATALOGUE NO. 19, Miscellaneous in its character, ready.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Microcosmus:

An Essay Concerning Man and His Relation to the World.

BY HERMANN LOTZE.

Translated from the German by Elizabeth Hamilton and E. E. Constance Jones. Two volumes, thick octavo, *net* $10.50.

Among recent philosophical writers of Germany, Hermann Lotze is destined to exert the most lasting and beneficent moral influence. This influence has already begun to be reflected in the writings of others, and frequent acknowledgments of indebtedness are made to the "profound spiritual thought of that master of physical science, as well as of ideas, the sceptical believer, Lotze." In his 'Microcosmus,' Lotze seeks "to investigate and ascertain the entire significance of human existence from the combined consideration of the phenomena of individual life and of the history of the civilization of our race." This work is a rich treasure-house of instruction, and its publication in an English translation will be the means of widely extending the author's influence.

Caroline Bauer and the Coburgs.

Translated and edited from Nachgelassene Memoiren von Karoline Bauer. By Charles Nisbet. Portraits. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Dictionary of Needlework:

An Encyclopedia of Artistic, Plain, and Fancy Needlework, dealing fully with details of all stitches employed, method of working, materials used, etc. Eight hundred wood-engravings and colored plates. By S. F. A. Caulfield and Blanche C. Saward. New and enlarged edition, 4to, cloth, $12.60.

The Country Banker:

His Clients, Cares, and Work. From the Experience of Forty Years. By George Rae. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

The First Three English Books on America.

[? 1511]—1555 A. D.

Being chiefly translations, compilations, &c. By Richard Eden, sometime Private Secretary to Sir W. Cecil, afterward Lord Burghley. From the writings, maps, &c., of Pietro Martire of Anghiera (1455-1526), Apostolical Protonotary, and Councillor to the Emperor Charles V.; Sebastian Münster, the Cosmographer (1489-1552), Professor of Hebrew, &c., at the University of Basle; Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol (1474-1557), Grand Pilot of England: With extracts, &c., from the Works of other Spanish, Italian, and German Writers of the Time. Edited by Edward Arber, F.S.A., Editor of *English Reprints*, etc. 4to, cloth, $8.00.

This volume cannot fail to interest the cultivated reader. One is able therein to look out on the New World as its discoverers and first explorers looked upon it. Nowadays, this globe has but few geographical mysteries, and it is losing its romance as fast as it is losing its wild beasts. In the following texts, however, the wonderment of its discovery in all its freshness is preserved, as in amber, for all time; and they also contain notices of not a few barbaric civilizations which have long since passed away from off the face of the earth.

But for us moderns the chief interest in these three works may be that they are the very beginning of a mighty literature. The future of mankind lies with the Anglo-Saxon race; and of all English books relating to the American portion of that race, the three reprinted in this volume are the *very first*.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock, also one devoted to Music and Musical Literature, will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II. —Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Charles Scribner's Sons

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A WHEEL OF FIRE. By Arlo Bates. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.

Mr. Bates's novel is so unusual in its conception and plot that it would make a very strong impression on this account alone. But in addition, the way in which the strange and striking story is told—with remarkable power and intensity, and with a lighter plot developing constantly beside the strongly contrasted action of the main history—will give this book no ordinary circle of readers.

THE COMPLETE POEMS OF J. G. Holland. New and Cheaper Edition, with Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo, $3.50.

In this library edition, with many full-page illustrations and a portrait by Mr. Wyatt Eaton, the complete poetical works of Doctor Holland are published at a lower price than ever.

*THE AMERICAN BOY'S HAN-*dy Book; or, What to Do and How to Do It. By Daniel C. Beard. Fully illustrated by the author. A New Edition. 1 vol, 8vo, price reduced to $2.

Mr. Beard's book is the first to tell the active, inventive, and practical American boy the things he really wants to know; the thousand things he wants to do, and the ten thousand ways in which he can do them.

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY of Wonders. A new and revised issue of twenty-four volumes, containing over a thousand beautiful illustrations. Each volume 12mo, complete in itself, sold separately at $1 per volume.

A new edition of this extraordinarily popular series has been made necessary by the modern advancement of science and the need of an adequate exposition of the wonders of natural science. The volumes have been divided into three distinct series. Additions and corrections keep them well up with the late scientific discoveries.

One volume in each series will be issued every month until the complete set is published. The following volumes are now ready:

THE WONDERS OF MAN AND NATURE.—"The Intelligence of Animals."

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.—"Wonders of Heat."

THE WONDERS OF ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY.—"Egypt 3,300 Years Ago."

*** *These books are for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1055. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. —Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, Wilton.

LAMBERT ACADEMY.—A SELECT Home School for a few boys. 6th year opens Oct. 5th. $25 monthly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and Day School. Charmingly situated; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACAD- emy. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—Law School. Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA- val Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND Delicate Children and Youth. MRS. W. D. HERRICK, Prin.

References { Pres. J. H. Seelye, Amherst College, Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Officers of the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for college and for business. Particular attention to girls and young children. The building is in the most elegant part of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Bos... Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND ... EARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight ... structor of Latin and Greek in the University of ... ia, will open a day school for young ladies, Oct. ... 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a ... in natural science—will be regularly connected ... school. Special native teachers for French and Ger...

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.

MISS HUBBARD HAS REMO- to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her family.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and English Colleges by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. *Four* resident and six visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 15 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin *October* 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI- tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education; the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:

Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson.

For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (HARV.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Edgar H. Nichols, Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 30th. School removed to permanent quarters at No. 8 Garden St. (opposite playground on the Common). Entrance examinations, Sept. 29th. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address Mr. NICHOLS, 57 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE- lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys.

Fits for College and Business.

Region most healthy.

Gymnasium and boating.

For circulars, references, etc., apply to

Principals, { Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D. EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY — BOYS.—FALL term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell, 38 Fifth St.

LITTLE CHILDREN CARED FOR and educated by the widow and daughter of the late Rev. Eden B. Foster, D.D., assisted by Miss E. S. Kelsey. Thorough Kindergarten instruction, with pleasant home surroundings. For further particulars address Mrs. E. B. FOSTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. For circular, address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, A.B., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses FOSDICK and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI- ty of Michigan. Pharmacy: analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

See also next page.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 227

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 230

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Mr. Randall on the Tariff Question 232
Senator Sherman and Governor Hoadly 232
The Alabama Claims Commission and its Expenses. 233
The Literary Work of Invalids.—II 233

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Louise of Lorraine 234

CORRESPONDENCE:
The Coast Survey and "Political Scientists" 235
The Bounty on Refined Sugar 236
The Government Land System 237

NOTES 239

REVIEWS:
The York Mysteries 242
The Northeast Frontier of India 242
Sarah and Angelina Grimké 243
The Influence of the Apostle Paul on the Development of Christianity 244
A Diary of Two Parliaments 244
Genealogy of the De Veaux Family 245
Register of the University of Oxford 245

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 245

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

Scale of Agate lines.

On any page not specified, 15 *cents per line each insertion; with choice of page,* 20 *cents.*

A column (140 *lines),* $20 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $27.

A page (3 *columns),* $60 *each insertion; with choice of position,* $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 *cents each.*

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 *per cent.;* $500, 15 *per cent.;* $750, 20 *per cent.;* $1,000, 25 *per cent. Credits are made December* 31. *On a yearly account amounting to* 52 *pages the discount is one-third.*

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 *P. M.*

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses. Field,* Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

[*Continued from first page.*]

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 306 West Grand St.

MRS. E. H. MULDAUR'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE. — Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE- opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over* $25,000 *in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara- tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.

SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsur- passed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15. Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.— Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.—REOPENS 9TH month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal. Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 314 E. 15th St.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN NOR- mal School.—Miss Coe, having returned from a Summer Session in Nebraska, will resume her classes, Sept. 15. Address E. M. COE, Principal and Ed. of Am. Kindergarten Magazine. Pupils received at any time.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.
Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30. Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 38 West 59th Street.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DOC- tor J. Sachs, reopens Thursday, September 17. Thorough preparation for College (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Playroom, 10fty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

T. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 23d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.
No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St.

MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School for Young Ladies and Children.—Eficient corps of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 43d Street.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. WALLER HOLLIDAY, } Principals.
ALFRED N. FULLER, }
Thirteenth year begins Sept. 30th.
A few boarding pupils taken.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.

SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY School. A High School of Science and English. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.
Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Oswego.

KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED. — Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles. BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY MOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA- demy. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies and Natural Sciences. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School of the highest class. Terms, $500. Rector, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A., Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E. Barlow, M.A., W. P. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early. Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHOADS, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

*FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 126 Price St.

MRS. HEAD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Little Girls reopens Sept. 22, 1885. Students prepared for a University Course. Four pupils received as boarders.

French taught by Dr. LAMBERT SAUVEUR and Mrs. E. L. VAN PELT. Dr. SAUVEUR's classes will be open to Special Students of French and Latin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz P. O., Montgomery Co.

OGONTZ LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE Thirty-sixth year of this School (Chestnut St. Seminary, Philadelphia), the third at Jay Cooke's palatial country seat, commences September 23. Principals: MARY L. BONNEY, MARGARETTE A. HILLEARY, FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROT. EPIS. Church.—Founded A. D. 1785. One hundred and first year begins Sept. 17. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business.

JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September* 17, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, REV. RICHARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. V. SMITH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree MUS. BAC.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.

Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Swarthmore.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.—THIRTY minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

*EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR*ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A., R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., } Principals.

VIRGINIA, P. O. University of Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—THE Sixty-second session begins October 1st, 1885. Thorough instruction in *Literary, Scientific,* and *Professional Departments*, including *Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture*. For Catalogue apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for Boys. The Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

*J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE*mont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

SCHOOL AGENCY.—OLDEST AND best known in the United States. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references. J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

*A HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHER, OF EX*tended experience in preparing pupils for colleges and scientific schools, will take a boy into his family for private tutoring. WM. L. EATON, Concord, Mass.

ALFRED N. FULLER, TUTOR FOR Harvard, 26 West 43d Street, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF Languages, especially of German and French, seeks a position in a college or school. Address FR. RUENZLER, Reading, Pa.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

*ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS DE*sired by an English lady of experience. Acquirements: French, German, Music, and all English branches. Best references. Address Miss L. K. HICKS, care W. D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, AND Piano lessons by experienced teacher. Address M. G., 34 E. 12th St.

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college in Philadelphia. P. H. GOEPP, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

TUTORING BY AN EXPERIENCED graduate tutor. Best references. J. C. PATTON, 7 T., Cambridge, Mass.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

A BOY OF ABOUT TEN CAN FIND faithful care and instruction in a Rector's family, in a healthy country place. Address "RECTOR," care Rev. Dr. Payne, Schenectady, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY YEARS a successful educator of boys, would like any position whose duties could be performed by a person totally deaf, but able to read lip language somewhat. Satisfactory references can be given of his social position, and of his intellectual and moral fitness to take charge of the education of youths in a family. Address Box 753, Newburyport, Mass.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation. Box 298, Newburgh, N. Y.

*EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LAN*guages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 450, Newton Centre, Mass.

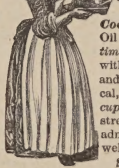
HARVARD MEDICAL STUDENT, IN his First Year, wanted in a physician's family to act as a companion to an invalid. In return for a comfortable home and ample opportunity to prosecute his studies and to attend the lectures.

One preferred who has passed entrance examination in General Chemistry.

Apply, with references, to S. B. S., Box 235, Boston, Mass.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician, long in practice, having partially retired, residing in an ideal town in Massachusetts, with unequalled railroad facilities, telegraph and telephone communication, will take charge of three or four invalids who need pure air and water, combined with a fair amount of exercise. Terms moderate. Address, for further particulars, MEDICUS, *Nation* Office.

*WANTED.—A Harvard Graduate, resi*dent in Berlin, to prepare a boy for his final entrance examinations (preliminaries already passed). Address "H. V.," Kurfürstendamm 3, Berlin.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation.*

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C. RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Banners and Decorations. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB, 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Church Furniture. Hand-book by mail.

J. & R. LAMB. 59 CARMINE ST., N. Y. —Memorial Tablets and Metal Work. Hand-book by mail.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

I.

Microcosmus:

An Essay Concerning Man and His Relation to the World.

BY HERMANN LOTZE.

Translated from the German by Elizabeth Hamilton and E. E. Constance Jones. Two volumes, thick octavo, *net* $10.50.

Among recent philosophical writers of Germany, Hermann Lotze is destined to exert the most lasting and beneficent moral influence. This influence has already begun to be reflected in the writings of others, and frequent acknowledgments of indebtedness are made to the "profound spiritual thought of that master of physical science, as well as of ideas, the sceptical believer, Lotze." In his 'Microcosmus,' Lotze seeks "to investigate and ascertain the entire significance of human existence from the combined consideration of the phenomena of individual life and of the history of the civilization of our race." This work is a rich treasure-house of instruction, and its publication in an English translation will be the means of widely extending the author's influence.

II.

Egypt and Syria:

Their Physical Features in Relation to Bible History. By Sir J. W. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Montreal, F.G.S., F.R.S. With many Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, $1.25.

III. LAWN TENNIS ANNUAL

for 1885, describing the various kinds of Courts and how to make them, and all the newest and best Racquets, Balls, Scorers, etc., etc. With numerous illustrations. 8vo, paper, 40 cents.

IV. GORDON AND THE MAHdi.

An Illustrated narrative of the Soudan War, including the story of its original Conquest by Mehemet Ali and its progress under General Gordon's energetic rule. 100 illustrations. 4to, paper, 50 cents.

V. THE CHINESE PAINTED by

Themselves. By Col. Tcheng-ki-Tong, Military Attaché of China at Paris. Translated from the French by James Millington. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

VI. THE COUNTRY BANKER.

His Clients, Cares, and Work. From the experience of Forty Years. By George Rae, Author of 'Bullion's Letters to a Bank Manager.' Crown 8vo, cloth, $3.

"My desire is less to advance special views of my own, than to exemplify and uphold from fresh points of observation the accustomed lines and recognized limits of prudent banking; a rational observance of which would have rendered the bank failures of our time fewer in number, less scandalous in their revelations, and less calamitous in their results."—*Author's Preface.*

VII. A SHORT ENQUIRY INTO

the Formation of Political Opinion from the Reign of the Great Families to the Advent of Democracy. By Arthur Crump. 8vo, extra cloth, $3.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., (just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue preparing.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Charles Scribner's Sons

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

Two Years in the Jungle.

The Experiences of a Hunter and Naturalist in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By William T. Hornaday. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations. $4.00.

Mr. Hornaday's book offers a fresh contribution of the utmost interest to the literature of travel and adventure, and is certain to rank with the best works of its class. While his pages are made exciting by accounts of tiger and elephant hunts and hand-to-hand fights with all manner of wild beasts, he imparts information invaluable to the naturalist or the reader who is interested in the study of animals.

Christ and Christianity.

Studies in Christology, Creeds and Confessions, Protestantism and Romanism, Reformation Principles, Sunday Observance, Christianity and Slavery, Religious Freedom, and Christian Union. By Philip Schaff, D.D. 1 vol., 8vo. $2.50.

A discussion of many of those vital questions which are forced upon the minds of thinking Christians of to-day, by a writer whose profound knowledge of all phases of principles and dogmas, and of the records of the Christian church, will secure at once the attention of all students to the work.

Color Studies.

By Thomas A. Janvier. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.00.

This dainty little volume contains the four stories by "Ivory Black" which brought Mr. Janvier so wide a reputation as a writer of novelettes of very striking qualities. The titles are: "Rose Madder," "Jaune D'Antimoine," "Roberson's Medium," and "Orpiment and Gamboge."

Winter Fun.

By W. O. Stoddard. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.00.

The thousands of young readers who have been interested in 'Dab Kinzer,' 'The Saltillo Boys,' 'The Quartet,' and 'Among the Lakes,' will welcome this book by Mr. Stoddard, describing the fun a jolly set of city boys met with in a winter's visit in the country.

The Boys' Library of Pluck and Action.

4 vols., 12mo. In a box. Illustrated. $5.00.

Containing four of the best books for boys ever written, by four famous authors, as follows: 'The Boy Emigrants,' by Noah Brooks; 'Phaeton Rogers,' by Rossiter Johnson; 'A Jolly Fellowship,' by Frank R. Stockton; 'Hans Brinker,' by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge.

Saxe Holm Stories.

New and cheaper edition, in two series.

FIRST SERIES contains: "Draxy Miller's Dowry," "The Elder's Wife," "Whose Wife Was She?" "The One-legged Dancers," "How One Woman Kept Her Husband," "Esther Wynn's Love Letters." 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; Yellow Paper Series, 50 cents.

SECOND SERIES contains: "Four-leaved Clover," "Farmer Bassett's Romance," "My Tourmaline," "Joe Hale's Red Stocking," "Susan Lawton's Escape." 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; Yellow Paper Series, 50 cents.

Late Volumes in the YELLOW PAPER SERIES, 50 cents each:

THE LADY OR THE TIGER? By Frank R. Stockton.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S. By Frances Hodgson Burnett.

GUERNDALE: AN OLD STORY. By "J. S. of Dale."

NEWPORT: A NOVEL. By George Parsons Lathrop.

THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES of Herat. By Charles Marvin. With Maps and Portraits.

*** *Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, or may be found at Bookstores.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

The Week.

SENATOR SHERMAN takes his position as No. 2 in Senator Hoar's "party of three." He says that in his opinion the sectional issue is "by far the most important before the American people"; that there is nothing dead about it; that the Northern people are not fully awake to its importance; that he deems it a patriotic duty to arouse the public conscience upon it, and that he had rather be permanently retired from public life than be silent upon it. This is in effect Senator Hoar's attitude. Both men are resolved to cling to the past, even if they have to step into the grave to do it. They prefer defeat on the old issues to victory on new ones, and if they succeed in inducing the Republican party to follow their leadership, they will undoubtedly have their preference. The country cannot be "aroused" any more on the sectional issue, simply because arousings aggravate rather than remove the difficulties. Senators Sherman and Hoar may go about in the old way, ignoring all the vital questions of the time, answering all unpleasant inquiries about them by wiping a tear from their eyes and saying "Poor negro," but they will arouse nothing more than a general scepticism concerning their own mental soundness.

The danger signal which the Republican press of Ohio has been displaying for some days over the prospects of the party in that State is now raised by the *Tribune*. It is frankly admitted that the outlook for Republican success, which was very good a few weeks ago, is at present gloomy. The *Tribune* says that the "danger appears to lie in the apathy of the Republicans," and calls for the "instant and cordial coöperation of leading Republicans from all the States" in order "to raise the canvass to the plane of national politics." We should say that the surest way to dispel the "apathy" would be to have the State leaders, Messrs. Sherman and Foraker, raise the canvass out of the grave of dead issues to the plane of live ones. The apathy dates from the moment that they appeared at the front with the sectional issue as their party's chief battle-cry, and outside help would only deepen it unless a change of policy were adopted. It is one of the most cheering signs of the times that even Ohio, where the Mugwump is said by the Republican State press, to be unknown, is passing beyond the control of the Republican Bourbons.

The Hinkley attempt to test the constitutionality of the Civil-Service Act will come before the court on the order to show cause on the 25th inst. We believe it is not unlikely that the District Attorney will allow Mr. Dorman B. Eaton to argue the case, and probably nobody at the bar is better fitted for the task, or has given the subject more attention. But we fear it will go off on the technical point that Hinkley, having no claim to or interest in any office, has no standing in court, so that there will be no judgment on its merits. This is unfortunate for the supporters of the law, though very fortunate, as we think, for the Jeffersonian Democrats, because if the Court decided that the law was constitutional, they would lose the only serious objection to it they have ever had. The rest of their argumentation is generally some form of burlesque or falsehood touching the nature of the examinations, or the age or antecedents of the persons who pass them. They are able to say now that the act is unconstitutional, whereas, after the courts have spoken, all but the more ignorant and silly of them would be confined to joking and lying about its operation.

The truth is, however, that it is difficult to see how the act is ever to get before the courts on its merits, as long as the President is satisfied with it. He or the heads of departments are probably the only persons who would, in making an attack on the act, have any standing in court. If he thinks it ought to stand, no head of department will gainsay it or question it, and nobody else has or can have any rights as against it. If, for instance, a man presented himself for examination for a place, and failed to get it, through, as he alleged, unfairness of the examiners, or the unwillingness of the appointing officer to appoint him, he could not assail the constitutionality of the act, because, in the absence of the act, he would have no more right to a place than the first comer in the streets. Nor has any man a right to a place without examination at all. The courts do not recognize political work, or lifelong fidelity to party principles, as giving a man a legal claim to an office, nor would the argument that hundreds of thousands of "lifelong Democrats" did not like the law weigh much with the judges. In fact, we know of no way for the Democrats who think the act unconstitutional to get the question tried, except by inducing the President or one of the heads of departments to raise it by attacking the act in the courts as an infringement of his constitutional rights. Failing this they might get the President to ignore the act altogether. Why do they not try this? The act only "authorizes" the President to appoint Commissioners to "aid him at his request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect." It does not direct him to do so. We presume he might with perfect impunity remove the present Commissioners, and fail to appoint others, or he might abrogate all the present rules, and fail to "request" the Commissioners to prepare others. In fact, he is, or we are greatly mistaken, complete master of the situation. It is to him and not to the courts that a Jeffersonian Democrat should hiccup out his objections to the law.

Congressman Seymour, of the Fourth Connecticut District, gives Mr. Lynde Harrison some valuable information in reply to the latter's request for views concerning President Cleveland's civil-service reform work. He tells a reporter of the New Haven *News* that there are in his district 120 post-offices, and that so far as he knows there has not been as yet a single removal in any of them. There have been changes due to resignations and other causes, but no forced withdrawal. "Indeed," adds Mr. Seymour, "I may go further and say that, as a result of Mr. Cleveland's conservative policy, I have not even had applications nor heard a word on the subject of changes in the case of more than 40 of the whole 120 post-offices—leaving some 80 of those positions for which there has not only not been a Democratic 'scramble,' but not even a visible attempt to drive out the present incumbent. As to the Federal positions outside of the post-offices of my district, I am unaware of a single change. All the old Republicans still hold their places." It should be added that the Fourth District is ex-Senator Barnum's old stamping-ground, and has long been regarded as his political preserve. If "influence" would bring changes anywhere, it would do it there.

Why the changes have been so few is made clear by Mr. Seymour's account of his visits to Washington in the interest of removals. He says that when he stated his errand to the Postmaster-General he was promptly told that he must get proper affidavits certifying to the causes justifying the removals, or assert similar causes on his personal responsibility. In talking over the general policy of the Administration, the Postmaster-General told him that it was to fill vacancies with Democrats, as it would manifestly be unfair for Republicans to continue to have a monopoly of the offices; that an organization of the civil service in favor of either party invited just criticism and weakened the service; and that his idea was that the end of the present tenure of power of the Cleveland Administration should find the Federal offices about equally divided between the two parties, so that succeeding administrations should have a non-partisan system in actual existence and firmly fixed.

Mr. Creswell, the counsel for the Government before the Alabama Claims Commission, has gained nothing by his controversy over his salary with Mr. Durham, the Assistant Comptroller. The law is so clearly against him that there is really not much room for discussion over it. It says he ought to have a fee for each case in which he is engaged, the amount to be fixed by the Court, but the fees were in no one year to exceed $8,000. He, however, has been drawing $8,000 a year as a salary without any reference to the amount of work done. Part of his defence is that although the Court did not fix $8,000 as the amount to be paid him, he fully earned it. To this Mr. Durham neatly replies, that this is extraordinary, for, besides his salary, there has been paid from the establishment of the Court in July, 1882, down to March 31, 1885, the enormous sum of $166,739 84, to "special counsel" to help Mr. Creswell in his labors. When one comes across these things one understands the fury of the Blaine men over their defeat last fall, and their anxiety about the future of the poor negro—for "the poor

negro" meant plenty of fat pickings which Mr. Blaine would never have interfered with.

Admiral Jouett's case, in which the Treasury charges him with $400 for money expended in a luncheon to visitors on board his flagship, the *Tennessee*, at the New Orleans Exposition, is undoubtedly a hard one. We believe that in most, if not all, foreign navies allowances are made to commanding officers for necessary or reasonable official hospitalities. But the Second Comptroller certainly appears to have the best of it in the discussion over the law of the matter. He contends that "contingent expenses," allowed by law, are incidental expenses necessary to the proper performance of the duties required by the Department, and he can find no regulation of the Department requiring admirals to give luncheon on their flagships. The truth is, that these various small laxities, which the Treasury is now discovering, are the natural results of twenty-five years of Republican rule, with overwhelming majorities and an overflowing Treasury. This bred carelessness in every direction about what the law prescribed or forbade. Parson Newman's voyage round the world, for instance, as an "inspector of consuls," at $5,000 a year salary, would now be regarded as a gross job, and the Treasury would not think of it for a moment; but Mr. Boutwell perpetrated it, at General Grant's request, without the least hesitation. The whole administrative machine needs screwing up, and this is what the President and the Cabinet are doing, while "the party" is swearing at them through the locked gates for not treating the crowd.

The Mugwumps of Massachusetts, like their brethren everywhere, are fully satisfied with their "recreancy" of last year. Mr. George F. Williams, the Chairman of the Independent Committee of One Hundred, tells a reporter of the Boston *Advertiser* that each Mugwump is thinking for himself, and that so far as his observation goes all are content with the situation. "We are not anxious," he says, "nor are we inclined, this fall to dig up the seed we planted last year, to see if it is sprouting; we know it is. The Democrats and Republicans are much more interested in our movements than we are ourselves; we are perfectly satisfied, see into a good future, and hope both parties will see the force of Governor Long's very characteristic remark that 'in 1888 we shall win if we deserve to.'" That is the precise attitude of the Mugwumps everywhere. They are awaiting developments, and will cheerfully help that party to win which best deserves success.

Concerning the probable conduct of the Independents in the next Massachusetts campaign, Mr. Williams gives some opinions which may be taken as a perfectly safe guide in reference to the action of the same voters in New York. "If the Democratic State Convention strongly endorses President Cleveland and the policy of civil-service reform, and nominates a ticket in accordance with its professions, I dare say many Independents will vote for it. Will the Independents attend the Republican caucus? Be assured I, for one, shall not. As a devoted supporter of Mr. Cleveland I should be a sorry sight in a caucus to choose delegates for a State convention which will condemn the President, and then go bodily into the catacombs which Messrs. Hoar, Sherman, and Evarts have built for the Republican party." We do not believe that there is a single Republican who voted for Mr. Cleveland last fall who will not say a hearty amen to this. Not one of them has been found or can be found who regrets his course in refusing to support Blaine. We do not believe that one can be found who could be induced to formally reenter the party fold and become a "member in good standing." Neither have they a desire to enter the Democratic party in the same capacity; but it must be admitted that the "catacomb" policy of the Republican leaders is making Independent sympathy with Republican candidates more and more difficult every day.

After waiting for six months for the "recognition" which there was never any hope of their getting from the Administration, the Tammany braves have met and solemnly resolved that the Civil-Service Law is "an abridgment upon the privileges conferred upon the chosen servants of the people," which Tammany "condemns as an unwarrantable invasion of popular rights, and an undemocratic and indefensible restriction of the vigor and effect of the suffrage." The author of the resolutions, who was one of John Kelly's silver-tongued orators at Chicago in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, supported them in a speech which was received with a "whirlwind of applause." He said he was in favor of an honest civil-service reform, and explained what that was by declaring that he believed in filling the offices with persons who "got their honesty out of the tenement-house, their intelligence out of the public schools, and their patriotism out of their idea of the true blessings of the Government." General Spinola declared the Civil-Service Law to be a "cunning Yankee trick," and General Pryor proudly boasted his "full allegiance to that memorable formula, 'To the victors belong the spoils,'" and thought the resolutions ought to come out boldly in favor of the only true Democratic reform, which was to turn the Republicans out of office and put the Democrats in. This was the most successful speech of the evening. It is evident that the braves are in very low spirits. They were opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and voted against his election because they feared he was not their kind of a man, and their worst fears have been realized. There is nothing for them to do but to shut up the wigwam and go to work for a living.

Many solutions of the negro problem have been proposed in our time, but not one which, to our minds, for the rapidity of its action can compare to the composition called "Anti-Curl" advertised in a late number of the colored organ called the New York *Freeman*. The advertisement has two portraits of colored citizens, illustrating the operation of the "Anti-Curl," one showing the hair in its woolly, kinked condition, before the application, and the other in its beautiful, wavy, Caucasian appearance after the application. It renders, the advertiser says, "kinky, curly, and rigid hair soft, elastic, and pliable," and also "straight, glossy and pliable," and is manufactured by an "Anti-Curl Association" in Walker Street. A hundred thousand pots or so of this preparation annually would, judiciously used, probably knock their platform from under Senators Hoar and Sherman, and make us once more a homogeneous people.

It is announced that Miss Ada Sweet, the somewhat famous Pension Agent at Chicago, has resigned, and that Mrs. Mulligan, widow of the late General Mulligan, has been appointed in her place. Miss Sweet has held this office ever since the death of her father, whose chief clerk she had been some fifteen years ago. During this time her office has been a model of methodical and business-like efficiency. When her commission expired in 1878 a desperate push was made by the friends of Mrs. Mulligan to secure the place for the latter, and these efforts have been renewed from time to time, but ineffectually until now. The movement against Miss Sweet and in favor of Mrs. Mulligan was in no sense political. It was begun under President Hayes and continued during the Garfield and Arthur Administrations. If Mrs. Mulligan is a Democrat, that fact did not prevent Republican Congressmen of Illinois and several other Western States from being her industrious supporters. The movement in her favor was a social and neighborhood affair altogether, and it would have been successful long ago but for the remarkably good record that Miss Sweet had made as a public officer and a woman of business. If she has really resigned, there can be no objection now, on civil-service-reform grounds, to Mrs. Mulligan's appointment. It is to be hoped that the new appointee will vindicate the admiration and perseverance of her friends by the efficiency of her service, but we can hardly expect to find in her the qualifications for business which have so justly distinguished her predecessor.

The cottagers at Cotuit, a pleasant Massachusetts watering-place, have been much disturbed by the removal of the Postmaster, or rather by the failure to reappoint him, owing mainly, it is said, to the influence of one of their own number, Mr. Augustus Thorndike Perkins, who got the vacant place for a lady at one time a governess in his own family. They accordingly held a meeting the other day which was attended by all the legal voters of the town except four; and they unanimously protested against the removal, as "contrary to the principles of civil-service reform and to the spirit of the present Administration," inasmuch as the late Postmaster was very efficient and was not an offensive partisan. The moderator of the meeting writes to us asking us to notice the matter, and we willingly do so, but only to say that experience has taught us to be very careful about complaining of a removal unless we have very full knowledge of the case. The Civil-Service Law very wisely, as we think, puts no check whatever on the power

of removal, and, in the case of postmasters, none on the power of appointment. Moreover, Mr. Vilas is charged, in the case of the postmasters, with the correction of a gigantic Republican abuse, the reservation during a quarter of a century of all the post-offices for members of one party. In making the correction, no doubt he often makes mistakes, or is misled by local advice, but we do not think "the principles of civil-service reform" call for the retention of every Republican postmaster against whom no charge can be brought. The Cotuit case, too, is one which can be better discussed in detail by those who are near the scene than it can by us.

There is no proof whatever that Vice-President Hendricks's expression of sympathy with the Irish Nationalists has excited any of the "resentment shown by the English newspapers" on which the *Sun* comments. No English newspaper of the smallest consequence has taken any notice of it. There is no reason why any English newspaper should be troubled by Mr. Hendricks's utterances on any question of foreign politics, because he knows nothing about foreign politics, and has no interest in it. He is in favor of Irish independence, just as he would be in favor of Abracadabra if he thought it would bring him a vote or two. One good post-office or collectorship is of more interest and importance to him than all the foreign nations on the globe. When he went abroad a few years ago he innocently revealed his astonishment at finding parliaments on the European continent. Doubtless he expected to see nothing there but post-offices and custom-houses, carried on by despots and manned by vicious noblemen on life tenures. He is of importance now in American politics, we beg to inform the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury, and the British press, simply because he would succeed Mr. Cleveland if the latter were to die—a contingency which makes most intelligent Americans shake in their boots.

The growing bitterness of feeling between the English and French in Canada seems to have reached its present fervor through the outbreak of smallpox in Montreal. For some reason or other the French object to being vaccinated, and the disease has accordingly been most prevalent among them. This has led to supercilious comments in the English press on French habits, including aspersions on the cleanliness of the French population, which the French press has fiercely resented, the Catholic clergy in some cases backing the newspapers up. The comparative cleanliness of the two races has long been a sore subject, but the controversy has generally been conducted somewhat unfairly on the English side. It originated mainly in the failure of the French in France to adopt the practice of "tubbing" in the morning, which Englishmen took up about fifty years ago. It has been aggravated, too, by the slowness of the French hotels to provide the enlarged bowls and pitchers which British tourists about the same time began to have in their own houses—a fact on which the English press has been in the habit of commenting every fall for half a century. The way Frenchmen, too, sometimes talk about a bath, as something which it would be well for a man to take when he feels out of sorts, but only then, helps to foster the pride of cleanliness in the English mind. But the comparison, like many other comparisons of English with foreign manners, has always been unfair because it was a comparison of one small English class with a whole foreign people. The bulk of the population in France would stand very high in any scale of national cleanliness. The French people as a whole are far more neat and clean in their dress, in their homes, and in their eating than the English people as a whole. The sense of decency and self-respect is much stronger among them. In fact, one has to go up pretty high in the English population to reach the average French standard of living, although it is quite true that very few Frenchmen, indeed, take as good care of their persons as do the men of the upper middle and upper class in England, or are as exacting in matters of domestic comfort and propriety.

The comparison is likely to have serious consequences in Canada in widening the breach which has always existed between the two races. Curiously enough, however, the English, who are the chief objects of the French rage, number only 881,301 against the 1,298,929 French. The English-speaking population consists besides of the Irish 957,403, and the Scotch 669,863, while the Germans number 254,319; so that the English are really a small minority of the population of the Dominion. It would appear, however, that community of religion does not bring the French and Irish together, and that the latter, on the whole, side with the Saxons in this instance, and are in the main loyal to the British crown. The threats of the French Canadians to take arms against the Saxons may probably be despised, for there is but little power of initiative and little taste for venturesome enterprises left among them. But their discontent and unwillingness to assimilate must always prove a heavy political burden for the Dominion to carry—so heavy, perhaps, as to prevent the ultimate success of the Confederation. It is being used, too, as one more illustration of the inability of the English to absorb and content populations of other races and creeds, and it must be admitted that as such it has a good deal of force. The Englishman, like the Roman, has immense ability as a conqueror and administrator, but he has not the Roman art of converting the vanquished to his manners and ideas, and making them proud of belonging to his Empire.

The approaching admission of the farm laborer to the franchise in England, with the strong probability that in the beginning, at all events, his employers will try to intimidate or cajole him into voting the Tory ticket, has raised a vigorous discussion as to the lawfulness of lying. One Anglican clergyman has published an address in which he advises the laborer to lie freely to his employer about his vote, if necessary for the protection of his independence. This has called down on the clergyman the indignant rebuke of his Bishop, and has set a great many other clergymen to raising up their voices on behalf of bold truthfulness. But there appears to be a strong current of lay opinion in favor of lying in answer to any question which threatens a man's rights in mind, body, or estate. The labor agitators, in particular, favor any amount of falsehood which the purity of the ballot may call for. The *Daily News* points out, however, that no great amount of lying is likely to be needed, owing to the stringent provisions of the election law, which make liable to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine of $1,000, any one

"who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflict, or threaten to inflict, by himself or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss, upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election."

Numberless were the political surmises when the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary met at Skierniewice, in Russian Poland, a year ago. The leading diplomatists of the three empires were there, Bismarck among them. Conferences were held. Yet the world was left in darkness concerning the political import of the affair, and, in a sense, is in darkness still; for not a single diplomatic act has taken place during the year which could be directly classed as a sequence of those imperial and ministerial deliberations. The general conclusion now is that nothing really important, nothing new, was resolved upon at Skierniewice, and that an exchange of friendly declarations and peaceful assurances was all that took place there. The meeting of Alexander III. and Francis Joseph, at Kremsier, in Moravia, toward the close of last month, has been from the start looked upon merely as a matter of personal courtesy between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. Emperor William was there only "in spirit," as many a report from Kremsier had it, and Prince Bismarck shone by his absence; and without them what could be expected? It is true, while the two emperors were slaying bucks driven into the episcopal park, their foreign ministers, M. de Giers and Count Kálnoky, conferred upon international affairs; but the outcome of it is—as the former told the representative of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, one of forty correspondents admitted—"L'entrevue c'est la paix."

This ought to be a pleasant announcement, but, such are the true relations between the Empire of the Czar and Austria-Hungary, it is far from delighting the press of St. Petersburg or Moscow, Vienna, Pesth, or Cracow, excepting official sheets. Growing cordiality between the two Courts is suspicious to German Liberals, Magyars, and Poles on the one side, and repugnant to Russian Slavophils on the other. The fact is, the two empires are at peace only because Germany, befriending the less aggressive of them, has set her veto on war. The meeting seems to have been a harmless, though very expensive, distraction for the emperors, empresses, and crown-princes—of whom the Russian sadly need it—and nothing else. The flood of telegrams about it—together 87,800 words—was the silliest stuff ever wired.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 9, to TUESDAY, September 15, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE first Cabinet meeting since the President's return to Washington was held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Secretaries Bayard, Manning, and Lamar were present. The subjects under discussion included the Austrian mission, the Wyoming disturbances, and a number of minor matters under the Treasury and Interior Departments.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held in Washington on Tuesday at which all the members were present except Secretaries Bayard and Endicott and Attorney-General Garland. It is understood that the silver policy of the Government was one of the questions considered.

A Washington gentleman, cognizant of the negotiations going on in the matter of silver legislation, was reported on Monday as saying: "It should be remembered in considering this subject that it is the silver men, and not the Administration or any of its representatives, that are offering to compromise. The ground taken by the Administration has always been that the coinage should stop; it is to the interest of the silver men that it should continue, and it is hardly fair to apply the term compromise to any measure by which the coinage is stopped. The passage of such a bill in any form is, of course, a defeat for the silver men, and the fact that it has been suggested by some of the stoutest adherents of silver coinage is in itself a surrender to the power of the Administration and public opinion."

It is now known that Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Herbert, and Hewitt propose to introduce tariff bills in the next House of Representatives. Mr. Hewitt's bill will aim to take the duties off of raw material. Mr. Mills, of Texas, goes back to the "tariff for revenue only" principle, and proposes to derive revenue mainly from duties upon luxuries. Mr. Morrison's bill will resemble in most respects his previous productions.

President Cleveland on Friday appointed the Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, Minister to Liberia. He was born a slave, and was educated at Lincoln University, Pa., and at Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary. He was highly recommended for the place.

Miss Ada Sweet has resigned the Pension Agency at Chicago to accept a private business engagement, and the President has appointed Mrs. M. A. Mulligan in her place.

George B. Bacon, Chief Weigher of the Brooklyn District and for sixteen years an efficient Custom-house officer, was on Monday summarily removed by Collector Hedden's Deputy at this port, and George H. Sterling, a Brooklyn Alderman, boss, and liquor-seller, appointed in his place. No cause for the removal is assigned.

First Auditor Chenoweth, of the Treasury Department, has returned to Washington from Texas, ready to continue his attack upon the Coast Survey. He claims that the developments yet to be announced are fully as striking as those already made public. The subject is one on which there is much difference of opinion in official circles.

The Government engineers have made a report on the reservoir system of the upper Mississippi. They say: "The reservoirs at Leech Lake and Lake Winnebagoshish were opened August 1 with a large discharge. Pokegama reservoir, the receiving reservoir, 100 miles by water below the upper reservoir and 318 miles by water above St. Paul, was opened August 15, with a discharge of about 3,000 cubic feet of water per second. The rise in the Mississippi River at different points since, resulting from the discharge from the reservoirs, was on September 1, at Grand Rapids, 4 miles below Pokegama, 5 feet; Aitkin, 109 miles below Pokegama, 2½ feet; Crow Wing, 230 miles below Pokegama, 2 feet; Sauk Rapids, 295 miles below Pokegama, 2 feet. The river at St. Paul fell, from August 1 to August 23, 1 foot and 3 inches. Since then the St. Paul gauge shows an average stage of 3 feet up to September 7. As there was no rainfall of any importance from August 1, the river must have continued falling at about the same rate as its tributaries, and probably not far from the same proportion as from the 1st to the 23d of August, had it not been for the supply from these reservoirs. As clearly as can be estimated the reservoirs are now furnishing not far from one foot of water at St. Paul—a clear and convincing proof of the wisdom of this great undertaking and the assurance of its success."

The State Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party, held in Clarendon Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, resulted in the nomination of the following State ticket: For Governor, George O. Jones, of Albany; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman W. Gage, of Rochester; Secretary of State, George W. Pimm, of Orange County; Comptroller, Nelson W. Shaler, of Catskill; Treasurer, Allen Wood, of Steuben County; Attorney-General, William B. Guernsey, of Chenango County; State Engineer and Surveyor, Edward A. Stillman, of Ontario County.

The New York Prohibition Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. Clay Bascom, of Troy; Lieutenant-Governor, W. Jennings Demorest, of New York; Secretary of State, Edward Evans, of Tonawanda; State Treasurer, Hiram Vandenburgh, of Fulton County; Comptroller, Frederick Sheldon, of Hornellsville; Attorney-General, W. Martin Jones, of Rochester; State Engineer, George A. Dudley, of Ellenville.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sends the following to the Rochester *Post-Express* from Peekskill: "I am decidedly in favor of the insertion of a high-license plank in the platform of the coming Republican State Convention, because absolute prohibition is an absolute impossibility. High license is possible, feasible, and equitable. The moral sense of the community will sustain the demand. The result will be a greater protection of society from the evil of liquor selling than by any other method that can be enforced."

On Thursday the Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominated Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, for Governor.

The Georgia Local Option Bill has become a law. It provides that upon the application for prohibition signed by one-tenth of the voters in any county, the Ordinary shall hold an election to determine whether or not spirituous liquors shall be sold in that county. If the result of the election shall be against the sale, the Ordinary shall give notice once a week for four weeks, and the act shall take effect as soon as the result is ascertained, except as to the vested rights of persons whose annual license has not expired. If the result of the election shall be "for sale," no other election on the question shall be held in that county within less than two years.

The Virginia campaign is warming up, and it will not be long before the bitterest personalities may be expected to be indulged in. General Wise, Mahone's candidate for Governor, has completed his canvass of most of the white counties. General Lee has just started out. His warm reception by the people is wormwood to Mahone's followers. The Democrats claim that a considerable number of negroes will support their ticket this year. The desertion of some of the influential Republican leaders makes this probable. An effort will be made by Mahone and Wise to get Blaine and Logan into Virginia in the last week or two of the campaign.

The Mississippi Republicans have decided to hold no convention this year, "because of the well-known impossibility of securing at the polls an honest election."

A band of white "Regulators" in Fairfield County, S. C., have been warning and whipping all families of mixed white and colored people, and directing them to leave the country. Their motive is to break up miscegenation.

Mollie Maguire outrages are reviving in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

At Wichita, Kansas, on Friday, the cases against Captain Couch and the Oklahoma boomers for treason were dismissed at the request of counsel for the Government.

Julio Romano Santos, who was recently released from prison in Ecuador, arrived in this city on Monday on his way to Washington to establish his claim to be a citizen of the United States. He places his damages by false imprisonment at $100,000.

A terrible tornado at Washington Court-House, Ohio, on the evening of September 8, destroyed 200 residences and many stores. Five people were killed and 50 injured. The suffering of the destitute people is great. The damage to property is estimated at more than $250,000.

A large building occupied by Chinese laborers at the Coal Creek mines, twenty miles from Seattle, W. T., was attacked by a mob on Saturday morning. The Chinamen, about fifty in number, fled to the woods. Their lodging-house and cook-house were burned. The attacking party were all masked. None of the Chinamen were hurt. Trouble at the New Castle mines is feared.

The *Puritan* and *Genesta* attempted for the third time on Friday to sail the first race for the *America's* cup. There was a good wind when the boats started about 11:30 A. M. The yachts led by turns for the first few miles of the race to windward, but the *Puritan* gradually sailed ahead, and, when she turned the stake boat at 5:37, was two miles dead to windward of the *Genesta*. The judges gave the signal declaring the race off before the *Genesta* reached the stake boat, it being evident that the race could not be finished within the seven hours' limit, as the wind had died out. On Saturday another attempt was to be made, but about 2:30 P. M. the judges decided that there should be no race that day. The wind was only eight miles per hour, and it was useless to attempt to sail the race within the limit.

The race was successfully sailed on Monday over the course from Pay Ridge through the Narrows to Sandy Hook Lightship and return, a distance of 38 statute miles. The start was a capital one, the *Puritan* getting off at 10:32:02 A.M., and the *Genesta* four seconds later. At the lightship, where they turned on their homeward course, the *Puritan* was four minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead, her time being 2:14:54. At the finish the *Puritan* was sixteen minutes and forty-seven seconds in the lead, crossing the line at 4:38:05. Throughout the race the *Puritan* led. The wind was good outside and there was a moderate sea, with plenty of white caps. The race was viewed by thousands. Owing to a slight accident to the upper cap of the *Genesta's* topmast, the second of the races will not take place until September 16. That race will be twenty miles to windward and return.

Dr. Duncan has declined the Presidency of Vassar College.

Scott Lord, of this city, died at Morris Plains, N. J., on Thursday, at the age of sixty-five. He came into prominence as Senator Conkling's law partner at Utica. He was a Democrat, and defeated Ellis H. Roberts for Congress in 1874. This was followed by the Utica *Herald* declaring war on Conkling, and continuing it until Conkling's power was broken. At the close of his Congressional term he became a member of a law firm in this city.

Rear-Admiral John W. Livingston, United States Navy, died in this city on Thursday, at the age of eighty-one. He entered the navy as a midshipman on the 4th of March, 1823, and

passed through all the various grades to that of Rear-Admiral. His services have been on all the naval stations, abroad and at home, in the Mexican war and in that of the rebellion.

Col. George Ward Nichols, President of the Cincinnati College of Music, and author of a history of "Sherman's March to the Sea," died on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Government on Thursday despatched a note to Germany, which was approved at the council of Ministers, requesting her to renounce all intention of establishing a suzerainty over the Caroline and Pelew Islands. It was also reported, but without authority, that the note declared that otherwise Spain must decline to give satisfaction for the recent insults to the German Embassy.

It was asserted in the London *News* on Friday morning that Germany had consented that the Vigo and Valencia Consulate matters should be settled separately, and allowed Spain voluntary action in giving satisfaction, the apology to be oral or printed, in order the best to prevent a fresh popular outburst, which would tend to strengthen the opposition to the monarchy. The Spanish reply, while not totally rejecting arbitration, would contend that Spain's prior rights were sufficiently proved to justify the termination of the dispute by direct negotiation.

There was a military uprising in one of the largest barracks at Madrid about one week ago. The soldiers seized their arms and shouted, "Death to our chiefs." The authorities were prepared for the outbreak, and vigorously suppressed it before it had assumed formidable proportions. Every precaution was taken to prevent its recurrence.

Advices from Yap show that a conflict at that place was only prevented because the Spanish man-of-war's captain refused to obey the order of the Governor of the Carolines to fire upon the German gunboat. An altercation took place between the two, and the Governor was wounded and put under arrest.

The note of the Spanish Foreign Minister to Prince Bismarck claims Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines on the ground of discovery, exploration, missionary work, protection, recognition by the natives, and the existence of Spanish trading posts. A complete apology for the Embassy incident has been sent by Spain to Germany.

A despatch from Madrid to the London *Standard* on Tuesday morning said: "If Spain persists in her rejection of arbitration in the Carolines dispute, Germany will endeavor to convene a conference of the European Powers and the United States, either at Paris or Vienna, for the purpose of deciding the principles which shall govern the acquisition and protection of territory in the Pacific. The Convention will be similar to the recent Congo Conference."

It is announced in Madrid that the Spanish Government will gladly reopen commercial negotiations with England and America upon the arrival of the new ministers from those countries.

The total number of cases of cholera reported in Madrid from September 1 to 12 was 10,666, and for the whole of Spain for the same period 23,644. The total number of deaths from the disease throughout Spain for the same period was 6,379. The disease has almost disappeared from the provinces of Valencia, Murcia, Saragossa, and Granada.

The London *Standard* on Monday morning published the Anglo-Russian protocol concerning the Afghan frontier. Every detail in connection with the frontier line has been settled. The only possible point of difference is the Oxus, which the English have been unable to survey minutely. The boundary defined coincides nearly with that proposed by M. Lessar. Russia gets the whole oasis of Panjdeh, including Ak-Tepe, Akrobat, and Puli-khatun. Afghanistan gets Merutchak and the whole Zulfikar Pass. Colonel Kohlberg will be chief of the Russian Commission, and M. Lessar next in command. Both commissions will be much smaller than those headed by Sir Peter Lumsden and General Zelenoi. They will meet at Zulfikar in November. It is estimated that they will not conclude their labors until August, 1886.

It is asserted that the protocol defining the Afghan frontier was signed in London on Thursday.

It is stated in diplomatic circles at Paris that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has gained the Sultan's ear, and that the latter, being also encouraged by France, will not accede to the main proposals of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Special Envoy, regarding the occupation of Egypt. It is probable that the mission of Sir Henry will result in a failure, owing to the pressure that is thus being brought to bear upon the Sultan.

It is stated that the Sultan has expressed his willingness to send 5,000 Turkish troops to Egypt whenever he is requested to do so by England.

It is believed that November 14 will be the date for the coming election in England.

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech announcing his programme has been received by the Radical party of Great Britain with enthusiasm. The London *Times*, commenting on it, says that both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill must resort to very different arguments if they wish to attract the Whigs to their political fold. The *News* (Liberal) says: "At the present moment there is less reason than ever for the Whigs to join the Conservatives. Whether the Liberal majority be large or small, it will consist of the advanced section of the party, and a Liberal failing to pledge himself to the changes in the land laws and taxation has no chance of being heard."

Mr. Chamberlain asserts that Radicalism, which has hitherto been the creed of the most numerous section of the Liberal party outside of the House of Commons, will henceforth be a powerful factor inside. The Radical aims, he says, are constructive, not destructive.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Glasgow on Tuesday night. He took the ground that it was a matter of national importance that the coming Parliamentary elections should result in seating a majority numerically strong enough to put down Mr. Parnell. Speaking on the subject of church disestablishment, Mr. Chamberlain said that was the great question of the day in Scotland. He opposed State interference with or aid to religion. In this matter he was a liberationist. He was in favor of freeing the Church in England, Scotland, and Wales from State control. Referring to the Irish question, the speaker said he still adhered to the idea of a National Council in Dublin. Mr. Parnell, he said, though asking more, would doubtless take less.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery have each written a letter for publication, stating that the question of the disestablishment of the Scotch Church is purely a matter for Scotchmen to deal with, and ought not to be made a test question at the coming Parliamentary election.

There is trustworthy information to the effect that when Mr. Gladstone's manifesto comes, whether spoken or written, it will be found to give the Liberal programme three chief heads, viz.: Reform of local government, of the land laws, and of Parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Gladstone is preparing a manifesto on the Irish question.

Archbishop Walsh, at Dublin on Tuesday, replying to a number of addresses, approved the policy of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant, and applauded his lordship's recent act of justice in ordering an inquiry into the Maamtrasna and similar murder cases, in which it is alleged innocent persons were convicted.

John Bright will speak in the coming British political campaign.

The health of Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, has given way under the severe strain of his official duties and the part he has taken in the Parliamentary campaign. All of his political engagements have been cancelled in accordance with the imperative orders of his physicians.

The London *Times* on Monday said: "The statement will be read with interest that we have the presence of the Chief Justice of the United States among us. It is regrettable, though, that the time of the year prevents concerted action respecting his visit being taken on the part of the different inns of court. The legal profession, however, will extend Chief-Justice Waite that cordial reception given by Americans to Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States. But it is fitting that the presence among us of a Judge yet more eminent in position than Lord Coleridge be known and recognized by us."

William Augustus Guy, F.R.S., a famous London physician, died on Saturday, at the age of seventy-five. He was the author of a long series of essays on the pulse and respiration, and other matters of physiology. He devoted much of his attention to sanitary reform, social science, and allied subjects.

The Eliza Armstrong case in London has been adjourned until September 26.

Letters from China represent that France lost 15,000 men in the Tonquin campaign, and that her losses in money, including the cost of building forts, hospitals, and frontier defences, were £43,000,000, while China's losses were 100,000 men and £38,000,000.

A Chinese loan of $40,000,000 has been negotiated at Paris and Berlin for the construction of a railroad from Taku to Tungchow, twelve miles south of Pekin. A Manchester firm has obtained the contract for building the road.

Hostilities have been resumed between French ships and Madagascar, Manangare being under bombardment.

The Clémenceau party in France has issued an electoral manifesto similar to that of the Radical Socialists. Premier Brisson's organ, the *Siècle*, ridicules the programme as absurd and impossible.

Jean Claude Bouquet, the well-known French mathematician, is dead at the age of sixty-six.

A great Socialist meeting was held in Rotterdam, Holland, on Sunday, in favor of general suffrage. The speakers declared that the people would take no denial.

Hans Canon, a famous Austrian artist, is dead.

The full Court of Manitoba, sitting at Winnipeg, on Wednesday gave judgment in the Riel case, disallowing the appeal and confirming the death sentence passed by the Northwest Territory Court. All held that on the evidence the jury could not come to any other decision than they did. As to the insanity plea, they all held, while admitting that the prisoner acted strangely at times, that he was a clever and designing man, who sought to advance his own personal interests by using the half-breeds as tools. It is believed, however, that he will be reprieved.

Riel was on Tuesday granted a respite pending the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain in his case.

General Caceres and a band of insurgent troops recently defeated the Peruvian Government troops at the town of Canta. This is the first advantage of any consequence gained by the revolutionists.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says: "We shall see in October the first section of the Panama Canal opened in its full length, breadth, and depth. The first section will comprise a waterway from Colon to near Tiger Hill, a distance of twelve kilometres."

MR. RANDALL ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

MR. SAMUEL J. RANDALL has written for a Southern periodical a disquisition on the tariff, on internal taxes, on the rate of interest, the cost of labor, and the price of living, embodying his views of the most desirable course of legislation on those questions. The paper may be taken in a broader sense as a statement, by one of the most prominent Democratic statesmen, of the political issues of the day. These issues, according to Mr. Randall's view, are financial and industrial. According to Senators Sherman and Hoar, they are related in some way to the slavery question. According to Mr. Cabot Lodge and Mr. Andrew D. White, they are related to the civil-service question. According to the New York *Tribune*, the real issue is the failure of John Roach. Amid this contrariety of opinion upon a mere question of fact, the parties have as much trouble in getting started as the two yachts in the international race. There is not enough wind, and what wind there is changes too often. There is danger that one craft may run into the other and knock off its bowsprit. No great harm would result if both should go to the bottom, as they eventually will unless they can find some issue appealing to the present needs of the people, and enlisting the support of intelligent public opinion.

Mr. Randall has, at least, touched upon a public need, and has spoken a decisive word. The tariff is one of the things that call for reform, and Mr. Randall states by authority that it must be overhauled. "No one who understands the existing tariff laws," he says, "will deny the justice and necessity of thorough revision." Mr. Randall is himself the highest authority on this question, since he is the leader of the high-tariff Democrats. If he considers thorough revision necessary, there is nobody in the dominant party in the House of Representatives to oppose that undertaking. Therefore a revision of some sort may be set down as a certainty next winter; a revision to be supported and encouraged by some considerable part of the industries of Pennsylvania.

When we come to examine the principles of tariff and tax revision which Mr. Randall favors, it is easier to discover the general tone and drift of his conceptions than the process by which they are reached. He is opposed to protection on principle, but in favor of it in practice. He thinks that "protection for the sake of protection" is unconstitutional, but that protection accomplished incidentally is lawful and proper, and even necessary. In order to make a certain rate of duty on imports constitutional, it is only needful that the statesman should settle in his own mind whether it is levied for protection or for revenue. How to determine this point Mr. Randall does not explain, but it is evident that if the contending opinions of manufacturers and wool growers should fail to produce conviction, resort might be had to prayer. Is a duty of twelve cents per pound on wool to be considered as protection for the sake of protection, or as protection incidental to the needs of the public treasury? We can perceive no solution of this problem adequate to the needs of Congressmen from the non-wool-growing States, except severe self-examination under divine guidance.

The postulates of political economy are frequently hard to understand, but if we can find the key to any exposition of them by a statesman or publicist, we may hope to unravel the knottiest problems of the science. Mr. Randall furnishes the key to his philosophy in the following paragraph:

> "It will not be denied that the rate of interest indicates the cost of living; that the cost of living indicates the price of labor; and that the price of labor indicates the cost of production. This rule may sometimes be disturbed by abnormal conditions—such as crop failures, war, or overtrading. The country which has the lower rate of business interest will drive the country having the higher rate of business interest out of the world's markets, and eventually out of its own domestic markets; it will absorb all its means of paying its debts, including all its specie, than which nothing can be worse. There is no mode of recovery from such disaster save, first, by the reduction of the rate of business interest to a par with low-interest countries; or, second, by the imposition of such duties on imports as will raise the cost of the foreign article to the cost of the domestic article in the home market."

This is an elaboration and further elucidation of the thesis of Mr. Randall's Nashville speech of last year. "The rate of interest indicates the cost of living," says Mr. Randall. Well, what of it? Is a high cost of living desirable? Is a high rate of interest desirable? "The cost of living indicates the price of labor," he continues. We do not assent to this proposition any more than we assent to the other; but supposing it to be true, what comes of it? Why this, says Mr. Randall, "that the price of labor indicates the cost of production." This is the conclusion which Mr. Randall says will not be denied by anybody, yet it is denied by the highest authorities on economic science, who point to the examples of England on the one side, with its high-priced labor and low cost of production, and the continent of Europe, and India, and Mexico, and China, with their low-priced labor and high cost of production on the other, as furnishing a complete refutation of that dogma.

We cannot perceive that Mr. Randall has added anything of value to current political discussion except his *ipse dixit* that the tariff needs revision and must have it. This is, as we have already said, important by reason of Mr. Randall's standing, both party wise and tariff wise.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND GOVERNOR HOADLY.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S appeal to the country to restore the Republican party to power in order that the rights of the colored voters in the South may be secured, has been pointedly answered by Governor Hoadly, who asks what the Republican party proposes to do for the colored man that it has not been able to do during its twenty years of uninterrupted power at Washington. This is a question which must be answered if the Republican campaign in Ohio is to be fought on the issues of the past, as both Senator Sherman and Judge Foraker have drawn their line of battle. If the colored man has been shorn of his rights during five successive terms in which the Republican party has held all the Federal offices, how is his condition to be improved by another term of the same sort? Is there any guarantee that a sixth would yield any better results than the five that have gone before? The burden of proof is upon Senator Sherman and his party. He and they are bound to explain why they have misused the power heretofore intrusted to them, and how they intend to correct their mistakes, before they ask for votes on the ground that the colored man is still deprived of his rights. The least that they can do will be to show that the condition of the negro has progressively improved since the close of the war; that they have been the cause of the improvement; and that this condition has been altered for the worse since the election of President Cleveland.

That the condition of the freedman has been greatly improved since the close of the war is universally acknowledged. That the future is full of hope for him is the testimony of all impartial observers who have visited the South during the present year. But it is equally well known that the bettering of his lot and the brightening of his prospects have not been due to the attempt made by the Republican party to enthrone the ignorance and squalor of the South above its education and wealth, but have been accomplished in spite of that deplorable experiment. When the State debt of Louisiana rose from $11,000,000 in 1866 to $50,000,000 in 1875, the Republican plan of governing the South by the agency of carpet-bag statesmen, marshalling the newly emancipated slaves, broke down. The system could not go on because there was nothing left to prey upon. Repudiation followed close after the other forms of roguery, and it was agreed upon all hands that whatever else should come in place of the governments set up by Packard and Pinchback, by Moses and Scott, by Clayton and Dorsey, those bunko shops must be closed up. In closing the Louisiana concern, Senator Sherman took an active part as a member of Mr. Hayes's Cabinet. And what did they set up in its place? A Democratic State Government which received fewer votes than Mr. Tilden received at the same election. If Mr. Sherman thinks that the colored men of Louisiana are deprived of their rights, when did they begin to lose them? Was it before or after Governor Packard was taken by the ear and led out of the executive office and Governor Nicholls installed in his place?

The service rendered by the Republican party to the colored men since the war is not to be found in its external and aggressive acts, but in the moral pressure it has exerted upon the South. Its carpet-bag governments led to bankruptcy and Kukluxism, and then disappeared in chaos. After they were gone, society built itself anew on the principles which lie at the bottom of all civilized governments. The educated and responsible classes took the places from which they had been forcibly expelled, and established the present system of Southern governments, which may be briefly described as universal suffrage conditioned upon the supremacy of the educated and the subordination of the ignorant. In the administration of this sys-

tem they have been under the moral supervision, perhaps we may say terrorism, of public sentiment in the North, which has insisted that the colored men shall be fairly dealt with, their freedom shall not be encroached upon, and that they shall have all the privileges that are consistent with good order in the communities where they live. So long as the Republican party was in power this was the maximum of their demands upon the South, after the carpet-bag governments had been helped out of the way. Has this moral pressure been lessened since the election of President Cleveland? Has the public sentiment of the North taken a lower tone since that event than it held before? Can any consequences be pointed out, showing that the rights of the colored men are less respected now than they were one year ago? Is it not true, on the contrary, that there has been substituted, in the place of moral compulsion, a feeling of duty and responsibility more elevating to both races and more promising to civilization than anything ever known in Southern politics since slavery became a rock of offence in the nation's history?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION AND ITS EXPENSES.

THE free way in which the *Alabama* Claims Commission and the counsel have helped themselves to the funds is, if the charges against them be true, a very natural result of the way the money was obtained. Large claims were made from the British on account of the insurance companies which took the war risks and paid the owners for their losses, and the Geneva Tribunal allowed these claims, as any other court would have done, and they were accordingly paid over by the British. No sooner had the money been received, however, than Congress turned around and decided that the insurance companies should have nothing, and that instead of this the persons who had paid war premiums, and who, the Tribunal decided, were not entitled to anything at all, should be paid in full. The war premiums are, however, a very trifling sum compared to the losses of the insurance companies, and the result is that there is, out of the $15,000,000 paid by Great Britain, a large surplus for which, under the rules laid down by Congress, there are no claimants.

It was most natural that under these circumstances the Commission should feel very "flush," and should disregard the letter of the act of Congress both in the number and the payment of their subordinates. The act of Congress, it appears, provides that "the counsel acting for the United States before the Commission shall receive for his services and expenses such reasonable allowance in each claim as may be approved by the Court, to be apportioned in each claim adjudicated, and paid from such award upon the certificate of one of the judges." No pretence of observing this rule appears to have been made by the Court. The counsel of the United States, Mr. Creswell, has been drawing a regular salary of $8,000 a year, which Congress fixed as the limit of his compensation in any one year, without any certificate of the Court, or any reference to the number of cases adjudicated, or the amount of the claims disposed of, or to the work done by him. Besides this, a considerable number of "assistants" of one sort or another have been employed at good salaries, without any warrant of law. Had Mr. Blaine been elected and the Treasury remained in Republican hands, we should doubtless never have heard a word of these abuses, and the Commission and its staff would long have drawn nutriment from the fund, which the British paid over in the belief that a host of eager and impoverished ship-owners and underwriters were waiting for it on this side of the water.

All this is, as we have said, the natural effect of a "surplus" on the official mind. The man in public life is rare indeed whose imagination is not in some way corrupted by a surplus. It makes honest men extravagant and reckless, and sets all the rogues to contriving ways and means of stealing without being caught. If just enough money had been obtained from the British to pay the just claims of American citizens for losses sustained through rebel cruisers escaping from British ports, the Commission would probably have been very careful about its expenditures, and have strictly observed the provisions of the act of Congress regulating them. But when Congress turned round and unblushingly admitted that the United States obtained a large sum of money from a foreign Power under false pretences—that is, to satisfy the claims of persons who had really no claims at all—it set an example of dishonesty and laxity which could not but influence everybody afterwards connected with the distribution of the award.

The truth, is that the *Alabama* claims constitute both one of the most creditable and discreditable incidents in the history of the Republican party. The way in which they were managed by the Grant Administration up to the final adjudication was extremely skilful and dignified. But the minute Congress undertook to distribute the money under the leadership of the then great Republican knave and charlatan, General Butler, the degeneration of the party under the influence of money and power began to show itself. The disallowance of the claims of the insurance companies, after pushing them vigorously before the Tribunal and using them to make up the amount which Great Britain ought to pay, was probably as disreputable a transaction as the Government of a first-class Power was ever engaged in. The allowance of the claims of the war-premium men after the Tribunal had disallowed them was not quite so bad, but very bad. After this, nothing that happens to the fund in the way of waste or dishonesty ought to be surprising.

THE LITERARY WORK OF INVALIDS.—II.

THE two immortals, the two invalids who from our present point of view deserve the most respectful attention, are Johnson and Montaigne. There is a peculiar pleasure in bringing into juxtaposition two such differing natures, and setting forth their equal superiority in composure and unshaken courage in the presence of disease. The fruits of their lives of ill-health are known to the world in their literary works, but the spirit in which they lived should not be forgotten, and since it can best be made evident by their own words, it is not necessary to ask forgiveness for the long quotations we shall make use of, nor for a little change in our subject-matter.

Johnson's physical disorders were of such a nature as to cause mental disturbance, and in his twentieth year he was attacked by a gloomy melancholy akin to despair, which ever after lurked about him, wounding and disabling him in all the intervals of his labors and enjoyments, and constantly rendering him subject to irritation, fretfulness, and impatience. On one occasion, in late middle life, when he was in such suffering from this malady that he refused all society, an old friend found him alone, sighing, groaning, talking to himself, and restlessly walking from room to room, and to this friend he measured his misery by saying, "I would consent to have a limb amputated to recover my spirits." His sure-footed intellect was constantly, and he knew it to be, on the verge of insanity. "I inherited," he said, "a vile melancholy from my father, which has made me mad all my life, at least not sober." He said, too, he "could not remember the day he had passed free from pain."

For three years before his death his health was "tottering"; and the death and illness of several of the members of the household he had collected about him made his circumstances the more sad. But no complaints appear in his letters; instead, after a two or three months' serious illness, he writes: "To be sick, and to see nothing but sickness and death, is but a gloomy state; but I hope better times, even in this world, will come, and whatever this world may withhold or give, we shall be happy in a better state." And as the end approached, his serenity distinctly increased, and the letter in which he describes an attack of paralysis, only two days after its occurrence, is too remarkable not to be given almost entire:

"In the afternoon and evening I felt myself light and easy, and began to plan schemes of life. Thus I went to bed, and in a short time waked and sat up, as has been long my custom, when I felt a confusion and indistinctness in my head, which lasted, I suppose, about half a minute. I was alarmed, and prayed God that however he might afflict my body, he would spare my understanding. This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin verse. The lines were not very good, but I knew them not to be very good; I made them easily, and concluded myself to be unimpaired in my faculties. Soon after, I perceived that I had suffered a paralytic stroke, and that my speech was taken from me. I had no pain, and so little dejection in this dreadful state that I wondered at my own apathy, and considered that perhaps death itself, when it should come, would excite less horror than seems now to attend it. In order to rouse the vocal organs, I took two drams. Wine has been celebrated for the production of eloquence. I put myself into violent motion, and I think repeated it; but all was vain. I then went to bed, and, strange as it may seem, I think slept.

"When I saw light, it was time to contrive what I should do. Though God stopped my speech, he left me my hand; I enjoyed a mercy which was not granted to my dear friend Lawrence. . . . My first note was necessarily to my servant, who came in talking, and could not immediately comprehend why he should read what I put into his hands. I then wrote a card to Mr. Allen, that I might have a discreet friend at hand to act as occasion should require. [This was the card: "It has pleased God this morning to deprive me of the powers of speech; and as I do not know but that it may be His further good pleasure to deprive me soon of my senses, I request you will, on the receipt of this note, come to me and act for me as the exigencies of my case may require. I am, &c., Sam. Johnson."] In penning this note, I had some difficulty: my hand, I knew not how or why, made wrong letters. I then wrote to Dr. Taylor to come to me, and bring Dr. Heberden; and I sent to Dr. Brocklesby, who is my neighbor. My physicians are very friendly, and give me great hopes; but you may imagine my situation. I have so far recovered my vocal powers as to repeat the Lord's Prayer with no imperfect articulation. My

memory, I hope, yet remains as it was, but such an attack produces solicitude for the safety of every faculty."

At this time he suffered much from gout, and three months later he writes from his "vacant and desolate habitation": "I carry about a very troublesome and dangerous complaint, which admits no cure but by the chirurgical knife. Let me have your prayers. . . . The operation is not delayed by any fears or objections of mine." Three months later still he was seized with very distressing asthma, complicated with dropsy. He was confined to the house and suffered much pain, and was the more worn upon by being often unable to lie down at all. But he was relieved now from mental suffering; he warmly welcomed the society of his friends, and, when not overcome with exhaustion, was always as ready for conversation as in his best days, uttering his truthful thoughts in honest speech to the last.

It is here and thus that Doctor Johnson stands in unwitting rivalry of excellence with Montaigne, whose days of sickness were likewise spent in uttering truthful thoughts in honest speech. We do not often think of Montaigne as an invalid, yet we honor him insufficiently till we have sat by his bedside. The admirably sustaining and invigorating power of his philosophy—an often unconscious philosophy—the charm of his simple, fearless, loyal, cheerful, serious vivacity of nature, is more than ever apparent in his hours of illness. In passing from youth to age, he passed from "an ebullient, vigorous, perfect, and careless health" to a state when "my body does not cease for an hour, sleeping or waking, to instruct me in death, patience, and penitence." "Formerly," he continues, "I used to mark as extraordinary dull and dark days; those are now my ordinary ones. The extraordinary are the fine and clear; I am ready to leap for joy, as if it were a special good fortune, when nothing discomforts me, . . . my habit of body begins now to catch hold of pain so easily!" It was before this time, before he had had much personal knowledge of physical suffering, that he had said: "It is in our power, if not to annihilate it, at least to lessen it by patience, and, even though the body should be perturbed by it, to maintain nevertheless the soul and the reason in firmness." Could Johnson be more truly described?

Later on, after "great familiarity with pain," his words were changed to deeds. When he was travelling in Germany, his secretary writes, "M. de Montaigne had last night the colic [*i. e.*, local suffering from his malady, the stone] for two or three hours—very severely from what he said in the morning," and he then goes on with details showing that the suffering must have been severe indeed. "He had got a chill the day before, and was out of sorts. . . . On the road he complained of pain in the kidneys, which was the reason he said that he made this stage so long a one, thinking that he was more at ease on horseback than he would have been elsewhere." But on arriving (after passing through "the thickest and most unendurable dust") at their destination, reaching the town late at night, "lui, tousiours à jun," he either that same night or early the next morning (after his "colic"), it is not clear which, summoned the schoolmaster of the town, "pour l'entretenir de son latin"; "but the man was a fool, from whom he could gather no information about the things of the neighborhood." Perhaps poor M. de Montaigne would have found him less of a fool when he himself was more comfortable; but what admirable vitality of will all this exhibits!

In Rome he was very frequently seriously indisposed; but this entry in the Journal, with details we must omit, resembles many others: "The 28th of January he had an attack of pain, *which did not hinder him about any of his usual occupation.*" At the baths near Lucca, where he stayed for some weeks in May and June, and where the "cure" appears to have been for him only a deplorable increase of illness, and every kind of form of indigestion beset him, and, what was worst of all, dimness of sight, he found pleasure in giving a ball to the peasantry of the neighboring villages, to which he also invited several ladies and gentlemen. And only a few days before, he had got up a more impromptu dance for the peasants of the place, when "I myself danced with them, in order not to seem too aloof from them (*troppo ristretto*)." At this time he not only entertained himself by providing amusement for his inferiors, toward whom his spirit was always so kindly and thoughtful, but he began, seemingly in order to pass the time of weakness and weariness, to write his Journal in Italian.

He had had, before being attacked by it, the greatest horror, always from his childhood, of the stone. His father died of it, and "it was precisely of all the accidents of old age that which I feared the most." After he had been suffering from it some eighteen months he writes:

"I am combating with the worst of all diseases, the most sudden, the most painful, the most mortal, and the most irremediable. I have already had the trial of five or six very long and painful attacks of it. Meantime, either I flatter myself or, indeed, there is in this estate wherewith to be sustained. . . . I have already learned to accommodate myself to it. I already compound with this colicky living; I find in it wherewith to comfort myself and wherewith to hope. . . . The action of pain has not such severe and poignant sharpness that a staid man must needs enter into passion and despair."

He nobly adds: "I had already attained to this much—to hold to life merely by life only; this suffering will loosen even this tie, and God grant that finally, if its severity should overpower my endurance, it may not carry me to the other extreme, not less sinful, of liking and desiring to die!"

He discourses afterward, with a smile, on the worthlessness of a rigid self-command when in pain, a restraint from all outcry and complaint—in a word, of a too forced dignity of bearing. Let Nature have her way, he desires, in tossings and groans, if, as perchance it may, it afford the body any relief. Our only thought should be of the soul; our philosophy should keep that

"able to recognize itself, to follow its wonted course, combating pain and sustaining its attacks, not shamefully prostrated at its feet; roused and heated by the combat, not cast down and overthrown; capable, in a measure, of social intercourse and conversation and other occupation. . . . I test myself when the suffering is heaviest, and have always found that I was capable of speaking, thinking, and answering as rationally as at another time, but not so steadily, the pain troubling and interrupting me. [Remember Johnson's Latin prayer, "not very good verses."] When I am thought to be the most overwhelmed and the bystanders can do nothing for me, I often try my powers and take the lead in remarks the most remote from my estate."

How perfectly this harmonizes with what we have quoted from the Journal. And how perfectly it fulfils the highest, strongest form of virtue—a sound mind in an *unsound* body. "The man was often ill: the *thinker* always appeared to be in good health." Both Johnson and Montaigne win from us this praise.

LOUISE OF LORRAINE.

PARIS, August 28, 1885.

I HAPPENED to visit, a few days ago, the cathedral church of Saint-Denis, which was for a long time reserved for the tombs of the Kings of France. The chapter, which had been reëstablished during the Second Empire, is now reduced to seven old and infirm members, and no canons have been nominated since 1870. The credit which was voted in old times for Saint-Denis has been much curtailed by a Chamber which means to laicize everything, and if Saint-Denis was not classed among the historical monuments, it would be almost abandoned. After a cursory visit to the magnificent tombs of Francis I. and of Henri II. (there are no finer monuments of the French Renaissance), I visited the vault where are still preserved the remains of a few members of the royal family of France. Some escaped by miracle the fury of the Revolutionary period, and a few were placed in Saint-Denis after the Restoration.

Behind a bronze door, which opens with three keys, is a little brick wall, which is now partly demolished. If you pass through the doorway, you find yourself in a cellar, where nothing is seen but eight coffins, placed on iron bars. The lead coffins are well preserved, but the wooden coffins which covered them are completely rotted, and there is hardly anything visible of the black velvet or black cloth which covered the wood. The Duc de Berri, who fell under the hands of an assassin, is here, as well as the two last Dukes of Bourbon. Two coffins contain whatever was found of the *supposed* remains of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette (their remains were buried in lime after their execution). Among the older coffins there is one which contains the remains of Louis VIII., and one in which lies a Queen of France, the wife of Henri III. As there must be some doubt about the authenticity of the remains of Marie Antoinette, it may almost be said that the only Queen of France who is still at Saint-Denis is Louise de Vaudemont, the wife of the last Valois.

This visit led me to go over the history of Louise de Vaudemont, and I was helped by a work which has recently appeared, the 'History of Louise of Lorraine, Queen of France,' by the Comte de Baillon, who has undertaken to make a sort of gallery of famous ladies (he has written a life of Henrietta Maria of France, Queen of England, and a life of Madame de Montmorency, Marie Félicie des Ursins).

On the 19th of June, 1573, Henri of Valois, then called the Duke of Anjou, was besieging La Rochelle, when he learned that he had been elected King of Poland. He was the favorite of his mother, Catherine de Médicis. She had given him Tavannes as military governor, and, thanks to the advice of this experienced warrior, the Duke of Anjou had gained over the Protestants the battles of Jarnac and of Moncontour. He was only twenty-two years of age and was already celebrated as a great hero. The elected King of Poland left the army, made a brilliant entrée into Paris, and started for the frontier, accompanied by his brother, Charles IX., who was already very ill. In the midst of the festivities of the court of Nancy, he met Louise de Vaudemont among the ladies who surrounded Claude de France, the wife of the Duke Charles. He remarked her, and when he took leave of his mother he told her that he intended to take Louise for his wife. She was born in 1553, of a Comte de Vaudemont and of Margaret of Egmont (the Vaudemonts were a branch of the ducal family of Lorraine). Catherine de Médicis was afraid of the Lorraines, but she hoped that her son would soon forget the young woman whom he had seen but a moment; and among the secret conditions of the election of the Duke of Anjou to the throne of Poland was a marriage with Anne Jagellon, the heiress of King Sigismund.

When Charles IX. died, his brother, already disgusted with his barbaric northern kingdom, fled from the castle of Cracow, travelled by way of Venice and Pavia, and entered Lyons, where he informed his mother that he wished to marry

Louise de Vaudemont. The Cardinal of Lorraine died at the same moment, and Catherine, somewhat reassured by his death, gave her consent. Louise was very much surprised at the caprice which made her the first Queen in Christendom. She was married at Reims, at the beginning of 1575, and went to Paris, where she made her entrée on the 27th of February. She was not long in perceiving that the King was entirely in the hands of a few favorites, who were popularly called the *mignons*, probably on account of the extravagance of their dress and of their feminine habits. One of them, Du Guast (who plays a great part in the memoirs of Queen Marguerite), asked the King to banish the three ladies whom Louise had brought with her from Lorraine, and the King at once obeyed. The King was occupied solely with his amusements and with outward acts of piety; his materialistic religiosity seemed to him probably a sufficient compensation for his dissipation. The Queen was herself very pious, very much given to works of piety, and it may be that the King also indulged at times in these demonstrations, in order to please his young wife. He was very puerile in all his habits: he wore pearls and diamonds, was always surrounded with little dogs, with monkeys, with parrots; he had turned the Louvre into a menagerie. Catherine de Médicis had hoped that Louise de Lorraine would have children, but she had none, and the King fell again completely under the influence of the *mignons*. Du Guast was assassinated by the Baron de Viteaux, but the King had still Quélus, Maugiron, Livarot, Saint-Luc, and La Valetta d'Épernon. L'Estoile tells us in detail the actions of these wild young men. The Queen could not be ignorant of them, and she knew that the King took part in all their amusements and their follies.

M. de Baillon has not much dramatic power. His history is written somewhat in the style of the Court Circular, and somewhat in the style of those devotional books which are used in Catholic convents. We doubt if Queen Louise could be quite as politic, as disinterested, as dull, as he paints her. She was a Lorraine, an ally of the Guises, as well as the wife of the King of France. It would have been interesting to show her between the conflicting forces of her times. That her heart was in the League cannot be doubted. She saw the King at first on the side which was naturally her side; but she saw him afterward drawn to the other side, and then she must have felt more anxiety and more doubts than M. de Baillon seems to suspect. The King had given up the hope of having an heir, and he knew that the end of his reign would be the signal for a long civil war, and that the Lorraines would contest the rights of Henry of Navarre. France was already divided into two camps. Henri III. felt that the Duc de Guise was becoming too strong. His name was in all mouths; his popularity was immense; he was the popular hero. "La France," says Balzac in his 'Entretiens,' "était folle de cet homme-là, car c'est trop peu dire amoureuse." Can we imagine that Queen Louise did not favor in her heart the cause of the *Balafré;* that, having no son, no hope of any child, no interest in the succession, knowing Henri III. better than anybody, she could have been indifferent to the cause which was to her the cause of religion? She tried, at times, to bring the King and Guise nearer together. The day before the Barricades of Paris, Guise, entering the Louvre, had gone to her room and asked to see the King. He was, if not the King of France, the King of Paris, and when, at his order, Paris covered itself with barricades, Henri III. could do nothing but flee with great difficulty.

This time Henri III. swore to avenge himself; Guise had defied him in the Louvre and chased him from his capital. Henry of Valois had been taught dissimulation by his mother. He first signed a treaty with Guise at Rouen, recognizing him as Chief of the League, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. He sacrificed to him Épernon and those who had followed the royal cause. At the beginning of September the Court went to Blois, and the States-General opened in October. These States-General were to mark the hour of triumph for the Duc de Guise. The King found them hostile to his authority, ardent and enthusiastic for the League; he resolved to use his authority and to get rid of his enemy. A word from the King in those times was an order. Henri III. had a guard chiefly composed of cadets of Gascony. He sent for Guise early in the morning. The great Lorraine had been warned; he had proudly said, "Ils n'oseront." They *did* dare, and in the room which was next to the King's room he fell under the poniards of the assassins.

What were, on this occasion, the sentiments of Queen Louise? She must have felt a great horror, and perhaps a great fear. She sent word to her brother, the Duke of Mercœur, to be on his guard; but the Duke was arrested, as well as several of her relations. M. de Baillon, who seems to believe that conjugal fidelity requires a total abdication of intellect, says: "We do not know what were the arguments of Henry and the impressions of the Queen; what is certain is, that the heart of Louise remained with her spouse." This phrase does not give a bad idea of the manner of M. de Baillon. The assassination of the Duc de Guise was a bold stroke. Catherine de Médicis had not been in the secret, and she died soon after, in the presence of Henry and Louise. It had been said of her, "Elle enfanta trois rois et cinq guerres civiles." She left, in her will, the castle of Chenonceaux to Queen Louise, with all the lands which surrounded it, and all its fine furniture and works of art. Louise was at Chenonceaux when Henri III. and Henry of Navarre joined their forces at Plessis-les-Tours against the League and the Spanish party. She learned there of the assassination of her husband by Jacques Clément. The two Henrys were together before Paris with forty thousand men. The King of France, when he saw his capital, said: "Paris, head of the kingdom, but too big and too capricious a head, you need to be bled." After he received the fatal wound, Henry had time to dictate to his wife a letter, which is dated from the bridge of St. Cloud, on the 1st of August, 1589. He died the next day, after having asked all his followers to recognize Henry of Navarre as his legitimate successor.

Louise went into mourning in white, according to royal etiquette, and preserved this mourning all the rest of her life. She was called in Touraine "the white Queen." She was very anxious to remove from Henri III. the excommunication pronounced against him, said the Leaguers, after the double murder of the Duke and of the Cardinal of Guise. She sent a special envoy to Rome, begging Sixtus V. to order all the members of the clergy to respect the honor and the memory of the late King, to express in a pontifical declaration horror at his assassination, to order annual services for his soul to be performed by the Jacobin monks at St. Cloud and at Sens. Sixtus V. was inflexible, and gave negative answers to all her requests. The correspondence which began on this occasion between Louise and the papal court lasted as much as ten years, and Louise obtained finally only half a victory. The Pope consented to say that Henri III. did not die excommunicated, but no penalty was inflicted on the Jacobin monks (Jacques Clément belonged to their order).

Queen Louise led almost a cloistered life in her magnificent castle of Chenonceaux, once so gay and so full of animation. She surrounded herself, after the fashion of the time, with emblems of death. Her chapel was hung with black. We have a curious "Inventory of the furniture, jewels, and books left at Chenonceaux in 1603." The Queen spent all her time in prayers, in pilgrimages, in visits to chapels. She did, however, sometimes receive the visits of Queen Margaret, her sister-in-law, who was not much given to piety nor to melancholy. It is evident that she led a quiet, dull, regular life, but we have some difficulty in believing that she was completely lost in her regrets. M. de Baillon will have it that she was an inconsolable widow; what we know of her life merely proves that she was extremely devout. She had preserved her attachment for her own family, and she left Chenonceaux to her niece, Françoise de Lorraine, the daughter of the Duc de Mercœur, even in her lifetime, only keeping for herself the life-interest. Her last days were spent at the castle of Moulins. She died there on the 29th of January, 1601, at the age of forty-eight years. Since 1817 her remains have been in the vault of St.-Denis.

Correspondence.

THE COAST SURVEY AND "POLITICAL SCIENTISTS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The article on "Political Scientists" in the *Nation* of August 20, while it contains many wholesome truths concerning the management of scientific affairs in Washington, reflects with unnecessary severity on the administration of the Coast Survey. This article, so far as it concerns the Survey, is based upon a report drawn up by a committee of Treasury experts, who condemn alike the organization, the methods, and the expenditures of the Coast Survey. While giving due weight to certain features of their report, we cannot expect that a committee so constituted, however competent to judge of business methods, should know the value of the scientific work upon which, from their point of view, money has been squandered.

Even when their criticism is just, the fact remains that the late Superintendent is in no way responsible for the rules which control the general direction of his bureau. He inherited from his predecessors the superintendence of an old and well-trained personnel. This has not been materially changed during his administration. Mr. Hilgard did not enlarge the field of operations, but limited himself to the carrying out of plans already formed. In obtaining the appropriations necessary to this end, he relied greatly on the advice of his principal assistants.

In this connection it may be added that the Coast Survey is the only scientific bureau the appropriations for which are distinctly allotted to special objects. The Superintendent has, therefore, little liberty of action. For instance, the very sums devoted to pendulum experiments, so strongly condemned by the Committee, must have figured in the estimates submitted by him to Congress. Neither could Mr. Hilgard be expected to reduce the Coast Survey force, when appropriations, insufficient, it is true, to keep the force fully employed, were distinctly made to pay the salaries of the employees who had grown old in the service of the Government. The publications of the Coast Survey only contain communications strictly relevant to such investigations as were authorized by the appropriations. As to the experts living at a distance from Washington, such specialists have always been employed by the Coast Survey. They have usually received a very moderate compensation for work carried on in addition to their usual avocations—

work which could not have been done otherwise except at great expense.

The article in the *Nation* implies that the Coast Survey has been a party to the distribution of scientific salt in the shape of gifts such as photographs, chromo-lithographs, illustrated books, and the like, and has also done its full share in the way of personal favors to Congressmen. Whatever have been the failings of the administration of the Coast Survey, there never has been a "political scientist" at its head, and the above charges are, so far as I know, absolutely false. My belief is based on an intimate association of many years with this department of Government work.

The method of investigation adopted in this case seems somewhat autocratic. Even at this day the Superintendent has not seen or been able to obtain a copy of the charges brought against him, having merely been requested to reply in writing to a number of questions. He himself, as well as the assistant in charge of the office, the disbursing agent, and the chiefs of two divisions, were suspended, in other words, disgraced if not dismissed, before the investigation was begun. Some of these officers had served the department faithfully and intelligently for nearly forty years. Such off-hand condemnation of a bureau from which so much work has gone forth of a character most honorable to the science of the country is surely to be deprecated in itself, and can hardly be considered by scientific men as less than an outrage upon them all. They have a right to ask that the wholesale imputations thus cast upon official science should be carefully verified before they are accepted.

Thus far the scientific public has received the report of the Commission through the newspapers alone, and the press has been liberally supplied with inaccurate and ex-parte statements in regard to the investigation into the Coast Survey affairs. Their dictum upon the late Superintendent, at least as far as his professional career is concerned, is answered by his position as an investigator in the scientific world. In this jury, called for the express purpose of deciding upon the value and efficiency of scientific work, men of science have had no voice.

On several occasions attempts have been made, through the medium of the National Academy of Sciences, to revise the organization of the scientific bureaus according to a comprehensive plan, which might remedy the evils of the present system. A committee of Congress has at last taken up the matter, but nothing of value has as yet been effected, nor have the recommendations of the Academy had the least weight with Government officials, or with members of Congress. No member of the Cabinet has availed himself of its councils, though the Academy was especially chartered by Congress to be the scientific adviser of the Government. Since its organization Superintendents of the Coast Survey, of the Nautical Almanac, of the Signal Service, of the Geological Survey, and of other scientific bureaus have been appointed without consultation with the men of science in the country.

We do not ask that a scientific bureau should be absolved from the requirements of ordinary business methods, or that the dictates of common sense should be forgotten in its administration. Scientific men can only sympathize with the efforts of the Administration to reform the management of the scientific bureaus at Washington. They protest merely against ignorant interference with scientific affairs. Is the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the head of the Nautical Almanac, the Director of the Geological Survey, or the Secretary of the Smithsonian to submit the scientific expenses of these bureaus to the judgment of a clerk in the Auditor's Department? The necessary appropriations having been made, is that Department or any member of it to decide upon the value of the scientific work thus provided for, or upon the method of its execution? Surely, such an alternative would be worse than the state of demoralization said to exist now in our scientific bureaus. If this be the nature of the contemplated changes, they can only be dreaded by the friends of science.

The surveillance can hardly be too strict, but let it be intrusted, so far as scientific work and methods are concerned, to men who have some training in both. Undoubtedly there is much which should be changed at Washington with a view to introducing a proper coördination among the different scientific bureaus. But the blame for this does not rest on the "political scientist" alone. The former Secretaries of the Interior, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, as well as Congress, are partly responsible for the existing confusion and inefficiency; they have tolerated a duplication of work which has little by little brought about the present state of things.

One word more as to the character of the work done by the Coast Survey. Professor Bache himself was perhaps the most successful of all the heads of our scientific bureaus in obtaining from Congress the appropriations necessary to the maintenance and efficiency of his department. He and Peirce originated the very scientific investigations now decried by the Committee. Their successors have only carried out the methods and the physical experiments which they deemed necessary. Are these to be abandoned because a Treasury expert has seen fit to condemn valuable experiments and to indulge in a few cheap jibes about "swinging the pendulum"? That he should not see the use of such experiments is quite natural. To one who does understand their importance, the wonder is that such an opinion should have any weight in such a matter. The standard in the early days of Bache is still the standard of the Coast Survey work of to-day. Let us hope that no ignorant criticism will have power to lower or to impair the efficiency of a department of whose scientific record the country may well be proud.

While criticising the article of the *Nation* so far as it relates to the Coast Survey, let me express my complete agreement with its condemnation of the "political scientist." It is time that the system thus attacked should be abandoned, and that indiscriminate scientific assistance given by the heads of bureaus to institutions and individuals, and never contemplated or sanctioned by Congress, should be discontinued. It has brought nothing but discredit upon the official science of the country. Let the most liberal appropriations be made for the work of our scientific bureaus, but let the requisitions be so complete and detailed as to invite a fair and open criticism. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., September 9, 1885.

THE BOUNTY ON REFINED SUGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you permit me to say a few words in reference to your remarks on this subject in the *Nation* of the 13th ult.? You say you have never heard of the bounty and do not believe it exists. In reply I should like to call your attention first to the very admirable annual review of the Sugar Trade of the United States given in the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* of January 17, 1885, in which the following passage occurs:

"One of the most notable features of the operations of the year has been the large exports of refined, aggregating 63,643 tons, the bulk of which has been shipped away from the port of New York. The increase compared with last year, which aggregates over 50,000 tons, has been mainly shipments made to Great Britain, where the product of our refineries has found ready sale and successfully competed with the output of British refineries. This has been possible, however, solely in consequence of the drawback allowed to exporters under the present tariff law, which is tantamount to a bounty, and has given our refined product an advantage which it could not have obtained otherwise in a country where sugar is admitted free of duty."

Secondly, I would direct your attention to an official publication, Bulletin No. 5 of the Department of Agriculture, entitled, 'The Sugar Industry of the United States,' and published at the Government Printing Office at Washington. At pages 26 to 36 of this interesting work you will find the whole subject completely stated, and the conclusion to which the writer comes is that the drawback should be 2.49 cents per pound instead of 2.82.

I would also bring to your notice, if space permitted, several articles in commercial journals, more especially one in *Bradstreet's* of the 25th July and another in the *Merchant's Review* of the 19th June, in both of which the writer conclusively shows that the present drawback gives a bounty of at least 50 cents per hundred pounds. In May last, *Bradstreet's* wrote as follows:

"It is generally admitted that the present drawback upon hard sugar is equal to a bonus of 50 cents per 100 lbs. As this amount comes out of the Treasury, the refiners have been exporting sugar at the country's expense."

The New York *Price Current* of April 8 says:

"For some time past the value of refined sugar has been maintained almost wholly by the export demand for granulated, which is profitable to refiners because of the drawback allowance which the Government makes, and which in reality amounts to a bounty estimated at about 50 cents per 100 pounds."

As what I write must necessarily be suspected as coming from an interested source, I have been careful to confine my evidence to extracts from American papers or official statements; but if you or your readers care to have conclusive proof that there is a bounty of half a dollar, I can send you a few hard figures which cannot be refuted.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE MARTINEAU,
Secretary British Sugar Refiners' Committee.

LONDON, 21 Mincing Lane, September 3, 1885.

[Without stopping to give our reasons for not attaching the same credit to the authorities cited that Mr. Martineau does, we proceed at once to the matter in dispute. In 1875 the drawback was $3 60. In 1877 it was reduced to $3 18, but not, as the British refiners alleged, in a communication to Lord Salisbury last July, in consequence of their representations to our Government. At that time the duty was based solely on *color*, and the drawback was on the average duty paid on importations. But foreign cane-sugar growers found that, with vacuum pan and centrifugal, they could make a very high-testing or pure sugar with a dark color, so that the Government received a much lower duty on the pound of actual sugar than before. Hence the drawback as it stood was excessive, and three commissions were appointed in as many cities to report upon it. The Boston commission's view, that the drawback should be reduced, and reduced to $3 18, was adopted by Government. This was a "proper amount," according to Mr. Duncan, President of the British Refiners' Association, and probably the largest refiner in the world (see the communication to Lord Salisbury, referred to above, in the *Sugar Cane* for August, pp. 404, 405). Now the average rate of duty from 1877 to 1883 was $2 37 per 100 pounds; at present it is $2 08. Applying

the rule of three, if $3 18 was a proper drawback in those years, $2.791 would be proper now—and it is actually $2 82, less one per cent.

This drawback does not give fifty cents bounty, since even if color did not enter into the existing tariff, pure sugar (100°) would pay $2 40 entered as raw sugar. It is a curious fact that the export of refined sugar in 1883, prior to June 1, under the "proper" drawback, was unusually large; while after that date, and until February 1, 1884, under what Mr. Martineau calls a bounty of half a cent a pound, it ceased entirely. Any one who has followed the course of the markets can understand why exports recommenced at the latter date, and why they have been vastly larger in 1885 than in 1884: our British friends have been wildly speculative in the last eighteen months, and our exporters have taken advantage of it. Moreover, the British public has become enamored of American granulated sugar.

That the drawback was not intended to be protective is notorious, and is admitted by the British refiners (*Sugar Cane*, p. 404). If the United States Treasury is suffering a "loss of two shillings per hundredweight" (*ibid.*), official investigations now making will doubtless discover the fact and apply the remedy.—Ed. Nation.]

THE GOVERNMENT LAND SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The letter of "An Observer" upon the "Cattle Business," in your issue of August 27, has greatly interested your readers in this section, as the first impartial and wholly truthful statement as to the practical working of our present land system ever seen in print. My own observation, extending over a period of more than fifteen years, long ago led me to conclusions identical with those of your correspondent as to the utter inadequacy, and consequent mischievous working, of our public land system in its application to our exclusively grazing lands, comprising at least ninety-five per cent. of the great Rocky Mountain plateau; and these conclusions are corroborated, without exception, I believe, by all my acquaintances who are familiar with the facts.

Only a clear conviction, based on personal knowledge of the great evils which this system fosters, and an honest apprehension, widely shared by the friends of good government throughout the West, that unless the system be speedily reformed, still greater evils and abuses will result, could induce me to ask you to devote further space to this subject. That it is a matter of national and not merely of local importance, I believe you are fully aware. I desire briefly to indicate some of the more glaring evils wrought, or at least made possible and encouraged, by our existing land laws, and to suggest such reforms as, in the opinion of many thoughtful men thoroughly familiar with the subject, ought to be speedily made if these evils are to be checked. During the early days of "cattle ranching," before the ranges were overstocked, the evils of our land system, though apparent, were less grievous and harmful than now, because there was then room enough for all—the "bonanza cattle kings" and transatlantic cattle companies being of comparatively recent development. The evils complained of are twofold: first, to the settler and his family; second, to the community at large. The settler, under the present law, is shorn of all his rights, or, more strictly speaking, he is virtually prohibited acquiring any rights worth maintaining, or which, if maintained, would be of any help to him in earning a livelihood or supporting a family. Let him avail himself of the law as intelligently as he may, and select his location with whatever foresight and sagacity, he is still left wholly unprotected. He is absolutely debarred by fixed conditions of soil and climate, as was admirably shown by "An Observer," from engaging in any other industry than that of stock-growing; yet neither by homestead, preemption, purchase, nor lease can he acquire from Government a right to sufficient pasturage for the support of enough cattle, sheep, or horses to furnish him subsistence, even though he forego all luxuries and nearly all comforts, and in his scale of living closely approximate the plane of the savage.

Neither is he any longer allowed to fence in, as he once did (though without legal right), enough "free grass" to support his little flock, and so protect it from the starvation, or wide scattering and consequent loss, which inevitably follows the wanton driving or accidental drifting upon his range of some neighboring cattle king's large herds. He has absolutely no remedy against any who may choose, from whatever motive, to "turn loose" other cattle upon him, or pasture other sheep within a bow-shot of his cabin—thus in one month's time, perhaps, rendering worthless, for that year at least, all his land and improvements.

He is wholly defenceless; and defencelessness here, as elsewhere, invites depredation. He cannot lawfully drive away the marauding cattle and sheep with their herders, even if he has the physical force; for is it not all "Government grass" outside of his little 160-acre patch—free alike to all, and therefore, of course, the lawful spoil of the strongest? If he had ten thousand or more cattle, and could therefore afford to keep a small army of mounted cowboys to ride after them, he, too, would become, in his turn, the scourge of his weaker neighbors—not intentionally or with any ill-will, but simply because, in the nature of things under the existing law, it could hardly be otherwise. But not having the ten or twenty thousand head of cattle, but probably only a paltry hundred or two, he finds himself, at the end of two or three years, practically bankrupt, and is glad to sell out the remnant of his scattered and decimated herd, with his preëmpted land or homestead thrown in, for whatever he can get. The "heavy" cattle-owner, whose herds have done the mischief, is the only available purchaser; for the settler's cattle are mixed with his and scattered over the plains for twenty to fifty miles around, and he alone can gather them with any economy; and the settler's preëmpted land would be as worthless to any one but the owner of the large herds as it was to the settler himself.

Monopoly has thus made another stride in the land, and another home, actual or potential, with all that it implies, is wiped out; and all because Government has failed to provide any means whereby a settler upon these pasture lands may acquire control of sufficient pasturage to make self-subsistence possible. If the worsted settler be a good "cow-man," able and willing to endure the roughness of a cowboy's life, he very likely takes service under the cattle king's "boss," and, in nine cases out of ten, gives up all thought or ambition of again attempting to create a home for himself or become an independent proprietor. And often thereafter, by the herder's camp-fire, in his hours of bitter retrospect, he will tell how "Uncle Sam" beat him out of the good stake which he had when he came from Ohio and settled with his little "bunch of cows" at "Lone Spring" or "Cottonwood Gulch," intending to make a "nice home" there and bring out the "little girl" who promised to wait for him.

But impoverishment is not the worst of the evils which the settler reaps under our present land policy, as a reward for trying to extend the bounds of civilization and plant new homes in the wilderness. He has the incubus of failure upon him, imposed, as he keenly feels, by no fault of his, but the chagrin of which makes him shrink from ever going back to his Eastern home; and he is thenceforth an exile. To hundreds of brave fellows, starting out with high hopes, this experience, with its crushing disappointments and blighting sense of injustice, has proved a fatal reef; and in their shipwreck they have lost not only property and credit, but their "moral grip" as well. My own observation will, I think, justify me in saying that nine men out of every ten who go through this experience—and there are, to my knowledge, hundreds who have gone through it—lose thereby the hopeful courage and ambition essential to any strenuous endeavor, and especially needful to help the young settler hold himself erect amid the temptations to gross vice which abound in his pathway here, with little or no counter influence. Suffice it to say, without dwelling on this point, that our unfortunate land system is justly chargeable with the ruined lives of hundreds of young men, naturally bright and ambitious, who, under the operation of any enlightened system of apportioning the public domain, would have made worthy citizens, heads of prosperous families, and efficient contributors to our national wealth. But the same land policy which ruins the settler enriches the capitalist; and as long as the present policy is maintained, so long will the Government be playing directly into the hands of our monopolists—ignorantly, it may be, but not the less effectively, and with a blindness of ignorance which seems wholly inexcusable.

From some points of view the evils to the public at large for which our pernicious land system is responsible, and of which this curse of ever-growing monopoly is one, are more deplorable than the ills inflicted upon the settler. They are of greater magnitude and more far-reaching in their influence. But this point requires no elucidation from me: the evils and dangers attending a monopoly of land, especially if under the control of foreign corporations, are patent to all.

Now what is the remedy for this state of things? How can our land laws be amended in their application to strictly grazing lands, untillable, so as to protect the settler, discourage monopoly, and best promote the development and prosperity of this great region?

I believe there can be no serious difference of opinion among well-informed men as to the true remedy. Indeed, in the absence of prejudice or self-interest, the general features of the needed reform would seem to be unmistakable. The existing evils all spring from one root, namely: the lack of any provision in our laws whereby the settler may acquire control of enough pasturage to enable him to make a living. Supply this lack and the evils cease. Nothing further need be done. The remedy will be complete.

So long as he cannot acquire lawful control of pasturage enough to support a sufficient number of cattle or sheep for the maintenance of his family, he will be, as now, wholly at the mercy of the large "operator," who may at any time bankrupt him, and render worthless his homestead and preëmption holdings—either with or without such intent, as I have previously shown. But let it once be made possible for the settler here to acquire, by virtue of his homestead and preëmption rights, holdings somewhat approximative in value to those acquired by other settlers, through the exercise of the same rights elsewhere, upon tillable lands, and all these wrongs will cease. Thenceforth the settler, secure in the possession of pasturage for at least

enough cattle to enable him with industry to support his family, would be independent of the "cattle-barons" and undisturbed by their great herds. For he could then fence his pasture and thereby protect both his cattle and sufficient grass for their support. He could not be dislodged, nor forced, as too often now, to sell out against his will for whatever pittance his richer neighbor might choose to give him.

His security of tenure would justify him in erecting suitable shelter for the protection of his stock, and a comfortable home for himself and family; and if for any reason he should wish to sell out, he would be able to demand a fair price, and to secure the advantage of competing purchasers, for his holding would be valuable not to the large operator alone, or especially, but equally to all who might wish to engage in the stock business. Under the operation of such reforms in our land system as are above indicated it is believed, however, that changes in the ownership of settlers' holdings, in this region of arid and untillable pasture-land, would be at least as infrequent as changes in the ownership of improved farms within the corn and wheat-growing belts; and that, but for his greater isolation from the busy world and unavoidable lack of near neighbors, the lot of the average stockman would compare favorably with that of the agricultural settler in more favored regions.

Under such reforms, too, all that is possible ever to be developed upon these arid plains, of wealth, population, and the refinements of civilization, will be developed, and speedily; but without such or similar reforms, never. For it must be seen that, under the present system, the prime condition requisite to healthy industrial growth is wanting, namely: opportunity for the man of moderate means to acquire such an interest in the soil as will enable him to earn a livelihood and support a family, while remaining his own master and working for himself, and not as the hireling of some mammoth proprietor. Under the existing laws, he may, it is true, acquire, by the exercise of his homestead right, title to 160 acres of land; and if this land were capable of being tilled and made to produce crops, it would suffice. But such is not, and no sane man believes ever will be, the character of the land under consideration. Not a pound of wheat or peck of potatoes will it grow—nothing, in short, but a scanty crop of hardy native grasses. Everything which the settler consumes, except only his meat and dairy products, he must buy at long prices, with heavy charges added for railroad carriage and wagon freights. His fruits and vegetables come in tin cans, chiefly from New York and San Francisco; his grains mostly from Kansas and Nebraska, and his flour from Denver. All must be purchased for cash, and paid for, with the added costs of transportation and profits of middle-men, out of the proceeds of his beef or wool; and, unless allowed sufficient grazing room to grow the beef or wool, how can he live? Cattle cannot subsist upon less than thirty-five to forty acres per head, nor sheep upon less than five to ten acres, according to the season and to whether it be old or a fresh pasture. His 160 acres will, therefore, if carefully fenced and protected from range-cattle, afford pasture for five or six cows or about twenty sheep—the annual produce from which may, if he be prudent, suffice, perhaps, to pay the cost of the axle-grease consumed in wagoning his yearly household supplies from the nearest railway station. Outside his little patch stretches to either horizon the broad prairie, part of our vast public domain, treeless and waterless, except here and there at wide intervals, but covered with grass, to which no one under existing laws can acquire title, and no acre of which can be lawfully fenced—all reserved and held sacredly in trust, as it would seem, and as the settler is not slow to assert, for the special delectation and profit of our "cattle kings," "barons," "syndicates," and foreign corporations, whose immense herds roam and wax fat thereon, year after year, without payment of scot or lot, taxes or rents.

But the law should not only be so amended as to enable the settler to acquire, by compliance with the Homestead Act, sufficient pasture land for the support of 400 or 500 head of cattle—say about sixteen sections—but provision should also be made for leasing to him, at a moderate rent, payable annually in advance, the lands lying contiguous to his homestead and extending half way to the next stream, spring, or other permanent "watering." Then, as his business increased, the settler would rent, and if necessary fence in, these additional lands, which, being without water, are naturally tributary to the springs or watering places embraced within his homestead, and without access to which they could not be utilized.

Under the operation of such a law our arid and unsalable public lands would, within a few years, become a source of large annual public revenue; but this would be the least important, perhaps, of all the benefits which such a reform would bring. The strides of monopoly would be effectually checked and fettered. This whole region, instead of gradually falling piecemeal, ranch after ranch, at merely nominal prices, into the hands of a few men, largely foreigners and nearly all non-residents, would remain in the hands of the actual settlers and their children, and be filled with the independent holdings of thousands of prosperous herdsmen, with their thrifty homes and families.

Not only would the taxable value of all this region be enormously increased, but its productive value or rent-paying power would also be augmented in even a larger ratio by means of the desired reform, and the improved methods of stock-husbandry which such a reform would make possible.

There is but one interest which would not be signally benefited by the accomplishment of this so-much-needed reform, namely: the interest of monopoly. Every other interest involved, public and private, industrial and social, imperatively demands it. Nor would any injustice or serious hardship result to the large operators—often too hastily dubbed "monopolists," many of whom are among our most intelligent and patriotic citizens. The effect upon them would be chiefly restrictive—more in the nature of a curtailment for the public good of over-large operations than the infliction of any real loss. For, the reform being in no wise retrospective or discriminating in its operation, they would have the right to rent from the Government, and, if they should choose, to fence, also, the arid lands contiguous to the watering-places which they had already purchased; but would be compelled by the larger lawful holdings, under homestead and lease of the smaller ranchmen and settlers, to restrict their cattle practically within the limits of their rented lands. While this would compel them to do a smaller business than now, and, probably, to retire some portion of their capital, it is believed the added elements of increased safety and permanence would be speedily recognized, and would go far toward reconciling them to the change.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A COLORADO RANCHMAN.

HUGO, COLORADO, September 7, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Referring to the lucid and instructive letter of "An Observer" upon "The Cattle Business," published in the *Nation* of August 27, and which I heartily endorse, I beg leave to say that, not less upon the ground of humanity to animals than of justice to the settler, should some effective legislation be had, and that speedily, whereby each cattle-owner upon the Western plains may acquire control of the "range" over which his cattle graze, especially in winter. For under the present laws, which prevent the segregation and individual control of ranges, and chiefly because of such prevention, incalculable suffering is yearly inflicted upon thousands of helpless cattle—suffering equivalent to positive torture, long protracted, and often ending only in a horrible, lingering death.

I know whereof I affirm when I say that during every hard winter upon these Western plains, especially in Montana and Wyoming, thousands of cattle perish from thirst. It is impossible, probably, to form any adequate conception of the dumb misery of the poor brutes as they wander painfully over the bleak plains in search of water, which is everywhere frozen; but enough may be realized to render its contemplation, by persons of ordinary sensibility, sufficiently appalling. The horrors of thirst, as experienced by shipwrecked mariners and desert explorers, have often been the theme of moving song and story. We cannot conceive of a wretch base enough to wantonly leave a horse or cow to perish in their stalls for lack of water. The man who would condemn the meanest cur to die of thirst would be justly execrated. Yet such is the fate which, under the only methods of conducting the stock business that our present land laws favor, annually befalls thousands of our domestic cattle.

That a community can calmly, and almost without remark, allow large numbers of animals, because just beyond the horizon and out of sight, to suffer such tortures and death as, if inflicted upon only one animal in their midst, would create a general uproar, is a significant reminder of the extent to which even our more commendable acts and emotions are still dependent upon our sense-perceptions. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether even the trained sympathies of Mr. Bergh have ever gone out with merited fulness toward the frantic, thirst-tortured, and dying animals which he doubtless knows might be seen by scores and hundreds upon our Western plains during any protracted "cold snap," if he were only there to see.

It must not be supposed that all cattlemen are alike indifferent to this yearly recurring and horrible cruelty. Many of them would gladly incur far more than their share of the common expense, and disburse a sum greatly in excess of the value of the cattle which they annually lose, in employing men to ride the ranges during the cold weather and keep the water-holes and springs cut open. But to get any concert of action among all or the majority of the cattle-owners in any given section of country is the difficulty. And such concerted action seems well-nigh indispensable under the existing order of things, where no man owns or controls any given range, but the cattle of a score of separate owners roam and drift together. For if part only of the several owners were to undertake to keep "open water" during any hard winter over all the common range where their own cattle are scattered with thousands of others, they would inevitably incur a heavy expense chiefly for the benefit of other owners better able than themselves, perhaps, to bear it. And it is this knowledge, that no one can do anything in that direction for his own benefit only or chiefly, with the not unnatural reluctance to spend money for the benefit of another, which has thus far checked and paralyzed all effective action. But if the several ranges were segregated, and each cattle-owner could control his portion under long lease or other

wise (preferably under lease, I think), then the situation would be precisely reversed, and the same motives of self-interest which now deter from action would then stimulate and insure action. Each owner would then, to prevent loss if not from humane motives, keep open through the winter the water-holes upon his own range. In short, sir, I am persuaded that whoever secures the enactment of a practical lease-law for these barren plains will thereby accomplish more toward the prevention of cruelty to animals than has been hitherto accomplished by all agencies whatsoever.—Truly yours, JOHN T. MINOT.

GRINNELL, KAN., September 10, 1885.

Notes.

WE continue our list of forthcoming publications. *Macmillan & Co.* :—'Life of W. Stanley Jevons,' by his wife; 'William the Conqueror,' by Prof. E. A. Freeman; 'Life of Peter De Wint,' by Thomas Humphry Ward, illustrated with photogravures from the artist's pictures; 'Greenland,' by Baron Nordenskiöld; 'Madagascar,' historical and descriptive, by Capt. S. P. Oliver; a new volume of Poems by Lord Tennyson; 'Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution,' by Prof. A. V. Dicey: 'Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England,' by W. Lloyd Birkbeck; Dante's 'Paradiso,' edited, with a prose translation and notes, by A. J. Butler; Goethe's 'Reynard the Fox,' translated by A. Douglas Ainslie; Amiel's 'Journal Intime,' translated by Mrs. T. H. Ward; 'Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves,' by Sir John Lubbock; and 'Alice's Adventures under Ground,' by Lewis Carroll—"a facsimile of the original MS. book afterwards developed into Alice's 'Adventures in Wonderland'"—with twenty-seven illustrations by the author. *D. Appleton & Co.* :—A series of small volumes entitled "English Worthies" (past and present), edited in England by Mr. Andrew Lang. Mr. Grant Allen leads off with a life of Darwin, and Mr. George Saintsbury writes the life of the Duke of Marlborough. *William S. Gottsberger* :—'A Political Crime: the History of the Great Fraud'—of 1876, namely—by A. M. Gibson, formerly the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*. *D. Lothrop & Co.* :—A subscription edition of the poetical works of James Berry Bensel. *George J. Coombes* :—'Books and Bookmen,' by Andrew Lang, first of a series of volumes to be called "Books for the Bibliophile."

Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, solicit subscriptions for a third edition of Durrie's 'Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies,' an indispensable guide to family researches. It is seven years since the second edition appeared, and the new one (brought down to 1886) will contain more than half as many references again, or some twenty-one thousand. The price will remain at $3.00.

The New York Shakspere Society, as to whose Baconian leanings we are assured we have been mistaken, will issue from time to time other publications besides its monthly papers. A list of English plays prior to 1700, a bibliography of Shaksperiana, and a specimen of text-editing on a novel and original plan (using the "Merry Wives of Windsor") are already named. The size will not be rigidly 16mo.

An excellent serial in *Shakesperiana*, compiled by Appleton Morgan, is an alphabetical list of publications on Shakesperian themes. Every special student will thank him for the attempt—and regret that he must wait so long for the compilation to be completed. Four papers have been needful for enumerating the titles which have the first two letters of the alphabet as their initials. When the line, which seems likely to "stretch out to the crack of doom," shall come to an end, the articles will be gathered (as above noted) into a volume indispensable to every library, and which none but the most superficial readers of the great dramatist can afford to do without. But the more meritorious Mr. Morgan's plan and performance, the more we regret a strange stumble of his on the threshold of all his papers from first to last. We let it pass for some time, but it is now clear that his "sin's not accidental but a trade." It "roars too loud and thunders in his *Index*" to be overlooked. Mr. Morgan's title is "A Topical Index Shakespearianae." The last word is meant for a Latin genitive singular. But in Latin at least the word is plural and demands the termination *-orum*. In this case no pretence of misprint can be made.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, as the authorized publishers of "The Duchess's" novels, desire to warn the public and the trade that her last work, 'O Tender Dolores,' has appeared in New York under the title of 'Dick's Sweetheart,' and will be issued by an English house as 'Green Pleasure and Gray Grief.'

The lectures which Mr. Edmund Gosse delivered in this country last winter, 'From Shakspere to Pope,' will shortly be published by the Clarendon Press, with a dedicatory poem to Mr. W. D. Howells. Toward the end of the year Mr. Gosse will also publish 'Firdusi in Exile, and Other Poems,' dedicated (in verse also) to Mr. Austin Dobson, and issued in uniform style with Mr. Lang's 'Rhymes à la Mode' and with Mr. Dobson's 'At the Sign of the Lyre.' Mr. Gosse's life of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is to appear in the "English Worthies" series, will not be ready before the new year.

American stories continue to find favor in the eyes of English publishers and of the English public. Mr. Howells's 'Silas Lapham' will be issued by Mr. Douglas, Mr. James's 'Bostonians' by Macmillan & Co., Miss Murfree's 'Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains' by Chatto & Windus, and Mr. Brander Matthews's 'Last Meeting' by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

The current number (Sept. 1) of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* translates in full "Choy Susan," the initial story of Mr. W. H. Bishop's volume of short stories, filling some thirty-two pages of that magazine. The translation is very well done, but it is amusing to see the translator's effort to wrestle with the idiomatic Americanism of the Pacific Coast and the Chinese dialect. A storekeeper is *chef du matériel*, "a bad man from Bodie," *un coquin de* Bodie. "Great Scott!" becomes *C'est trop fort;* "Too much dam' talkee," *Trop parler nuit;* and "as easy as rolling off a log," *aussi facilement que l'on roule un fagot.*

The Messrs. Scribner have launched anew their illustrated "Library of Wonders," beginning with 'Egypt 3,300 Years Ago,' 'Intelligence of Animals,' and 'Wonders of Heat.' All these appear in smart bindings, and are printed from the old plates, the last-named book containing a new supplementary chapter.

The Messrs. Putnam likewise give a new dress to their "Art Hand-books," which are bound in two tasteful volumes, embracing eight divisions. Exceptionally pleasing and serviceable is the binding they have adopted for 'Representative Essays,' a selection of twelve out of the twenty which composed their 'Prose Masterpieces from the Modern Essayists.' Irving, Lamb, De Quincey, Emerson, Matthew Arnold, John Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone are the writers in the present collection. Finally, the same house reissue Mr. John S. White's selections from Plutarch's Lives, in their "Old-Time Classics" series, and add a similar selection by the same hand from Herodotus, making in all four very presentable volumes with large print and a variety of illustrations.

"The World's Workers" is the name chosen for a series of thin volumes just begun by Cassell & Co. Lincoln and Franklin are the subjects of the two which have come to hand.

Scribner & Welford send us the six volumes added last year to the Bohn Standard Library, namely: Boswell's Johnson, in four volumes, and 'Tour to the Hebrides,' in one, edited by Alexander Napier, and a volume of 'Johnsoniana,' compiled by Mrs. Napier. This last is made up of Mrs. Piozzi's 'Anecdotes,' the correspondence with Miss Hill Boothby, extracts from Hannah More, Fanny Burney, etc., and especially the rare 'Diary of a Visit to England in 1775,' by Dr. Thomas Campbell. It is needless to say that this edition contains more of Doctor Johnson than any other single work heretofore published.

Doctor Johnson's "If the man who turnips cries" is cited in the amusing little book on 'Old London Street Cries,' by Andrew W. Tuer (London: Field & Tuer; New York: Scribner & Welford), which is an eccentric reduction (as well as extension) of a large-quarto *édition de luxe*. The subject-matter is entertaining enough, but the reader's amusement is heightened by what Mr. Tuer calls "heaps of quaint cuts," after Rowlandson, Cruikshank, and much older and cruder artists. One character, "the cat's-meat man," has, so far as we are aware, no representative on this side of the water. Mr. Tuer gives a cut of him and a pretended facsimile of his card—"Famleys owning Cats & Dogs Waited on daily and regler." For the rest, he scrupulously indicates the sources of his cuts, and adds an appendix discussing some of the obscurer cries.

'Beowulf,' edited by Harrison and Sharp (Boston: Ginn & Co.), has just appeared in a second edition. The editors have profited conscientiously by the criticisms of their several reviewers. Wherever feasible, mistakes have been corrected *in situ*, by cutting the plates. Longer corrections are given in the supplemental pages 320-323. Pages 324, 325 give "recent readings and suggestions" advanced by German and English scholars within the last two years. Thus revised, the American 'Beowulf' is a fresh evidence of editorial zeal and untiring industry.

Marlowe's "Tamburlaine," so memorable in the history of the English drama, has just been edited by Albrecht Wagner (Heilbronn, Henninger). Of this little book we can speak nothing but unqualified praise. The text follows that of the 1590 octavo (A), foot-notes giving the variants from the 1592 octavo (B), and the 1605 quarto (C). Orthography and punctuation of the Elizabethan period are reproduced literatim. Thirty pages of notes contain useful linguistic and other explanations. The verse-numbering is continuous (4644) through both parts. In the Introduction the editor discusses the relation between Marlowe and his "sources," viz., the Spanish work of Pedro Mexia in Fortescue's English translation, 'Foreste or Collection of Histories,' etc., 1571, and the 'Magni Tamerlanis Vita' of Perondinus, 1553 (itself based on Mexia). The editor also elucidates fully the respective values of texts A, B, and C. Paper and press-work are excellent, the shape convenient, and price moderate, only four marks. Editor and publisher deserve the warmest thanks. Such a model only sharpens our impatience for Breymann's "Doctor Faustus," which is to follow.

Otway's "Venice Preserved," reprinted by Mr. Rowland Strong (Oxford), from the original quarto of 1682, may help to resuscitate what was once esteemed a glory of the English drama. The reprint is made to resemble the original in orthography, paper, and typography—presumably also in pagination. The editor has added of his own merely a brief analysis of the plot and some notes on the personæ dramatis. For the

modest sum of one shilling sixpence one can now read Otway at his best in an undoctored text.

The latest monthly issue of Prof. Henry Morley's "Universal Library" is Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield, Plays, and Poems.' Mr. Austin Dobson, who recently edited the 'Vicar of Wakefield' for the "Parchment Library," is now writing a preface for the facsimile reprint of the first edition which Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue, uniform with his reprints of 'Rasselas' and 'Robinson Crusoe.' This edition will be enriched with a bibliography. Finally, Mr. Irving has reopened the Lyceum Theatre for the winter season with the 'Olivia' which Mr. W. G. Wills founded on an episode of Goldsmith's masterpiece.

The latest addition to the Johns Hopkins University Studies (3d series, ix-x) is entitled 'American Constitutions: the Relations of the Three Departments as Adjusted by a Century,' by Horace Davis, of San Francisco.

Since our recent article on Law Reports was printed, the Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co. have added the Supreme Court Reports of the District of Columbia to one of their series, the *Central Reporter*—perhaps in consequence of our having pointed out the neglect of these courts heretofore. They have also included the Court of Appeals of Missouri in their *Western Reporter*, and have added the names of Mr. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Mr. Robert Desty as editors; the editorial staff otherwise including Mr. S. K. Williams and Mr. E. B. Smith, as well as Mr. J. E. Briggs, who edited their edition of the U. S. Supreme Court Reports.

The first report of the New York Forestry Commission, transmitted to the Legislature in January, has now been printed. Besides the recommendations in the text, this little pamphlet will be valued for its copies of certain fine photographic proofs of the devastation caused in the Adirondacks, and for a large colored folding map of the same region, prepared by Prof. C. S. Sargent, and showing the virgin timber, the weeded timber, the cultivated tracts and the barren ones, as now existing.

Cartography, long since varied by manifold applications to physical, historical, statistical, industrial, and other branches of knowledge, besides the properly geographical, has recently received also an extension into the domain of prehistoric inquiry. Much praised is a prehistoric map of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the first part of which was lately exhibited by its author, Herr F. Kofler, on occasion of the Hessian Historical Society's jubilee. This first division consists of twelve sheets of the great map of Hesse prepared for the General Staff. All palæontological and archæological finds are entered at the places where they were made, marked with signs concerted upon with other workers in the same field. An exhaustive table of references to similar works is added. The sheets exhibited cover the Province of Upper Hesse; the other two provinces were soon to be completed. This large map is to be preserved in the archives of the Society, and every new find to be entered upon it; and every member of the Society receives a condensed map of the Grand Duchy in two sheets.

Though Lindley Murray is no longer studied in our schools, most astonishing things are yet written in the name of grammar. A Maine correspondent of a critical journal in this city complains of the lapses from correct English in Mr. Howells's 'Indian Summer.' "In one paragraph the speaker is made to say 'he was *going to come* every Thursday.'" Why shouldn't he? "And, in the very next sentence, 'Miss Graham *drew him* a cup of tea from the Russian samovar.' Miss Graham certainly did not 'draw him' but drew the tea *for* him." This is dreadful; it is the most startling instance we have met lately of the decline of religious practices. The objector has evidently never read his Bible or his Shakspere.

The factitious and modern restriction in England of "riding" to locomotion on horseback seems likely to be done away with, as the "noted vulgarism" (*vide Quarterly Review*) of riding by the aid of wheels is coming into fashion with the bicycle and tricycle—just the vehicles, one would say, for driving.

—That gravest ill that flesh is heir to, Insanity, fills the largest space in the sixth volume of Dr. Billings's monumental 'Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A.' (Heastie—Insfeldt). No less than 160 pages are needed for the list of books and articles in periodicals upon this painful subject. Hygiene is the next most voluminous topic (117 pp.), followed by Hospitals (99 pp.), and Hernia (86 pp.). There is a long interval between the last and Infants (38 pp.), Hydrophobia (32 pp.), Hip and Hip-joint (28 pp.), and Homœopathy (24 pp.). "Num quis medicorum," asks a brochure of H. Hartlaub's (Leipzig, 1833), "potest esse simul deditus homœopathiæ et allopathiæ salva conscientia?" This reminds us what a brave show the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table makes with his professional publications in this volume, among them those sensation-making lectures on 'Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions' (1842). Doctor Holmes's humor, which is proof against everything but homœopathy and Calvinism, is of another sort from that which supported a fashionable pathology a generation ago. Humors hardly fill two pages in Doctor Billings's classification. Five pages, on the other hand, are given to Histology, of which the earliest book mentioned bears date of 1827. The medical literature of India occupies eleven pages. Hippocrates—the various editions of his works, the lives of him and commentaries on him—has ten. Fifteen are devoted to Heat and Heating, four to Homicide, eight to Influenza, seven to Idiots, seventeen to Hysteria. Under Hypochondria the books occupy more space than do the periodical articles; but the contrary is true under Horse-flesh, a rather brief entry. Horse-hair, it seems, as a textile fibre, is suspected of communicating animal poison. Up to this point, Doctor Billings tells us, 64,142 book titles have been recorded in the 'Catalogue,' and 219,154 articles, along with 4,335 portraits. Nor should it be overlooked that in a large number of cases the dates of birth and death of authors are set down by the compiler's care.

—The seventh convention of the American Library Association, held in the tenth year of its existence, has been the best attended, the busiest, and the most sociable of all. The attractions of the place of meeting, Lake George, no doubt account for the large number present—more than eighty. This is the first time that the Association has selected a "summer resort"; the experiment has succeeded. In the cities, members are apt to stray away to libraries or other places of interest, or to visit friends; on an island, though joined by a bridge to a scarcely inhabited shore, this was impossible. Perhaps nature would have proved as serious a diversion from work as civilization, had not a rainy first day created a habit of attending the meetings closely, which continued when the cause had ceased. Though surrounded by the scenery of one of the most lovely lakes of America, the assiduous librarians, with scarcely an exception, sat through seven long sessions. If they have not determined much—if the result of their deliberations does not take the form of definite propositions—it is because the Association is rather an advisory than a legislative body. No one is compelled to accept its canons; the vote of the majority does not bind the minority in their own libraries. Hence, when many possible ways of attaining any result are presented, the Association is falling more and more into the habit of listening to all with interest, without proclaiming any to be the best. The prevailing character of the papers and talks is different at each meeting. One year, library architecture was the chief theme; another year, the relations of libraries and schools engrossed attention; and another year, special thought was given to the best methods of intercepting public documents on their way to the junk shop, and securing them for public libraries. This time the material side of library work was most looked at—buildings, bindings, and what are called library appliances. The reason was, that the secretary of the Association—the librarian of Columbia College—in the late reorganization of his library, has been considering just such questions, has made a number of interesting experiments, and had a number of new devices to explain; all were eager to hear the results, and many ready to describe their own inventions. Library architecture was introduced by an excellent paper of Mr. Poole's on small library buildings, which all intending builders should study, not necessarily to adopt his plan—no plan can suit all lots—but because any good plan is suggestive. One very important point was well brought out—the mistake of erecting lofty libraries. In the cities, where land is costly, they must be high like other buildings; but there can be no doubt of the wisdom of those who in the country spread their libraries over the ground instead of carrying them up into the air. The entertaining paper of the session (for the Association allows itself one) was by one of the younger members, Mr. E. C. Richardson, of the Hartford Theological Institute, who made a most ingenious use of fable to satirize those who advocate any arrangement of books that is not founded on the only basis of logical classification—the resemblance of subjects. It was neatly done without offending any one. Each victim acknowledged that the cap fitted, laughed, and probably continued to believe his own method the best.

—By 'The Affiliation of Mediæval Boroughs,' the title of a monograph reprinted by Mr. Elliot Stock from the London *Antiquary*, its author, Dr. Charles Gross, intends the relation, analogous to that of offspring and parents, which is traceable, in certain respects, between the minor English towns and a few other towns of older establishment. Though the interesting fact had never before even been so much as suggested, he has distinctly proved that the former were indebted to the latter for their burghal laws and ordinances, by adopting them, often without noticeable modification. Not only was this the case, but, when, in a daughter-town, questions arose regarding the interpretation of municipal enactments, its magistrates were wont to refer to the town whose statutes it had borrowed, for information, with a view to practical guidance, as to its way of construing the phraseology in litigation, and as to what it recognized as custom. Similar legislative subordination is observable with respect to Continental boroughs. These, however, as it is shown, developed, the more recent of them towards those of longer standing, a description of dependence of which English towns, owing to the overruling influence of the crown, afford no examples. On the Continent, especially in the Netherlands and in Germany, the corporation of a mother-town became, in tract of time, for nearly every daughter-town, a court of appellate jurisdiction, in the fullest legal acceptation of the term. Such is the gist of the monograph, the subject of which has been despatched with uncritical cursoriness, where it has been adverted to at all, by every writer on English constitutional history that has touched on it.

—The topic is one for the due treatment of which it is indispensable, over and above possessing an intimate acquaintance with the entire range of literature bearing on the history of the various English boroughs, and exploring an enormous accumulation of unprinted town records, to peruse numerous German, French, and Italian works relating to the municipal history of the Continent. That Doctor Gross's equipment for the undertaking which he has accomplished, and for undertakings in the same department with it, has been that of a sedulous and acute researcher, is at once patent to his readers. On his 'Gilda Mercatoria,' a treatise of marked promise, and also of substantial merit, we have already briefly reported in No. 966. Of Americans educated at the universities of Germany, not a few have, during the last half-century, contributed materially to raise the character of our national scholarship. But the position which Doctor Gross holds among them is unique. It is that, namely, of a pioneer in employing, in the investigation of English municipal history, that rigorous scientific method which still is far too exclusively peculiar to Germany. To obtain adequate materials available to his purpose, he has, of course, found a lengthened residence in England, and personal visits to well nigh all its cities and larger towns, a necessity to which there was no alternative. An extensive work from his pen, on English Guilds, and also a group of dissertations kindred to the one now noticed, are, it is understood, in a state of considerable forwardness for publication.

—Under date of August 12, Mr. Bandelier, who is now at work on his Report of his recent investigations for the Archæological Institute, writes as follows, from San Juan, N. M.:

"It is a matter of great surprise to me how easy it has become at last to open the mind of the Indian, and I have also found that the very tribe to which I have clung so tenaciously, was the most difficult of all to approach—Taos excepted. They are more reticent than any other. But having partially succeeded at Cochiti, it has made work very light everywhere else. Since my arrival here I have secured the full organization and clanship, a good portion of the traditions and mythology of the Tehua Indians of San Juan, their symbols and many of their rites. Of the Taos Indians I have secured their organization with its full nomenclature, some of their mythological ideas and cosmological notions. Of Isleta I have obtained the full nomenclature of their clanship; and of my own people, a host of details and traditions. All these data give full confirmation to the discoveries of Mr. Cushing, and should he be attacked again, it will be easy to crush all opposition forthwith, and I shall be most happy to contribute towards doing it. . . . The Pueblos are rather excited over the question of taxation and ultimate citizenship. It would not be desirable to make citizens of them at once: they do not wish it, and are unfit for it as yet. Of course there will be no trouble, but it is unwisely premature to attempt anything of that sort at this day."

—We have received from B. Westermann & Co. the first ten sheets of a work on 'The Sounds of Speech in General and the Sounds of the English, French, and German in particular,' published by Dr. Moritz Trautmann, Professor in the University of Bonn (Leipzig: Gustav Fock). We have read them through, and our present impression is that Doctor Trautmann's theory is wrong and his method misleading. This judgment is, we think, justified by the results to which his theory and method lead him. On page 56 of his work, after concluding his general investigation of the vowel sounds, Doctor Trautmann sums up his numerical results. He concludes that there are "140 pure vowel sounds" (!!!). Each one of these may be "nasalized" (*genäselt*), thus making 280. But this enormous number by no means exhausts the possibilities or the actualities of human speech. He asserts that other vowels are not only conceivable, but really exist in language, but, for reasons into which there is no necessity and we have no space to enter, he omits them for the present. We presume most philologists and special phonologists will regard this statement as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole system. On page 28 Doctor Trautmann says: "It cannot be doubted that in the treatment of the vowels we must not, as has heretofore *always* happened, take our departure from the loud-spoken, but from the whispered (*geflüsterten* vowels." The italics are ours. Doctor Trautmann is much mistaken. It has not "heretofore always happened" that writers on phonology have commenced with the "loud-spoken vowels." Among others, nearly half a century ago Dr. Heinrich Ernst Bindseil published (Hamburg: Friedrich Perthes, 1838) an elaborate treatise on the 'Physiology of the Sounds of the Voice and of Speech,' in which he "takes his departure," exactly like Doctor Trautmann, from the "whispered" vowels. It is impossible to pronounce a final judgment on Doctor Trautmann's book until we have seen his application of his system to the languages mentioned in his title-page. The present ten sheets contain only a portion of his treatment of the English language. The last page breaks off in the middle of a sentence, leaving the rest of his treatment of the English and the whole of the French and German yet to come. Under these circumstances it would be unjust to the author and hazardous for the reviewer to attempt any full notice of the book. Meanwhile, we will remark that the work, as might be expected in the production of a professor in a German university, gives evidence of very wide and careful reading, is full of acute observations, and is worthy of perusal by all who have made phonology a special study. No one, however, can appreciate it fully who is not acquainted with the acoustic theories of Helmholtz. To those who have not this preparatory knowledge much of the work would be unintelligible.

—At first sight, the Council of Trent does not seem to have much to do with literature and the fine arts among Catholic people. Prof. Ch. Dejob, however, has written an essay of more than four hundred pages to show what its influence was, and the *Revue Critique* allows that if he has not connected the restoration of decency in literature and art, the reaction against the pagan spirit of the Renaissance, and the glories of the age of Louis XIV. very directly with the Council, he has at least shown that the decrees of the Council and the Christianization of literature arose from the same cause—that they were different manifestations of the counter-reformation in the Catholic Church; in other words (though this the *Revue* does not say), that they were the result, and the not very distant result, of the Protestant Reformation. Professor Dejob would not be content with this. He would trace much more to the direct influence of the Council or to the action of the court of Rome, the popes and cardinals, who are to be considered as at once the inspiring spirit and the executive officers of the Council. In regard to art and literature proper, the reviewer finds that Professor Dejob relies more on his eloquence here than upon his "unpublished documents"; but in regard to the restoration of the ecclesiastical sciences, he yields all that the Professor could demand, and then claims, justly, for France and her Bollandists and Benedictines a large share of the glory of carrying out the movement begun by Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V.

—Pascal Duprat, the French politician and journalist, died on the 17th of last month in mid-ocean, while on his return voyage from Chili, where he represented the French Republic as Minister Plenipotentiary from the close of 1882. His body was dropped into the sea. Duprat was at various periods of his life one of the more prominent and most combative Republicans of France. Born in Southern France, in 1816, he studied there and in Germany, went to Paris, and in 1840 was appointed professor of history in Algiers. Returning to Paris, he wrote for democratic journals, edited the *Revue Indépendante*, and after the revolution of February, 1848, aided Lamennais in founding the *Peuple Constituant*. He was elected a member of the Constituant Assembly by his native department, Landes, and took his seat on the left, but, in June, during the Socialist insurrection, he was one of the fraction who carried through the investing of General Cavaignac with dictatorial powers. When Louis Napoleon was elected President, Duprat joined the Radical opposition. Elected in Landes a member of the Legislative Assembly, he vehemently combated the reactionary policy and denounced the criminal ambition of the Prince President, and, in the *Coup d'État* of December 2, 1851, was imprisoned, and then banished. He spent his exile in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, writing pamphlets and editing small reviews in the cause of democracy. Restored to France by Imperial amnesty, he failed in two attempts, as opposition candidate, to enter the Corps Législatif; but after the fall of the Empire he represented Landes in the National Assembly, and, from 1876 to 1881, a Paris constituency in the Chamber of Deputies. He was an impetuous debater, a pleasant lecturer, and the author of several historical books.

—Prof. Johannes Steenstrup, the Danish scholar, who has published so many interesting and comprehensive works on the Scandinavian settlement of Normandy, has recently issued a valuable little work on the celebrated Bayeux tapestry ('Bayeux-Tapetet,' Copenhagen). This famous tapestry, representing William the Conqueror's expedition to England and his victory at Hastings in 1066, is preserved in the Bayeux Library in Normandy, while full-size photographs of it are to be found in various European museums. Steenstrup's profound study of Norman history has made him peculiarly well qualified to interpret the scenes depicted on the tapestry and to solve the problems touching its age, origin, historical and artistic value. In his little book we find an explanation of fifty-three Latin inscriptions found on the tapestry, and of a series of figures sewed into it with eight different colors. Of the figures, 623 represent persons, 202 horses, 555 other animals, 37 buildings, ships, and boats, and 49 trees, making a total of 1,512. The tapestry is 224 feet long and 18 inches wide. A critical examination of the uniforms and weapons of the warriors, of the architecture of the houses, and of the build of the ships and boats, of the priestly garments, etc., and a careful investigation of the chronicles, annals, and biographies from the early centuries of the middle age, have led Prof. Steenstrup to the conclusion that Bishop Odo, of Bayeux, caused the tapestry to be made in commemoration of the expedition in which he himself took part. The figures were made by Normans, and the fingers of Norman women plied the needles. The tapestry was made to adorn the walls of the new cathedral which was dedicated in Bayeux in 1077, and the great interest now attaching to it is the fact that it is a pictorial representation of the conquest of England *by a contemporary*, so that it is in reality one of the oldest historical descriptions of the middle age to be found. American libraries which already possess photographic copies of the Bayeux tapestry would do well to secure a copy of this little volume; others would do well to get both. The book could easily be translated and used as a hand-book for visitors.

THE YORK MYSTERIES.

The Plays Performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on the Day of Corpus Christi, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Edited, with Introduction and Glossary, by Lucy Toulmin Smith. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1885.

THE scanty literature which embraces the beginnings of the English drama has received in this volume a singularly important accession. The existence of the work has been known for more than a hundred years; but, as a matter of fact, little has been known of it beyond its existence. Through the zeal of the editor and the kindness of the Earl of Ashburnham, the present owner of the manuscript, it has at last been made accessible to all students of the origin of the English drama. We have now in our tongue four reasonably complete series of mystery plays, the Coventry, the Towneley, the Chester, and this just printed, which is, on the whole, the fullest, and in some points the most interesting, of them all.

In one important particular it has been a positive advantage to have this collection remain in manuscript till the present time. A far more exacting standard of editorial duty now exists than when the previous series were published. The manner in which the duty has been discharged in this instance is perhaps as conspicuous a proof as could be given of the higher ideal which is aimed at in these later days. Here is a work which has to make no apology for shortcomings that could have been avoided by a little care; a work, too, which neither needs nor asks for lenient criticism on the ground that it has been edited by a woman. The most thorough and conscientious treatment is shown throughout. The introduction, consisting of nearly seventy pages, gives full information upon all points connected with this particular collection. The glossary, moreover, is far better than those found in the other series of mystery plays. There are a few words left unexplained, a few with the explanation of which we are not altogether satisfied; there are also one or two statements in the introduction from which we should feel inclined to dissent; but it is a tribute which the censorious critic is glad to pay, that the editorial work comes fully up to the highest requirement that can fairly be demanded.

In regard to the collection itself, the following facts may be stated. It naturally has a general resemblance to the other collections. Five of its plays, indeed, are essentially identical with plays in the Towneley series, showing that they must have come from a common original, or that one must have borrowed from the other. The language is in the Northern dialect. The date of composition is ascribed by the editor to the former half of the fourteenth century. In the versification there is great variety. Along with the rhyme there is frequent resort to alliteration, a fondness for which lingered long, especially in the hearts of the men of the North, and has, in fact, affected English poetry through all periods of its existence. The collection embraces forty-eight pageants or plays, beginning, as usual, with the Creation, and ending with the Judgment-day. As usual, also, the main portion of the whole is taken up with incidents in the life of Christ, and these are founded mainly upon the New Testament, with some little help from the apocryphal Gospels.

When we come to consider this collection in comparison with the others, we are disposed to rank it in certain respects above them all. In purely literary quality, at any rate, the York Mysteries must be put at the head of the four series. This is not, to be sure, giving it much praise. Still, it is probably more praise than would ordinarily be accorded by those who are prevented by the combined raggedness and ruggedness of versification, generally found in the mystery plays, from giving due heed to the poetic possibilities contained in single passages. Occasional lines, for instance, make their appearance in this collection, of which no writer need feel ashamed. Particularly worthy of remark is the song sung by the chorus of citizens in the twenty-fifth pageant, which represents Christ's entry into Jerusalem. With a little more mastery of form, with a little more evenness of expression, this might fairly be considered a lyric decidedly above the average of those composed in later days.

The collection, moreover, is free from the grossness and coarseness which abound in the Chester and the Towneley series. In this respect it resembles the Coventry plays. But the Coventry collection gains in decorum at the expense of interest. It suffers from its respectability, as there is too little dramatic power displayed to make up for the lack of the stimulant of unadulterated indecency which is furnished sometimes lavishly in the two collections to which we have referred. In the York Mysteries there is movement and action sufficient to compensate for the loss of what must have been to many of the audience, a most attractive feature of the dialogue. And even to us it is something of a loss. The occasional coarseness of these collections does give us a picture, such as it would be hard to find elsewhere, of the manners of the age. In the Towneley series—a series which needs more study and better editing than it has yet received—the vulgarity is sometimes so irredeemably vulgar as to break the shock of the blasphemy by which it is accompanied.

The York Mysteries show also a higher grade of cultivation in the unknown writer or writers. The characters talk throughout more in accordance with what is due to their position. The contrast between the opening pageants in this and in the Chester Mysteries will show what we mean. In the latter the fall of Lucifer exhibits far less skill comparatively. It is not simply that Lucifer appears at first as professing humbleness in the most abject manner. That might be justified on the ground that it was desirable to make the character as disagreeable as possible. But the Lord himself is treated no better. He is made unnecessarily and irritatingly aggravating in telling the angels not to touch his throne, as if he were in a great state of anxiety as to the occupation of that seat while he was absent. He threatens them with the destruction of their beauty, with the forfeiture of their heavenly home. It is obvious that such a representation of the character of the Creator must have defeated the design of the author, and have led the hearer, as it does the reader, to feel that Lucifer had at least a colorable pretext for stirring up a revolt. From such gross betrayals of the requirements of even the rudest art the York Mysteries are comparatively free. It is not meant by this that the characters do not talk in the conventional style in which they are represented in these collections. Here as elsewhere Cain swears, Herod rants, and Pilate boasts. Nor is this work unmarked by the low tone with which matters of religion were constantly treated in these plays, and the almost grovelling ideas connected with the interpretation of the events of Scripture. Thus, in the pageant of the Annunciation, we are informed that the reason for Mary's being wedded was to mislead the fiend as to the fact of the incarnation of the Godhead. In a similar way, Satan is represented as being entirely opposed to the crucifixion, because he recognizes that in that case he will be shorn of the realms of which he is now in possession. In this new light of a defender of the faith, therefore, he appears to Pilate's wife. He it is that in a dream puts it into her head to beg her husband not to condemn the "gentleman Jesus," as he is called. Nothing truly of a purely theological cast is more conspicuous in these collections than the idea prevalent in mediæval, and not altogether unknown to modern religious literature, that a sharp and steady fight is going on between the Lord and the Devil, and that it takes all the skill and power of the former to counteract the craft and activity of the latter.

To the student of the later drama, however, the most interesting feature connected with all these plays is the intense realism pervading them. In the other collections it is usually rather amusing than agitating. It is, in fact, sometimes so coarse as to deserve the epithet of stomach-stirring instead of spirit-stirring. Sometimes the realism, indeed, was carried to an extraordinary extreme. In the Chester plays, for instance, not only was the creation of Eve represented by the taking out of Adam's rib while he was in deep sleep, but the stage direction further informs us that "Adam and Eve shall stand naked and shall not be ashamed." This last might have been true in the case of the actors, but must surely have represented unfairly the feelings of some of the audience. But in the York plays the realism is more of a strictly tragic character. In the crucifixion scene it is simply terrible. The nails are represented in the act of being driven into the hands and feet. More than that, as the sinews have become shrunken, the extremities are stretched out by cords fastened to them till they fit properly the holes that are bored in the cross. It is such harrowing details as these that enable the reader to appreciate how much of the horrible the Elizabethan theatre had sloughed off, instead of originating, as has been a too common impression. Many more points of a similar nature are suggested by the perusal of this work, which, both for the matter contained in it, and for the way in which that matter has been edited, we can cordially commend to all students of our early literature, and in particular to all students of our early drama.

THE NORTHEAST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

A Fly on the Wheel, or How I Helped to Govern India. By Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Lewin. London: Allen & Co. 1885.

THE portion of the Himalaya Range which constitutes the northwest frontier of India is tolerably well known. The wars which the English have waged in Afghanistan, and the advance of the Russians across the steppes of Central Asia, have led to a vast accumulation of facts about the people in this part of the world and the natural features of the country. On their northeast frontier the English rulers of India have been under no such impulsion to explore all but inaccessible mountain ranges and enter into relations with savage hill tribes. This part of Asia remains, in consequence, very largely an unknown land to this day. Successive ranges of mountains tower up, one behind another, ever increasing in altitude, and clothed with primeval forests. In these woods tigers, elephants, and other wild animals abound, and so dense is the forest growth that a single traveller would not unfrequently be obliged to clear a path for himself through the bamboo jungle. Hidden behind this impenetrable screen dwell a number of hill tribes in a condition of savage independence, and often but little elevated above the animals around them. In the lower ranges which abut upon the valley of the Irawaddy a species of debased Buddhism has spread among the hill men, but that soon disappears and is replaced by the most primitive forms of Nature-worship. With these remoter tribes the English in India have no relations, ex-

cept when plundering parties descend into the plain country to pillage the villages and devastate the tea-gardens in British territory. "Tribes," says an official report upon the subject, "over whom we can exercise no control, come surging up against our outposts from the unknown mountains of Burmah and from valleys yet unsurveyed. Of the causes that press them forward we know nothing. New names crop up. A raid by savages of a strange fashion of hair tells us a tribal change has taken place across our frontier, and we have nothing for it but to strengthen our outposts, increase our patrols, and watch to see what the years may bring forth."

One result of this constant movement from behind has been that the tribes dwelling upon the sub-Himalayan ranges have been compelled to emerge from their forest screen, and settle upon lands definitely within British boundaries. Here they have been compelled to lay aside their predatory habits and betake themselves to the cultivation of the land. But the attempt has not been made to introduce among them the complicated machinery of administration which exists in the more civilized parts of India; or, to speak more correctly, where such an attempt has been made, its disastrous consequences have caused it to be abandoned. The British Government interferes as little as possible in the internal affairs of each tribe. These are left to the chiefs of each; but over the different "hill tracts" (as they are called) an English officer is appointed to act as superintendent. He acts as the mediator between the tribal chiefs and the English Government, and it is also his duty to see that the chiefs do not abuse their authority. Among the most important of these hill tracts, all of which are under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are those of Chittagong, and over these the author of the book before us was nominated Superintendent in the year 1866. 'A Fly on the Wheel' is mainly devoted to telling the story of what he saw and did in this capacity.

Never has a more felicitous selection been made than that which sent Colonel Lewin to this particular appointment. In general, Englishmen in India are moved by no curiosity to understand aught of the strange peoples among whom their lot is cast. Not so, however, in the case of Colonel Lewin. From the beginning of his Indian career it was his delight to go among the natives of India, as much a native as it was possible for an Englishman to become. He was a Police Superintendent, and when visiting his out-stations or making inquisition into crimes perpetrated at some remote corner of his district, he never cared to go with the state and ostentation which is affected by almost every member of the ruling race in India. He would set off to walk there. Attired as a native, and attended only by two or three attendants, he liked to pass through the country, content with such fare as the villages on his road could supply, and the hospitality which the villagers were ready to offer. In the evening, when the day's work was done, he was always ready to join the throng of village gossips which collected under the great peepul tree to talk about their crops and tell stories of the "good old times." Tastes such as these produced as their natural fruits a familiarity with the dialects of the country, and an understanding of the common people, such as are not probably possessed by a dozen other Englishmen in India. The tastes, however, were strengthened by what they fed on. In the course of time Colonel Lewin was nominated to the charge of the police in the district of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, and there, to one of his roving and adventurous disposition, the hills which rise beyond the British frontier had an irresistible fascination. He could not rest until he had penetrated the recesses of the great forests which covered their sides, and made acquaintance with the unknown peoples who dwelt in the midst of them.

An unsuccessful attempt to reach the country of the Shendus, which nearly cost him his life, but, at the same time, brought him to the notice of the Bengal Government, led to his appointment as Superintendent of the hill tracts. In this character he obtained so deep and lasting an influence over the rude hill-men, that the worship of Thangliena—this is their corruption of Tom Lewin—prevails among them to this day. The following extract gives a vivid impression of the wildness of the region where, in a sense, he reigned as king:

"As I poled up the Myani, my dug-out canoe was brought to a standstill in a somewhat novel and unexpected fashion. A wild elephant (a big tusker) was taking a bath, and filled up the whole of the small stream with his huge body. Now, the water was too shallow for us to effect a retreat with any speed, so that, had we insulted him in any way, he could easily have caught and punished us. I had with me, moreover, only a light double gun, which was of doubtful efficacy against such a mountain of flesh. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to wait patiently until his Majesty had concluded his ablutions, when he solemnly stalked up the bank into the forest, and we were able to pursue our journey.

"The same day I witnessed another equally curious and unusual spectacle. The banks of the stream rose on either hand high and steep, the margin, however, affording a pleasant, passable path. I had got out of the boat to stretch my legs, and, more from idle curiosity than any other reason, I climbed the steep slope on the right, to see what sort of country lay on the other side of it. As my head topped the bank, I found myself looking into a small grassy, basin-like clearing, on the opposite slope of which, facing me in the sun, lay a most beautiful tigress, with two small cubs tugging lustily at her teats. It was a fascinating sight, and fortunately, as the sun shone right into her eyes, I was able to observe it at my leisure. Presently the two little ones left off sucking, and began to play in the most graceful and fantastic manner possible, until the sound of my boatmen singing, as they poled the boat up stream, put an end to my enjoyment, and I retired as quietly as I had come, lest madame might resent the invasion on her domestic privacy."

Here is another extract, which shows the character of the people who dwell in these wild and secluded mountains:

"I had much at heart a plan for inducing the principal Sylu and Howlong chiefs to accompany me to Calcutta, there to pay their homage to the great ones of Government and to see the glories of the metropolis. . . . It was, however, no easy task. . . . One day the chief Saipoiya, a leader and influential man among the Southern Howlongs, came to see me with a numerous following, and to him I forthwith propounded my scheme in glowing colors: he would receive presents from the Governor-General; he would see such wonders as none of his ancestors had ever seen or ever dreamed of. . . . All this and much more I pressed upon the chief, who was evidently much tempted by the proposal. His followers, however, did not at all relish the idea, and a wily old Karbari (*i. e.*, man of business) put forward the views of the opposition in logical form, as follows: 'It is true, and we believe all you say, Thangliena; we have known you for a long time, and your tongue is straight. Your words are very good words, but it is wise to look at both sides of a matter. Is it not?' A murmur of assent from all, in which I joined. 'You say,' continued the Karbari, 'that the Big Chief in Calcutta, the Gubnor-Gendel, is more powerful than you are. Is that the case?' 'Yes,' I replied. 'He is very great; certainly more powerful than I am.' 'Well, then,' rejoined the Karbari, 'suppose he orders Saipoiya to be speared?' Sensation. It is needless to say that Saipoiya did not go to Calcutta."

At last, however, by dint of much persuasion, Colonel Lewin prevailed upon seven chiefs, with a select following—the party numbering twenty-seven in all—to brave the chance of being speared by the order of the "Gubnor-Gendel," and accompany him to Calcutta. Arrived there, they consented to pay a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but no persuasion would induce them to appear in the presence of the "Gubnor-Gendel." The risk of being speared by the orders of this mysterious and omnipotent chief overcame all other considerations. On one occasion, two of their number lost their way in the streets of Calcutta, and their prolonged absence was interpreted by the rest of the party as due to the spearing propensities of Lord Northbrook. A profound depression seized upon them, until the two belated chiefs returned to their domicile under the escort of a policeman. In all other respects, the chiefs and their followers maintained a resolute impassivity of demeanor. "Once, and once only," Colonel Lewin writes, "were they roused to enthusiasm, and that was when I took them at full speed on a fiery, snorting locomotive engine, which was placed at my disposal for the purpose by the traffic manager of the East India Railway. This fairly frightened the dignity out of them, and, when safely arrived on the earth again, they shook their heads, confessing that the power and wisdom of the Sahibs was altogether wonderful."

'A Fly on the Wheel' can be safely commended to those who read only for amusement. It is full of adventure, anecdote, and quaint descriptions of life and manners. But it posesses also a more serious interest, as disclosing how intricate and many-sided is the social and political problem which has to be worked out by the English in India. Colonel Lewin is himself so enamored of the barbarous life which he describes, that he appears to regard the introduction of civilization as an evil rather than a good; and it is impossible to accept *sine multis granis* his idyllic pictures of the social and family relations which exist among the Sylus and Howlongs—the Sushais, or "head-decapitators," as they collectively call themselves, from their pleasant practice of beheading those on whom they raid. But, however that may be, the days of this barbarian life are clearly numbered. The authority of the English will, of necessity, gradually penetrate the forests where dwell the Sushais in company with the tiger and the wild elephant; and it is most probable that these hill tribes, unable to accommodate themselves to the new conditions of life, will gradually disappear, as aboriginal races have done in so many other countries.

Sarah and Angelina Grimké. The First American Women Advocates of Abolition and Woman's Rights. By Catherine H. Birney. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1885.

We detract nothing from a just estimation of the Grimké sisters when we challenge the claim made for them by their biographer on the title-page. They were not the first American women advocates of abolition, except in the qualified sense of public lecturers addressing mixed audiences—a worthy and sufficient distinction. And it was their defence—on the platform and in the press—of their conduct in this particular which gave them their sole precedence in the advocacy of woman's rights; for, as against the charge of "publicity" and quitting woman's sphere, the whole doctrine of sexual equality in spiritual interests and duties had been uttered by Mrs. Chapman in her official 'Report of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society' in 1835. Nevertheless, Angelina Grimké's eleventh open letter to Catherine Beecher, and Sarah Grimké's letters to Mary Parker published in the New England *Spectator*, in 1837, are peculiarly entitled to rank as the earliest literature of the woman's-rights agitation.

The question as it arose was purely an incident of the anti-slavery movement, and the shape in which the lectures of the Grimké sisters precipitated it upon the abolition organizations was, whether women should be denied the right to vote, to speak, and to sit on committees in the regular meetings of societies of which both sexes

were members. Mrs. Birney does not make it clear that this was the only right contended for by the abolitionists as such on behalf of woman; yet it sufficed to alarm the clergy, and to cause a permanent division in the anti-slavery ranks in 1840. Before this breach was consummated the Grimkés had completely withdrawn from public activity, and the record of the rest of their lives is chiefly concerned with their work as teachers in private schools of their own, and with their inexhaustible self-sacrifice and noble charities, including the adoption of their nephews—the natural sons of their deceased brother Henry by a slave mother—whom the war had freed.

The first of the three parts into which Mrs. Birney's narrative naturally falls has Charleston for its scene, the birthplace of the Grimkés. Nothing could be drearier than the exhibition from their diaries of the morbid spiritual condition of the sisters, their theological experiments, their self-torture, their uncomfortableness to all about them. This went deeper and lasted longer with Sarah than with Angelina, but paralyzed in both the most admirable intellectual and moral faculties. Concern for their own souls occupied far more of their thoughts than did the wrongs of the slaves, to which they were by no means insensible. Had Sarah never gone North and fallen in with the Quakers, the sisters would have lived and died in the stifling atmosphere of a slave-cursed society. The new atmosphere was none too bracing, and in fact the sisters had to *fall out* with the Quakers in order to be free to obey the voice which called them to the public service of humanity. Their emancipation was immediately brought about by the editor of the *Liberator*.

This fact it has not pleased Mrs. Birney to make prominent. Her first mention of Mr. Garrison is compulsory, since his publication of a thrilling letter addressed to him privately by Angelina determined the career of the sisters, and worked a revolution in their views of duty to God and man. If there was one document which ought to have been given in full in these pages, it was this letter, in which the whole nature of the writer is discernible, and which she never surpassed in elevation of tone or felicity of expression. Mrs. Birney, who curiously misstates the occasion of it, has not even saved the best passages, and one which she purposely omits in the middle of a paragraph shows that Angelina had for some time been a reader of the *Liberator* and become a convert to its doctrines—"our principles," as she calls them. This is a minor sample of an animus towards Mr. Garrison which has generally to be read between the lines. Thus it is at him that the elaborate praise (with significant anonymous antitheses) of the New York managers of the American Anti-Slavery Society on pp. 155, 156, is aimed; but, singular to relate, nearly all those whom Mrs. Birney mentions, violently opposed Mr. Garrison for his maintenance of the right of woman to speak in public, as claimed and exemplified by the Grimkés. This leaves Mrs. Birney (who is a strong woman's-rights advocate) in a ludicrous dilemma, but she does not seem to be aware of it.

To the same gratuitous antipathy is attributable the too scanty information about the views of the sisters on peace, and especially on "Perfectionism." The acknowledged omissions in several of the letters force us to suspect suppressions elsewhere. Mrs. Birney is very severe on the "no-government" views imputed to Mr. Garrison, but quotes with approval the higher-law doctrine professed by Theodore D. Weld when he married Angelina (no clergyman or magistrate being present, and Mr. Garrison reading the certificate). "He alluded," wrote Sarah, "to the unrighteous power vested in a husband by the laws of the United States over the person and property of his wife, and he abjured all authority, all government, save the influence which love would give to them over each other as moral and immortal beings." "It was fortunate for the anti-slavery cause," we are told (p. 219), that the sisters "were warned in time by their New York friends of the fatally dangerous character of the heresies they were inclined to accept"—read, "had accepted" (*vide* pp. 212, 213). The sequel hardly justifies this exultation, seeing that the Grimkés shortly afterward withdrew from the cause (though not forsaking their abolition sentiments), while the non-resistants, "Perfectionists," and anti-government men held on to the end. With the Grimkés, virtually retired the majority of the New York anti-slavery managers whose praise by Mrs. Birney was noticed above.

Faults of carelessness and of want of knowledge must be added to that of bias, in our criticism; but were they all greater than they are, the book could still be highly recommended. It is a substantial and entertaining contribution to the history of American institutions and character, and deserves to be read by all thoughtful persons. To women and to clergymen, above all, it seems to us to address itself, in virtue of the lessons which it conveys. Neither class is conscious of what it owes to the unflinching integrity of "Carolina's high-souled daughters."

The Influence of the Apostle Paul on the Development of Christianity. By Otto Pfleiderer, D. D., Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin. Translated by J. Frederick Smith. [The Hibbert Lectures, 1885.] 1 vol. 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885.

THE Hibbert Lectures possess a special significance in illustrating the transition state of religious opinion in our day. Organized by a foundation for the advancement of religion, under the patronage of men like Dean Stanley, its first lecturer, Max Müller, himself a professor in orthodox Oxford, alluded to belief in Revelation as possessing interest merely as a survival of medieval superstition. A subsequent lecturer, M. Renan, argued with silvery eloquence that Simon Magus was none other than St. Paul. Now we have Dr. Pfleiderer, one of the most distinguished theologians of Germany, and professor of theology in the University of Berlin, who coolly regards the Christian religion as a matter of human invention, taking, by happy accident, a form that enabled it to become permanent.

The lecturer's account of the struggles and antagonisms out of which Catholic Christianity was evolved is exceedingly ingenious and acute, manifesting a profound study of the texts and familiarity with all the scanty sources remaining to us of those early times. Yet its chief interest appears to us to lie in the psychological problem unconsciously suggested by the author. His tone is reverent, and he evidently feels himself to be thoroughly orthodox, and yet no "infidel" could more coolly, as a matter of course, eliminate all the divine element from Christianity. He quotes Eduard von Hartmann's definition of Paul as "the inventor of Heathen Christianity," but for whom Jewish Christianity "would simply have figured among the curiosities of history" (p. 5), apparently without recognizing how closely his own line of argument assimilates itself to that of the philosopher. It is true that the spirit in which Pfleiderer and Hartmann regard the results accomplished by Paul is essentially different, but their conceptions as to the nature of his work and the material employed in it by him are radically identical. In fact, the lecturer does not hesitate to argue that without the dogmas of Paul we cannot reasonably believe that "Christianity could have become the religion of the world and an established ecclesiastical institution, or would have survived the commotions of time" (p. 11).

Nor was this because Paul merely developed the teachings of Christ. His work was original and creative. If the Christian religion comes from Jesus, Christian theology dates from Paul (p. 10), whose explanation of the transitory character of the Mosaic Law is "a boldness of paradox such as is possible only to a religious genius' (p. 73). It was due to external circumstances and not to overruling Providence that his work became permanent. Thus when Peter agreed that circumcision should not be required of Gentile converts, "this act of noble, self-denying magnanimity saved the future of Christianity at a critical moment" (p. 88). So the "shortsightedness" of the Council of Jerusalem in not foreseeing the results of its concessions to Paul was "so far fortunate, as without it the acknowledgment of Heathen Christianity, with its freedom from the Law, could hardly have ever been brought about" (p. 94).

Interesting as is Dr. Pfleiderer's book, we fear that he has rather thrown an apple of discord than furnished, as he hopes, an eirenicon which shall prove "an excellent help towards the settlement of our religious troubles" (p. 5).

A Diary of Two Parliaments. By Henry W. Lucy. The Disraeli Parliament—1874-1880. Second edition. Cassell & Co. 1885.

THE old adage that no man is a hero to his valet may be applied to Parliament as seen from the reporters' gallery. That august body, consecrated by the unbroken traditions of at least four centuries—and we suspect that few Americans, who have given any considerable attention to English history and politics, experience any deeper sensation in their travels than when they enter its precincts—is yet made up of individuals as marked, not merely in their public but their private characters, as any actors in a theatre. Any one who has passed a session in following the proceedings of the Senate of the United States (for the House is too much of a babel to give any place to individuality) will appreciate how thoroughly one gets to know the character and peculiarities of each Senator, even though he may never have exchanged a word with him. Accordingly, this extremely entertaining book is not a narrative of political events, though a knowledge of them sharpens the point of the allusions. It is more a series of pictures of character and forms of proceeding, many of them written originally for the *Daily News*, and therefore under the immediate impression of the scenes described. They are the work of a keen observer of human nature, with decided likes and dislikes, and are written with an especial eye to the ludicrous side. When the individuals thus painted are Disraeli and Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Charles Dilke, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with a long list of similar names, the matter offers a double interest. Our readers may not have a personal knowledge of Major O'Gorman, but, after perusing this volume, they will not only be well acquainted with him, but have found him a source of amusement almost equal to Mr. Pickwick himself. The best way to give an idea of the book would be to quote some samples at once of the fun and the vigor of description; but, on turning it over, we are at a loss to select among the scenes which succeed each other with kaleidoscopic rapidity. We may refer, however, to the entrance of Sir Hardinge Gifford into Parliament on page 190, and the description of Mr. Gladstone on page 450. The historical value of such photographs, as it were, of men and events is also very great. What would one not give to have similar records of Lord North's Parliament, or of the times of Pitt and Fox and Burke.

The title speaks of two Parliaments, but this volume covers only that—the last but one—in which the Conservatives held office. We sincerely trust that Mr. Lucy will give us another volume, with the account of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, which would certainly be not less rich in material.

Genealogy of the De Veaux Family. Introducing the numerous forms of spelling the name by various branches and generations in the past eleven hundred years. By Thos. F. De Voe. 1885. 8vo.

THIS book contains a great deal of information in regard to the descendants of Frederick de Veaux, who is said to have been one of a Huguenot family which sought safety in Mannheim. At all events, the officials of that city gave him a passport in 1675, and he soon after came to New York, where Nicholas and Daniel de Veaux, his presumed brothers, had settled a year or two earlier. Frederick married Hester Tourneur and settled on Harlem River. His descendants have been numerous, and the story of the family is told with particularity. Owing to the utter lack of system in arrangement, the casual reader will find it impossible to form any idea of the narrative. He will, however, find abundant evidence of the patient care and industry of the compiler, and he will light upon a good many interesting bits of information. It is a pity that so good work should be so badly set forth. A good index lessens the defects, and at least the book is entitled to a respectable place on the collector's shelves.

Register of the University of Oxford. Vol. I. 1449-63, 1505-71. Edited by the Rev. C. W. Boase, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Oxford: Printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press. 1885. 8vo, pp. 363.

THIS initial volume of the publications of the Oxford Historical Society contains all the records remaining for the period embraced therein. It is emphatically a book of reference, since the annotations upon the most suggestive names are limited to a line or two. But to the antiquary the dates will be of the highest value as an authoritative statement, easily accessible. "The next volume will combine the matriculations and degrees together, and be especially valuable for the literary history of the Elizabethan and early Stuart age." Such is the attractive promise of the editor, and the present work is a sufficient earnest of the result. The present volume must have required an immense amount of labor on the part of the editor, and its appearance carries with it the assurance that implicit confidence can be placed upon its accuracy. The Society has begun well, and there can be no doubt that it will earn for itself an honorable position.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Behnke-Browne. The Child's Voice: its Treatment with Regard to After Development. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 60 cents.
Donnat, L. La Politique Expérimentale. Paris: C. Reinwald; New York: F. W. Christern.
Flaubert, G. L'Éducation Sentimentale. Vol. 2. Paris: A. Quantin.
Saunders, F. Pastime Papers. Thomas Whittaker. $1.
Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Uncle Tom's Cabin: or, Life among the Lowly. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Swinton, W. Sixth or Classic English Reader. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
Thomas, Annie. No Medium. A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Verne, Jules. Mathias Sandorf. Vol. I. F. W. Christern.
Vámbéry, A. The Coming Struggle for India. Cassell & Co. $1.
Warden, F. A Prince of Darkness. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Williams, S. E. Forensic Facts and Fallacies. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Whitney, W. D. A Brief German Grammar. Henry Holt & Co.
Wright, W. A. Shakespeare. Select Plays. Twelfth Night, or, What you Will. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 40 cents.
Wright, Julia McNair. Bricks from Babel: A Brief View of the Myths, Traditions, and Religious Belief of Races, with Concise Studies in Ethnography. J. B. Alden.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

Lippincott's Magazine

FOR OCTOBER,

NOW READY, CONTAINS:

ON A TEXAS SHEEP RANCH. By E. C. Reynolds.
THE LADY LAWYER'S FIRST CLIENT. Two Parts. I. By Thomas Wharton.
IN A SALT MINE. By Margery Deane.
ANTHONY CALVERT BROWN. By P. Deming.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SHORT STORY. By Brander Matthews.
GENERAL GRANT AT FRANKFORT. By Alfred E. Lee.
TURTLING ON THE OUTER REEF. By C. F. Holder.
ROUGHING IT IN PALESTINE. By Charles Wood.
THE EYE OF A NEEDLE. A Story. By Sophie Swett.
THE SECOND RANK. A Zoölogical Study. By Felix L. Oswald.
THE PARISIAN COUTURIER. By Theodore Child.

A number of Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of Interest upon Current Topics also appear.

For sale by all newsdealers. 25 cents per copy, $3 per annum.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I, Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

JUST ISSUED:

SWINTON'S
Sixth or Classic English Reader.

An Advanced Number in the well-known Series of School Reading Books by Wm. Swinton.

Designed for the Upper Grades of Grammar Schools, and for High Schools, Academies, and Seminaries.

CONTAINING representative selections from the writings of ten British and ten American authors, chronologically arranged, with critical sketches of the Life and Works of each, with annotations.

By its method and scope, the Classic English Reader not only provides a manual for advanced classes in keeping with the high character of the general series, but also forms, with its biographical and critical notes, a sterling text-book of English literature.

Cloth. 16mo. 608 pages.

Sent, post-paid, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of $1.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Schools can obtain from Dr. Sauveur his new volume, '*Grammaire Française pour les Anglais*,' at the introduction price of 80 cents, and the '*Corrigé des Exercices de la Grammaire Française*' at 25 cents. The books are sent C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. Descriptive circulars will be sent to applicants.

Address DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, PA.

CATALOGUE NO. 77
OF
STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.
Just ready and will be sent free on application.
DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 119 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

NOW COMPLETE.

German Simplified.

A concise and lucid explanation of the principles of the German language, accompanied by numerous examples and exercises, and forming a complete course of instruction for the purposes of reading, business, and travel. Especially intended for self instruction, but equally well adapted for the class-room. In twelve numbers, at 10 cents each, sold separately. Pronounced by everybody an eminently practical work, several thousand numbers having been sold while in course of publication. For sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the author. Address: Prof. A. KNOFLACH, P. O. Box 1550, New York.

NOW READY:

Halkett and Laing's Dictionary.

VOL. III.

A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain: including the Works of Foreigners written in, or translated into, the English Language. By the late Samuel Halkett, Esq., Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the late Rev. John Laing, A.M., Librarian of the New College Library, Edinburgh. Volume Third—O to TIs.

332 pages, royal 8vo, cloth, uniform with previous volumes. Price, $10.50.

*** We supply this volume and Vols. I and II to College and Public Libraries at a special price. The importance of the work to Librarians and Cataloguers cannot be overestimated.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,
Publishers, 17 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Foreign and American School Books.

All Text-Books used in the Colleges and Schools, especially *Foreign*, of which we keep a large stock. Send for Catalogues: Classical, 2 parts; Linguistic, and others.

The Catalogues of English, French, and German Dealers in second hand books sent on application, and orders filled promptly, at low rates, for old and new books from all parts of Europe.

New English books, duty paid, at 33 cts. per shilling. Free-of-duty Importations for Libraries at low rates.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
838 Broadway, New York,
FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS.—Catalogue sent free to any address. A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Macmillan & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS:

THE LIGHT OF ASIA AND THE

Light of the World: a Comparison of the Legend, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of the Buddha, with the Story, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of Christ. By S. H. Kellogg, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. 12mo, $2.

MALTHUS AND HIS WORK.

By James Bonar, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo, $4.

"Mr. Bonar has performed a useful service to students of political economy in presenting them with this careful account of the life and teaching of Malthus. . . . He writes with a thorough knowledge of the economist he is expounding. His book will be read with interest."—*St. James's Gazette.*

FRANCIS BACON: an Account of

His Life and Works. By Edwin A. Abbott, D.D. 8vo, $4.

"Dr. Abbott has not merely studied deeply all Bacon's published writings, but has also shown great keenness of insight into the character that is revealed in them."—*Prof. S. R. Gardiner, in the Academy.*

LIFE OF ROBERT FAIRFAX

of Steeton, Vice-Admiral, Alderman, and Member for York. A. D. 1666-1725. By Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., author of 'The Life of the Great Lord Fairfax.' 8vo, $4.

OVERPRESSURE IN HIGH

Schools in Denmark. By Dr. Hertel. Translated from the Danish by C. G. Sorensen. With Introduction by J. Crichton-Browne, M.D. 12mo, $1.

Oxford University Press Publications:

STUDIA BIBLICA: Essays in Biblical Archæology and Criticism, and Kindred Subjects. By Members of the University of Oxford. 8vo, $2.75.

*THE MATHEMATICAL THEO-*ry of Electricity and Magnetism. By H. W. Watson, D.Sc., F.R.S., and S. K. Burbury, M.A. Vol. I. Electrostatics. (Clarendon Press Series.) 8vo, $2.75.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

A New Algebra for Schools.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA FOR

Schools. By H. S. Hall, B.A., and S. R. Knight, B.A. 16mo, 90 cents; with answers, $1.10.

"This latest algebra is one, however, that has so many points of excellence, as compared with its predecessors, that no apology is needed for its issue. The following features are easily recognized: The practical side of the subject, and its most interesting applications, such as easy equations, are introduced earlier than usual; and very complex expressions are postponed until the operations of algebra have been explained by means of simple expressions. The plan always adopted by every good teacher, of frequently recapitulating and making additions at every recapitulation, is well carried out here."—*The Schoolmaster.*

A New Course.

MACMILLAN'S LATIN

Course. First Year. By A. M. Cook, M.A., Assist. Master at St. Paul's School. 16mo, 65 cents.

"There are some excellent features in this work. The exercises are numerous; the same words crop up from time to time, and in different relations throughout the exercises; and easy and interesting narratives are introduced at a much earlier stage than usual. We have been greatly pleased with the whole preparation and arrangement of the work. . . . It is the very book to put in the hands of young beginners in Latin; and even they will find the exercises by no means dull, but even interesting work."—*The Schoolmaster.*

MACMILLAN & CO.,
New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Life and Reminiscences of

GUSTAVE DORÉ.

By BLANCHE ROOSEVELT. 1 Vol., 8vo, extra cloth, gilt top (in box). Price, $7.50.

This volume has been compiled from material supplied by his family and friends and from personal recollections, and contains several hundred illustrations, many of which have never before been published.

The Dutch School of Painting.

By HENRY HAVARD. Translated by G. POWELL, and Edited by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Principal of the South Kensington Art School. With over one hundred illustrations and index. Crown 8vo, extra cloth, gilt top. Price, $2.00.

THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR.

AS IT WAS WRITTEN.

A JEWISH MUSICIAN'S STORY.

By SIDNEY LUSKA. 1 Vol., 16mo, extra cloth. Price, $1.00.

Mr. E. C. STEDMAN says of this work: "I have read the proof-sheets of 'As It Was Written,' Mr. Luska's romance of Jewish life in New York. Its intensity, picturesqueness, and exciting narration are in sharp contrast with the works of our analytic novelists. There is the ferment of youth in this story, but with it a fresh imagination, an instinct for language and color, and a touch of genius that bodes well for your new author."

The Parson o' Dumford.

A STORY OF LINCOLN FOLK.

By GEO. MANVILLE FENN. 1 Vol., 12mo, cloth. New Style. Price, $1.00.

The World's Workers.

A series of new and original vols. by Popular Authors, with Portraits, in large 12mo vols. of 128 pp. each, and bound in extra cloth, colored inks.

Price, per vol., 50 cents.

NOW READY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By ERNEST FOSTER.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By E. M. TOMKINSON.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
739 and 741 Broadway, New York.

Mackaye's School of Acting

AND

EXPRESSION IN ART.

Practical Professional Training f Stage.

For Prospectus and full particulars a

STEELE MACKAY
Lyceum Theatre, New

Johns. Hopkins U

BALTIMORE, M

Statements respecting the ... es of instruction will be sent ... the next term begins October 1, ...

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREI... LAN-*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

READY SATURDAY, 19TH.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS:

The Biglow Papers.

By James Russell Lowell. First and Second Series. In the Riverside Aldine Series. In two volumes, 16mo, $2.

Maruja.

By Bret Harte, author of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' 'Tales of the Argonauts,' etc. Little Classic style. 18mo, $1.

Handbook of American Authors.

By Oscar Fay Adams. New Edition, revised. 18mo, 75 cents.

Handbook of English Authors.

By Oscar Fay Adams. New Edition, revised. 18mo, 75 cents.

These excellent and convenient manuals have been thoroughly revised and made even more worthy of the hearty commendation given to the original edition.

Novels and Poems of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

New Edition, bound in uniform style. Including 'The Story of a Bad Boy,' 'Marjorie Daw, and other Stories,' 'Prudence Palfrey,' 'The Queen of Sheba,' 'The Stillwater Tragedy,' and Poems. 6 vols., 12mo, $9.

October Atlantic,

Containing, among other Articles:

THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. IV.—VII. Henry James.

THE FIRST ABBE GALANT.

CHILDHOOD IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ART. II. Horace E. Scudder.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. XXX.-XXXIII. M. O. W. Oliphant.

THE OGRE OF HA HA BAY. Octave Thanet.

THE NEW PORTFOLIO. XIX.-XXI. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"UPON THE TREE-TOP." Olive Thorne Miller.

ON HORSEBACK. IV. Charles Dudley Warner.

35 CENTS; $4.00 A YEAR.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

READY IN SEPTEMBER:

A Catalogue of RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, and PORTRAITS FOR ILLUSTRATING.

Sent free on application.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
744 Broadway, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1056. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

New Medical Books.

I.

The Use of the Microscope

In Clinical and Pathological Examinations. By Dr. CARL FRIEDLAENDER, Privat Docent in Pathological Anatomy at Berlin. Translated from the enlarged and improved second edition by HENRY C. COE, M.D., etc. With a Chromo-lithograph. 12mo, x + 195 pages, cloth. Price, $1 50.

"A brief description of those methods which are adopted in microscopical examinations, conducted for diagnostic and pathological purposes. These same methods, which twenty years ago were extremely simple, have gradually become more complicated and have, in many respects, been very essentially improved and refined."—*From Preface.*

II.

A Treatise on Nervous Diseases.

THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT. A Text-Book for Students and Practitioners. By SAMUEL G. WEBBER, M.D., Clinical Instructor in Nervous Diseases, Harvard Medical School. 8vo, ix + 415 pages, cloth. Price $3 00.

"This book was commenced with the purpose of writing briefly, and including what is most essential for the study of nervous diseases, within as small a compass as possible. . . . An effort has been made to describe the symptoms with sufficient detail to render easy the recognition of a case in practice."—*From Preface.*

III.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children.

By ALFRED VOGEL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Dorpat, Russia. Translated and edited by H. RAPHAEL, M. D., formerly House Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. *Third American from the eighth German edition, revised and enlarged.* Illustrated by Six Lithographic Plates. One volume, 8vo, xii + 640 pages, cloth. Price, $4 50.

"The exhaustion of the second American edition of this work, and the new subjects introduced into the author's revised edition, are my reasons for presenting a third edition in English, corrected and enlarged. The new matter comprises all that is contained in the author's eighth German edition."—*Translator's Preface.*

IV.

Elements of Modern Medicine,

INCLUDING PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, WITH MANY USEFUL MEMORANDA AND VALUABLE TABLES FOR REFERENCE. Designed for the Use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By R. FRENCH STONE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, etc. 12mo, xii + 369 pages, leather, with pocket and tuck. Price, $2 50.

"It has been suggested that an abridged work presenting the more advanced views of leading authorities throughout the world, with reference to *general pathology and therapeutics*, considered in connection with certain other points of practical importance, if arranged for convenient and ready reference (and of suitable form to be carried in the pocket) might prove of infinitely more value to a busy practitioner than many larger and more cumbrous volumes which fill the shelves of our libraries."—*From Preface.*

For sale by all booksellers; or either work sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

Of Mr. Roe's stories, three-quarters of a million volumes have been sold.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY have just published a first edition of twenty-five thousand copies of AN ORIGINAL BELLE: a novel by Edward P. Roe. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. The scenes of this story are laid in New York during the time of the Civil War, and the plot reaches its culminating point during the stirring events of the New York riots, where the hero makes hasty love to the music of "the wild mob's million feet."

At the same time [illegible] published DRIVEN BACK TO E[illegible] by Mr. Roe. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. This [illegible]s to be a book for young people, but [illegible] read with equal interest by those of older years. It narrates the affairs of a family who give up life in the city and take a farm. As they are obliged to earn their living, the book is largely practical. The volume contains many beautiful illustrations, and is issued uniform in size, etc., with the other books by this author.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,
New York.

Public Library

NEW LAW BOOKS.

EQUITY PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

With an Appendix of Forms. By P. EMORY ALDRICH. 8vo. Sheep. $4 00 *net.*

CONDUCT OF LAWSUITS OUT OF AND IN COURT.

Practically teaching and copiously illustrating the Preparation and Forensic Management of Litigated Cases of all kinds. By JOHN C. REED, author of 'American Law Studies.' Small 8vo. Cloth, $3 00 *net;* law sheep, $3 75 *net.*

BROWNE ON THE LAW OF TRADE-MARKS AND ANALOGOUS SUBJECTS.

Firm-Names, Business-Signs, Good-Will, Labels, &c. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Sheep. $5 50 *net.*

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
254 Washington St., Boston.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

Without a Compass.

A Novel.

By FREDERICK B. VAN VORST.

12mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

'Without a Compass' is a powerful story of social life in New York, written by a member of one of its well-known families. While the scene is laid in New York, however, the interest of the story depends upon passions and experiences common to all places—that is to say, it is not a local story merely, although local characteristics are touched upon, but a romance involving the deepest emotions of which human beings are capable.

D. Appleton & Co. have recently published:

THE OLD DOCTOR. A Romance of Queer Village. By JOHN VANCE CHENEY. 16mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

WHY WE BELIEVE THE BIBLE. An Hour's Reading for Busy People. By J. P. T. INGRAHAM, S. T. D. 16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

THE STUDY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Hints to Students and Teachers. By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. 16mo, cloth. Price, $1 00.

THE MONEY-MAKERS: A Social Parable. New cheap edition. 16mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

A VAGRANT WIFE. A Novel. By FLORENCE WARDEN, author of 'The House on the Marsh,' 'A Prince of Darkness,' etc., etc. 12mo, paper cover. Price 25 cents.

GLENAVERIL; or, The Metamorphoses. A Poem in Six Books. By the EARL OF LYTTON, author of 'Lucile.' 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

THE MAURICE MYSTERY. A Novel. By J. ESTEN COOKE, author of 'The Virginia Comedians,' etc. 12mo, paper. Price, 25 cents.

CATTLE-RAISING ON THE PLAINS OF North America. By WALTER BARON VON RICHTHOFEN. 12mo, 102 pages, cloth. Price, 75 cents.

A PRINCE OF DARKNESS. A Novel. By FLORENCE WARDEN, author of 'The House on the Marsh,' etc. 12mo, paper. Price, 25 cents.

STRUCK DOWN. A Novel. By HAWLEY SMART, author of 'Breezie Langton,' 'A Race for a Wife,' etc. 12mo, paper. Price, 25 cents.

THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY MARLINE; or Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag. By ADMIRAL PORTER, author of 'Allan Dare and Robert le Diable,' etc. With Illustrations. 8vo, 378 pages, paper. Price, $1 00.

A NEMESIS; or, Tinted Vapors. A Novel. By J. MACLAREN COBBAN, author of 'The Cure of Souls.' 12mo, paper. Price 25 cents.

COLONEL ENDERBY'S WIFE. A Novel. By the author of 'Mrs. Lorimer.' 12mo, paper. Price, 50 cents.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or any book sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 247

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 250

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Administration and the Custom-House 252
The Rock Springs Massacre 252
The Panbulgarian Revolution 253

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Mr. Parnell's Demands and the English Answers to Them 254
The Political Situation in Ireland 255

CORRESPONDENCE:
Prohibition in Iowa 256
Capital Punishment in Minnesota 256
Postal Savings Banks 256
Senator Sherman's Proscriptiveness 256
The Division of Dakota 257
The Silver Question 257
The Coast Survey Once More 257

NOTES 257

REVIEWS:
Congo Free State 260
Recent French Books 262
Recent Law Books 263
Nimrod in the North 265

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 265

FINE ARTS:
Asiatic Terracottas in the Louvre Museum 265

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

Scale of Agate lines.

On any page not specified, 15 *cents per line each insertion; with choice of page,* 20 *cents.*

A column (140 *lines),* $20 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $27.

A page (3 *columns),* $60 *each insertion; with choice of position,* $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 *per cent.;* $500, 15 *per cent.;* $750, 20 *per cent.;* $1,000, 25 *per cent. Credits are made December* 31. *On a yearly account amounting to* 52 *pages the discount is one-third.*

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,700 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses. Field,* Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, Wilton.

LAMBERT ACADEMY.—A SELECT Home School for a few boys. 6th year opens Oct. 5th. $25 monthly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and Day School. Charmingly situated; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. RICHARD WELLS, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—Law School. Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL opens Sept. 18. For circulars address
CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST. Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, $300; the entire year, $400. For circulars, etc., address Miss WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR- vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.

MISS HUBBARD HAS REMOVED to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her family.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and English Colleges by E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. *Four* resident and *six* visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high HONORS—last year. The next year will begin *October* 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI- tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education; the languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE into their home (Oct. 15 to July 1, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History (especially German Lieder);
History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakspeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson. For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Edgar H. Nichols, Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 23d. School removed to permanent quarters at No. 8 Garden St. (opposite playground on the Common). Entrance examinations, Sept. 29th. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address
Mr. NICHOLS, 57 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1860.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell, 38 Fifth St.

LITTLE CHILDREN CARED FOR and educated by the widow and daughter of the late Rev. Eden B. Foster, D.D., assisted by Miss E. S. Kelsey. Thorough Kindergarten instruction, with pleasant home surroundings. For further particulars address Mrs. E. B. FOSTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School for Boys. For circular, address
EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, A.B., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12 boys. Fits for Institute of Technology, $500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm R. Ware, Columbia College.
E. A. H. ALLEN, C. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS".—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY and Home School for Boys.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 306 West Grand St.

MRS. E. H. MULDAUR'S HOME AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE- opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over $20,000 in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara- tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA- dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL.—REOPENS 9TH month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal. Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.
Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30.
Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 38 West 59th Street.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DOC- tor J. Sachs, reopens Thursday, September 17. Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Playroom, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.
No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St.

MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School for Young Ladies and Children.—Efficient corps of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 5. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.
MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 43d Street.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. WALLER HOLLADAY, } Principals.
ALFRED N. FULLER, }
Thirteenth year begins Sept. 30th.
A few boarding pupils taken.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.

SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY School. A High School of Science and English. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.
Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 39th year; for both sexes. Address MRS. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms $400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Nyack.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls. —Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Prin

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.

PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y. on L. I. Sound. Rev. D. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA- demy, a select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School of the highest class. Terms, $500. Rector, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A., Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E. Barlow, M.A., W. F. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.

MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beautiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.

MISS STORER AND MISS LUPTON will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master,

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 126 Price St.

MRS. HEAD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Little Girls reopens Sept. 22, 1885. Students prepared for a University Course. Four pupils received as boarders.
French taught by Dr. LAMBERT SAUVEUR and Mrs. E. L. VAN PELT. Dr. SAUVEUR'S classes will be open to Special Students of French and Latin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROT. EPIS. Church.—Founded A. D. 1785. One hundred and first year begins Sept. 17. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business.
JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO- testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September* 17, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. V. SMITH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, Swarthmore.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.—THIRTY minutes from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a preparatory school. Healthful location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, A.M., President.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. GEORGE F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL for Boys, will reopen September 21. Provision is made for five resident pupils. Course of study arranged with especial reference to the demands of the University of Pennsylvania. References: the Provost and Vice-Provost of the University.

See also page vii.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Monthly, Price 15 Cents; Annual Subscription, $1.75.

COMMENCING THE THIRD VOLUME.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

NO. 25. OCTOBER. *Will be ready on the 30th inst.*

CONTENTS:

1. RYE. Engraved by Lacour from a Drawing by J. R. Wells.
2. THE INTERPRETERS. A Poem. Algernon Charles Swinburne.
3. LONDON COMMONS. Part I. Robert Hunter.
Illustrations: Headpiece.—Near the Windmill, Wimbledon.—The "Old Manor House," Barnes Common.—On Barnes Common.—Wandsworth Common.—Clapham Common.
4. SAUCY KITTY CLIVE. J. Fitzgerald Molloy.
5. DECAYED SEAPORTS. Bernard H. Becker.
Illustrations: Blakeney.—Decay.—Condemned.—Sandwich.—The Old Bridge and Barbican.—Sandwich from the Marshes.—Mistlay.—Rye, Ypres Tower, and Entrance to the Harbor.—Wells and the Entrance to the Harbor.—Woodbridge and the Entrance to the Deben.—Cley-next-the-Sea.
6. SINGING AND LOVING. W. F. B.
7. THE INCOMPLETE ANGLER. Basil Field.
Illustrations: Mr. Trimmer and White-Headed Bob.—Initial.—Mr. Stubbs.—"Are You Ready?"
8. ADVENTURES ON THE EQUATOR. Joseph Hatton.
Illustrations: Principal Street in Elopura.—Head of a King.—At Coal Point, Labuan.—The Quay, Sandukan Bay.—On the Kinaram River.—On his Last Expedition.—"Good-By."
9. AUNT RACHEL. D. Christie Murray.
ORNAMENTAL FRIEZES, HEADINGS, AND INITIAL LETTERS.

A NEW GIFT BOOK.

English Illustrated Magazine, 1885.

A Handsome Volume, consisting of 840 closely printed pages, and containing nearly 500 Woodcut Illustrations of various sizes, bound in extra cloth, colored edges, price, $2.50.

Among the chief Contents of the Volume will be found:

H.M.S. "BACCHANTE" at the ANTIPODES. By Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales.
A FAMILY AFFAIR. A Novel, complete. By Hugh Conway, author of 'Called Back,' etc.
PRIMROSES and COWSLIPS. By Grant Allen.
IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. By the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'
IN the LION'S DEN. By the author of 'John Herring.'
IMITATIONS of ROUMANIAN LAYS. By W. Beatty-Kingston.
CHINA-MAKING at STOKE-ON-TRENT. By Bernard H. Becker.
STUDY for the PICTURE of KING COPHETUA and the BEGGAR-MAID. By E. Burne-Jones, A.R.A.
THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. By J. Comyns Carr.
THOUGHTS in a HAMMOCK—THE SIRENS THREE. By Walter Crane. Illustrated.
The GIRL at the GATE. By Wilkie Collins.
The SQUIRE at VAUXHALL. By Austin Dobson.
CHRISTMAS in the KHYBER PASS—INTERVIEWED by an EMPEROR—WOLSELEY: a Character Sketch. By Archibald Forbes.
A SHIP of '49. By Bret Harte.
The ART of ACTING. By Henry Irving.
The PATH of DUTY. By Henry James.
ST. GUIDO. By Richard Jefferies. With Illustrations by Alfred Parsons.
The DRAMATIC OUTLOOK. By Henry A. Jones, joint author of "The Silver King."
SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY. By Rose Kingsley.
The GREAT FEN. By S. H. Miller. With Illustrations by Robert Macbeth, A.R.A.
ETON. By Mowbray Morris.
SCHWARTZ: a History. By D. Christie Murray.
HEIDELBERG. By M. O. W. Oliphant.
CLOVELLY. By Frederick Pollock.
The LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER MARK. Part II. By J. H. Shorthouse.
The BABY'S LULLABY. After a Picture by L. Alma Tadema, R.A.
The BIRTHDAY. After a Picture by Mrs. Alma Tadema.
The LONDON RAGAMUFFIN. By Dorothy Tennant.
OUR MISSION to ABYSSINIA. By Frederick Villiers.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA AND THE LIGHT OF THE World: a Comparison of the Legend, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of the Buddha, with the Story, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of Christ. By S. H. Kellogg, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. 12mo, $2.

MALTHUS AND HIS WORK. By James Bonar, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo, $4.

"Mr. Bonar has performed a useful service to students of political economy in presenting them with this careful account of the life and teaching of Malthus. . . . He writes with a thorough knowledge of the economist he is expounding. His book will be read with interest."—*St. James's Gazette.*

FORENSIC FACTS AND FALLACIES: a Popular Consideration of Some Legal Points and Principles. By Sydney E. Williams, Barrister-at-Law. 12mo, $1.50.

NEW EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

ELEMENTARY CLASSICS—NEW VOLUMES.

AESCHYLUS.—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Rev. H. M. STEPHENSON, M.A. *[Immediately.*

CICERO.—DE AMICITIA. Edited with Notes, Vocabulary, and Biographical Index, by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. 18mo. 40 cents.

XENOPHON.—The STORY of CYRUS. Selected from the Cyropaedia, and Edited, with Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises, by Rev. A. H. COOKE, M.A. *[Immediately.*

CLASSICAL SERIES.—NEW VOLUMES.

ANDOCIDES.—DE MYSTERIIS. Edited by W. J. HICKIE, M.A., late Assistant Master in Denstone College. Fcap. 8vo. 60 cents.

HORACE.—The EPISTLES and ARS POETICA, Edited by A. S. WILKINS, M.A., LL. D., Professor of Latin in Owens College, Manchester. $1.60.

LIVY.—Books XXIII. and XXIV. Edited by G. C. MACAULAY, M.A., Assistant Master at Rugby. *[Immediately.*
*** This Edition will be uniform with Mr. Capes's well-known Edition of Books XXI. and XXII.

A NEW LATIN COURSE.

MACMILLAN'S PROGRESSIVE LATIN COURSE.
FIRST YEAR. By A. M. COOK, M.A., Assistant Master at St. Paul's School. Globe 8vo. 65 cents.
This Course differs from existing books mainly in being easier and more abundantly supplied with examples in illustration of each rule.

LATIN PROSE after the BEST AUTHORS. Part I. CAESARIAN PROSE. By F. P. SIMPSON, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford. Globe 8vo. 60 cents.

An INTRODUCTION to LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE COMPOSITION. By J. H. LUPTON, M.A. Globe 8vo. *[Immediately.*

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.

LESSONS in ELEMENTARY PRACTICAL PHYSICS. By Professor BALFOUR STEWART, M.A., LL.D. F.R.S., and W. HALDANE GEE. Vol. I. GENERAL PHYSICAL PROCESSES. With illustrations. 12mo. $1.50.
The *Athenæum* says: "It is clearly and judiciously written, and is a great advance upon anything of the same kind previously existing in the English language."

TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY. By Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. With numerous illustrations. Second Edition (Fifth Thousand), Revised and Enlarged. Medium 8vo. $7.50.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in BOTANY. By F. O. BOWER, M.A., F.L.S., and SYDNEY H. VINES, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. With a Preface by W. T. THISELTON DYER, M.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., &c. Part I. PHANEROGAMAE—PTERIDOPHYTA. 12mo. $1.50.

An ATLAS of PRACTICAL ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY. By G. B. HOWES, Demonstrator of Biology, Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines. With a Preface by THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, P.R.S. Small 4to. $4.

A NEW ALGEBRA FOR SCHOOLS.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA FOR SCHOOLS. By H. S. HALL, B.A., Master of the Military and Engineering Side, Clifton College, and S. R. KNIGHT, B.A., late Assistant Master at Marlborough College. In Globe 8vo. Price 90c.; with Answers $1.10.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FOREIGN SCHOOL CLASSICS. Edited by G. Eugene FASNACHT, Assistant Master in Westminster School. New Volumes.

SANDEAU, JULES.—Mademoiselle de la Seigliere, Edited by H. C. STEEL, M.A. 18mo. 40 cents.

VOLTAIRE.—CHARLES XII. Edited, with Historical and Grammatical Notes, by G. E. FASNACHT. 18mo. 90 cents.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE.—Les DEMOISELLES de ST. CYR. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Victor Oger. *[Just Ready.*

PRIMARY SERIES of FRENCH and GERMAN Reading Books. Edited by G. Eugène Fasnacht, Assistant Master in Westminster School.

DE MAISTRE.—La JEUNE SIBERIENNE et le Lépreux de la Cité D'Aoste. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by S. Barlet, B.Sc. Globe 8vo. 40 cents.

GRIMM.—KINDER und HAUSMARCHEN. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by G. E. Fasnacht. Illustrated. Globe 8vo. 60 cents.

HAUFF.—Die KARAVANE. Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by Herman Hager, Ph.D. Illustrated. Globe 8vo. *[Immediately.*

La FONTAINE.—FABLES. A Selection. With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by L. M. Moriarty, B.A. With Illustrations by Randolph Caldecott. Globe 8vo. 50 cents.

MACMILLAN'S PROGRESSIVE GERMAN READER.
First Year. Containing an Introduction to the German Order of Words, with copious Examples. Extracts from German Authors in Prose and Poetry, Notes, and Vocabularies. By G. Eugène Fasnacht. Globe 8vo. 55 cents.
The *Journal of Education* says: "The passages are well chosen—not hackneyed—simple and interesting. Full help is given; two-thirds of the book are notes and vocabulary. An Introduction gives clearly the chief rules for the order of words. A very thorough piece of work."

THEOLOGY.

GREEK TESTAMENT FOR SCHOOLS.

The NEW TESTAMENT in the ORIGINAL GREEK. The Text Revised by Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., and Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D. An Edition for Schools. 12mo, cloth, $1.10.; 18mo, roan, red edges, $1.25.

BIBLE READINGS from the PENTATEUCH and the Book of Joshua. Arranged and Edited by the Rev. John A. Cross. Globe 8vo. *[Next week.*

*** *CATALOGUES of MACMILLAN & CO.'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS and other Publications, free by mail on application.*

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

The Week.

We have good reason to believe that the President will soon deal with the Bacon case in a manner which will satisfy all friends of good government, that neither he nor his Cabinet mean to permit or connive at such excesses as Hedden and Beattie have been guilty of. Pending an investigation of the whole case, Secretary Manning on Tuesday morning issued an order suspending Sterling from the public service, and called on the Collector to report to him all the facts. But we sincerely trust his action will not be confined either to getting rid of Sterling or putting Captain Bacon back. Nothing will prevent the repetition of such offences as Hedden's but the punishment of those who commit them. The undoing of what they do is not enough. The decapitation of Hedden or Beattie, or both, is what the occasion calls for. They have done more harm than if they had gone off with some of the Government funds, and it is harm of the same sort. Such people must be taught that appointments like Sterling's are the equivalent of theft, and will be dealt with as such.

The Democratic managers who are responsible for the Bacon removal, are shortsighted as usual. They are looking only to the securing of the support of the Brooklyn boss and his delegation in the nominating convention, unmindful both of the bad impression which their performances are making upon the independent voters, and of the valuable campaign ammunition which they are supplying to their opponents. Every Republican manager in the State has been hoping that the Bacon blunder would not be revoked by the President, because if allowed to stand it would be worth thousands of votes to the Republican ticket. What a boon it would be to the Republican platform, and what a sting it would give to its denunciation of the Democratic variety of civil-service reform. It would give the Republicans precisely what they want most—a live issue, which would attract to their side the independent voters who have hitherto been inclined to the Democratic side. The friends of Mr. Edward Cooper, in whose interest this blunder is generally believed to have been committed, make a serious miscalculation if they think it would be easy work to elect him if he were to be nominated through such means. He would go before the people as the representative of those very men and methods which the independent voters of the State most heartily detest, and it would be simply a matter of duty on their part to do their utmost to compass his defeat.

What actually preceded Captain Bacon's removal was this: He was notified to call at the office of the Collector at a time when that officer was absent at Saratoga. He did so call, and was then and there requested by Mr. Parker, Mr. Hedden's private secretary, to resign, with the alternative of prompt dismissal. He asked what the charges against him were, and was told by Mr. Parker that "it was not a matter of charges." Captain Bacon refused to resign, and Mr. Parker then said that (it was Saturday afternoon) further action would be postponed till Monday. Captain Bacon then went to the office of Mr. Beattie, the Surveyor, from whom, as the official superior of the weighers, charges, if there were any, should have come, and Mr. Beattie disclaimed all participation in the request for the resignation, and said it was the Collector's affair. This was, we believe, about a month ago. When the dismissal came it was signed by Berry, the Collector's special deputy. It will thus be seen that the Collector has been avoiding all personal contact with Captain Bacon in this matter, and all direct share in the job of getting rid of him, which will confirm people's impression of Mr. Hedden's weakness. His present *ex-post-facto* activity in getting up "charges" indicates, however, something worse than weakness.

A literary fraud of a peculiarly vulgar type has been committed by the Southern periodical *Dixie*, which published in its last number an article on the tariff question, the authorship of which was ascribed to the Hon. Samuel J. Randall. The most important part of this article, looking at Mr. Randall's position of leadership among the protectionist Democrats, was the declaration, commented upon by us last week, that the tariff needs thorough revision. Such a judgment seemed to go far to settle a point much disputed among the high-tariff people, who for the most part have been opposed to any tariff revision whatever. The remainder of the article appeared to be a restatement of Mr. Randall's economic views as defined in public speeches with which the public were already tolerably familiar. Mr. Randall now says that he has written no article whatever for *Dixie*, and that the one purporting to be his is a home manufacture for which he is not responsible. This announcement has created a good deal of surprise and excitement at Atlanta, the local habitation of the periodical. The *Dixie* people say in reply that they asked Mr. Randall to write them an article on the tariff question, and that he sent them a collection of his speeches with certain leaves turned down and certain passages marked, and that they, conceiving this to be Mr. Randall's method of writing magazine articles, cut out the marked passages, pasted them together, and published the resulting mosaic as an article under his name. This statement of the case sufficiently establishes the character of *Dixie* as a common cheat. It is only necessary to add that no importance is to be attached to Mr. Randall's declaration that the tariff needs revision until we know at what time, if ever, he made it. If it was made before the revision of 1883, it refers only to the circumstances of that time and has no present significance.

The continued and rapid decline in the price of silver has produced something like a panic in the London market, the quotation having fallen to 47d. per ounce. The cablegram announcing this fact says that it is the lowest point ever touched. This is a mistake. In July, 1876, silver fell to 46¾d., but did not long remain at that figure. It advanced almost as rapidly as it had declined, and remained comparatively steady for a year or two after the American coinage began under the Bland-Allison Bill. Then it began to sag little by little, but the decline did not become very rapid until the present year. Since the first of January the fall has been 2¾d. per ounce. But nearly all of this decline has been made within a few weeks. It is not easy to divine the causes of so rapid a fall, but it is probably due mainly to apprehensions of a suspension of coinage in the United States, and of a disruption of the Latin Monetary Union, and of demonetization in Holland. The great decline in 1876 was certainly due to apprehensions of general demonetization in Europe, for when these apprehensions were dispelled the price quickly recovered. It is worthy of remark that, great as has been the decline in silver within the past two years, the prices of both wheat and iron have declined even more.

The effect of the downward movement on public opinion in this country is likely to be salutary. The silver dollar is now worth only seventy-nine cents. The accumulation of these dollars in the Treasury represents a loss of more than four millions, counting only that portion owned by the Government and not represented by outstanding silver certificates. Counting the entire coinage since the Silver Bill was passed, the loss is upwards of ten millions, supposing that the silver could be sold at its present London quotation. But this is obviously impossible. Any attempt on our part to "realize" would send the price reeling downward indefinitely. What we have to do is to pocket our present loss, and avoid a greater one by stopping the coinage. The stock on hand owned by the Government, say $70,000,000, may be treated as a special fund to secure the parity between the silver dollar and the gold dollar so far as the former is in the hands of the people. The fund is large enough to secure this end in every contingency, and it ought to be applied to the purpose by melting the surplus dollars into bullion and selling it from time to time for what it will bring. There is no reason why silver should be "tailed up" at Government expense any more than cotton or cheese. The decline will necessarily close up the less productive mines, and, by lessening the supply, will eventually bring about an equilibrium in the market, which will be wholesome to the world. Until such an equilibrium is reached, the production of silver will be a form of gambling, where the winnings and losses will be determined by the action of governments and of monetary reunions. There is now hanging over the silver market $70,000,000 of dead stock in Germany, an equal amount in the United States, besides $15,000,000 which the Netherlands Government would like to be rid of. The future of the silver market is thus largely

dependent upon the arbitrary action of political bodies. If Germany had gone resolutely forward in 1876 and sold what she had to sell, regardless of consequences, and if the United States had kept out of the silver business altogether, the market would now be a natural one, and far more favorable to the producers than it can be with the present cloud hanging over it.

It is not to be expected that the acrimonious disputes between the sloop men and the cutter-men will be settled once and for all by the result of last week's yacht race, but there can be no doubt that the *Puritan* has proved herself, in a great variety of weather, one of the fastest and handiest boats ever constructed, and has furnished the sloop men with a very potent argument in support of their side of the case. She has beaten her opponent, undoubtedly one of the finest and fleetest cutters afloat, not only in light airs and smooth water, but in half a gale and a rough sea; not only in running free before the wind, but in working to windward. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and the cutter maniacs, as the sloop men call them, will be obliged to give more credit to the "skimming dishes" for general seaworthiness than they have been willing to do up to the present time. But the circumstances attending the defeat of the *Genesta* are not so absolutely fatal to the pretensions of the cutter as some of the sloop men would have the world believe. In singing the praises of the *Puritan* they must not forget that they are also paying tribute to the merits of the boat which crossed the winning line only two minutes or so behind her. It is possible, not probable perhaps, that if the race could be sailed again with conditions identical with those of Wednesday week, the cutter might be the winner. The margin between the rivals is evidently a narrow one, and one nautical reporter was bold enough to say that had a particular slant of wind which favored the *Puritan* fallen to the lot of the *Genesta*, the result of the contest would have been reversed.

The cutter men cannot pretend, of course, any longer that a centre-board sloop cannot compete successfully with a cutter in a thirty-five or forty-knot breeze, but they will certainly point out the fact that the *Genesta* carried her club-topsail when the *Puritan* found it advisable to house her topmast, as an indication of the cutter's superior stiffness in a hard blow, and, when they have recovered their spirits a little, it will not be long before they will be saying that although the *Puritan* succeeded in winning with the wind at thirty-seven knots, she would probably have been beaten in a forty or forty-five-knot breeze. In this way the arguments, of which there has been somewhat too much of late, may be prolonged indefinitely and to very little purpose. It is not likely, however, that the Englishmen will be in a great hurry to risk the reputation of their crack cutters in another contest against an American sloop for the *America's* Cup. After all, the great question of the relative merits of cutter and sloop is only difficult when an attempt is made to solve it arbitrarily by the comparison of single vessels. The advocates on either side seem to be agreed that their boats have special advantages in particular weather. It is therefore manifestly almost an impossibility to pit two representative boats of their respective classes against each other under conditions equally fair to both. Both types are the result of evolution, and are designed to meet special requirements.

The women registered on the poll-tax qualification as school voters in Boston numbered only 271 last year, and have risen this year to 1,843, most of the additions being Catholics. The Boston *Pilot*, the Catholic organ, denies that this increase is due to religious motives or ecclesiastical pressure, but the Protestants believe it nevertheless. The woman-suffragists, being twitted with it as a sign of what they are bringing on the country, say it is all true, but that it will do good by forcing the Protestant women to register also; and they apparently have a mysterious plan for turning the whole female vote, when it is registered, against the liquor dealers, and eliminating the religious question from the controversy.

Reports from Pennsylvania show that the Republican canvass for the election of Colonel Matt Quay to the Treasurership is dragging so heavily that there are fears that even last year's Republican majority of 81,000 may not be large enough to save the party from defeat. We should rejoice to have these reports verified by the result in November, but we have little hope that they will be. A State that could give 81,000 majority for such a candidate as Mr. Blaine, ought to take Colonel Quay without grumbling. If Pennsylvania Republicans had shown any squeamishness last year, Quay would not have been put before them now. It was because they grew so enthusiastic over Blaine that the Colonel thought they would rejoice at an opportunity to vote for him. He left out of the account the protection issue, which is not involved in his candidacy, and this may prove to have been a serious error, but we are not yet prepared to believe it fatal.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the Chairman of the United States Civil-Service Commission, has placed his resignation in the President's hands, to take effect on the appointment of his successor, of whom the President is now in search. Mr. Eaton's retirement from office does not mean his retirement from the service of the cause which he has so much at heart, which is so much indebted to him, and to which he has given so unstintedly of his time and money during the last ten years. He intends to work for it still as a volunteer, but three years' close residence in Washington have made it impossible for him for hygienic reasons to work any longer in harness. His last official act of importance will probably be the argument of the Hinkley case to-morrow before Judge Wallace. As there is very little doubt that the suit is to all intents and purposes sham, and is meant simply to be kept going during the fall as campaign thunder, there is some danger that the promoters of it may try to get a postponement, or in some way to prevent a peremptory dismissal of it. They can only clear themselves from this suspicion by being ready to-morrow with all the law and logic they have at command. There is not the slightest foundation for the report, started by some Jeffersonian Democrat, that Mr. Eaton's resignation is due to any difference between himself and the President, or to any doubt on his part of the President's absolute sincerity as a civil-service reformer, or to any "trouble" of any kind "in the reform camp." On the contrary, there never was so much determination, or so much preparation, in that camp to keep the Jeffersonians moving, and prevent them from getting a dishonest living out of the Government.

A recent Washington despatch told of a practice which has grown up of construing ambiguous clauses in appropriation acts by reference to the estimates transmitted to Congress, or to the debates on the floor. This is not only a practice, in the ordinary sense of the word, but an established and defended usage. Nothing is more common than a search by Treasury officials, often protracted for days, through the *Record*, to discover the object or the amount of an appropriation act. Such clerks as appeared before the committees (for it has been customary for clerks to explain to the committees how much money was needed for certain purposes, and how it would be used) have always been expected to throw light upon the matter by telling what passed between them on the occasion. A recent illustration of this is Mr. Creswell's reference to what Secretary Bayard said as Senator on the floor concerning his salary as counsel for the United States before the Court of Commissioners of *Alabama* Claims. Mr. Bayard as Senator used language in debate which indicates that he considered that the counsel's compensation ought not to be dependent upon fees, but fixed at $8,000 per annum; and a citation of this, Mr. Creswell thought, would have its effect in the construction of the law by the Treasury officials. Heretofore it undoubtedly would have had such an effect. In the published decisions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury we find it laid down that though "the debates in Congress cannot *generally* [italics ours] be looked to as an aid in giving construction to an act, its general history and progress through Congress may," and that a reference to them "as a *kind of dictionary* [italics again ours] to show the sense in which words are used" may be made (iv. Decisions of First Comptroller, 536; v. id., 187). "Estimates," also, says the same judicial authority, "though they cannot be looked to for the purpose of construing the statute, may be consulted as evidence of the prevailing construction" (ii. id., 2d ed., 423). It is easy to pass from this to entire submission to the interpretation of a statute given by a member of Congress who was instrumental in securing its passage, when he visits the Treasury Department to look after the interests involved in it. Hereafter, we are glad to learn, the meaning of acts is to be gathered from no such sources.

The news comes from Rock Springs, Wyoming, that the returned Chinese miners have gone to work, that the white men who attacked them, murdering twenty or thirty and driving the remainder into a parched and rainless desert to perish of thirst, have struck, that General Manager Callaway has issued orders to pay them off and give them passes to leave the Territory, and that President Adams has tele-

graphed him that the directors of the Company will stand by him firmly to the end. Anonymous Kuklux letters have been received by officers of the Company, threatening destruction of life and property by dynamite if the Chinese are again employed, and there are mutterings at Omaha among the Knights of Labor on the subject of a general strike of that organization in favor of the Rock Springs assassins. The resolution taken by the directors of the Company, as indicated in President Adams's telegram, will receive the solid backing of the moral sentiment of the nation, profoundly shocked by the Rock Springs massacre. If the Knights of Labor fancy that they have anything to gain by publicly espousing the cause of a pack of gallows birds, with or without dynamite, the opportunity is now open to them. It is not often that a great corporation finds public opinion ranged altogether upon its side in a contest with its employees. The conditions of moral support could not be more favorable than they are in this case, while, looking at it from the lower standpoint of dollars and cents, it is plain that the Company is really fighting for the possession of its property, and has no alternative but to fight to the last extremity.

Judge Wallace's decision in the "Mikado" case, declining to enjoin the performance of that opera which is given with an orchestral "arrangement" built up from the published piano score, is in accordance with the one given by Judges Bond and Morris in the "Iolanthe" case in 1883. In the latter case, the Court held that when "once the composer of any work, literary, musical, or dramatic, has authorized its publication in print, his control over so much as has been published and of the use which others may make of it is at an end"; that the enterprising manager who should take the published piano score of a work, and, "by his independent skill and labor," make from it a full orchestral score, would compose what "is obviously so far an original work that it could itself be protected by copyright under our United States statutes." This is possibly a correct interpretation of the law, but what queer law it is. So long as a man does not print his composition he has a natural right of property in it under the common law which holds good anywhere; but as soon as he publishes it he loses that right and acquires instead a limited right (copyright) by statute. This limited right not only does not prevent another man from pirating the composer's work, but actually permits him to copyright his piracy.

There is little probability that Turkey will take any steps to undo what has been done by the insurrection in Eastern Rumelia, for the simple reason that, even if she had money or troops for a war, it would not pay her to begin operations in this case. As far as she is concerned, Rumelia is of no more importance than Bulgaria. Both pay tribute, or are supposed to pay tribute, to the Porte, but this is all the relation that exists between them and the Porte. If they do not pay it—and we do not believe Bulgaria has ever paid a cent—the Sultan has no means of collecting it. His troops are excluded from both, the only difference being that Eastern Rumelia has a Christian Governor-General appointed by him with the consent of the Powers, and that Turkish troops may be sent into the province on "the call" of the Governor-General, "if the internal or external security of the province should be menaced." As the province is now gone, and probably with the connivance of the Governor-General, the necessary "call" is not likely to be made. Moreover, Turkey had such an awful lesson in the last war of the danger of trying to suppress insurrections in her way, that she will probably never repeat the attempt in Europe at all events. In other words, she will not march into Eastern Rumelia, because she cannot tell what enemies she would there encounter. European opinion is, in fact, never likely again to allow Mussulman troops to attack Christians on European soil.

The truth is that Eastern Rumelia, as well as Bulgaria, was lost to the Porte forever by the war of 1877. Both were taken away from Turkey by the Treaty of San Stefano, but the retention of the province as nominally part of Turkish territory, with a Governor-General appointed by the Sultan, was a compromise conceded to Disraeli by the Berlin Treaty, to enable him to humbug his home public with the appearance of a triumph of some kind. He and everybody else knew that Eastern Rumelia would prove merely a shadowy creation, and its existence transitory. So that the news of the revolt and annexation is probably vexatious and surprising nowhere but in London, where it must dumbfound Lord Salisbury, as helping to destroy the Beaconsfield legend on which the Tory party has been living so long. The gradual disappearance of all traces of the Treaty of Berlin, which he brought back with so much pomp and ceremony, and which was expected to cover poor Gladstone with confusion and despair, must of course greatly discourage the Tory leader. But there is nothing to be done but protest.

Mr. Gladstone's manifesto distinctly announces that he has no immediate intention of retiring from the arena, and will seek reëlection from Midlothian. He defends his Afghan policy with success, and his Egyptian policy very lamely. In fact, he acknowledges the error of the occupation of Egypt and the still more terrible error of the war in the Sudan; but the only excuse he has to make for it is that the Opposition found no fault with it. This is a sad confession if it stops here, and does not lay a large part of the blame, of the war in the Sudan at all events, on the blind, unreasoning, sentimental jingoism of the British public of all parties, which really forced the Ministry into the wild and criminal attempt to rescue Gordon. His admissions that the disestablishment of the Church is in the air, and that the House of Lords must be reformed, are mainly important as showing the rapid advances which Radicalism has made even within the last five years, for it is not probable that either of these questions will be taken up during the coming Parliament. It will most likely take the whole of its existence to find out what the new voters think about these and other great changes, and until then both Ministers and private members will be chary of touching them with a firm hand. The proposal that there should, in reforming the House of Lords, be some recognition of "the principle of birth," is probably a sort of formality put in for the benefit of the monarchy, which is based on this principle, and which can hardly exist in its present form after the principle has lost all hold on the minds of Englishmen. That it still has great strength in the English counties there is no denying. Among the farmers the fact that a man is his father's son still constitutes a powerful and sometimes overwhelming claim to public office, but that it will long survive the pressure of the democratic tide flowing out from the great towns, it is useless to expect.

To the simplification of the transfer of land, and to a compulsory registration of titles, such as exists here, the Liberal party has long been pledged. The same thing may be said of the abolition of entail, even in its present modified form, and of primogeniture, which in the absence of the power of entail would have little importance. The low rate of taxation on land is a real grievance, which will probably now disappear. There is in England a heavy direct tax, running from 10 per cent. down, according to the relationship of a legatee to a testator, on all personal property transmitted by will or inheritance. From this, land is totally exempt. So that cases occur every day in which the recipient of a $100,000 legacy in consols or cash is compelled to pay $10,000 into the Treasury, while his next-door neighbor, coming in the same way into possession of a landed estate worth say $200,000, does not pay one cent. This inequality is sure now to be promptly redressed. The address, which undoubtedly furnishes "the keynote of the campaign" to all the Liberal constituencies, is probably more valuable as a means of healing dissension and restoring order in the ranks, than as a political programme. It will put an end at once to the notion that there is anything to be feared from the "Whig wing."

The Tory Home Secretary seems to be making a great mistake in trying to suppress Socialist meetings in London, and it is difficult to imagine on what grounds he does it. The accusation of obstruction brought against a great body of men for holding a political meeting is ridiculous, because it has long been acknowledged by the police that large peaceable assemblages for political discussion in public places are allowable. In these days it will hardly do to suppress a meeting unless there is a strong probability that it will end in rioting and violence. The Socialist meetings which were broken up here in New York by the police were led by men who advised murder and arson and pillage as a means of redressing grievances; but there is no intimation that anything of the kind finds a place in the English Socialistic programme. In fact, the Socialists there are generally, like Mr. Morris, the poet and designer, a harmless and estimable body of men, who have got it into their heads that if the State undertakes to provide every man with a good living, he will in return undertake not to have too many children, and to work like a beaver.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 16, to TUESDAY, September 22, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESSMAN WARNER, of Ohio, is not meeting with the encouragement which he hoped to receive from the Administration in the matter of his Silver Bill. This compromise measure has been completed, but not yet made public. It is believed that, as heretofore reported, it contemplates the issue of silver-bullion certificates on the basis of the value of the silver bullion in gold on the date of issue. The certificates are to be redeemable in lawful money at the option of the holder, or in bullion at the option of the Government. They are to be a legal tender for citizens in all commercial relations with the Government, and for the banks and the Government in all their relations with each other; but they are not to be a legal tender as between one citizen and another. This latter qualification is the only limitation upon their legal-tender quality. The new bill also contemplates the continuance of the present silver certificates, extending them so that $1 and $2 silver certificates may also be issued.

It was learned at the Custom-house in this city on Tuesday that, in accordance with an order issued by Secretary Manning at Washington on Monday morning, Alderman George H. Sterling, of Brooklyn, recently appointed as Weigher in the place of Captain Bacon, has been suspended from the public service, and Collector Hedden has been ordered to make a report upon all the facts in the case. As this appointment violated the whole spirit of civil-service reform, and offended its friends throughout the country, the prompt action of the Administration is warmly praised.

On the appointment of President Cleveland's brother-in-law, N. B. Bacon, to be Superintendent of the Custom-house in Toledo, the Washington *Post* says that Mr. Bacon is a Republican. He was one of several applicants for the place, and was strongly endorsed, and it is said that all the other candidates agreed that he would be the best man for the place if he would accept it. Two years ago Representative Hurd recommended him on account of his capability. When his name was brought, some two or three months ago, to the attention of the President, the latter positively refused to appoint him, and not until he was convinced that Mr. Bacon was the best man for the place did he consent to the appointment.

The President has appointed Lemuel B. Fowler to be Postmaster at Augusta, Me. The candidate for the office whom Mr. Blaine opposed was Colonel Morton.

Dr. J. B. Hamilton has tendered his resignation as Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, to take effect November 1, but is willing to remain in the service with the rank of Surgeon. His resignation has not been accepted, and the impression is growing that he will retain the office.

Vice-President Hendricks visited Washington, it is understood, for the special purpose of urging the appointment of his friend, Dr. Matthews, of Louisville, to be Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service. The President has recently said that the contest for this position is between Dr. Matthews and Dr. Walling, of Indianapolis, who is recommended by William H. English, of Indiana, and is an officer of the service. The case attracts much attention, as the spirit of civil-service reform requires the promotion of the very ancient Democratic surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Storer, who seeks the place. It was reported at Washington on Tuesday that the Vice President had withdrawn from the contest, impressed with the belief that a change in the office was neither wise nor expedient.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Chief of the Statistical Division of the State Department, vice Michael Scanlan, who remains in the bureau as a fourth-class clerk. Mr. Ford is the author of the 'American Citizens' Manual' in the "Questions of the Day" series.

The resignation of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, of the Civil-Service Commission, will take effect at the close of the suit in regard to the constitutionality of the Civil-Service Act. It is understood that a reorganization of the Commission throughout will follow.

Republican primaries to select delegates to the State Convention were held on Friday in all the Assembly districts of this city except the Twenty-fourth. The delegation, while containing many of the men whose names are familiar as politicians, is a better one than has been selected on many previous occasions.

The Republican State Convention convened at Saratoga on Tuesday. Seldom had the indications of who would be the nominee been so few and indefinite. The prominent candidates were General Carr, now Secretary of State; Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, A. B. Cornell, Gen. W. H. Seward, Ira Davenport, and Joseph Drexel. The Convention was called to order soon after noon by Chairman Warren, and Senator Warner Miller was made temporary Chairman. He delivered a violent "bloody shirt" speech, in which he eulogized the past of the Republican party, and raised the old cry of a suppression of free ballot in the South. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken to 4:30 P. M. When the Convention reassembled, Gen. James W. Husted of Westchester was made permanent Chairman. The nominating speeches were proceeded with and one ballot taken, resulting as follow: Carr, 205; Davenport, 105; Morton, 42; Warren, 137; Swinburne, 32; Drexel, 37; Bliss, 53; Seward, 57; Cornell, 4; Andrews, 1; Low, 16; Starin, 1; Evarts, 1; total, 691; necessary to a choice, 347. An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday morning, September 23.

The Maryland Democratic Convention on Wednesday nominated J. F. Turner for Comptroller and S. Jones for Clerk of Court of Appeals. The platform opposes the present civil-service system and demands reform, so that the subordinate positions shall not be filled by persons opposed to the appointing power. The Maryland Prohibitionists named their State ticket on the same day.

A threatened trouble in the Dakota Constitutional Convention over the States' rights question was adjusted by the adoption of a bill of rights, which declares all political power inherent in the people, all free government founded on their authority, and that they have the right to alter the forms of government, and declares the State of Dakota inseparably a part of the Union, and the Federal Constitution the supreme law of the land.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, who have been examining the condition of affairs at the scene of the anti-Chinese outbreak in Wyoming Territory, have sent the following to Secretary Lamar: "We find such a condition of affairs here as, in our opinion, endangers the property of the road, jeopardizes the interest of the Government, and calls for prompt interference. We think, therefore, it is important that full authority should be given to the proper officers to afford ample assistance to the managers in their efforts to protect the property of the company and conduct the business of the road."

Work has been resumed in two of the mines at Rock Springs, Wy., where the recent troubles occurred. About 100 Chinamen and a few white men have gone to work, but the white miners as a rule have refused to go back. No attempt has been made to interfere with the Chinese workmen, the mines being guarded by troops.

Active demonstrations against the Chinese have begun in Montana.

Terrible prairie fires have been prevailing in Dakota, destroying much wheat in stacks.

It is believed that the Texas cotton crop has been damaged several million dollars' worth by the recent rains.

The Apaches still continue their depredations, and recently murdered ten citizens of Grant County, New Mexico.

The Boston sloop *Puritan* on Wednesday defeated, for the second time, the English cutter *Genesta*, thus keeping the *America's* cup in this country and rendering a third race unnecessary. The course was from the Scotland Lightship twenty miles to leeward, which was east-southeast, and return. Wind and wave were favorable to bringing out the best points of the English boat. The sea was lumpy, and the breeze freshened almost to a gale. At 11:05:16 A. M. the race began by the *Genesta's* crossing the line. She was followed by the *Puritan* forty-five seconds later. On the run out the latter forged ahead for a time, but was passed by the *Genesta*, which rounded the stake at 1:05:30 P. M., having made the distance in 2:00:14. The *Puritan* went around the stake at 1:07:36, or two minutes six seconds after her rival. Coming back, the Boston boat overtook and passed the other, but a shifting of the wind enabled the *Genesta* to lay her course so that the *Puritan* went behind again. The latter subsequently ran by the English boat to windward and finished the race at 4:09:15 P. M. The *Genesta* crossed the line at the finish at 4:10:39 P. M. In actual time, counting the forty-five seconds interval at the start, the *Puritan* won by two minutes nine seconds. From this must be deducted the time allowance of thirty-one seconds. This makes the *Puritan's* lead at the finish one minute thirty-eight seconds. In distance the *Puritan* was ahead about one-third of a mile. She sailed over the course in five hours three minutes and fourteen seconds.

In the races for the Commodores' Cups on Friday the *Genesta* won the Douglas Cup for sloops by twenty-one minutes corrected time, and the *Grayling* the Bennett Cup for schooners. The *Puritan* did not sail.

Henry R. Selden, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York, died at his residence in Rochester on Friday, at the age of eighty.

FOREIGN.

The populace of Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Rumelia, almost to a man rose in rebellion on Friday, seized the Governor-General, deposed the Government, and proclaimed a union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established. The revolt was so well planned that no disorders or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except the Government officials. Immediately after the organization of the provisional government the militia was sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of the rising, and suggested the union with Bulgaria. The insurgents occupied all the strategic points on the Turkish frontier. The Bulgarian army was mobilized, and a corps was sent to the Rumelian frontier. Prince Alexander proceeded to Philippopolis, and appointed as commissioner M. Stransky, who was President of the Rumelian Provisional Government. By the treaty of Berlin (1878), Eastern Rumelia was made a province under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, with certain restrictions imposed by the Powers. Bulgaria, on the other hand, was only nominally tributary to the Sultan.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with the wishes of the entire populace he assumes sovereignty over the two provinces of North and South Bulgaria. He expresses the hope that the people will defend the union at any sacrifice. The army of Bulgaria is being mobilized, and, when united with the Rumelian

militia, will, it is estimated, form an effective force of 56,000 men. It is believed in Berlin that peace will be maintained. Russia and Austria, it was reported, agreed to the revolution; Austria being at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Sultan and his ministers decided on Sunday to appeal to the Powers to maintain the rights of the Porte in Rumelia. The London *Daily News* on Monday morning reminded its readers that when Disraeli effected the Berlin Treaty Gladstone predicted the present disruption.

On the Continent the gravity of the situation is fully recognized. Bismarck arrived in Berlin, Gourko hastened to Livadia in the Crimea, and King Milan of Servia and King Charles of Rumania to their capitals. The Porte is paralyzed by the religious festival of Bairam. The news was received jubilantly at St. Petersburg, with caution and non-committal at Berlin, and with anxiety at Vienna.

A despatch from Philippopolis on Monday said that the agents of all the great Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin had sent despatches to their respective governments approving of the movement. It was rumored at the various consulates in that city that the ambassadors at Constantinople had succeeded in dissuading the Porte from sending Turkish troops to Eastern Rumelia to regain possession of the country.

Semi-official advices in Paris on Monday asserted that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria acted independently of Russia in annexing Rumelia. Conservative papers in London accuse Mr. Gladstone of knowledge and complicity in the conspiracy to cause the rising, and assert that he is in communication with the leaders of the revolt. The Turkish forces have not yet crossed the Rumelian frontier, but the authorities are greatly excited, and active preparations are being made. The Bulgarians have occupied the Balkan passes.

The opinion prevailed on Tuesday at the Turkish Embassy in Paris that the great Powers of Europe, and especially Germany, will enforce respect of the Treaty of Berlin, and that the difficulty in Rumelia will be settled favorably to Turkey without a resort to arms. In London, however, there were rumors that the Turkish army was being mobilized for immediate service. Russian and other foreign securities declined rapidly, and general uneasiness prevailed. Austria denies that she consented to the rebellion, and asserts that she does not want Bosnia or Herzegovina.

There is no longer any doubt of the failure of the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Special Envoy to Turkey, as it was announced in London on Wednesday that the Anglo-Turkish joint occupation of Egypt had been abandoned, and that the Porte would consider the expediency of sending a commission to accompany Sir Henry to Egypt. It is generally believed that the Sultan's reason for not acceding to the terms offered by the British Envoy is that he feared Russia would forget her promises respecting the Treaty of Berlin in the event of an Anglo-Turkish alliance.

England does not intend to support Germany in her claims respecting the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands, but offers to mediate with Spain for the settlement of the question.

It is reported in Berlin that Prince Bismarck has informed the Bundesrath that he has no fears that the differences with Spain will result in hostilities.

It is believed that immediately upon the assembling of the Cortes, Spain will ask for a loan of 30,000,000 francs to strengthen her navy and her coast and colonial defences.

The Spaniards have taken de-facto possession of Yap.

A better feeling prevails in Madrid owing to a report having been received from Count Benomar, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, to the effect that he expects Germany will accept the offer of a naval coaling station, liberty to trade, and right of navigation among the Caroline Islands as a basis of settlement of the Carolines dispute. The settlement will be made without referring the matter to an arbiter.

Mr. Gladstone's manifesto was issued on Friday in London, in the form of an address to his constituents in Midlothian. It shows a distinct recognition of the Radical advance. He regards the future with cheerfulness. He says the arrears of legislation are due to Tory obstruction. He claims credit for the Afghan settlement, and says he found Afghanistan broken to pieces, and left it friendly. He traces all the trouble in Egypt to the policy of foreign intervention, of which he has never ceased since 1876 to point out the danger. He advocates a withdrawal from Egypt at the earliest moment that honor permits, saying: "I will admit we committed serious errors of judgment at a great cost of treasure and precious lives in the Sudan. For none of these were we rebuked by the Opposition." He opposes primogeniture and entails. He notes that the current is slowly setting in the direction of disestablishment, but believes the vitality of the Church equal to her needs even at this crisis. He is averse to pressing the Gratuitous Primary Education Bill. On the Irish question he says: "I cannot believe the political genius of this nation's illustrious history will prove inadequate to the solution of the problem or permit embittered civil strife." Evidently alluding to Mr. Parnell, he says: "I believe history and posterity will consign to disgrace the name and memory of every man, on whichever side of the channel he dwells, who, having power to promote peace and friendship, uses it for strife and enmity." He says no progress is possible without reform of the legislative instrument. On the question of the House of Lords he says: "I certainly cannot deny that there is a case sufficient to justify an important change in the character of the House of Lords But I trust a reasonable share of power may be allowed under wise conditions to the principle of birth."

That portion of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto referring to Irish affairs was received in Dublin with a feeling of general disappointment. The ground is taken by some that the expressions of the ex-Premier are in harmony with those of Mr. Chamberlain, as expressed by the latter recently at Glasgow and elsewhere. The London *Daily News* (Liberal) interprets the manifesto to mean that Mr. Gladstone intends to lead his party in the House of Commons, and not to retire after the elections.

Mr. Gladstone's general health is excellent, but he is troubled with occasional hoarseness. His doctors believe that he will be able to speak in the campaign.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued until December 5. This caused considerable excitement in the clubs in London, owing to the report that the Government intended to postpone the elections. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and other Ministers, however, stated positively that the Government had no such intention.

Mr. Chamberlain has been making a triumphant tour in Scotland. He delivered an address at every stopping place. The people greeted him with the greatest enthusiasm, and cheers were given for "England's future Premier." In one of his speeches he announced that Mr. Gladstone had been restored to health and would assume the leadership in the electoral campaign.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who was Home Secretary under Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Plymouth, England, on Thursday, said the late Government were prepared to abolish coercion in Ireland, retaining only those provisions of the Coercion Act which were aimed against boycotting. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present Ministry, speaking on Thursday, strongly opposed disestablishment, but admitted that the Church was open to reform. The Conservatives, he said, favored local government for Scotland and England. He expressed a strong opposition to a separation of Ireland from England, and said he was in favor of a modified peasant proprietary land law for Ireland.

General Roberts arrived in London from India on Wednesday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Lord Tennyson's latest poem deals with home rule in Ireland. He is dramatizing it for Henry Irving. The poet laureate's health is said to be breaking.

A great Socialist meeting in London was broken up by the police on Sunday, and a number of people arrested amid great uproar. William Morris, the poet, was arrested at the hearing of the case on Monday, for contempt of court in raising a disturbance. He was afterward discharged.

A panic prevailed in the silver market in London on Wednesday, and prices dropped to the lowest point that has been touched, save once, in the present century. The crisis continues.

The St. Leger Stakes were won in England on Wednesday by Melton, ridden by the jockey Archer.

Professor John Campbell Shairp, LL.D., is dead. He was the author of several works, including 'Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral, with other Poems,' 'Studies in Poetry and Philosophy,' 'Lectures on Culture and Religion,' and 'The Poetic Interpretation of Nature.' He was born at Linlithgowshire, and educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford; was appointed an Assistant Master of Rugby School, made Professor at the University of St. Andrews in 1861, and appointed Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonards in the same University in 1868. Three years later he was elected Convocation Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

There are at present 1,300 candidates in the field for election to the French Chamber of Deputies. Of this number 500 have previously occupied seats in the Chamber.

A meeting of Anarchists, held in Paris on Sunday, broke up in a row. Twelve persons were wounded by shots from revolvers.

Admiral Miot, the French Commander in Madagascar, has asked for reinforcements. Seven hundred men are about to be sent to him.

The Black Flags in Tonquin are preparing for an active guerilla war on the French troops.

Thirty thousand persons have fled from Palermo, Italy, on account of the cholera, and there is a great scarcity of food and water.

In St. Petersburg the police have been ordered to renew the stringent measures adopted during the darkest days of Nihilism.

Jumbo, the famous elephant belonging to Barnum, was killed on the Grand Trunk Air-Line track half a mile east of St. Thomas, Ont., on September 15. His keeper was leading him along the track to load him, when a freight train came up behind unnoticed and ran him down. He was injured so badly that he died in thirty minutes. Jumbo was one of the largest elephants known in recent times, was of the African species, and about twenty-five years of age. He was taken to the London Zoölogical Gardens when a baby, and became the pet of English children. Barnum purchased and brought him to this country in 1882, his sale causing vigorous protests from the whole British press and people.

The people of Montreal are thoroughly aroused about the smallpox epidemic. Forty-two deaths occurred in one day recently, and more than 250 during last week. Stringent measures have been adopted.

The recent reports of the discovery of vast deposits of silver ore in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico, are, it is said, fully confirmed by experts who have visited the place. Four hundred Americans are already at the mines or en route.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE Administration is, we believe, really abstaining from any attempt to influence the coming election in this State. We believe also that President Cleveland will not swerve, no matter how the election goes, from the course he has marked out for himself in regard to administrative reform. But the recent doings in the New York Custom-house, following close on a visit of Messrs. Hedden and Beattie to Washington, have made many people believe that though the President is not interfering in the State canvass himself, he is allowing the Custom-house to be used by local politicians to whatever extent they may deem necessary. We do not ourselves believe that these suspicions are well founded. We still think that when the President's attention is called to what is going on in the Custom-house, he will take measures to check it. In fact, he can hardly avoid doing so without parting company, in the very first year of his Administration, with a large body of his foremost and most faithful supporters. Secretary Manning has already suspended Sterling, the weigher appointed in place of Captain Bacon, pending an investigation of the whole matter. We must hope that this investigation will be thorough and impartial, and will cover the manner in which Captain Bacon discharged the duties of his office. We hope, too, that if the investigation results in proving that an injury has been done to the service through Sterling's appointment, or that it was made in indifference to the effect on the service, somebody will be punished for making it.

The New York Custom-house is too prominent a part of the Government service for excusable mistakes to be made in it. On the contrary, it has always furnished and still furnishes the gauge by which the purity and sincerity of the Administration for the time being are to be measured. Nobody will ever believe in the reformatory zeal of an Administration which allows the Custom-house to be used for party purposes. Its management under Grant, Hayes, and Arthur represented with the utmost accuracy the extent to which each of these Presidents cared for what is called the reform of the civil service. In fact, it stands to the Administration at Washington very much in the relation of the electric clock's dial to the observatory from which it gets its time; and all the world sees it. If —to vary the simile—there be the poison of the spoils disease working in the veins of the Administration, the New York Custom-house is the place in which the disease will show itself most virulently. Consequently, if the President wishes to know how the work of reform in which he is so much interested, is going on, all he has to do is to ask what the Collector and Surveyor are doing. He, therefore, cannot ignore Hedden and Beattie. Hedden appears to be a very weak man, who has had so little self-respect as to accept a position of which he surrenders a large part of the authority and responsibility, while Beattie is one of the smart, brassy youths whom New York politics is constantly bringing to the surface, who are always ready to do dirty work from which older and more conspicuous hands shrink. It is not with such instruments as these, however, that a great public office is to be administered as "a public trust." These are not the men to transact public business as private business is transacted. If Beattie were to expel a man like Captain Bacon from an office like the Weighership, and put a liquor-dealing politician in his place, while acting as superintendent of a railroad or manager of a factory, he would be promptly "bounced" by his superiors.

It is no secret that the performance is looked on by political observers here as part of an agreement between Hubert O. Thompson and McLaughlin, the Brooklyn boss. That Hedden is only a sham Collector is now made very clear. That Beattie is acting as somebody's else "man," seems also now tolerably plain. Well, the public ought to know before the election, and Congress ought to know before it meets, who the real Collector is, and who "owns" Beattie. If it be Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, the friends of reform ought to know it, because if this gentleman be the kind of person the Administration thinks fit to manage an office like the New York Custom-house, Mr. Cleveland is not the man for whom they voted. There was, in that case, somewhere at the last election a great and most unfortunate mistake.

A Custom-house managed by sham officers, under the unseen direction of trading politicians, with the offices used to reward workers, and the revenues wasted to help carry elections, is the old sort of Custom-house, which began, as soon as the war was over, to stink in the nostrils of honest men, and degrade the United States in the eyes of foreigners. Mr. Cleveland was elected, we thought, to rid us of "this foul, dishonoring blot," to cleanse the service of liquor-dealers, and "workers," and lay figures, and thieves, and loafers. There was a time since the war when a politician in this city had his pointer dog carried on the Custom-house payrolls at four dollars a day. This was very impudent, but we think it reflected less discredit on the Administration under which it occurred, considering how the public service was then regarded by politicians, than the deliberate selection of an Aldermanic liquor-dealer by an Administration such as we now have, to fill a place of great trust toward the mercantile community and toward the Treasury —in place of an old, experienced officer and gallant soldier like Captain Bacon. We would, in short, sooner see a dog on the rolls than Sterling, for the dog's pay would be only a theft of $2,500 a year, while Sterling will be a corrupter of the service, a fraud on the Government and the importers, and a foul example to every youth in this city who has to earn his bread by labor.

THE ROCK SPRINGS MASSACRE.

THE details of the massacre of Chinese men, women, and children at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, are slowly coming out in pursuance of the investigations made or making by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, and the three Chinese consuls sent by their own Government to make an official report upon it. This is the first time, we believe, that the Government of China has ever bestirred itself to secure justice and the protection of law against mob violence for its subjects in this country. England, France, and the United States have repeatedly demanded and obtained satisfaction from China for the destruction of the lives and property of their subjects in the Celestial Empire. In a notable case we obtained an indemnity of $700,000 for property destroyed by a Chinese mob in Canton—a sum exceeding by $300,000 the total amount of claims put in for adjustment. This surplus constituted what was known as the Chinese indemnity fund, which came up for treatment at every session of Congress for twenty years, and was never paid back to China until last year. If indemnities are now called for by China for the Rock Springs slaughter, they will have to be paid. It is to be hoped that they will be demanded, and that all the damning facts connected with the massacre may be lodged with the State Department and given to the world in justification of the demand.

It is to be hoped, further, that the Government of China will teach the United States a lesson in the common principles of morality, whenever any man, woman, or child, entitled to their protection, is maltreated or molested in the enjoyment of rights secured to them by law or treaty in this country, by exacting the fullest measure of reparation for the wrong and of punishment for the offenders. It is time for our Government to bring down the heavy hand on the murderers and brigands of the West, who have so long rioted in the blood of an inoffensive and peaceful class, whose right to be here and to pursue their lawful vocations is as incontestable as that of any human being, native or foreign-born. We can well afford to drop all other public questions and give our undivided attention to this one, until it shall be ascertained whether the color of a man lawfully domiciled among us is sufficient warrant for his summary execution by any other man who entertains a prejudice against him. It is not the good name of the United States merely that is involved, but the supremacy of law and the maintenance inviolate of the indispensable conditions of civilized life. We have made a free man of the negro, and have given the Indian a standing in the lists of humanity. Are we equal to the task of protecting the handful of Chinese whom we have allowed to come among us, against organized brutality and concerted massacre? This question must be answered sooner or later if it tests the whole power of the Government. There is no better place to begin than at Rock Springs. If the outcome of the investigation falls short of the hanging of the wretches who committed these atrocities, the work of social regeneration will have to be done over again at Rock Springs or at Butte City, or at some other place where the idea has found lodgment that a Chinaman has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

After twenty or more years of wrestling with the Chinese question we have reached a definitive understanding with China, with ourselves, and with the world, that all the natives of that country who were domiciled here at the date of the last treaty shall have the right to stay, and also to go and return, subject to certain degrading conditions not

exacted of any other people. We have discriminated against them severely, to our own shame, but we have taken our stand and there we must abide. This settlement, intended mainly to conciliate a depraved and lawless element in the Western States and Territories, composed principally of the offscourings of Europe, has proved unsatisfactory to them since it did not provide for the summary expulsion and deportation of all persons of Mongolian origin who had reached our shores in former years. It cannot be said that anti-Chinese riots have been lessened or mitigated by recent anti-Chinese legislation, or by the new treaty which we forced upon China. The spirit of brutality which had so long run riot on the Pacific Coast was encouraged by the action of Congress, and by the resolutions of the political conventions of both parties, to believe that public opinion approved of the barbarities that had been committed, and would condone any crimes that might be committed upon that unfortunate race. The Rock Springs massacre is a logical deduction from the weakness of Congress and of the State and Territorial governments in dealing with a plain question of human rights. We have now reached a stopping place where we must decide as a nation whether we will enforce the law against cut-throats, or allow them to dominate society and industry over half the area of the United States. The telegraph informs us that the Knights of Labor at Butte City, Montana, have decided that the Chinese must go, and that measures like those taken at Rock Springs will shortly be put in force if they do not depart within a given time. Obviously the measures adopted to bring the Rock Springs murderers to justice will have a deciding influence upon the Kuklux fraternity at Butte City. If they are proceeded against with the vigor due to their monstrous crime, there will be no disturbance of the peace at Butte City. If they are allowed to go unpunished or only half punished, there will be similar outbreaks in every place where half-a-dozen Chinamen can be found plying any honest vocation.

There is good reason to believe that the President of the United States and the Governor of Wyoming Territory are thoroughly in earnest in the endeavor to bring the Rock Springs assassins to justice. It is fortunate that the Federal authority is supreme in the place where the murders were committed, and that no obstacle can be set up in the interest of State sovereignty to shield the guilty. It is not necessary for the military power of the Government to wait upon the laggard steps of any State official whose re-election is pending. The responsibility for law and order in the Territories is not a divided one. It rests at Washington city, and it has been taken up with commendable promptness and decision. Rock Springs is under guard of United States soldiers, and the expelled laborers are returning under an assurance of ample protection. An issue of the utmost gravity is now drawn between the Union Pacific Railway Company, the employers of the Chinese, and the Knights of Labor. The Government has promised to protect life and property, and has collected sufficient means for that end. The Company, too, seems determined to stand by its engagements to its employees, and not to surrender to a secret society whose decrees are pronounced at St. Louis, or San Francisco, or some other place hundreds or thousands of miles distant from the scene of strife. A surrender at this time would imply a surrender for all time. Corporations are proverbially cowards, but in this case it must be evident to the most pallid shareholder that if his property is now handed over to the keeping of the Rock Springs desperadoes, there will be nothing left for him a few years hence.

THE PANBULGARIAN REVOLUTION.

SCARCELY has one phase of the vast Eastern question, the Afghan complication, vanished out of sight when the other, which touches the Balkan Peninsula, looms up threateningly on the diplomatic horizon. The little revolution which a few days ago took place in Eastern Rumelia may or may not lead directly to war like demonstrations, to alliances, to intervention against or in favor of the rebels, to a resettling of boundaries. What is sure is that it is the work of potent forces, which sooner or later must bring about violent convulsions and ultimately new and important changes in the map of southeastern Europe. The insurrection in Herzegovina, which broke out in 1875, was a flame that could not be quenched, and finally set the whole Ottoman Empire on fire; but other movements preceded it which were stifled in blood—for the moment, to break out anew. To which class of events the outbreak in Philippopolis belongs, a near future will probably show.

By the Berlin treaty of July 13, 1878, which ended the great drama of the Russo-Turkish war, Turkey renounced the direct control of almost all her Slavic subjects. Montenegro was acknowledged to be completely independent, which she virtually had been for generations. Servia was now freed of all dependence upon her suzerain, the Sultan. Cessions of adjoining territory were made to both these principalities, the latter of which soon after, imitating her likewise emancipated non-Slavic neighbor, Rumania, assumed the dignity of a kingdom. Bosnia and Herzegovina were surrendered to the Government of Austria-Hungary, to be "occupied and administered" by it indefinitely. What was formerly the vilayet of the Danube was, with changed boundaries, constituted a semi-independent Christian principality, Bulgaria. The country south of it, and for the most part separated from it by the Balkans, was made, under the name of Eastern Rumelia, an "autonomous province" of the Turkish Empire, to be ruled under its own laws by a Christian Governor appointed by the Sultan, with the consent of the treaty Powers. The bulk of the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia were nationally one people, and the treaty of San Stefano, which the victorious advance of the Russians to the gates of Constantinople forced the Porte to sign on March 3, 1878, had united both countries, together with districts of Macedonia and Southern Thrace, into one great Bulgarian realm. This work of General Ignatieff's diplomacy the Treaty of Berlin undid.

Excepting some contention about frontier districts, which in the case of Montenegro at one time threatened to become serious, the relations between the Porte and its former northwestern dependencies, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, soon ceased to be of any importance whatever. Bulgaria elected Alexander of Battenberg, a nephew of Czar Alexander II.'s consort, her prince, and Eastern Rumelia received a Governor in the person of Aleko Pasha (Prince Alexander Vogorides), a Turkish diplomat of Bulgaro-Greek descent. Domestically, all the Slavic countries of the Balkan Peninsula, except Bosnia and Herzegovina, have to this day been completely autonomous. In their external relations, in spite of community of religion and race, they have been swayed by different attractions. Prince Nikita, of Montenegro, and his people are warmly devoted to the Russian interest and guidance. King Milan, of Servia, has sought support and strength in friendship with Austria-Hungary; partly from rivalry with Montenegro, which by some is looked up to as the Savoy of the Balkan Peninsula, and partly from fear of the intrigues of the exiled house of Karageorge, which formerly ruled Servia, and is now again patronized by Russia. The radicals, the clergy, and the common people of Servia, however, have decidedly Russian leanings, and vehement opposition has driven Milan to frequent acts of tyranny and violations of the Constitution. In Bulgaria both the Prince and the people have been wavering between adherence to the exacting lead of Russia and a more independent attitude and ambition. Changes in the politics of Bulgaria, partly brought about by the impatience of the people and partly by that of Prince Alexander, amid the intrigues of Russian agents and native demagogues, have been almost incessant. Nor have arbitrary changes of the Constitution been wanting. At no time, however, has the army as yet slipped out of the hands of Russian officers. And through all the varying situations the guiding thought of the Prince and the nation, of party chiefs and Russian agents, has been the realization of the great Bulgaria of the treaty of San Stefano.

Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria are all ambitious States, each considering itself entitled to hegemony among the Slavs of the peninsula. The two former were once open rivals in regard to the liberation and annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But these two provinces, "occupied and administered" by Austria-Hungary, are now out of reach of petty ambition, and only a general *bouleversement* could make them integral parts of a State south of the Danube and Save. Milan is now seemingly content with the existing order of things, and certainly dreads an immediate change; for this could benefit only Nikita, the faithful satellite of Russia, and father-in-law of the Servian pretender, Peter Karageorgevitch. The only State in the peninsula which has no ambition to conquer or lead is Eastern Rumelia, which, from the day of its formation, has cherished only one national desire—namely, to be incorporated with Bulgaria, from which it was unnaturally separated. All its politics have turned around this one point. It is needless to say that Bulgaria has constantly, though more or less secretly, fomented this tendency, or

that Russia has been plotting to realize the Panbulgarian scheme. Foreign emissaries have not ceased to incite the southern Bulgarians, including those of Macedonia, to revolt. Aleko Pasha, whose sympathies were perhaps divided between Bulgarian and Greek aspirations in Macedonia and Thrace, acted, as Governor, a part which satisfied neither his people, nor his suzerain, nor the Czar. The Czar put his veto on his reappointment as Governor of Eastern Rumelia last year, and Gabriel Chrestovitch, Aleko's officer, became his successor. It is he who has been overthrown by the revolutionary movement which has just taken place, although all his acts have been considered favorable to the union scheme. It could not be otherwise: the Governor of Eastern Rumelia must disappear if all the Bulgarians are to be united.

That the revolution has been instigated by official or unofficial Russia and Bulgaria combined admits of no doubt. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has accepted the submission of "South Bulgaria," and formally announced his sovereignty over it, appointing as its Governor M. Stransky, the head of the Provisional Government proclaimed at Philippopolis. Whether Russia, on her part, will be ready to own her work, and whether we are correctly told by the cable that "the revolution was concocted in St. Petersburg, with the assent of Austria, under an agreement made at the Kremsier interview, according to the terms of which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina," a few weeks, possibly a few days, must show.

MR. PARNELL'S DEMANDS AND THE ENGLISH ANSWERS TO THEM.

LONDON, September 5, 1885.

WITH that instinct which leads people to avoid the mention of disagreeable subjects till the time comes when they must be faced, we have all been saying as little as possible during the last year or two about the Irish question, and especially little about the most serious part of it—the claim of a separate Parliament. Mr. Parnell, however, in one of those bursts of Bismarckian frankness which occasionally break his attitude of dry reserve, has propounded a programme and a policy which make further silence impossible. No one has any right to be surprised at his utterances, for they are consistent with the indications he has previously, though more sparingly, furnished of his aims, and do not go beyond the language often held by his most trusty lieutenants. Nevertheless, they have startled the English, who, because recent discussions have turned chiefly on Irish land tenure, education, and the condition of the laborers, seem to have persuaded themselves that the success of the Nationalists in getting their way in these matters had allayed their appetite for change, and that the abandonment of the Crimes Act had softened their feelings toward England: a sad mistake, for every victory, by raising the hopes of the Parnellite party and giving them a fuller command of the allegiance of the Irish masses, stimulates them to new exertions and fills them with new confidence.

The first three sessions of this Parliament were spent on the Land Bill, the Arrears-of-Rent Bill, and the two acts for the repression of agrarian crime. At the end of 1882 there came a lull. The English would for the moment spend no more time on Ireland, thinking they had done enough, and being tired of Irish subjects. Mr. Parnell perceived that nothing more was to be had, and prudently resolved to wait for a new Parliament, in which his party would be stronger. His followers extorted small concessions from time to time, and occasionally reminded the Government what their powers of obstruction were. Skirmishing kept up the spirit of the party in Ireland, and from pitched battles there was nothing to be gained. When invited, as they were by Mr. Gladstone in a memorable speech three years ago, to propound some workable scheme for giving the Irish people the management of their own concerns, they made no sign in Parliament, while in Ireland they continued to declare that nothing less than the repeal of the Union was worth proposing. It would have been well for the Gladstone Cabinet to have framed and announced some scheme of their own, but this negative and hostile attitude of the Nationalist members seemed to excuse their omission. And time was wanting. Time always is wanting in English Parliaments and to English Ministries; but a task does not usually grow the easier for being postponed.

Thus the Home-Rule problem has hung on for the last six years, the only changes in the English view of it being a growing dissatisfaction with the Lord Lieutenancy and the whole system of administration from Dublin, and a growing tendency to purchase tranquillity, or rather the absence of worrying, by concessions, whether good or bad in themselves. Partly, perhaps, encouraged by this weariness of the English, but chiefly moved by the near prospect of a great accession to his forces, Mr. Parnell has now formally declared his purpose and the means by which he seeks to attain it.

That means is the formation of a perfectly cohesive Parliamentary party. The candidates for each county are to be chosen by a county convention, a method hitherto unknown in Ireland; but this convention, instead of consisting (like yours) of delegates from the constituency only, is to include the existing Parliamentary chiefs, who are to be present and influence its choice. When selected, the candidate is to take a sort of "ironclad pledge" that he will always vote in Parliament in accordance with the decision of the majority of the party, or, if at any time he does not do so, will forthwith resign his seat. No such engagement has ever before been suggested to, much less taken by, the members of any British Parliamentary party; it is, indeed, so inconsistent with the recognized doctrine of the duties of a member that one may fairly call it unconstitutional. But there is reason to think that the Irish constituencies will agree to choose their candidates in this manner, that the candidates will accept the pledge, and that the Nationalist party will therefore begin its operations next year with a disciplined unity of action never attained before. Here is something to alarm the English. Hitherto Irish parties have "scaled off" a fair proportion of their members, some on public, some on private grounds, and it has been possible for the Ministry of the day to play off some Irish members against others. Although over sixty members came from Ireland into the present Parliament professing themselves Home Rulers, they were not all sent to support Mr. Parnell. He has never been able to count on more than forty, and of these some have generally been absent. The eighty he expects to have next year will have been returned absolutely bound to him and one another. They will probably, for some time at least, give steady attendance, which they can the more easily do because few have any occupation in London save the House of Commons, and perhaps some journalistic work. Now eighty members detached from either of our great historic parties will prove a serious obstacle to the transaction of business. Though the new House of Commons will consist of 670 members, not the half of these can be counted on to attend regularly. The legal quorum is forty, and the average number present does not exceed 150. Hence eighty men always present, moved by one will, not merely unamenable to argument, but bent on giving all the trouble they could, might throw the machinery of Parliament entirely out of gear. Palpable obstruction might be dealt with; but there are other methods of preventing the despatch of ordinary business which would put any ministry to intolerable inconvenience, forcing it to make calls hitherto unheard of on the attendance of its supporters, and ultimately to radically alter the present methods of procedure.

These difficulties would be felt even if one party had a majority of the whole House of Commons. If, however, the two English parties were nearly balanced, and the Nationalists held the balance between them, any one can see how greatly they would be aggravated. Government would become impossible unless by a sort of arrangement between the English party leaders on each side; and the majority could purchase such an arrangement only by consenting to forego most of the usual rights of a majority. The minority would insist that no seriously controverted measures should be passed.

So much for the methods and engines of warfare which Mr. Parnell proposes to employ. Let us see what is the object which he intends by their help to attain. He has stated it to be "legislative independence." This is an elastic term, which would naturally include full power of passing every kind of measure relating to the internal condition of Ireland, but can hardly be taken to cover such matters as the imposition of taxes for the support of the army and navy or other imperial purposes. However, Mr. Parnell illustrates his meaning by three examples. His Irish Parliament is to be competent to legislate regarding the land, the conditions of tenure, the fixing of rents, the buying out of landlords. It is to legislate on education, which next to land has been the most vexed and thorny of all Irish questions. It is to have power to foster Irish industries, which seems to mean that it may impose customs duties on goods imported—imported even from England or Scotland—into Ireland, or, in other words, that it is to have a budget and financial system of its own. Nothing is said as to the nature of the tie which is to unite the two islands, as to the contributions for such common expenses as those of army and navy, diplomatic services, and so forth, but it may safely be assumed that Ireland, either through her own Parliament, or through representatives in some Imperial Parliament of the three kingdoms, is to retain her right of expressing her will upon these subjects.

Here is an ambitious programme. Mr. Parnell puts it forth with an air of unusual confidence, as being already virtually won, and his supporters enthusiastically welcome the moment which sees Ireland on the eve of achieving the independence for which she has so long struggled. How has it been received in England? First with surprise, a needless surprise, for everybody ought to know that in his position he could ask for nothing less. Next with indignation, because he appears to demand not only the dismemberment of the British Empire, and that just at the moment when so strong a wish prevails to draw the colonies closer to the mother country, but the power for one of these islands to begin a war of tariffs against the other. Thirdly, with a flat refusal. Not many speakers of eminence are at present on our platforms, but the press, Liberal as well as Conservative, lost no time in declaring that Mr. Parnell's plan was quite inadmissible. A few

days after the latter's speech, Lord Hartington delivered a long address in Lancashire. His attitude of refusal was of course expected, for he has always been among the statesmen least disposed to make concessions to Irish demands. But the language held by him seems to have been generally approved by the Liberal newspapers, even by those supposed to represent Mr. Chamberlain and the Radical section. The Tory chiefs have not yet expressed themselves, and some of them may be loath to throw down the glove to those with whom they have been cultivating relations much more friendly than prevail between Nationalists and Liberals. However, whether they speak soon or speak late, they will be forced to speak in much the same sense as Lord Hartington. Their own party, and the general feeling of England and Scotland, will compel them to reject the idea of a repeal of the Union and the erection of an independent Parliament in Ireland. It cannot be doubted that this is the universal sentiment of the upper and upper-middle classes in Great Britain, and the prevailing sentiment among such members of the poorer or working class as interest themselves in politics. There is a small section, with some following among the workingmen, who are willing to let Ireland go her own way and please herself, as they would let India also drop off from British power. But this section is for the present not worth regarding as a practical force.

The question, however, is not so much what the English now think, as whether they will continue so to think when the difficulties of the position are forced home upon them. As Mr. Parnell has just reminded Lord Hartington, in a speech replying to that statesman's, English Ministers have of late years done much for Ireland which they vowed they would never do, and certainly sorely disliked doing. Who can say that the limit of concession has been reached, or will have been reached when the Lord Lieutenancy has been abolished (as it apparently will shortly be), and when representative local governments have been established through the rural districts of Ireland?

That the Parnellian demands will not be granted without a severe struggle is so obvious that most people suppose his air of confidence to be an artifice to conceal his anxiety. Will they under any conceivable circumstances be granted? This is a question the answer to which depends not merely on the skill and perseverance of the Irish leaders, but on the still indeterminate character and tendencies of the new democracy of England and its leaders. If there are strong men among those leaders, they will continue to try for a good while longer the Gladstonian experiment of removing the tangible mischiefs of which Ireland complains, in order to see whether the sentimental desire for independence will not languish. If they are weak men, unable to keep a hold of their respective parties, they will probably go on from concession to concession till the desired Parliament has been yielded. All that a prudent prophet can assert is that the question is still far from a settlement, and likely soon to re-enter an acute stage. Y.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, September 12, 1885.

THE political situation in Ireland has, to a thoughtful person, scarcely ever been more puzzling than at the present moment. Mr. Parnell and his party have entirely on their side the majority of feeling, and will without doubt have the votes, except in a few counties in the north-east. The advocates of the pike and physical force are in the background, if indeed they have not entirely disappeared. The Catholic Church has confided its cause in such matters as education to the keeping of the Nationalists. For the first time since the Union an archbishop with decided Nationalist leanings has been appointed by the Vatican to the See of Dublin. The most powerful exponent of public opinion in Ireland, the *Freeman's Journal*, which a few years ago occasionally "tried a fall" with Mr. Parnell or the party, now follows almost unquestioningly in its wake—a sub-editor with Whig proclivities has been parted with, and Mr. Healy is believed to write many of the leading articles. *Punch*, in last week's cartoon, represents Mr. Parnell in an uneasy seat upon an ill-conditioned, jibbing horse — Ireland — and remarks to John Bull, "Leave him alone, John; he's safe to come a cropper." Never was there a more mistaken conception of the situation. There is no feeling in Ireland of being, as the poem which accompanies the cartoon has it, "bridled and bitted," of being "ruled like some common cocktail with a rein of rotten cord," of being "blunkered like some poor hack rushing on death in the red lists of Spain, cold cunning on her back." Never was there more heartfelt or freer allegiance. There is no feeling of subjugation in it. It is the allegiance of an army to a general and staff, who have moulded it out of a pitiful and despised rabble rout, have often led it to victory, and promise much in the future, and who at least have shown the humblest Irish peasant, the poorest Irish artisan, that he is now a factor no longer to be despised or trifled with by British statesmen. The force of the allegiance of the Irish people, to the party and the leader, lies largely in the full conception of this latter fact.

No Irish leader ever had better-disciplined, heartier, or more devoted followers; and yet perhaps the line was never more strictly drawn between the hearty, overt favorers of the National policy and all those who do not belong to this class. I do not mean to say that there is not a large number of persons, Catholic and Protestant, who, by their convictions, training, or sentiments, are Nationalists, and who yet stand aloof in various shades of unison with or opposition toward the dominant party. I mean that in support of the methods, and in belief in the successful outcome, of the Nationalist policy upon main issues, Ireland was never more clearly divided. The party has gained all along in voting weight, but has lost heavily by the secession of intelligent and thoughtful coadjutors and sympathizers. The lines are being drawn closer and closer. One has almost to swallow everything or be regarded as an enemy of Ireland. "Nationalist" never so entirely meant "Catholic" as at present. Previous political movements in Ireland drew an appreciable portion of their strength from Protestants, who are almost entirely opposed to the present agitation. Protestants find it more and more difficult comfortably and conscientiously to sustain any representative position in the National ranks. The falling-off in this respect in the north of Ireland among the successors of the old Ulster United Irishmen is marked. This tendency was well illustrated in Mr. Bigger having become a Catholic. It is reported that he said there was no use in trying to continue an active Irish National politician without being a Catholic. The essence of Protestantism is independent thought—the assertion of the right of private judgment—the cultivation of a questioning habit of mind. How could this accord with the party discipline now demanded by Irish public opinion? "It is the only apparent way of obtaining certain ends." Well, allegiance to principle is a higher duty than allegiance to the cause of any country. "The discipline required is practically no greater than the average allegiance demanded by English political parties." That may be, but does not make blind obedience right. "It is no worse than war; Ireland cannot go to war, but she may choose her own moral weapons.' True, but moral force owes its influence and power to working upon the highest feelings of our nature, and we cannot lay aside spiritual as we lay aside carnal weapons. Supposing such methods to be successful, how might they not be turned with effect upon Ireland herself? We seek only the highest good of Ireland. Nationality is not a fetish. If Irish nationality be but a hysterical phase, it is of small account. If it be a deep and abiding principle, we surely may trust it will assert itself without the aid of casuistry.

To be just to the rank and file of the "party," we must—whether we agree with them or not—understand their real feelings. With one or two exceptions they are Catholics. To them Catholicism is light and Protestantism is darkness. Not that they have any ill feeling toward individual Protestants, or that they have any sinister intentions toward them. But how can they feel heartily toward a nation that has been the bulwark of all they believe to be error? Politically, animosity toward England is ingrained in them. This is very sad—but there it is, honestly ingrained. "I'll tell you what," said a Catholic clergyman to me a few weeks ago, "there is no use in your talking of moderation or reconcilement with England. They hate us and we hate them. So long as I have the power I'll work, and I'll work for Home Rule; and then I'd work and I'd strive for separation; and then I'd strive and I'd work for the destruction of the British Empire." These extreme sentiments cannot be the average feelings of his class. Many of the most active and dominant spirits in the Irish party have suffered imprisonments which would raise the devil in an English politician. And most of them are actually or in spirit sprung from a peasantry who were spoliated and degraded by a land system against which resistance seemed hopeless until the Land League took the matter in hand.

The economic spirit of the movement in Ireland is uneducated, as if the world never had had the experiences of the French Revolution; as if Adam Smith, and Darwin, and Herbert Spencer never had written a line. Perhaps we have no right to expect the results of experience in a country which has never been allowed to learn its own lessons, try its own experiments, and suffer for its own mistakes. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that many men of moderate views, however ardently attached to the cause of Ireland, find it increasingly difficult to give themselves to politics, especially now that the incentive of living under a régime of coercion no longer exists, that the worst features of the land system are put an end to by the Land Act, and that a degree of hope of a permanent settlement is opened by the passage of the Purchase Act. Moderate men were prepared to make every allowance for the inevitable exacerbations and exaggerations of party warfare; but they cannot work in an atmosphere where their reason and independence have no free play or influence.

The basis of the desired settlement with England must be friendly. It is not likely that one entirely distasteful to her could be extorted by any political manœuvring. Yet much that is said by responsible members of the party upon public platforms would appear inconsistent with an amicable settlement. The talk about "complete independence," the "throwing off all control," the "hoisting the green flag," the "removal of the burthen of English taxation," can signify only one thing, and is inconsistent with the spirit of Grattan, of O'Connell, and the philosophic Nationalists. Mr. Parnell says our demand must be for "Grattan's Parliament at the least." This might mean something better and wiser than Grattan's Parliament, for Ireland in Grattan's Parliament had no control whatever

over the affairs of the Empire: it represented only the Protestants of the country, and in it the Executive was entirely under the control of the Cabinet in London. Mr. Parnell, at Arklow the other day, declared that, "without a free elected National Assembly, with power to control all the affairs of Ireland, and with power to protect her struggling industries, I give it as my opinion as a practical man, for what it may be worth, that it is impossible for us to revive our native industries." This speech has been enthusiastically received by the National public opinion of Ireland. A tariff between Great Britain and Ireland would appear inconsistent with anything short of separation. Ireland's position in this respect is widely different from that of Canada and Australia. A policy of high if not unreasonable demands might be deliberately entered upon in the hope of widening the scope of possible concessions. But it is not likely to be deliberately adopted by any one who desires a statesmanlike settlement, a permanent settlement of mind of the Irish people at home and abroad. It is right to say that many who desire an amicable and friendly arrangement believe that, under present circumstances, an uncompromising if not haughty attitude is the only one that will have any effect upon Englishmen.

A recent turn in the West and North leads me to feel more than ever hopeful regarding the material future of this country. Still, some economic principles and ideas that are being presented to the people must be productive of disastrous consequences. Philanthropists tell us that the reason we drink too much is because the Government does not shut up the public houses. Politicians tell us that the reason we are not all happy and comfortable is because we have not a native Parliament to do everything for us. We are to regard ourselves as lay figures, to be manœuvred and made happy or miserable by act of Parliament. To those who have travelled, or thought on the principles that lie at the basis of individual and national greatness, who have considered the political wrecks in South America and the failures and disappointments in European States, there is something sadly ludicrous in these platform utterances regarding national prosperity, and their acceptance by the people. As a reverend chairman had it at a public meeting the other day:

"Let them get Home Rule, and their country would prosper; their barren mountains would be cultivated; their marshy swamps would be drained. They would moor their vessels in their ports, and their rivers would carry their goods backward and forward. They would unlock the treasures of their country, open their mines, make provision for the bone and sinew of their land, give employment to willing hands; have no one exposed to idleness or the temptation to become idlers.

It would appear difficult to subscribe to the proposition that if a united Parliamentary party of eighty members be returned, there must ensue a speedy, satisfactory, and complete settlement of the Irish national question. Yet that is the view taken by *United Ireland*, the organ of the party. That is the burthen of most platform utterances at present. Take a late speech by T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell's right-hand man:

"There is something extremely solemn and there is something dazzling in the thought that after all we belong to the generation who are about to close the struggle that has endured for no less than 700 years, that has been opposed by such tremendous obstacles and odds. There is, further, something I will say bewildering in the thought that we are about to close a history which in many respects is as sad and as disastrous as the story of any nation in the history of mankind."

Such strange and unlooked for political events have occurred in our time that we must not dogmatize. But we cannot hope for any such speedy settlement of the question. The roots of misery and difficulty are too old, too deeply and widely diffused, to make it possible for any action of one generation to finally eradicate them. Most of us must be content to work in our own ways, and wait and hope, longing for a settlement in the interest of both countries—believing that the yearning for nationality is indestructible, that its satisfaction in some form is essential to the happiness of Ireland, but regarding it as perfectly consistent with an amicable understanding and a sincere union with England. D. B.

Correspondence.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: You seem to be giving some attention to the subject of prohibition in Iowa; but as your information seems to come mostly from one quarter and from the partisans of one opinion, I think a few facts respecting our town may be of interest, and perhaps contribute to a fairer judgment in the case.

I think we have a representative inland town. It numbers about 3,700, about one-fourth of whom are railroad employees. I think we ought to encounter a fair share of the difficulties that obstruct the enforcement of the law. I have given some attention to the matter, and I am confident that the prohibitory law has made a great change in our town, and I think it is accomplishing all its sober advocates ever expected of it. We do not hang our heads, or confess in any sense that the law is a failure. It would be well to remember that we have no great cities in Iowa, and not many towns in which the law has a large public sentiment against it; and small towns, and even the rural districts, have rights which even large cities are bound to respect. I think in these the law is a success.

I have to confess that I am a minister, and a minister of the Methodist Church, and I fear that will greatly lower the value of my testimony in your estimation; but I cannot see why a minister should be an offensive partisan any more than a brewer or a saloon-keeper.

Respectfully, J. H. Rigby.

Mason City, Iowa, September 14, 1885.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MINNESOTA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In No. 1054 of the *Nation* you state, in referring to the recent hanging in Minnesota, that the last Legislature of this State (1885) changed the law in regard to the death penalty, making it absolute for murder in the first degree. The only change made was to embody the law of 1882 in the new Penal Code of the State. The provision permitting the Judge to certify, as a matter of record, that the circumstances were so exceptional as to warrant a mitigation of the sentence and to imp se a sentence of imprisonment for life, still forms a part of the new Code. The recent hanging at Duluth, however, was done under the authority of the law of 1883, as the new Penal Code does not come into operation until January, 1886.—Respectfully yours,

J. J. D.

Faribault, Minn., September 17, 1885.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The great objection to the Postal Savings Bank so highly recommended by "M. C. L." in your issue of September 3, is the difficulty of investing these savings after the national debt becomes extinct. The European Governments which have instituted these banks, are so hopelessly in debt that there is no chance of the savings outrunning the bonds; and the main object in starting the Postal Bank was to bind the lower classes more firmly to the Government, and thereby discourage revolutionary inclinations. That object of course does not exist in this country, and the rapid decrease of our bonded debt during the last twenty years makes its entire extinction in the not distant future more than likely. What will then be done with the enormous sums constantly accumulating?

The directors of savings banks in San Francisco, and probably in other cities of the United States, find it difficult to invest safely the large sums intrusted to them. They guarantee no fixed interest, but simply pay their depositors as much or as little as they make.

The Government would probably have to guarantee a fixed rate of interest, and if large sums should lie idle in the Treasury for want of good securities, the Government might have to levy a tax on the nation to pay the interest to depositors. The handling of such large sums by a Government like ours is a dangerous experiment.

Would it not be best to stick to the American principle of keeping the Government as much as possible from interfering with private business and enterprise? The Government might as well go into railroading, telegraphing, life insurance, banking, and what not.—Yours respectfully,

F. O. Layman.

San Francisco, September 12, 1885.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S PROSCRIPTIVENESS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Apropos of Senator Sherman's "general cussedness" theory of Democratic incapacity, one is reminded of the vigorous language of Burke in his speech to the electors of Bristol:

"This way, of *proscribing the citizens by denominations and general descriptions*, dignified by the name of reason of state and security for constitutions and commonwealths, is nothing better at bottom than the miserable invention of an ungenerous ambition, which would fain hold the sacred trust of power, without any of the virtues or any of the energies that give a title to it; a receipt of policy, made up of a detestable compound of malice, cowardice, and sloth. They would govern men against their will; but in that government they would be discharged from the exercise of vigilance, providence, and fortitude; and therefore, that they may sleep on their watch, they consent to take some one division of the society into partnership of the tyranny over the rest. . . . Crimes are the acts of individuals, and not of denominations; and therefore arbitrarily to class men under general descriptions, in order to proscribe and punish them in a lump for a presumed delinquency, of which perhaps but a part, perhaps none at all, are guilty, is indeed a compendious method, and saves a world of trouble about proof; but such a method, instead of being law, is an act of unnatural rebellion against the legal dominion of reason and justice; and this vice, in any constitution that entertains it, at one time or other, will certainly bring on its ruin." T. D. C.

Arkadelphia, Ark., September 14, 1885.

THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Please allow a few lines from Dakota for the benefit of your readers. It is useless to tell them that the paramount subject of discussion in our politics is with regard to the division and admission, or admission as a whole, of this vast Territory into the Union. A great many people in both northern and southern Dakota desire division—the politicians are almost agreed on that point. A question of such vast import should

doubtless be decided, as Governor Pierce suggests, by the vote of the people. It is highly probable that a majority want one State of it, and why should they not? Evidently it would be less expensive to control the affairs of one than of the two. Some protest that the size of it makes it impracticable; also, that the sections are already divided in the minds of the people, and only need the line drawn.

In the first place, is it square miles or is it population that have to be governed? Population, of course. Who ever heard of New York having any grievous difficulty in governing her five millions? It will be a long day before Dakota has even *that* many. And why could not twice as many be under one government? The difficulties about getting to the capital will be lessened as more railroads come in.

With regard to the sectional feeling in the minds of the people, whatever there is of it has been created by politicians—or, more properly, demagogues—for obvious reasons. Admit the Territory as a whole, and a short time will entirely obviate such feeling. Admit the Territory as a whole, and it is destined to become the Empire State of the West in a few years. What a grand, mighty State Dakota, with her unparalleled resources, will make in a short time!

Respectfully, GEORGE A. COOKE.
JAMESTOWN, NORTHERN DAKOTA.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is no subject which more clearly illustrates the necessity of Cabinet responsibility than the coinage of silver. In your last number you say that the Administration has abandoned the hope of the passage of a bill simply stopping the coinage of standard dollars, or leaving this coinage discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, and is preparing a compromise of which the central idea is the suspension of silver coinage and the deposit of bullion. In other words, an Administration elected on a reform basis, and thoroughly convinced of the danger of an evil policy—which conviction is echoed by nearly every financial authority in the country, nobody of any standing venturing openly to take the opposite side, while the whole country is looking forward with dread to the placing of our currency at no distant day upon a basis of depreciated silver—this Administration is about to confess publicly that it is powerless against a single interest in the lobby, and can only hope at best for a compromise which will mitigate the evil. If this is true, we are confronted with a danger greater even than depreciated silver—an avowed helplessness of the Government to maintain the national interest against that of private persons and combinations.

What are the means of defence against the silver interest? Of course only public opinion making itself felt upon Congress and the Executive; and the only public opinion which is really effective is that of the great mass of voters. But there is no subject on which it is more difficult to arouse public opinion than the working of currency. Not one voter in a thousand has any clear idea of what the danger from silver really is, while the commercial and financial interests which do understand and have a very lively perception of it are in a small minority of votes. Many people make this an objection to universal suffrage, but it is of no use to discuss that institution, because we have it and must make the best of it. The only way in which the mass can be aroused to any decided action is through some prominent person in whom they have confidence telling them to take it. The people take very little interest in measures, but they take very great interest in men, of which last month furnished a very striking illustration. I remember that after the war certain persons, much interested in the state of the currency, used to hold public meetings for discussion when hardly a dozen listeners could be got together, and those nearly always the same ones. It happened a few years after that General Butler was a candidate for the Governorship, taking for that particular occasion the greenback as his standard. Immediately the Massachusetts halls were crowded with audiences, hungry for information on the very subject which for years we had been trying in vain to get them to listen to. The reason we have had so many soldiers for Presidents is not because the people are especially fond of soldiers or war, but because war has been the only thing which, with us, allowed individuals to become prominent in public life. Let the President travel through any State in the Union, and see what crowds will gather to meet him simply because he is the President; and then consider what an immense force is lost by refusing to give the President any voice in the conduct of the Government. The people ask for bread, and we give them a stone. We remit a vital question like the continuance of silver coinage to the darkness of a committee-room, where an impersonal body carries on secret negotiations, to use a mild word, at once with the lobby and the Treasury, and then makes a majority report for which nobody is responsible, to a House of which the rules are organized to suppress personality and strangle debate; and then we reproach the people because they do not step in and settle a question which they do not understand, and as to which they have no guide.

The very first requisite is, that the Secretary of the Treasury, the highest financial official in the Government, speaking for and to the whole country with an authority which no newspaper and no local representative can possess, should stand up in Congress, the rostrum of the nation, and make a statement as plain and simple as possible of the merits of the case. If Congress then proceeded in silence to vote him down, the indignation of the people would be aroused, and all defenders of honest money, instead of dealing with abstractions, would rally in support of the Secretary. The contest at elections would take on a different character, the position of individuals would be defined and called in question, and the lobby no longer have everything in its own way.

If we expect public opinion to prevail against private interest, we must furnish some leverage through which public opinion can act, and that can be found only in giving the Executive a voice in the direction of policy and a power of appeal to the national will. G. B.
NORTH ELBA, N. Y., September 14, 1885.

THE COAST SURVEY ONCE MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The name of Professor Agassiz will necessarily give great weight to the letter published in your last number, on the recent Coast Survey investigation. It is therefore of especial importance that attention should be called to the two ways in which that letter may have a bad effect.

It may give a false impression of the character and object of the investigating commission, by not clearly distinguishing between their report and matter from other sources, or between their judgment on particular scientific operations and a judgment on the class of such operations. For instance, it would be taken as referring to them in saying, "Their dictum upon the late Superintendent, at least as far as his professional career is concerned, is answered by his position as an investigator in the scientific world." Since the commission say that "*of late years* he has manifested a general unfitness," etc., it cannot be they that are "answered" by pointing to his career in the past. Again, it appears to refer to them, or one of them, when it says, "A Treasury expert has seen fit to condemn valuable experiments and to indulge in a few cheap jibes about 'swinging the pendulum.'" In other passages, also, the letter seems to expose them as having condemned pendulum researches in general. Whatever other Treasury officials may be reported as having said, this commission concerned itself only with the pendulum researches of Assistant C. S. Peirce, and expressed an opinion based on comparison of the published results with the cost of those particular researches. Whether their opinion in this case was a correct one, depends largely on whether their statement of Assistant Peirce's expenses—by him publicly denied—was correct; and this is not a matter so recondite that the opinion on it even of a "Treasury expert" is without weight.

The Professor's other mistake is a more serious one: he places science itself in a false position by the question he asks, "Is the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the head of the Nautical Almanac, the Director of the Geological Survey, or the Secretary of the Smithsonian to submit the scientific expenses of these bureaus [*sic*] to the judgment of a clerk in the Auditor's Department? The necessary appropriations having been made, is that Department or any member of it to decide upon the value of the scientific work thus provided for, or upon the method of its execution?" First, what the law-making power means when appropriating public money is to be inferred from the general consensus of laws governing expenditures; and if according to law the Auditor has a certain control over expenditures, that control must be taken as a necessary condition of the appropriation. Second, the Professor's reasoning leads, since he must regard the Auditor's knowledge as similarly inferior to that of the Commissioner of Agriculture or the Postmaster-General, etc., etc., as to the expenditures of his Department, naturally and inevitably to the conclusion that there is an absurdity in having Government accounts audited at all. Third, there is no impropriety in requiring that scientific work shall approve itself to unscientific men, because it is easy to prove to men of the intelligence of American citizens that next after the payment of its honest debts in honest coin, scientific work is the best investment that a Government can make. Fourth, such a requirement is necessary to the very life of scientific work under Government, at the time when appropriations for its support are sought. Are auditors to be thought less capable of judging than Congressmen, after Congressmen have constituted auditors for that very purpose?

We may agree with Professor Agassiz in his estimate of the general value of trigonometrical surveys and pendulum experiments, without accepting his views on the action of the Government as to the Coast Survey. * *
WASHINGTON, September 19, 1885.

Notes.

DR. D. G. BRINTON, Philadelphia, has now in press Vol. 6 of his "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," being 'The Annals of the Cackchiquels,' written by a native about 1560, and hitherto unprinted. The tribe in question was found in Guatemala by the Spaniards.

White, Stokes & Allen announce: Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics'; Seyppel's 'He, She, It,' and 'Sharp, Sharper, Sharpest'; a collection of poems of the civil war, both Federal and Confederate, edited by Mr. F. F. Browne, editor of the Chicago *Dial*; and an al-

phabetical 'Guide and Select Directory to New York City.'

Schliemann's 'Tiryns'; a new edition of Schuyler's 'Turkistan'; a new edition of Griffis's 'Corea'; 'Colonial New York: Philip Schuyler and His Family,' by Geo. W. Schuyler; a complete collection of the Poems of R. W. Gilder; a translation of Wilhelm Scherer's 'History of German Literature'; and Stockton's 'Rudder Grange,' with illustrations by A. B. Frost, must be added to the list of fall announcements already made by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Cupples, Upham & Co. will issue immediately a popular edition of Mr. Rideing's novel, 'A Little Upstart.'

D. C. Heath & Co. publish next month 'Kinder- und Hausmärchen der Gebrüder Grimm,' edited by W. H. van der Smissen, of University College, Toronto. The text will be in Roman type, and the orthography will follow the reformed usage in respect to dropping *h* after *t*.

The fourth volume of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's fine edition of the Works of Alexander Hamilton (Putnams) is wholly occupied with this statesman's official and newspaper writings on the subject of our foreign affairs. These include the trouble caused by Genet and the popular dissatisfaction with the Jay treaty, as to which last Mr. Lodge reprints the "Camillus" papers, but regards the controversial "Philo-Camillus" as too ephemeral to be worth preserving. The entire contents furnish profitable reading in international law and American history. Noticeable is Hamilton's treatment of the complaint that the British had carried off negro slaves in withdrawing from the country, in violation of the treaty. Since an index is reserved for the final volume, it would have been a great service to make the table of contents somewhat analytic, however briefly. "Hamilton to William Short," "Hamilton to Washington," "Hamilton to Jefferson," etc., etc., often repeated, are about as helpful as a blank wall. Dates in the running-titles of the pages would also be desirable; and Hamilton's own foot-notes (see pp. 307, 341), are not distinguished from those of the present editor, which are clear and helpful.

The edition of the Waverley Novels, in six volumes, which now bears the imprint of Baker & Taylor, of this city, as well as that of Adam & Charles Black, is in fact the Edinburgh edition of 1871. It is none the worse for age, unless the steel plates have suffered, and still makes a handsome and convenient set, neatly bound in dark blue cloth. Each volume has a special glossary and an index, and the illustrations are numerous and chiefly of Scottish scenery.

It is always hard to keep one's hands off the 'Biglow Papers,' but their latest dress in the Riverside Aldine series makes abstention still more difficult. These two little volumes are fitted to go anywhere—in the pocket, on the library table, or on the shelf. The second series, with its intimitable introduction, forms the larger of the two.

The mystification concerning the authorship of the 'Saxe Holm Stories' appears to have ended with the death of the late Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, so that it is to her own admirers, as well as to those of her pseudonym, that the fresh issue of these stories is addressed by Charles Scribner's Sons. The two series are in two volumes bound in paper.

We must refer our readers to No. 988 of the *Nation* for an appreciation of Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain,' of which the third volume, O to Tis, has just appeared after an interval of two years (Edinburgh: William Paterson; Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.). The range is broader than that part of the title which we have just quoted, for the editors take cognizance of all works in English, even to translations from foreign tongues. Hence Lowell's 'Fable for Critics,' for example, appears here, unexpectedly, under the letter R—"Reader! walk up at once," etc. One remarks the large number of "Thoughts" in this catalogue—there are five pages of them, including, among more distinguished names, the Rev. George Allen's Thoughts on the Free-Masonry excitement, in reply to Edward Everett (Worcester, Mass., 1833). "Review" and "Reflections" are still more frequent. "Three" appears to be a favorite number with pamphleteers, especially if they have letters, discourses, or dialogues to offer the public. "Plain" thinking and speaking are the boast of plenty of them. Presumably the fourth volume of this excellent work will be the last.

A list of the Canadian voyageurs who served under Lord Wolseley on the Nile is given in Mr. Henry J. Morgan's *Dominion Annual Register* for 1884. This coöperation in the Sudan campaign was the most real and memorable contribution to "Imperial Federation" during the year. But Sir John Macdonald's visit to England and the meeting of the British Association at Montreal were looked upon as part of the same general drift. The home sky was not particularly bright. Immigration fell off markedly, as did the surplus, which proved smaller than the estimate. The rural opposition to a bankruptcy law could not be overcome. In spite of amendments to the homestead laws, the trouble began in the Northwest Territory that was to end in Riel's rebellion. Reciprocity with the United States made no advance, nor was anything done, by improving the extradition understanding, to diminish Canada's attractiveness for American defaulters. Meantime, the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington were about being abrogated upon notice from the United States. The freedom of the Erie Canal led to a demand for the abolition of tolls on the Canadian canals, but without avail. The literary product of the year was insignificant. Mr. Morgan has greatly enlarged his biographical list or Canadian "Men of the Time." His indexes, also, are noticeably full; but think of putting "Biggest bag of *ducks*" under B, and "Better observance of the *Lord's Day*" under the same letter!

A neat little pack of cards, combining instruction with amusement, has been prepared by Mlle. Sée, Professor of French at Wellesley College. She calls the game "Jeu des Académiciens" (Boston: Schoenhof). Each card has on it the name of a prominent French author with dates and four quotations from his works. The names of George Sand, Mme. de Sévigné, and Mme. de Staël are included by courtesy, probably. Descartes, Pascal, Michelet, and Molière are added from a sense of justice, perhaps, as they were not Academicians, and never filled any place in the learned body of the forty immortals, except the imaginary "Quarante-et-unième fauteuil."

The second volume of Flaubert's 'Éducation Sentimentale' is now issued, the fourth (in arrangement, the fifth in publication) of Quantin's solid *édition définitive*. This is much the longest of Flaubert's works, and is none the better for its length. Its value is chiefly historical, as the autobiography not of its author, but of his generation. But those of its readers who already care for Flaubert may catch here and there, more than in his other books, a touch of personal experience, as this: "Peu à peu la sérénité du travail l'apaisa. En plongeant dans la personnalité des autres, il oublia la sienne, ce qui est la seule manière peut-être de n'en pas souffrir."

Some amusement may be had from the five lectures delivered last year in the Salle des Capucines by Amédée H. Simonin, laureate member of the National Society of Encouragement to Good. They make a small volume under the title 'Psychologie Humaine Appliquée' (Paris: J. Michelet; New York: F. W. Christern). Applied to the late Edmond About, M. Simonin's psychology discovers that though this genial writer was an avowed sceptic, he was infinitely less harmful than Malthus and Darwin, who, in his opinion, by erecting dogmas in negation of the existence of a soul, "did more injury to humanity than Neros and Attilas." M. Taine's materialism is rebuked by contrasting his conclusions on certain moot historical questions, as whether Danton instigated the September massacres, with the opposing views maintained by Henri Martin. "There is something melancholy," says M. Simonin, "in this contradiction between two famous historians and Academicians. Knowledge of the psychic laws can alone prevent a recurrence of such incidents hereafter."

Nos. 508–510 of *L'Art* (Macmillan & Co.) bring the conclusion of Mr. Charles Diehl's interesting and well-illustrated papers on Ravenna. The most significant of the remaining articles is a long one on the contemporary engraving of medals, with many pictorial specimens. Paul Leroi writes of "St. Mark's in Venice," but chiefly by way of calling attention to the great work on that monument now publishing by Ferdinand Ongania. The engravings *hors texte* are less striking than they are apt to be, but the drawing of a portrait of a lady by Piquet, and the photogravure of a mortuary piece of sculpture, "Le Souvenir," arrest attention. The accompanying *Courrier de l'Art* is, as usual, readable in all its departments, of which the scope is very catholic.

Nothing pictorial in the *Portfolio* for September (Macmillan & Co.) approaches the heliogravure of the classic statue of Demosthenes. On the other hand, Mr. Joseph Pennell's etching of Paul's Wharf, on the Thames, with the Cathedral in the background, is much the more interesting and valuable of the two full-page illustrations in this vein. It is a print which is sure to find its way into the antiquarian's portfolio as a faithful memento of the London of 1884. But its picturesqueness was the first thought of the artist. Mr. W. M. Conway continues his papers on the influence of the mendicant orders upon the revival of art, treating this time of Giotto as a Franciscan artist.

Noticeable in the October *Magazine of Art* are engravings after the forcible designs of the German painter, Arnold Böcklin, and after Whistler's full-length portrait of the violinist, Pablo Sarasate.

The *Dramatic Review* is a London weekly which is now in its second half-year. It is exactly what its title declares it to be, and it endeavors to be a journal which the playgoer and the student of the stage can read weekly without being annoyed by personalities or by philistinism. The theatrical organ, the *Era*, familiarly known as the Actor's Bible, is simply a trade paper; and both in England and here the more lively theatrical papers are given to vulgarity and abuse. The *Theatre*, which started with promise, is narrow, untrustworthy, and incomplete. The *Dramatic Review* has faults, and not a few, but it is an endeavor in the right road. Some of its signed articles, by Mr. William Archer and Mr. Sydney Grundy, have been admirably incisive.

Science for September 11 is wholly devoted to the proceedings at Ann Arbor of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The meetings appear to have been exceptionally pleasant.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Library Club was held at "The Sagamore," Lake George, at the close of the conference of the American Library Association, and the following permanent officers were elected: R. R. Bowker, of the *Library Journal* and the

Publishers' Weekly, President; Miss E. M. Coe, of the New York Free Public Library, and Wm. A. White, President of the Brooklyn Library, Vice-Presidents; C. Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library, Secretary, and Jacob Schwartz, Librarian of the Apprentices' Library, Treasurer. The first meeting of the club will be held at Columbia College Library on the second Tuesday in November. The topics for consideration will be: Local coöperation of New York libraries in—1. A union list of periodicals in these libraries. 2. Inter-library loans and courtesies. 3. Book thieves. 4. Disposition of duplicates. All librarians or persons engaged in library work in New York and vicinity are eligible for membership in the club.

Baker, Voorhies & Co. have published in an attractive shape Mr. Daniel H. Chamberlain's Essay on the doctrine of "Stare decisis," which won the prize offered by the New York State Bar Association last year. It is a clear and interesting statement of the history, reason, and limitations of this great fundamental doctrine of the common law. Those of us to-day who sympathize with Bentham's exposure of the fallacy of the "Wisdom of our Ancestors," and who not only think but know that we are wiser than they were, will be inclined to smile at Blackstone's statement of the reason of the doctrine of Stare decisis, to wit, that "we owe such a deference to former times as not to suppose that they acted wholly without consideration." The true reason of it is, of course, as Mr. Chamberlain points out, the necessity of establishing as great a degree of certainty as possible as to what shall be the legal results of men's different transactions with one another.

Dr. Joseph Jirecek, the Bohemian literary historian, and Austrian ex-Minister of Education, has recently published, in the reports of the Bohemian Academy, an essay on "Culture Relations between the Hungarians and Bohemians in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and on the Hussites of Hungary," which presents many interesting facts. He shows from documents that Hungary contributed a large contingent of students to the University of Prague shortly after its foundation by the Emperor Charles IV., in 1348. The University students being divided into four "nations," the Hungarians formed a part of the Bohemian. Between 1372 and 1410, the juridical faculty numbered twenty-eight "jurists" from Hungary, and the philosophical, between 1367 and 1420, ninety-eight "artists," including twenty-eight licentiates. Briccius, of Buda, became Academic Rector in 1415. This dignity he owed to his Hussite sentiments. All the Hungarians who at that time remained in Prague, sympathized with Huss and his avengers. The "Compacts" concluded between the Bohemian Estates and the Council of Basel were published not only in Latin, Bohemian, and German, but also in Hungarian. The Hussite creed had found numerous adherents in Hungary, both among Slovaks—kindred of the Czechs—and Magyars. Two Hussite scholars of southern Hungary, seeking refuge from persecution in Moldavia, translated there the Bible into Hungarian. This was probably the oldest translation of the Scriptures into that language.

—The October *Harper's* contains an interesting variety of matter, in which there is nothing of special prominence. The story of the perilous canoe voyage along the coast of Labrador is finished, and happily it proves a tale, not of danger and accident, but of the wonderful changes in that simple landscape of rock, sea, and sky, and of the pathetic life of the miserable inhabitants who cling to the beach and crag, like wild things, notwithstanding the offers of Government to remove them to more favored parts of the Queen's dominions. The series of articles on American Industries is continued with "A Glass of Beer," devoted to hop-culture, malt-making, and beer-brewing; and that on American Cities finds one of its best members in the account of Hartford, in which Mr. Lathrop has very skilfully set forth the features of the city of the Charter Oak and the Insurance Policy, and added a literary charm that belongs to the home of Warner, Mark Twain, and Mrs. Stowe. Politically, a vivid description is given of the scene in the Mexican Chambers when the youthful Salvator Diaz Miron bearded the authority of Gonzales, and so unexpectedly vindicated the right of the legislature against the executive, and for once afforded his country the sight of the true working of constitutional government; and in a brief and telling paper the general question of the state of our land-laws is dealt with, particularly with reference to the lapsed railroad grants and the timber preserves, if the latter word be not a misnomer. The "Easy Chair" prints two new letters of Carlyle to the Hon. Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, in regard to slavery, one of which contains, as is said, the "most complete, serious, and restrained expression" of Carlyle's views on the subject; but, however temperate it may be, it is as worthless in point of fact as his wildest ejaculations on that theme.

—*Lippincott's*, together with its other travel-sketches, of which there is the usual allotment, has an extremely well-written and attractive account of a Texan sheep-ranch, in which vivid and close description is admirably blended with instruction; and the rest of its space is mainly taken up with short stories which illustrate, though negatively, the analysis of the "short story" which is contributed by Mr. Brander Matthews. This is the only piece of literary work, and exhibits what we are accustomed to expect from this writer—the scholarly basis of careful and industrious study, and the encyclopædic information in regard to the realities of his subject, whether it be drama, novel, or, as here, the "short story." It is a pleasure to observe, too, in connection with such an equipment of knowledge in a writer, the sensibility to and insistance upon formal art as the essential without which no imaginative work can become a part of *belles-lettres*. The "short story" he correctly declares to be peculiarly relished by our public, and to be one of the provinces of literature in which our work is equal to the best of other lands. Poe and Hawthorne are names to conjure with when there is any question of our excellence in this department; but in his explanation of how this form of fiction came to be particularly practised by those two, and has held its own since their day, Mr. Matthews seems to tell only half the story. The fact that Hawthorne's early efforts were meant for the "annuals," then popular, though it may be regarded as accidental, counts as accidents will even in the evolution of genius. We fancy, too, that, generally speaking, the timidity which seems the one common national characteristic of our literature, has more to do with the genesis of these "swallow-flights" of fiction than all other causes put together, such as the magazine demand, and the needs of a public whose life often exposes their reading to haste and interruption. We may hope, without fear, for the continuance of this bent of the American genius which forcibly economizes so much material of the author and time of the reader. In these days of literary long-windedness, it is something to thank heaven for.

—In the new chapters of Mr. James's serial in the *Atlantic*, the characters have taken on several years of age, and the story unfolds with an interview between the young hero of twenty, now tormented by the knowledge of his parentage, and a thoroughly vulgarized London girl, which ends in "the dusky by-street in Pimlico." New characters are introduced—a French workman and his wife, spiritually united, Socialists of course; and a light-eyed young Englishman, "with the complexion of a ploughboy and the glance of a commander-in-chief," who belongs to a mysterious club, and follows his occupation in the ominous shop of a wholesale chemist. The remainder of the number is staid enough. Mr. Scudder continues, and seems to conclude, his papers on "the Child" in the history of literature and art, who in the present form (with the capital "C," we suppose) is declared to have been discovered by Wordsworth and emancipated by the French Revolution. Mr. Warner advances a step in his jaunt through the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, not without some signs of fatigue; and the issue winds up with several pages of book reviews.

—"Southerner" writes us:

"Cannot some one induce Mr. Henry James not to put into the mouth of his chivalrous Mississippian the exclamation 'Lord!' used twice in 'The Bostonians' (August number of the *Century*)? On page 554 Basil Ransom says to Mrs. Luna, 'Lord, how few reasons there must be!' Again, on page 567, this type of the Southern *gentilhomme de province* replies to a remark of the brilliant Verena, 'Lord! you must have had a happy life!' Perhaps this has been a frequent lapse of Ransom's throughout the story, but I have only read the chapters in the August magazine. While not professing to know how 'The Bostonians' talk or 'lecture,' I think I may pronounce *ex-cathedra* that in polite circles at the South the expression attributed to Basil Ransom, at once inelegant and irreverent, is not to be met with."

—While the Robins-Pennell pretty 'Canterbury Pilgrimage' is still fresh in mind, it is worth while to say that there is much more of the veritable old pilgrim road to be found than might be interred from their story. In the *Saturday Review* for February 28 and March 14, 1874, there is a full account of the road as it might then be traced, and, with it, much curious detail about the old Roman Road, Watling Street, which it followed in the main. The present coach route by which the cyclers travelled leaves Chaucer's Road to the south for about fourteen miles between Dartford and Strood Hill, and about nine between Ospringe and Harbledown. It seems fit for driving except for about a mile and a half through Swarscombe Park Wood, which must be crossed on foot. The little journey offers unusual interest for the increasing number of Americans who like to see England away from the beaten tracks. A long summer's day would do it, though two were better. Experience justifies the belief that the tale of the sorrows of the tourists in their visit to the shrine of St. Thomas itself is only too true. Whether or no it is to be accounted for by the near neighborhood of London, and the consequent liability to be overrun by cheap excursions, it is a fact that the opportunity for seeing and studying the wonder and beauty of the Cathedral has been in pitiful contrast to the liberality displayed by authorities elsewhere in England.

—Walter Bentley Woodbury, the well-known photographic inventor, died at Margate, England, on September 5, suddenly, and, it is believed by the physician who was called in, of an overdose of laudanum. Woodbury was a remarkable example of the race of inventors—inexhaustible in devices for the perfection of photography, but singularly incompetent in the management of the business department of his enterprises, so that his genius never kept him long from financial disaster. In the latter part of his life he was often called on to endure extreme want, hunted by debts and duns, working out his last process with an execution in his house, slowly failing

from diabetes and need of the comforts of life, but persisting in his invention and its perfection with a tenacity which seemed to make him forget his troubles. In some other branches of industry his genius might have brought him fortune, but the artistic side of photography had such an irresistible attraction for him that he would not leave it. The process of printing known under the name of the Woodburytype will remain a monument to him. It is thus far the most perfect process of mechanical reproduction of a photographic image known to industry. The simplification of it known as the stannotype was his last perfected invention, but failed, in the multitude of processes now under notice, to get the aid of capital to bring it into use, and his incompetence in matters of business deprived him of his interest in it before it became known. A large-brained, warm-hearted man, singular combination of the genius and the child, he was the victim of circumstances, of his fellow-men, and even of his own heart; yet no disaster seemed to embitter him, and trouble or injustice seemed alike incapable of making him misanthropic or less confiding. The manner of his death will excite profound grief and pain among those who knew him well. He deserved prosperity, but desired it mainly for the sake of his inventions, and then for his family.

—The colonization fever in Germany continues to call forth numerous works of all degrees of length and value. 'Die Kolonialreiche und Kolonisationsobjekte der Gegenwart' (Leipzig; F. Frohberg; New York: Westermann) brings into convenient form the colonial statistics of all countries, but its special object is to direct German emigration to southern Brazil, whose chief recommendation is that the Germans will there be able to maintain their customs and language for an indefinite period—the attracting and assimilating power of Portuguese culture being vastly inferior to that of English. Baron Waltershausen's paper, in the *Deutsche Zeit- und Streit-Fragen* (Berlin, 1885, 40 pp.), on "Die Zukunft des Deutschthums in den Vereinigten-Staaten," recommends no other field for emigration, but holds up a picture of this country such as to make a pure-blooded "Yankee" shake in his shoes, to say nothing of an untravelled German. The unfortunate immigrants are forced, by custom and convenience, to change everything—not merely religion, politics, and language, but food, clothes, and domestic habits. In fact, beer and wine are the only peculiar institutions they are able to retain, and these only by constant exercise of that vigilance which is the price of liberty. So far they have been successful in the struggle, their latest victory being the defeat of Blaine, who represented the temperance fanatics. Perhaps the worst feature of American life is the position of women, who, owing partly to the climate and partly to their scarcity, are treated with absurd consideration, wife-beating being severely punished, and it being impossible long to hold wife and daughters to the performance of the various forms of labor which they uncomplainingly yield at home. With those who are better off the same evil obtains, though in a different form. Girls are spoiled by their fathers, receiving a better education and growing up with more refined habits than their brothers and future husbands, so that there is neither intellectual union nor community of purpose between husband and wife—not, at any rate, until the former has earned enough to retire from business, and even then, the Baron observes, the marriage is not free from the ill effects of twenty or thirty years' want of harmony. As to home comforts, the natives' idea of such things consists solely in furniture—their food being beneath criticism. But worst of all, perhaps, are the clothes which natives and immigrants have alike to adopt—these being made and fitted together like the parts of a watch, and sold, ready-made, in great shops to which resort all Americans "except the upper ten thousand." The Baron is careful to say that even Yankees were not always attired with the present uniform ugliness. Till within forty years, their national dress consisted of a dress-coat and cylinder hat; they all were clothed in these picturesque garments, "from the shopman behind the counter to the farmer behind the plough." But in factories and on the overland journey these (especially, we may suppose, the hat) were found inconvenient, and have disappeared.

—'Zur Beleuchtung des Stöcker-Mythus' is the title of a pamphlet (2d ed., Berlin, 1885; New York: B. Westermann & Co.) by Dr. M. Schwalb, Protestant preacher at the St.-Martini-Kirche in Bremen, and author of 'Der Apostel Paulus,' 'Christus und die Evangelien,' and other theological writings. The production before us has certainly the merit of being "ein freies Wort," as which it is offered; but it is equally remarkable for its sound reflections, pith, and fairness. The Herr Hof- und Domprediger's Christianity, theology, and anti-Semitic demagogy are dissected in it without mercy, and without the least regard for his standing at court, in the fold of orthodox Evangelicals, or in ultra-Germanic circles. The rampant agitator is shown up as equally shallow and untruthful as a divine, a politician, and a man, though possessed of certain attractions as a preacher, which explain the favor he has attained in high spheres. This favor, in its turn—together with the means of home-missionary benevolence of which it is the source—explains the prestige which he enjoys when descending among the lowly and ignorant, among whom he propagates his crude and vague notions, religious and political, "meeting half-way their socialistic aspirations, flattering their German chauvinism, feeding their Jew-hate, and thus producing in them an intoxicating excitement." He has some good qualities, Doctor Schwalb thinks, for a pastor of a naïvely-religious rural congregation, but he has missed his vocation—"it matters not through whose fault"—has become a court preacher, popular orator, the loudest spokesman of German hyper-orthodoxy, a chief of "die Christlich-Socialen." "That this has taken place, that this man has been able to occupy and fill such a position, will be one day recognized—perhaps in a near future—as one of the most melancholy signs of our time; it will reflect credit neither on our Evangelical church nor on our fatherland." Stöcker, as a politician, has meantime been thrown overboard by his own party, who have refused to renominate him.

CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo and the Founding of its Free State: A Story of Work and Exploration. By Henry M. Stanley. With over 100 full-page and smaller illustrations, two large maps, and several smaller ones. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1885. 2 vols., 8vo.

It is to be regretted that the experiment of the Congo Free State has been made with such a flourish of trumpets. An enterprise of this character, if successful, must naturally be of slow growth. The publicity and undue importance given to it, therefore, by the Berlin Conference have done it an injury in fostering extravagant hopes as to immediate results which are necessarily doomed to disappointment. Its history, from its origin to the close of the Conference by which its position as a State was established, shows plainly that the simply pioneer work has been done. Whether any substantial building shall rise upon the foundations laid by Stanley and his companions remains to be proved. He returned to Europe in January, 1878, with a strong desire to open to civilization the rich and populous country which he had discovered in tracing to the sea the course of the Congo from the furthest point which Livingstone reached from the east. With the help principally of King Leopold II., the "Comité d'Études du Haut Congo" was formed, and $100,000 was raised for an expedition under Stanley's lead "to obtain accurate information" as to the commercial value of the Congo. In August, 1879, he was again upon the river, prepared to carry out the following instructions: "Three stations were to be built, a steamer launched on the Upper Congo, and communications were to be kept open to the sea." The force at his disposal consisted of less than twenty whites and about two hundred natives, including sixty-eight Zanzibaris, the most of whom had been with him in his voyage down the river, and were now his main reliance in his new undertaking.

Communication between the Upper Congo and the sea is interrupted 110 miles from the river's mouth by two series of rapids, the one 52 miles, the other 95 miles in extent, with a stretch of 88 miles of navigable water lying between. To launch a steamer, therefore, in Stanley Pool at the head of these rapids, it must first be dragged for 150 miles through a wilderness intersected by numerous ravines and streams, and so barren as to be nearly incapable of supplying the simplest food. It was a task from which a general with a regularly organized engineer and transport force might well have shrunk. The first obstacle to be overcome was the hostility and cupidity of the natives, and accordingly negotiations were immediately opened for securing the land for a station at the foot of the rapids to serve as a base for supplies. These negotiations, it may be said here once for all, were preliminary to every proceeding in which the natives were concerned, whether it was buying land or food, or getting permission to open a market, make a road, or even go through the country. They were always tedious, and required the greatest tact and patience, as well as shrewdness. "In the management of a bargain," says Stanley, "I should back the Congoese native against Jew or Christian, Parsee or Banyan, in all the round world." Judging from his own account simply (and we know of no reason to distrust it), these transactions were uniformly conducted with an honest consideration for the rights of the native. A site having been secured on the hill of Vivi, a station was built, consisting of a house for the whites, magazines for stores, and huts for the employees. In clearing the ground from stones, Stanley showed so much energy that the natives gave him the name of Bula Matari, Breaker of Stones, by which he is now universally known on the Congo.

In March, 1880, he began to make a road, fifteen feet wide, and practicable for heavily-laden wagons. It is impossible in a few words to give an adequate idea of the difficulties of this work, for which he now had only 106 effective men. Small as this force was, however, in six months he was able to report: "We have made three bridges, filled up a score of ravines and gullies at the crossings, graded six hills, cut through two thick forests of hard wood, and made a clear road thirty-eight miles long." At the end of a year they had reached the head of the lower rapids, and had launched upon the river two steamers, forty-three feet and thirty feet long respectively; two steel lighters, the one sixty feet, the other forty feet long; together with many tons of machinery and stores. The labor was greatly increased from the fact that, having but three wagons, four round trips were required

before all the material could be hauled to any given point:

"Computing by statute miles the various marchings, and as frequent counter-marchings, accomplished during the year, we find they amount to the grand total of 9,353 English miles, according to tape-line measurement of foot by foot, making an average of six and a half miles performed throughout each day in the year, to gain an advance into the interior of only fifty-two English miles. . . . That it was not a holiday affair, with its diet of beans, and goat-meat, and sodden bananas, in the muggy atmosphere of the Congo cañon, with the fierce heat from the rocks, and the chill, bleak winds blowing up the gorge and down from sered grassy plateaus, let the deaths of six Europeans and twenty-two natives, and the retirement of thirteen invalided whites, only one of whom saw the interior, speak for us."

The wonderful strength of the leader of this remarkable band was not equal to the strain put upon it by this terrible task. Scarcely had he reached the foot of the upper rapids, when he was stricken down by fever and brought to the verge of the grave. At one time his despairing followers gathered at his bedside to receive his farewell words. It proved, however, to be the crisis of the fever, and in less than two months he had regained his strength and energy. The country next before them did not present so many difficulties for road-making as that which they had already gone through, and, as they had now only two boats to transport, rapid progress was made: "By noon of the 3d of December, 1881, the wagons had been drawn to the landing place, and the steamer *En Avant* was floating in the quiet haven of the Kintamo baylet, with no rapid or impediment intervening between her snug cove and Stanley Falls, and with open navigation of about 5,000 miles before her."

The most difficult part of Stanley's work was now done, and that which remained to him was to find out whether the natives, who in 1877 so fiercely opposed his descent of the river, could be induced to permit white men to live among and trade with them. In this less arduous, but possibly more dangerous, task he seems to have been equally successful. For three years he was employed in exploring the river and its great tributaries, in negotiating treaties with the chiefs, and establishing stations, besides exercising a general superintendence over the whole service of the "Association Internationale du Congo," as the enterprise was by this time called. The treaties were frequently ratified by the rite of "blood brotherhood" performed on Stanley and the principal chief of the district:

"The fetish-man pricked each of our right arms, pressed the blood out, then, with a pinch of scrapings from my gun-stock, a little salt, a few dusty scrapings from a long pod, dropped over the wounded arms, and the black and white arms were mutually rubbed together. The fetish-man took the long pod in his hand and slightly touched our necks, our heads, our arms, and our legs, muttering rapidly his litany of incantations. What was left of the medicine Mangombo and I carefully folded in a banana leaf, and we bore it reverently between us to a banana grove close by and buried the dust out of sight."

On the upper river these treaties appear to have been simply to win the confidence of the natives in order to secure friendly intercourse. Between Vivi and Stanley Pool the chiefs, to the number of 450, ceded the sovereignty of their districts to the Association in return for a monthly subsidy. On its part this "promises: To take from the natives of this ceded country no occupied or cultivated lands, except by mutual agreement. To promote to its utmost the prosperity of the said country. To protect its inhabitants from all oppression or foreign intrusion. It authorizes the chiefs to hoist its flag; to settle all local disputes or palavers; and to maintain its authority with the natives." The limit of the explorations was Stanley Falls, 1,068 miles from the Pool. Here a station was built and left under the charge of a single white man with a guard of thirty-one armed "soldier-laborers." Notwithstanding he was twenty days' journey from the nearest station, and "doomed to at least six months' isolation" from the civilized world, this man, the engineer of the steamer, volunteered for the service. Stanley left him with many misgivings, but on the steamer's return it was found that the choice was a wise one. The engineer "had built an entire village; he had been planting and making gardens, and the savage natives round about him acknowledged him as their friend. Binnie was the umpire in all arguments, the arbiter in all political controversies—in short, he was the general referee in all the disputes which occurred in the locality." Another station in which Stanley's ideal appears to be reached, is the Equator Station, founded by two Belgian officers with forty-six men. In a hundred days this transformation took place:

"We had left it a jungle of worthless scrub; we returned to find an Equatorial hotel—commodious, comfortable, rain-proof, bullet-proof, burglar-proof, and almost fire-proof. In the domestic adornments and fittings one might have imagined a lady had lent her skilful taste in the arrangement. . . . Imitating their young chiefs, the colored men had also developed singularly good faculties. Each of them had built for himself an impregnable clay hut in the centre of a garden wherein the Indian corn was already over six feet high; the sugar cane was tall and thriving; plats of sweet potatoes carpeted with their leaves; while pumpkins, brinjalls, cucumbers, etc., etc., exhibited prodigious vitality. Lieutenants Vangele and Coquilhat also possessed a garden of European vegetables, which supplied onions, radish, carrots, beans, peas, parsley, lettuce, cress, beets, sweet potatoes, cabbage, etc., etc., for their soups and salads daily. There were also a large kitchen, servants' hall, goat park, and fowl-houses."

These stations, it may be said, are intended to serve two special ends, the one scientific, the other hospitable—to collect information about the country, its inhabitants, fauna, and flora, and to make meteorological and astronomical observations; and to give aid to all deserving travellers.

The treaties having been made by which the Association secured an open road to the interior, Stanley considered that his work was finished. In April, 1884, he was at Vivi awaiting the arrival of his successor in order to return to Europe. This successor was to be no other than General Gordon, from whom he had received the following characteristic letter:

"BRUSSELS, 6th January, 1884.

"MY DEAR MR. STANLEY—His Majesty has asked me to go out and join you in your work, which I have gladly assented to, and come from Lisbon on 5th February. I will serve willingly with and under you, and I hope you will stay on, and we will, God helping, kill the slave-traders in their haunt, for if we act together in the countries where they hunt, and make treaties with the chiefs, we can prevent their raids and truly stop the slave-trade. All the slavers are now engaged with Baker & Co., and so if we can (*D. V.*) push on we will find the field free. No such efficacious means of cutting at root of slave-trade ever was presented as that which God has, I trust, opened out to us through the kind disinterestedness of His Majesty.—Yours sincerely, in haste,

"C. G. GORDON."

It is useless to speculate as to how the history of the world would have been written if Gordon, instead of going to the Sudan, had gone to the Congo. We are inclined to doubt, however, whether the work of organizing and superintending the service of the Association would have proved a congenial one. His single idea in coming out appears to have been to suppress the slave trade. But this would have been impossible without losing sight, for the time, at least, of the main end for which the Association was founded, and it is improbable that he could have raised and armed a force at that time capable of destroying a band of slave-traders. Stanley's own experience shows this plainly. Some days before reaching Stanley Falls, the natives along the river bank began to act very strangely, deserting their villages at his approach, and refusing to have any intercourse with him. At one point all the people of a district seemed to have taken refuge in their canoes, which stretched in one huge flotilla nearly three miles along the shore. Soon after he came to a place

"where a whole town had been burnt, the palms cut down, bananas scorched, many acres laid level with the ground. . . . In front of the black ruin there were a couple of hundred people crouched down on the verge of the bank, looking wofully forlorn and cheerless, some with their hands supporting their chins, regarding us with a stupid indifference, as though they were beyond further harm. . . . Our guide, Yumbila, was told to question them as to what was the cause of this dismal scene, and one old man stood out and poured forth his tale of grief and woe with an exceeding volubility. He told of a sudden and unexpected invasion of their village by a host of leaping, yelling men in the darkness, who dinned their ears with murderous fusillades, slaughtering their people as they sprang out of their burning huts into the light of the flames. Not a third of the men had escaped; the larger number of the women and children had been captured and taken away they knew not whither. . . . 'And who are all those people we saw yesterday in hundreds of canoes near the islands?' 'They are our people, from our side and from the other, who have gathered together for protection. At night they go to their fields to get food, but in the daytime they live on the islands, with their canoes ready lest the wicked and fierce people come back. But go away, go away; strangers are all bad. Go to them if you want ivory; go and fight them. We have nothing—nothing.' And the old man's gesture, with open palms, was painfully expressive. We continued on our journey, advancing as rapidly as our steamers could breast the stream. Every three or four miles we came in sight of the black traces of the destroyers. The charred stakes, upright canoes, poles of once populous settlements, scorched banana groves, and prostrate palms, all betokened ruthless ruin."

At length "the bodies of two women bound together with cord," floating in the stream, only too clearly showed that the slave-traders' camp was near. The band numbered 300 fighting men and as many more camp followers. In eleven months they had raided over about 35,000 square miles of country, having captured upward of 2,300 slaves, all women and children. We will spare our readers Stanley's description of the horrors of this slave camp. He considered it necessary to enter into friendly relations with the Arab leaders, as it was in their power to check his further advance. On his return from Stanley Falls, for reasons of polity, he says:

"I set about persuading the chiefs to send with us to the coast a few of their confidential men, that they might witness for themselves what influences were advancing up the river on whose banks they had created such widespread havoc. It appeared to me the best mode of suggesting to them, rather than saying so in many words, that it would be wiser to abstain from committing these sanguinary battues, than to risk meeting some day a gunboat with a police force on board, who probably might deal summarily with such a slave-raiding band as we had found housed so openly on the river banks."

This proposal they accepted, sending with Stanley ten of their confidential slaves. Whether his policy was a wise one, we are not prepared to say; but it will be evident that, as there were at that time other similar bands raiding in the Congo basin, a very large force would have been required to carry out General Gordon's purpose to "truly stop the slave trade"—a force far beyond the means then at the command of the Association.

In one of the last chapters of his book, Stanley pays a deservedly high tribute of praise to the Europeans who had aided him during these five years of arduous toil. At the same time he is by no means silent, though he gives no names in this case, in respect to others who, by their in-

competence and disobedience, have added to his labors and greatly hindered him in his work. In close connection with this subject is a discussion of the important question of the climate. In a very simple way, and with many valuable illustrations from his own seventeen years' experience in Africa, he shows how the health may be preserved on the Congo, emphasizing especially the three rules, to avoid exposure to the noonday sun, to keep out of draughts when heated, to totally abstain from all spirituous liquor during the daylight. At the same time, while we are not disposed to question the truth of his assertion that the "avoidable" deaths among the whites employed by the Association were due to reckless disobedience of these rules, we are inclined to lay considerable stress upon the depressing effects of the scenery of the Congo upon the health. In one place he speaks of "that austere and sombre region of Vivi," the station at which the mortality was greatest. Of Manyanga, "another unhealthy station," and the scene of his own nearly fatal illness, he says, "a more lifeless, cheerless, unlovely scene than that around Manyanga it is scarcely possible to conceive." Another characteristic of the scenery is the feeling of "unspeakable loneliness" which it inspires. To some temperaments this cause alone would be fatal to the health. From a table given, it appears that, out of 263 Europeans employed on the river up to the spring of this year, 24 have died from sickness. "The deaths were in many cases avoidable. Some have been the result of downright madness."

In the last chapter there is a brief account of the sessions of the Berlin Conference, and, in an Appendix, the text of the conventions between the various countries as well as the General Act of the Conference establishing the Free State of the Congo. There can be no doubt as to the fact that this new State, occupying a million square miles of territory, with an estimated population of over forty millions, is very rich in articles of commerce, and could be made to produce enormous quantities of grain, sugar, coffee, rubber, etc., etc. But whether the necessities of the "worldly-wise traders" to whom Stanley looks for aid are sufficient to overcome the obstacles presented to a development of these resources by the hostility of the natives, the climate, and the interruption to navigation by the Livingstone Falls, remains to be proved. He estimates that a railway connecting the upper river with the sea could be built for $5,000,000, and would soon pay large profits from the trade which would be attracted by it. The amount of trade at present is shown by the fact that "to-day £52,000 are paid per annum for porterage between Stanley Pool and the coast by native traders, the International Association, and three Missions." One great advantage which the new State possesses is that it is founded on the principle of free trade. Commerce on the Congo is to be unrestricted and free from every expense, save what is absolutely essential for the safety of navigation.

It is hardly necessary to attempt any criticism of Mr. Stanley's literary style. In some respects the book is disappointing. The Congo is not an interesting river. The people who live on its banks are savages pure and simple with little individuality. It requires, therefore, more literary skill than the author possesses, to make his record of the work of dragging wagons, of tedious negotiations, of founding stations, and exploring rivers with low, monotonous banks, and water as black as ink, entertaining to the general reader. His haste to publish his book has also done much to prevent his doing justice to his subject. This may also be apparent in numerous errors which we have noted, though many of them are merely typographical. With this exception we can speak in high terms of the manner in which the work has been produced by the American publishers, and especially of the excellent index.

RECENT FRENCH BOOKS.

PROF. MARTIN PHILIPPSON, in 'La Contre-Révolution religieuse au XVIe Siècle' (Brussels: C. Muquardt; New York: F. W. Christern), has proposed to himself to describe the character of the Catholic counter-revolution which followed so close upon the first rapid progress of the Reformation. This reactionary movement embraces three series of events: the foundation of new religious orders, especially that of the Jesuits; the reëstablishment of the Roman Inquisition; and the three phases of the Council of Trent. For Philippson, "Catholicism in its modern form dates from the second half of the sixteenth century." After rapidly tracing the rise of some new religious orders, he passes on to the Jesuits, showing how the Company of Jesus, more consistent, more energetic than the monastic orders, gained its influence by remaining true to the principles of its founder. The rapid progress of this new body, which, six months after its recognition in 1540, numbered its members by hundreds, is followed in Italy, Spain, and throughout the German Empire. The new militia, the "Legion of God," had vowed to fight against heresy by every possible means. Its strength lay in the strict, the absolute obedience of the members to their chiefs. To the ordinary vows of the other orders they added that "of consecrating their lives to the continual service of Jesus and of the popes, . . . in such wise that they should be obliged to carry out, . . . without any hesitation, whatever the Pope . . . might command." At last the sovereigns of Europe thought they had found the ideal priests so much desired by them to help them to rule their people—men who, instead of seeking wealth and enjoyment, were devoted to poverty and obedience, and to the reformation of the clergy and the laity. This is all well brought out, with a certain impartiality, but with a strongly manifested dislike for the new society. For the rest, the author does full justice to the eminent qualities and energy of Loyola himself, to the indefatigable zeal and extraordinary ability of a man who thought himself above all human motives. The opinion of some historians, Macaulay among them, who attribute to the Jesuits the first check given to the rise of Protestantism, M. Philippson does not share. He thinks, on the contrary, that the Society of Jesus played only a secondary part, the first belonging to the Spanish and Roman Inquisition in southern Europe, and to the Council of Trent elsewhere.

In Italy the remnants of the Inquisition of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries had no central direction until in 1542 the Commission of the Holy Office was established. The work of the Congregation, the unrelenting extirpation of all heresy in Italy and Spain, the final crushing of whatever the Church did not approve, are fully detailed by Philippson. On his way he meets the noble figure of Michael Servetus, the victim of both Calvinistic and Roman intolerance.

The third and most important part of the 'Contre-Révolution' relates to the work of the Council of Trent. This it was that reformed the Church *in capite et membris*, that strengthened the hierarchy and reëstablished the much-needed discipline. As to the settling of difficulties between Catholics and Protestants, the Council did nothing, nor did the Church wish that anything should be done. Charles V., frustrated in all his hopes of reaching a satisfactory solution of the religious questions by an assembly "presided over and influenced by Rome," seeing his political system a failure, retired to the monastery of Yuste four years after the second suspension of the Council. With him the causes and aspirations that had brought about the convocation seemed to pass away.

Philippson dwells at length upon the details of the various sessions of the Council, the proceedings of which were not at all unlike a modern political assembly controlled by a ring. The first two had not been recognized by France, and had utterly failed as far as conciliation went. After many difficulties the third was finally convened in 1562. It was then that the theologians of the Society of Jesus came to the rescue of the strict traditional orthodoxy and of the papal omnipotence, so bitterly attacked, not only by the innovators, but by the old Catholic partisans of episcopal independence. The conversion of the Cardinal de Lorraine to the side of the papal interests brought about the final decisions of the Council, that were promulgated as decrees in 1564. They were gradually accepted in the Catholic countries of Europe, but never in France, where the Gallican Church maintained its privileges, forgotten only in recent times. Although the hierarchic tendencies of the Assembly at Trent found little favor with the ruling powers of the sixteenth century, in the vast domain of faith and of Catholic doctrine its influence was immense. Its action in this respect was greatly if not exclusively due to the Spanish clergy. Philippson sums up his judgment of the results attained thus:

"It may be said that it saved the Church, that it gave to Catholicism a constitution and a direction. . . . It was a real transformation and a resurrection. . . . The Church had proved that it did not despair of maintaining itself against the formidable assaults of the innovators. . . . It is at the Council of Trent that the hitherto irresistible shock of the Reformation stops. Soon the garrison of the Roman fortress, having again become numerous, courageous, well-disciplined, enterprising, resumes the offensive, and drives its adversaries from a great number of positions where they had thought themselves safe from all attack."

In its whole action the Roman Curia was perfectly logical and true to its own interests, and this the author fully recognizes. Since the Council of Trent, the Church has become much more exclusive and strict—our author says "étroite, sombre, haineuse." Thus it was that while the Reformation seemed for a moment to threaten the very existence of Catholicism, the work of internal reform, urged on in a great measure by the disciples of Loyola, was the beginning of a new epoch of the Church of Rome. Abuses of all kinds disappear, all become filled with an unbounded devotion and enthusiasm. Henceforth the clergy recognize that their true force lies in unity, in unquestioning submission to the great central direction of Rome.

A fresh breath of modern life might certainly be expected in a book treating of clubs, but nothing of the kind is to be found in M. L. de la Brière's 'Au Cercle' (Calmann Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern). There is, throughout the work, and notably in the preface by M. de Pontmartin, an odor of closed, aristocratic salons, which have never been cleared of a most ancient Bourbon mustiness by any democratic breeze. In spite of the assertion of the arch-conservative writer of the preface, that democracy has unfortunately found its way everywhere, "even among those who groan over its triumphs," it has not found its way into the pages of M. de la Brière, unless it be to make him speak with disdain of Mignet, Renan, and Henri Martin. Lavish of the titles of S. A. R. and LL. EE., his mouth full of counts and dukes and princesses, devoutly respectful to the Comte de Chambord, whom he calls "le Roi," prostrate before S. A. R. le duc d'Aumale, S. A. R. le duc de Chartres, he thinks he does too much honor to

le citoyen Spuller and *le citoyen* Félix Faure, when he barely mentions them. The aristocratic clubs, the Union, the Jockey Club, the Cercle Agricole, the Cercle des Champs-Élysées, naturally occupy the place of honor, very little space being given to the various artistic or literary clubs, several of which are not even mentioned. It may show the author's bias to state that he thinks it necessary to excuse the action of some of the above clubs in illuminating their balconies on the national fête of July 14. Seeing the façades thus *flamboyer à contre-cœur* on this date ominous to Legitimist hearts, M. de la Brière could not help thinking of the marquises of 1793, who donned the plebeian carmagnole "so as to be able to circulate freely and enjoy the rights common to all." The latter part of the work is devoted to the clubs of London, Madrid, Berlin, Rome, etc., about which the author has very little information to give. It must in justice be added that the sixty pages devoted to the Cercle de l'Union, "le refuge exclusif où s'est fièrement cantonnée l'élite du Patriciat français," are interesting, full as they are of whiffs of an aristocratic perfume and of an odor of incense.

A club to which the author of the preceding volume reluctantly devotes a few paragraphs is the Cercle Saint-Simon, inaugurated in 1882. This society is eminently "eclectic," as he tells us, which with him means not exclusively Conservative, nor Legitimist, nor Clerical. By the side of such "antipathetic names" as Renan, Jules Ferry, Cartier, "le Magistrat des expulsions," and several other notabilities designated as *citoyens*, M. de la Brière can cite celebrities like M. Desprez, "fils de l'ambassadeur auprès du Vatican"; M. de Bonnières, "l'écrivain monarchique"; and M. Lamy, "l'ancien député catholique." But these names are not enough to compensate for the fact that the association chose for its honorary presidents Mignet and Henri Martin, and appointed on its committee MM. Monod, Reinach, Zevort. He fears that Saint-Simon was but little consulted before inscribing "beneath the ægis of his noble name" such plebeians and so many Hebrews and Huguenots. Whatever may be M. de la Brière's opinion as to the composition of the Cercle Saint-Simon, it has thriven well since its foundation. The *Annuaire* for 1885, just received, presents a list of 741 members, among them many of the most celebrated men in France. It would take many pages to run through this list with the comments which the names deserve, but the celebrities of the Cercle Saint-Simon do not need introduction to the outside world. They are the historians, the publicists, the critics, the poets, the thinkers of France: Cherbuliez, Coppée, Renan, De Lesseps, Bréal—to mention only a few, known here. The object of the Cercle, as stated in the statutes, is "to facilitate intercourse between men of study outside of all party spirit." It offers the usual advantages of clubs, games of chance excepted. It has lecture halls, a library, reading-rooms rich in periodicals native and foreign, a restaurant and café, a billiard-room, and a fencing hall. It is accessible to non-residents of Paris, who, under the name of *adhérents*, may become entitled to all the essential privileges of its association.

The previous Bulletins contained lectures given before the society by MM. Taine, G. Paris, Maspero, Léon Say, Renan, and others. Beginning with this year, the Cercle publishes, besides its *Annuaire*, monographs on historical, literary, and scientific subjects. 'Le Pacha Bonneval,' by M. Albert Vandal (Paris: Au Cercle Saint-Simon), is the first number of the series. This is a short but exhaustive sketch of the not very edifying career of the Comte de Bonneval, who, after distinguishing himself in the armies of Louis XIV., passed over to the Austrians and acquired a European celebrity. Disgusted with the service of the Emperor, he became a Mussulman, and was made Pasha, in which position he did all he could to teach the Turks how to resist their Christian neighbors.

The second publication of the Cercle Saint-Simon is 'L'Expansion de l'Allemagne,' by M. Jules Flammermont. This is a lecture showing the progress made in the extension of the German language and of German influence over certain regions not originally Teutonic. It is a cry of alarm, needless, it may be said, as by the author's own showing the Czechs in Bohemia and the Slavic populations generally have successfully resisted all attempts at Germanization. Nor need America be over-anxious at the thought that the ten millions of Germans established in the United States "will succeed in preserving their nationality." The author is wiser when he reflects upon the fact that Bismarck does not seem to believe in this result, "since he is seeking to acquire colonies in order to direct German emigrants thither 'à fin de les conserver au germanisme.'"

M. Philippe Daryl contributed to the *Temps*, under the heading "La Chine contemporaine," a series of articles upon the government, literature, philosophy, military and financial resources, commerce, and manners of China. These have been collected under the title 'Le Monde chinois' (Hetzel; New York: Christern). M. Daryl has nothing very new to say, but his book is pleasant, easy reading. He has taken the pains to bring together many facts which throw light on recent events in China. He has freely and intelligently used the information given of late by some of the best newspaper correspondents. He seems to have relied especially upon English sources.

'Jacques Bonhomme chez John Bull' (Calmann Lévy; New York: F. W. Christern) is not a book that will further international good-feeling between England and France. The author, who signs himself Fernand de Jupilles, has much to say in a very flippant style about many things of which he knows very little. His first chapters might have been made up from Thackeray's 'Four Georges,' with the genial humor left out and replaced by acridity and personal rancor. Why discuss seriously a book that can be taken seriously by no one? The author has much to say (the portions in quotation marks being by far the best) of the French colony in London, which counts no less than twenty-four thousand souls. He grows quite serious, and almost pathetic, when he relates the disappointments of French masters in London. The book has been but little noticed in France, in spite of the well-deserved reputation of the publisher.

A small memorial volume, containing extracts from the immense mass of Victor Hugo's prose and poetry, has been published (Hetzel-Quantin; New York: F. W. Christern). It is called 'L'Œuvre complète de Victor Hugo: Édition du monument.' The selection is well made, the pieces chosen being very characteristic—too much so, in several cases, to admit of the use of the book in the class-room. This is to be regretted, as the volume costs only one franc.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

MR. GEORGE F. TUCKER'S 'Monroe Doctrine: A Concise History of its Origin and Growth' (Boston: George B. Reed) is designed to present "a concise and impartial history of a subject which for more than sixty years has been of importance to the nation and of interest to the people." His history embraces an account of the causes which led to the declaration of the doctrine, the declaration itself, the Panama Congress, the Yucatan trouble, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the Canal correspondence. It is important to bear in mind, he thinks, that the Monroe Doctrine has never received legislative assent; even if it had, it might be repealed to-morrow. It is a principle, we may say further, of national policy rather than a doctrine of international law, and therefore legal discussions of its precise scope and limitations such as Mr. Tucker and others have attempted, though perfectly proper in the case of a statute or a rule under the Law of Nations, seem here out of place.

The important point to ascertain with regard to it, is what it meant when it was announced, and in any practical application of it to-day, to make up our minds how far we can usefully resort to it. Mr. Tucker is very clear as to what the doctrine is. According to his analysis it embraces three points: 1. No more European colonies on these continents. 2. No extension of the European political system to any portion of this hemisphere. 3. No European interposition in the affairs of the Spanish-American Republics. Now, says Mr. Tucker, in concluding his résumé, "There never was a period when an adherence to the principles of the Monroe Doctrine was more likely to be productive of beneficial results to the people of both American continents than the present." This refers apparently to the Clayton-Bulwer difficulty, for Mr. Tucker is among those who think the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty should be abrogated or modified. But he fails to show what the connection between the Monroe Doctrine and the Treaty is. As far as can be made out from the correspondence on the subject, the Treaty was at one time supposed to be in conflict with the Doctrine, because it provides for a joint guarantee of neutrality by England and the United States. Such a guarantee implies enforcement, and enforcement brings a European Power over here to interfere in an American question. But this would neither be establishing a new colony nor extending the European *political* system to any portion of this hemisphere, nor would it be an interposition in the affairs of the Spanish-American Republics. It would simply be discharging an obligation toward the United States, which in the absence of the Treaty would be non-existent.

There is, of course, a correlative obligation upon the United States to prevent other countries from interfering with the canal; but can it be that any one seriously maintains that the Monroe Doctrine requires the United States to take care of all canals built across the Isthmus, and at the same time to abstain from getting European Powers to promise to help them? If the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were torn up, and Great Britain were then to undertake to police the canal, or keep it open, or shut it up, or assume *exclusive* charge of it for any purpose, the Monroe Doctrine would certainly be invoked to prevent her; therefore it would seem as if a treaty which obliges her to refrain from anything of the kind could not be in contravention of the Doctrine. This is a matter into which we should have been glad to see Mr. Tucker go more fully, especially as he dwells at some length upon the proposed tripartite guarantee of the integrity of Cuba, and the reasons which led the United States to refuse to enter into that compact. If we want the canal as part of our "coast line," does the Monroe Doctrine require us first to purchase or annex Central American territory, and then build the canal ourselves? All these questions, raised by the Canal correspondence, Mr. Tucker glides over rather too smoothly. In fact, his book is chiefly valuable as a means of putting any one who desires to reach a right conclusion on the right track. The author cannot be said to reach any distinct conclusions of his own.

'The Power and Authority of School Officers and Teachers in the Management and Government of Public Schools and over Pupils out of

School, as determined by the Courts of the several States'—such is the large title of a small, useful and well-devised book, prepared by "a member of the Massachusetts bar" and published by Harper & Brothers. The body of the book, which a man might carry without knowing it in his pocket, is made up of a selection, very well stated and abridged, from the decisions of fourteen States. An appendix follows, with brief abstracts from the statutes of all the States in the Union. This seems to be the least useful part of a work which can be safely recommended.

Mr. G. Thomann, the author of 'Liquor Laws of the United States; their Spirit and Effect,' appears to share the opinion to which Lord Coke has given expression in one of his reports: "And it was said that it was very necessary that brewers should have skill and knowledge in brewing good and wholesome beer, *for that doth much conduce to men's health.*" This book is published in New York by "The United States Brewers' Association"; so that he who runs may read its general purpose. It is a review of the legislation of the United States bearing upon the subject of distilled and malt liquors. Its collection of statistical tables and its apparently well-prepared and fairly stated abstract of the history of national legislation upon the subject, make it a valuable contribution to one of the most important subjects of the day. The author regards his book as being material toward the end of "establishing a scientific basis for future legislation." He proposes hereafter to consider the legislation of the different States. He says: "The experiments made in our country range from one extreme to the other—from total non-interference to absolute prohibition. The result of both has been 'free whiskey.' In the case of prohibition it is 'free whiskey' to the exclusion of malt liquors, and for this reason the policy of protection and non-interference, to which, at the dictation of the rural population, the national Government adhered during half a century, would be preferable on temperance grounds to the realization of the Maine idea. . . . The proper policy, as we have seen, lies midway between these two extremes." The account of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania and of the rise of the "Washingtonian" temperance reform are interesting episodes in the narrative. The lack of an index is an inexcusable fault.

Mr. Hiram T. Gilbert, of the Illinois bar, has put out a work entitled 'The Railroads and the Courts' (Ottawa, Ill. : published by the author), in which the gravest criticisms are made upon the administration of justice in Illinois ; and it must be added that, in a great degree, these criticisms appear to be supported by the statistics and by the review of judicial opinions which the author presents in this volume of nearly six hundred pages, octavo. If the book can shame the people of Illinois into prohibiting the free-pass system by which high officials are bribed by the railways, and into abolishing the petty and degrading requirements by which their judges are hampered in dealing with jury cases, it will have done an excellent work. And then, while their hand is in, the aroused population may as well end the vicious system of popular elections for the judiciary, and make their salaries and the dignity of the place such as to attract the most learned and the strongest men. It is true that Illinois is not alone in her degradation as regards judicial and legal administration, but she has the misfortune to have her faults now put under the electric light for universal observation.

'The Law of Presumptive Evidence, including Presumptions both of Law and of Fact, and the Burden of Proof both in Civil and Criminal Cases,' is the title of a law book prepared by Mr. John D. Lawson, and published at San Francisco by A. L. Bancroft & Co. The industrious author has undertaken to classify under 122 rules and 17 "sub-rules" the mass of judicial utterance in England and here upon the perplexed and ill-understood topic of "presumptions." Stephen has well remarked that most of these are rules of substantive law, and do not belong to the subject of evidence. To deal with them as is done by Mr. Lawson and by others, as so many rules of evidence, is to give to that subject a complexion of great artificiality and intricacy; it involves a distortion of things, which affects the mind much as an ill-adjusted stereoscope affects the eyes—things are out of focus. Look, for instance, at Mr. Lawson's first rule, standing in all the pomp of black-faced type: "Every one is presumed to know the law when ignorance of it would relieve from the consequences of a crime or from liability upon a contract." What is meant is, that knowledge of the law or ignorance of it is in such cases immaterial; that ignorance of it furnishes no defence—that is to say, there is no presumption at all. It is true that judges have said just what this rule says; but they have also said a hundred other things that are not worth repeating. What is needed in any book on "presumptions" that aspires to be of permanent use, is a much more careful analysis of terms than Mr. Lawson has gone through. Something of that sort would have saved him from the notion that rules of law are to be spawned at will by stating ordinary logical inferences—as in his rules numbered 48-52 inclusive. There is no end to a process of that kind. This book, however, has the practical merit of grouping a good many cases in a way which makes them easily found; and poor as it is in some points of view, the lawyers will often find it convenient.

Mr. Sidney E. Williams's handsomely printed 'Forensic Facts and Fallacies' (Macmillan & Co.) is described by the author as "a popular consideration of some legal points and principles." It aims, with very moderate success, to give the unprofessional reader a better general knowledge than he (presumably) has already, on eight or ten topics, *e. g.*, "libel and slander," "customs, clubs, and the Stock Exchange," "the whole duty of a trustee," "evidence," etc. The book is too diffuse and too dull to be very useful; it runs on thus, for instance: "When we remember how much we owe to law—how our lives, our liberty, our property depend upon it, it may seem a strange thing that the legal profession should have incurred so much public odium. . . . That the law should not be popular is not perhaps to be wondered at, seeing that it is human nature to love the partisan rather than the judge," etc., etc. The best of the twelve chapters appears to be that which deals, among other things, with the law of "Clubs." The chapter on "Evidence" shows but a slight knowledge of the subject; the writer does little but reproduce what he finds in the useful but gravely objectionable work of Mr. Justice Stephen. He acknowledges his obligation to that book, designating it with peculiar infelicity as "the *masterly* digest of that learned Judge." Stephen's 'Digest of Evidence' has very good points, but it is anything but "masterly"; it is one of his poorest books.

John William Smith's 'Law of Contracts' is now published in a "seventh American, from the eighth London edition" (Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.). Previous American editions have been edited by such competent and well-known lawyers as Rawle and Sharswood, whose notes are retained ; and very intelligent work has been added in the present edition by Mr. J. D. Brown, jr. It may be doubted whether it is best to try to keep up 'Smith on Contracts.' It was written some forty years ago. Upon no part of the law has such careful and illuminating work been done during that period as upon this. Leake and Anson and Pollock in England, and in this country Holmes, and preëminently Langdell, have thrown such light upon this topic as to give to the best of the older treatises a certain fatal cast of obsolescence. Still, a law book that was once good dies hard, and the publishers probably know what they are about when they reproduce Smith. It is skilfully written, its arrangement is familiar, and it has useful American notes. But it should be stated that the English editors have taken the utterly unpardonable liberty of tampering with the original text. They have introduced long passages, with no indication whatever to warn the reader what part was written by Smith and what was not. To a very appreciable, but not easily ascertainable extent, therefore, this book is *not* 'Smith on Contracts.'

Hawkins's excellent 'Concise Treatise on the Construction of Wills' never, we believe, passed to a second edition in England. Having been published in 1863, it was reprinted here with notes by Mr. Sword in 1872 ; and now a second American edition (T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.) appears, with additional notes and references by Frederick M. Leonard. The editor has been too sparing of his labor ; such leading English cases, *e. g.*, as Charter vs. Charter and Grant vs. Grant, ought not to have been omitted. 'Hawkins on Wills' was the work of a very thoughtful and intelligent man. It was a contribution of permanent value toward a clear, just, and scientific view of the subject, and the publishers have done well to keep this little book in the market.

Mr. Henry Flanders's 'Exposition of the Constitution of the United States' (T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.) is announced as the "fourth edition revised." This seems to indicate that it has found the success which it deserves. It is a small, attractive pocket volume, containing the Constitution, a compact and accurate exposition of it, and an appendix which has the Declaration of Independence and a few other documents. It was the author's aim "to supply a convenient manual of instruction to the youth of the country ; to make clear and intelligible to the unprofessional reader the fundamental law, . . . and at the same time to produce a work which might also be useful to the bar." There is a dryness about the 'Exposition' which was perhaps unavoidable in the endeavor to make the work so brief ; but any one who wishes to know the import of the national Constitution, as explained by the latest decisions, will find this book a safe, convenient, and condensed authority. It does not give the cases, and has not at all the aspect of a law book.

In M. Louis Bridel's 'La Femme et le Droit' (F. W. Christern) we have in 148 octavo pages the first part of a threefold work which the author purposes—"un livre historique, un livre philosophique, un livre consacré à l'indication des principales réformes à réaliser dans la condition légale des femmes." These words are from a brief preface dated at Lausanne, August, 1884. It is a generous and high-minded book, and worthy the attention of those who follow the literature of the "woman's-rights" question. It is also very readable. At the same time, in point of learning or of thought it appears to contribute little to what is already well known. The author is a Socialist. On p. 76 the following singular tale is given as illustrating the survival of certain ancient ideas in some parts of England. It is as quaint as the architecture of the town itself:

"En 1864 les assises de Chester étaient appelées à juger une femme accusée de bigamie. Or elle avait été menée, la corde au cou, sur la place du marché de la localité, et livrée par son mari, pour le prix d'un schelling, à un autre homme qui l'avait épousée. Sur l'observation du juge que le droit de vente du mari avait longtemps existé, et que la croyance en un mode de dissolution du mariage pouvait avoir subsisté dans l'esprit po-

pulaire, la prévenue fut déclarée non coupable, et libérée de l'accusation de bigamie."

One would like to have the original authority for that story. M. Bridel quotes it from Doctor Stammler, a German legal writer. But Stammler gives no authority, at least in the place in which he originally published it, 'Sammlung wissenschaftlicher Vorträge,' xii, 137. Doctor Stammler's account is circumstantial: he fixes it in August, 1864, and mentions that the accused set up the invalidity of the first marriage.

Nimrod in the North; or, Hunting and Fishing Adventures in the Arctic Regions. By Frederick Schwatka. Cassell & Co. 1885. 198 pp., small 4to, illustrated.

READERS of *Forest and Stream* have already had a taste of Lieutenant Schwatka's sporting adventures by field and flood. The general public will welcome and enjoy the present instalment of lively narration, which, in part, covers much the same ground. There is nothing monographic, scientific, or profound in the book, but it is pleasant reading, the illustrations are fairly good, and the cover is nothing less than "gorgeous." A chapter on the polar bear opens the series, and is followed by one devoted to the walrus and the varieties of hair seal, one on the Barren-ground caribou or reindeer, on the musk ox, on feathered game, on fishing in the Arctic, on dogs and sledging, and two on hunting and fishing during the author's well-known raft-journey down the Yukon. There are incidental quotations from several Arctic travellers, and numerous details as to Innuit methods of hunting, among which the ethnologist will find matter for his note-book. The coöperation of a trained naturalist would have made the book of more permanent value to others than the professional sportsman, and eliminated a few doubtful or misleading expressions. Such a statement as that on p. 35, where it is said, "Some writers have claimed that [the walrus] possess the power of suction in these members [the flippers] as the houseflies are supposed to possess it in their feet," deserves a more emphatic disclaimer than that it "needs confirmation"; and the alleged figure of a blue Arctic fox (p. 127) gives no idea of the appearance of that calumniated Vulpes; but such faults are not numerous, and the public to whom the book naturally addresses itself will easily overlook them. An index and map would have been convenient for the reader, and it is to be regretted that they are not supplied.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alden's Cyclopædia of Universal Literature. Vol. I. J. B. Alden. 60 cents.
Adams, O. F. Brief Handbook of American Authors. 2d ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.
Adams, O. F. Brief Handbook of English Authors. 2d ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.
Arber, E. The First Three English Books on America. [? 1511]-1555 A. D. Scribner & Welford.
Art Handbooks 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 each.
Bates, A., A Wheel of Fire. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Bigelow, J. The Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers.
Birchwood. Thomas Y. Crowell. $1.25.
Boswell, J. The Life of Samuel Johnson, in 5 vols. New ed. Scribner & Welford.
Black, C. C. Michael Angelo. The Story of his Life and Labors. Boston: Chautauqua Press.
Browne, L. Voice Use and Stimulants. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 60 cents.
Cervus, G. I. A Model Wife: A Novel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Cazin, Prof. A. The Phenomena and Laws of Heat. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Chency, J. V. The Old Doctor: A Romance of Queer Village. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Cooley, T. M. Michigan. [American Commonwealths]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Crane, Lucy. Art and the Formation of Taste. Boston: Chautauqua Press.
De Schweinitz, Bishop E. The History of the Church Known as The Unitas Fratrum, or The Unity of the Brethren, founded by the Followers of John Huss. Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Publication Office.
Denison, Prof. C. Moisture and Dryness; or the Analysis of Atmospheric Humidities in the United States. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
De Lanoye, F. Rameses the Great, or Egypt 3,300 Years Ago. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Drysdale, W. In Sunny Lands: Out-door Life in Nassau and Cuba. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Edwards, M. B. The Flower of Doom and Other Stories. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Eliot, George. Adam Bede. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
English, T. D. The Boy's Book of Battle Lyrics. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Fenn, G. M. The Parson o' Dumford. Cassell & Co. $1.
Fleming, G. Andromeda: A Novel. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Foster, E. Abraham Lincoln. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Fotheringill, Jesse. Healy. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Franklin Square Song Collection: Containing 200 Favorite Songs and Hymns. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 50 cents.
Guernsey, Lucy Ellen. Oldham, or Beside All Waters. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.
Havard, H. The Dutch School of Painting. Cassell & Co. $2.
Halkett-Laing. A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain. Vol. III. Edinburgh: William Paterson; Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. $10.50.
Harte, Bret. Maruja. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Harrison, Prof. J. A. The Story of Greece. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Hirth, Dr. F. China and the Roman Orient: Researches into their Ancient and Mediæval Relations, as Represented in Old Chinese Records. Leipzig: George Hirth.
Hawthorne, J. Love—or a Name: A Story. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Hornaday, W. T. Two Years in the Jungle: The Experiences of a Hunter and Naturalist in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.
Ingraham, J. P. T. Why We Believe the Bible: An Hour's Reading for Busy People. D. Appleton & Co.
Janvier, T. A. Color Studies. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Karan Kringle's Journal. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. $1.50.
King, E. Europe in Storm and Calm: Twenty Years' Experiences and Reminiscences of an American Journalist. Illustrated. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols & Co.
Laska, S. As it was Written: A Jewish Musician's Story. Cassell & Co. $1.
Laughlin, Prof. J. L. The Study of Political Economy: Hints to Students and Teachers. D. Appleton & Co.
Lawton, G. W. The American Caucus System: Its Origin, Purpose, and Utility. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Lodge, H. C. The Works of Alexander Hamilton. Vol. IV. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.
Lotze, H. Microcosmus: An Essay Concerning Man and his Relation to the World. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford.
Lowell, J. R. The Biglow Papers. In 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Menault, E. The Intelligence of Animals, with Illustrative Anecdotes. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Moore, Dr. G. H. Notes on the History of the Old State House, formerly known as the Town House in Boston, etc. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 50 cents.
Moore, Dr. G. H. Final Notes on Witchcraft in Massachusetts. Printed for the Author. $1.
Martin, Felix, S. J. The Life of Father Isaac Jogues, Missionary Priest of the Society of Jesus. Benziger Brothers. $1.
Max O'Rell. Les Chers Voisins. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: *Courrier des États-Unis.*
Napier, P. Johnsoniana. Scribner & Welford.
Newcomb, Prof. S. Principles of Political Economy. Harper & Brothers.
Newton, R. H. Philistinism: Plain Words Concerning Certain Forms of Modern Scepticism. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Owen, W. M. In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $3.
Offord, R. M. Jerry McAuley: His Life and Work. Ward & Drummond.
Payn, J. In Peril and Privation: Stories of Marine Disaster Retold. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Phillips, C., jr. Old Songs. Translated from the Acta Comparationis Literarum Universarum. Philadelphia: Printed for Private Circulation.
Pontmartin, A. de. Souvenirs d'un vieux critique. Sixième série. Boston: Schoenhof.
Pusey, Prof. E. B. Daniel the Prophet. Funk & Wagnalls. $3.
Quincy, E. The Haunted Adjutant and Other Stories. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Readings from Ruskin. Italy. Boston: Chautauqua Press.
Readings from Macaulay. Italy. Boston: Chautauqua Press.
Representative Essays. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
Ricardo, Rev. J. D. Aletheia: the Catholic Rule of Faith. Benziger Brothers. 80 cents.
Roosevelt, Blanche. Life and Reminiscences of Gustave Doré. Cassell & Co. $7.50.
Saxe Holm Stories. First and Second Series. Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. 50 cents each.
Sime, W. The Red Dominie. Cassell & Co. $1.
Simon, Jules. Thiers, Guizot, Rémusat. Boston: Schoenhof.
Scott, W. The Waverley Novels. 6 vols. Baker & Taylor. $1.25 per vol.
Schaff, P. Christ and Christianity. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Simple Lessons for Home Use: Our Bodily Life, Cookery, Air and Ventilation, Birds, etc. Thomas Whittaker. 4 volumes, 15 cents each.
Simonin, A. Les Sentiments: Les Passions et la Folie. Paris: J. Michelet.
Smith, R. H. The Science of Business: A Study of Principles Governing the Laws of Exchange. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Stoddard, W. O. Winter Fun. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Steiner, P. Elementargrammatik, nebst Uebungstücken zur Genein- oder Weltsprache (Pasilingua). B. Westermann & Co.
Taylor, G. L. Elijah the Reformer: A Ballad-Epic, and other Sacred and Religious Poems. Second ed. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
The New Gedtys, and Other Studies in Social Questions. Scribner & Welford.
The Dharma-Samgraha. An Ancient Collection of Buddhist Technical Terms. [Anecdota Oxoniensia—Aryan Series. Vol. I., Part 4.] Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Tompkinson, E. M. Benjamin Franklin. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Tuer, A. The Old London Street Cries and the Cries of To-day. Scribner & Welford.
Van Vorst, F. B. Without a Compass. A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Wentworth-Hill. A Practical Arithmetic for Grammar Schools. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.
Wagner, A. Marlowe's Werke: Tamburlaine. Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger; New York: Westermann & Co.
White, J. S. The Histories of Herodotus. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
White, J. S. Plutarch's Lives. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Zacharias, O. Ueber gelöste und ungelöste Probleme der Naturforschung. Leipzig: Denicke.

Fine Arts.

ASIATIC TERRACOTTAS IN THE LOUVRE MUSEUM.

ABOUT half a century ago the learned German archæologist, Eduard Gerhard, directed the attention of his pupils to the interest which Greek terracottas have for the history of ancient art. If Gerhard could have lived as long as his well-known Belgian friend, Baron de Witte, he might have seen a single figure from Tanagra reach, in a Paris auction, the price of $1,200, and would gladly have acknowledged that his advice had not remained unnoticed. Indeed, the rage for Greek terracottas has been the prevailing passion of amateurs and museum officials in Europe for the last ten years, and many a fortune has already been built on these fragile and costly relics of Greek industry. It is not my purpose to relate how the Bœotian necropolis of Tanagra was discovered by some Greek peasants of Stanistais about the beginning of 1870, and with what marvellous rapidity the fame of the Tanagræan terracottas spread from Athens to Paris and from Paris to the rest of Europe. The tale of the discoveries in Tanagra would be, on the whole, a very sad one. If they have enriched most of the collections in Europe with a large number of masterpieces, justly styled by a French poet, *Praxitèles de vitrine*, they have in return led to the irretrievable destruction of a far greater quantity of figures, broken to pieces by the hasty and ignorant peasants who used to dig by night secretly, for fear of attracting the notice of the Greek Government. When the Government did interfere it was too late: 8,000 tombs had been blindly plundered, nobody had taken note of the exact contents of each grave, and the few places in the necropolis which had yet remained untouched afforded but little opportunity for systematic archæological research. Ever since 1874 the necropolis has been guarded by a body of Greek soldiers, and secret digging has been absolutely suppressed; but official digging has yielded meagre results, and the necropolis of Tanagra, the finest and richest in the Greek world, may now be considered as exhausted. The scanty information which could be gathered from the peasants as to the course of their lucrative labors has been embodied by Messrs. Rayet, Martha, Lüders, and Haussoullier in four interesting papers; but their statements are more calculated to excite curiosity and regret than to satisfy the requirements of those who, while admiring the terracottas of Tanagra, are eager to know when and how the choicest pieces have come to light.

It is only by an unexpected chance that the splendid necropolises of Asia Minor have not, or have not all, shared the fate of the Tanagræan tombs, by falling a prey to reckless *tymborychia*, as the Greeks of ancient days used to style the practice so familiar to their degenerate descendants. As early as 1842 an English gentleman in Smyrna, Mr. Borrell, possessed a few beautiful specimens of terracotta figures discovered in Ionia. In 1845 Messrs Ainsworth and Barker enriched the British Museum with a large collection of fragments from Tarsus, where they had been found, heaped up and broken to pieces, in a kind of Monte Testaccio outside the town. A French traveller, M. Langlois, proceeded to the same place in 1852 and brought a number of valuable specimens to the Louvre. But all these,

as well as a few gilded heads purchased in Smyrna by M. Piot, and described under the name of "terracottas from Sardes" by M. F. Lenormant, were only fragments and did not attract much notice. It was not until 1876, when figures from Tanagra began to get rare in the markets of Athens and of Paris, that the Asiatic terracottas made their appearance in the world of amateurs and archæologists. About fifty figures, quite different in style from the Bœotian ones, were brought to Europe, and, professedly discovered at Ephesus, found their way to the Berlin Antiquarium and the private collections in Paris. Encouraged by their success, the Greek dealers subsequently sent a large number of so-called Ephesian figures, to the great surprise of Mr. Wood, who, having digged for six years in Ephesus, had never met there with a single fragment resembling the figures which were now assigned to the metropolis of Ionia.

Meanwhile forgery had been at work, and suspicion soon began to arise both in Berlin and in Paris as to the genuineness of the new-comers. It is very interesting to follow, in the archæological periodicals of that period, the various opinions expressed by learned scholars on this most delicate matter. M. F. Lenormant remarked that some of the *Ephesian* terracottas were copies from Vogelberg and Thorwaldsen; M. Rayet maintained that the greater number of them were genuine, but that *none* had been discovered at Ephesus. Messrs. Rayet and Lenormant likewise acknowledged that the genuine figures must proceed from several necropolises in the neighborhood of Smyrna; but, as little or nothing was known about their site, many people came to think that the *several* necropolises were only the *several* workshops of able forgers in Athens, Constantinople, and Smyrna. At the Paris Exhibition in 1878 a number of Asiatic terracottas appeared in the glass cases of the Trocadéro Palace beside the most admirable specimens from Tanagra; public attention was especially drawn to the latter, and the Asiatic ones were almost left one side, or considered as suspicious intruders.

The most unfriendly judge of Ephesian terracottas was, at that moment, M. Adrien de Longpérier. This illustrious scholar, who had been director of the Louvre under Napoléon III., indulged during the last years of his life in a most alarming hypercriticism. It was Longpérier who used to say that, out of a dozen engraved gems purporting to be Greek, eleven were modern and the twelfth a forgery. He never liked to state his scepticism too openly, but made no secret about it to his friends, who soon divulged his opinion and often exaggerated it with the rashness of confident admirers. A Paris dealer, M. Hoffmann, had just then received an important collection of Asiatic figures; the rumor spread that M. de Longpérier pronounced them to be forgeries. M. Hoffmann immediately appealed to M. Waddington, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, who retained, amid the absorbing duties of politics, that enlightened taste for archæology which has given him so high a rank among European scholars. M. Hoffmann knew that M. Waddington had many friends in the Levant, and might easily secure reliable information about the discovery of terracottas in Asia Minor. Accordingly, M. Waddington wrote to M. Aristides Baltazzi, a rich merchant in Constantinople, who possessed extensive property in the neighborhood of Smyrna; in return, he received a few terracotta figures, identical in style with some of those which had previously reached Paris, and which, M. Baltazzi asserted, had been discovered on an estate of his between Pergamon and Phocæa. The Greek gentleman added that if such figures interested French archæologists, he willingly consented to put at their disposal the Greek necropolis included within his estate.

Such were the circumstances which fortunately led to the excavations at Myrina by the French School at Athens. But before proceeding to give an idea of these excavations, we must return to the suspected terracottas to which we are indebted for M. Waddington's intervention.

In my opinion, the great mass of Asiatic figures which existed in Paris previous to 1880 may be classified as follows: 1, wholesale forgeries, manufactured in Athens; 2, partial forgeries, consisting of genuine heads, arms, legs, or bodies, arbitrarily united, by skilful hands, to fragments of other figures or to made-up material; 3, many genuine heads and some very few entire statues from Mount Pagus, in Smyrna; 4, figures from Pergamon, Cyme, and Myrina. The Greek dealers in Smyrna and in Athens invented the legend about the necropolis of Ephesus in order to divert the attention of Turkish officials from the real headquarters of their researches. Hence it happened that a volume was published in Berlin under the title of 'Griechische Terracotten von Tanagra und Ephesos,' in which the so-called Ephesian terracottas are nothing but much-restored figures from Smyrna and the neighborhood of Phocæa.

Little is known as yet about the discovery of terracottas at Pergamon and Smyrna. I myself picked up, on the slope of the acropolis of Pergamon, a few fragments of terracotta figures, and noticed many places there where graves had previously been opened; but the German archæologists who spent four years on the site, have not succeeded, so far as I know, in discovering the Pergamonian necropolis. It is reported, however, that a good number of figures were collected during the last campaign and claimed by the Turkish Government; whether they were found on the acropolis or elsewhere, I am unable to tell. Strange to say, the same uncertainty prevails about the exact origin of the terracottas found in Smyrna. The dealers in antiquities, who are very numerous in that city, are certainly very well informed about it, but if you question them, they will invariably give some vague answer or try to mislead you. I believe that only a very small number of Smyrna terracottas have been discovered in graves, most of these having been dug up by treasure-seekers in the Byzantine period; this accounts for entire figures being so exceedingly scarce. The heads and other fragments which are to be seen in museums have been picked up somewhere on Mount Pagus, among the rubbish heaped up by previous explorers, who attached no importance to terracottas. The Louvre possesses a very rich collection of heads, which was purchased in 1882 from an English gentleman in Smyrna; but no regular search whatever has ever taken place on Mount Pagus, and the recent planting of vineyards on the slope of the hill removes all hope of a methodical investigation. This is very much to be regretted, as the terracottas from Smyrna are generally copies from statues of the Alexandrine period, and surpass in beauty of style all the figures from other parts of Asia Minor.

It is useless to enumerate the different sites in the neighborhood of Smyrna which have yielded, or are said to have yielded, similar terracottas, as none of them, excepting Tarsus, has ever been seriously explored. For the last ten years archæological magazines and books on art have repeatedly published interesting terracottas as discovered in Grynium or in Cyme. In fact, the necropolis of Grynium is utterly unknown, and the greater number of figures assigned to Cyme either come from Myrina or from very modern workshops. Up to the year 1880, no mention is to be found of the burial-ground of Myrina, where diggings had, however, taken place for ten years or more. This proves how admirably the dealers in Smyrna understand keeping secrets, and accounts for most figures having been sent to Europe with quite arbitrary indications of origin. In 1880 I dug in Cyme for two months, and only found three terracottas of a very common style; the finer fragments I could collect did not bear the slightest resemblance to most of the so-called *Cymæan* terracottas in Continental collections. The latter are generally large groups, which appear to have been stuck together from very numerous fragments. Strangely enough, no fragment is missing, and the heads, especially, are always in a perfect state of preservation. Now, any one who has witnessed diggings in a Greek necropolis, knows that entire terracotta figures are very seldom to be met with, and that the greater part of them seem to have been purposely mutilated when buried in company with the dead. Moreover, the *Cymæan* groups are covered with a kind of yellowish varnish, alternating with large white spots and exceedingly vivid colors on the heads and attributes of the figures. Again, the draperies are quite different from what might reasonably be expected: instead of the bold and simple movements familiar to Greek sculpture, we find a mass of minute folds which recall the wrinkled surface of a troubled sea.

Now, these *Cymæan* groups are of uncommon beauty and size, some of them numbering five or six figures worked out with the utmost accuracy. For a year or two past they have been simply styled "Asiatic terracottas," and the dealers have dropped the name of Cyme, just as they had previously suppressed the suspicious name of Ephesus. One thing is, however, quite certain: the groups in question come neither from Cyme nor from Ephesus. It is whispered among dealers and amateurs that the real origin of these figures is kept a secret by some privileged diggers, who naturally wish the Turkish Government not to interfere with their business. The precious statuettes find their way to Europe in passing through Athens, but no one can tell what route they have followed on their way to Athens from Asia Minor. A German archæologist, Von Duhn, recently published in the *Archäologische Zeitung* two very beautiful groups of the Cymæo-Ephesian class, representing a young maiden led by Hermes to Charon's boat—a representation not uncommon on white *lecythi* discovered in Attica. Herr von Duhn, justly struck by so close an analogy, ventures to suppose that the so-called Asiatic groups, and particularly the two specimens he describes, originate in Attica and not in Asia Minor; they are styled *Asiatic* by the dealers, on account of the severe laws existing in Greece against secret digging and the export of antiquities. The German scholar may be right, and even more so than he himself seems to believe. I agree with him in thinking that these celebrated groups come from Athens, but I am by no means certain that they were discovered in tombs.

The question remains whether *Asiatic* groups are patchwork or original achievements—whether some parts of them or the whole must be assigned to a recent period of Greek history. This difficult problem cannot be met with a general answer. I have seen groups belonging to either class. But this is only a personal and subjective view of the matter. I sincerely hope that the mysterious necropolis may yet be discovered—somewhere perhaps between Ephesus and Cyme—and that its discovery will oblige me to confess that I am a very poor judge of Greek terracottas. I will now confine myself to the description of the burial-ground in Myrina and of the discoveries made there, *quarum pars parva fui*, and which have no mystery whatever connected with them.

SALOMON REINACH.

HENRY HOLT & CO., 29 West 23d St., N. Y., have now ready a new descriptive catalogue of their Educational Publications and will send it to any one who applies, referring to this advertisement.

A. N. MARQUIS & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF CHILDHOOD. [A Study of Infant Psychology.] By Bernard Perez. Edited and translated by Alice M. Christi, with an introduction by James Sully, M. A., author of 'Outlines of Psychology,' etc. 12mo, cloth, 32+292 pp. Price, $1 25.

This is one of the fullest, if not indeed the very fullest, monograph on its subject. It treats copiously on the various phases of child-life, abounds with practical hints on the proper training of the very young, and forms a practical guide to the parent and the teacher. "In places the author ventures a few steps into the darker recesses of metaphysical psychology, but he never long forgets that he is writing a popular work. And he has succeeded in producing a volume which, while it will be of special interest to the scientific student, will attract the general reader as well."

VOICE USE AND STIMULANTS. Containing the Experience in Abstract and Detail of nearly 400 Professional Singers, Actors, Statesmen, Ministers, etc. By Lennox Browne, F. R. C. S., Senior Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Surgeon and Aural Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians, author of 'The Throat and its Diseases,' 'Medical Hints on the Singing Voice,' 'Science and Singing,' etc. Joint author of 'Voice, Song, and Speech,' and of 'The Child's Voice.' 16mo, cloth. Price, 60 cents.

A book for all who use the voice in any professional way, and all who desire to have a pure and enduring voice.

THE CHILD'S VOICE: ITS TREATment with Regard to After Development. Containing the Experience in Abstract and Detail of over 200 Teachers and over 60 Students. By Emil Behnke, Lecturer on Vocal Physiology and Teacher of Voice Production, author of the 'Mechanism of the Human Voice,' co-author of 'Voice, Song, and Speech,' and of 'Voice-Training Exercises,' and Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S. 16mo, cloth. Price 60 cents.

Treats of the use and abuse of the child's voice, with rules for its care and treatment, with special reference to proper development.

GEO. MANVILLE FENN'S NEW SENSATIONAL STORY

THE DARK HOUSE: A KNOT UNraveled. 12mo, paper covers. Price 25 cents. A highly dramatic story, bordering on old-time sensationalism. Keeps the reader engrossed from the beginning to the end. It is recommended to all who love an exciting romance.

*** For sale by booksellers, or any book will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.*

A. N. MARQUIS & CO.,
Clark and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill.

New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition of

Scientific Culture,

and other Essays. By Josiah Parsons Cooke, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard College. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.

"These lectures possess more than a special interest. . . . Though they are general in their character, and present no new theory, nor any new development of an old theory, yet they have the snap and vigor of an original thinker, the bloom of an unimpaired enthusiasm, at once, and the reserve of a trained scholar, who tells only what has been tested in the crucible of thought."—*The Critic.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

NOW READY:

The Hazen Court-Martial.

The responsibility for the disaster to the LADY FRANKLIN BAY POLAR EXPEDITION definitely established, with proposed reforms in the law and practice of courts-martial. By T. J. MACKEY, Counsel for Brig.-Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer U.S.A. Octavo, cloth extra, 364 pages. Price, $2.50.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
23 Murray and 27 Warren Street, New York.
Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED Men—Young men of energy (college graduates preferred) seeking employment will do well to write to EXTENSION, care publisher of the *Nation*. Only energetic men need apply.

ROBERTS BROTHERS'
NEW BOOKS.

The Life and Letters of John Brown,

Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia. By Frank B. Sanborn. With two portraits of John Brown and a portrait of his son, Owen Brown; an engraving of Brown's birthplace, and facsimiles of important documents. 1 volume, 8vo, $3.00.

The volume contains over 650 pages, small octavo, of which more than half comprise Brown's own letters and other writings by him written during the twenty-five years before his death in 1859. There is also a brief autobiography of his father, Owen Brown, of Hudson, Ohio, telling the story of life in Connecticut a hundred years ago, and there are letters and reminiscences by the children of John Brown. A volume quite indispensable to all libraries and historical collections.

"After carefully reading the 'Life and Letters of John Brown,' by F. B. Sanborn, we consider it the most complete, impartial, and *truthful* record of father's life and acts that can be written by any person now living."
(Signed) JASON BROWN,
HENRY THOMPSON,
RUTH B. THOMPSON.

"My expectations in regard to the book, wh. were very high, are more than realized. It is a most worthy production in every respect—worthy of the subject, worthy of yourself as its author, and worthy of high praise as a specimen of printing and binding."
(Signed) JOHN BROWN, JR.

"A full and trustworthy biography of this remarkable man had long been wanted, and Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., could alone write it. He is a scholar and a well-known author, but his special fitness for this work is found in the fact that he was John Brown's confidential friend; that he was one of a half-dozen persons who knew that Capt. Brown would strike the blow at Harper's Ferry, and that he raised the money to enable the brave man to do it, and thus carry out the purpose of his life.

"The book is entirely free from sensationalism; it is calm and quiet throughout, but crowded with interest. The full story had not been told before, and you follow the narration to the end with absorbing attention. In some way, by some unknown spell, it brings back the feeling and temper of the times before the war or no other book has done. Its moderation and calm tone will disarm offensive criticism. In fact, the little coterie that has endeavored, with malice aforethought, to make a 'revaluation' of history, will find here hard facts and proofs against which even malice and envy will fight in vain. The book is built on the rock of truth, and it will stand."—*Topeka Commonwealth.*

"Mr. Sanborn's 'Life of John Brown' tells the whole story of that heroic man and his extraordinary deeds. The story has been told again and again by friends and by enemies, by those who thought Brown inspired, by those who thought him a villain, and by those who thought him mad. Now his character and his acts can be judged fairly. He has been dead a quarter of a century; the freedom of the slaves, for which he died, has been accomplished; and the record of his whole life, gathered in great part from his own letters, has been made public by one of his most trusted friends. Love of freedom was in John Brown's blood; he came of a race of strong, hard-working, religious men, who hated oppression and fought against it. He was a born Puritan, soldier, and fanatic. He believed that God called him to destroy slavery in the United States, and he had no hesitation in obeying that call. . . . Mr. Sanborn has put the whole case before the public. A great deal of it is of singular interest and of historical value; and the one dominant figure was unquestionably a great man, a hero, strong and simple, a martyr for the sake of freedom, an utterly obedient servant of the God whom he consistently worshipped. In him was no trace of the adventurer or of the madman. In this Life, Mr. Sanborn has done him a service worthy of their friendship. The book is admirably arranged with dates at the head of each page, and an index."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Memoirs of Karoline Bauer.

From the German. An excellent translation and unmutilated, containing one-third more matter than any other. 1 volume, 12mo, cloth, price, $1.50.

"One of the rarest treats ever offered to lovers of biography. It gives some striking pictures of the court and theatrical life in England of fifty years ago. Scandal, where great people are concerned, is eagerly discussed, and the scandal which salts these 'Posthumous Memoirs' of the celebrated Berlin actress happens not to be of a kind to vex the fastidious. They demolish a reputation which once stood second to none among kings and kaisers."—*St. James's Gazette.*

Stories of Invention Told by Inventors.

Collected and edited by E. E. Hale. This book, which was unavoidably delayed last season, completes Mr. Hale's series of "Stories for Boys." 16mo, cloth, price, $1.

The complete set in five volumes, uniformly bound, price, $5.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

German Simplified.

An easy and eminently practical method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, P. O. Box 1550, New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

PUBLISH SATURDAY, 26TH:

EIGHT STUDIES OF THE Lord's Day. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

CONTENTS: The Phenomena of the Day, The Origination of the Lord's Day, The Week, The Primeval Sacred Day, the Mosaic Sabbath, The Sabbatic System of Israel, The Permanent and the Transient in the Sabbatic System, The Fourth Commandment.

DRED. A TALE OF THE DIS- mal Swamp. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. New Edition from new electrotype plates. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

LIFE AND POETICAL WORKS of Bayard Taylor. Including Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor, edited by Marie Hansen-Taylor and Horace E. Scudder; Poems, Dramatic Works, and Translation of 'Faust.' New Edition, uniform in binding. 6 vols. 12mo, $12.

FOREST SCENES. By William Cullen Bryant, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and Alfred B. Street. Illustrated by John A. Hows. New Edition. 4to, full gilt. Price reduced to $3.

HOUSEHOLD POETS. Full Gilt Edition. A new issue of the Household Edition of the Poetical Works of Aldrich, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Bret Harte, Holmes, Miss Larcom, Longfellow, Lowell, Owen Meredith, Saxe, Stedman, Taylor, Tennyson, and Whittier; also Longfellow's "Christus" and Whittier's "Songs of Three Centuries." With Portraits and Illustrations. Bound in a new and handsome style. Full gilt, crown 8vo, cloth, $2.50 each.

A PERFECT ADONIS. By the author of 'Rutledge.' New and Revised Edition. 1 vol., 16mo, $1.25.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

JUST ISSUED:

SWINTON'S
Sixth or Classic English Reader.

An Advanced Number in the well-known Series of School Reading Books by Wm. Swinton.

Designed for the Upper Grades of Grammar Schools, and for High Schools, Academies, and Seminaries.

CONTAINING representative selections from the writings of ten British and ten American authors, chronologically arranged, with critical sketches of the Life and Works of each, with annotations.

By its method and scope, the Classic English Reader not only provides a manual for advanced classes in keeping with the high character of the general series, but also forms, with its biographical and critical notes, a sterling text-book of English literature.

Cloth. 16mo. 608 pages.

Sent, post-paid, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of $1.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

Recent Publications

In Economic and Political Science.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS; OR, THE Mechanism and the Metaphysics of Exchange. Three Essays: What Makes the Rate of Wages? What is a Bank? The Railway, the Farmer, and the Public. By Edward Atkinson. Octavo, cloth. New and Revised Edition. $1.50.

"Facts of general interest and deductions of scientific value."—*Republican, Springfield.*

"It would be difficult to mention another book that gives so effective a presentation of the present conditions and methods of industry and of the marvels that have been wrought in the arts of production and transportation during the past fifty years."—*Advertiser, Boston.*

The Series of Questions of the Day.

XI. PROTECTION TO YOUNG INDUSTRIES, as Applied in the United States. A Study in Economic History. By F. W. Taussig, Ph.D. Octavo, cloth, 75 cents.

"There is a great deal of curious and important information condensed into this little book."—*Saturday Review, London.*

XIII. PUBLIC RELIEF AND PRIVATE CHARITY. By Josephine Shaw Lowell. Octavo, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 40 cents.

"Valuable and interesting information."—*The Critic.*

"Full of sound and vigorous thought."—*Christian at Work.*

XIX. THE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF, 1860-1883. By F. W. Taussig, Ph.D. Octavo, cloth, 75 cents.

"A very readable account of the protective legislation since 1860."—*The Nation.*

"Brings very clearly and succinctly before the reader the important facts in the history of tariff legislation."—*Advertiser, Boston.*

XXIV. THE HISTORY OF THE SURPLUS Revenue of 1837. Being an account of its origin, its distribution among the States, and the uses to which it was applied. By Edward G. Bourne, B.A. Octavo, cloth, $1.25.

"One of the most singular and instructive phases of modern history."—*Saturday Review, London.*

"A well-considered little book, which is a boon to those who have hitherto been obliged to put up with the most meagre and unsatisfactory accounts of this episode."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

XXV. THE AMERICAN CAUCUS SYSTEM: Its Origin, Purpose, and Utility. By George W. Lawton. Octavo, cloth, $1.00.

XXVI. THE SCIENCE OF BUSINESS: a Study of the Principles controlling the Laws of Exchange. By Roderick H. Smith. Octavo, cloth, $1.25.

NEARLY READY:

PRACTICAL ECONOMICS: a Series of Essays. By the Hon. David A. Wells. Octavo, cloth.

THE POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL Economy. By the late Walter Bagehot. 16mo, cloth.

MESSRS. PUTNAM are the publishers for the SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, the NEW YORK FREE-TRADE CLUB, the CIVIL-SERVICE-REFORM ASSOCIATION, the SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, the NEW YORK CHARITY-ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, the AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, the MILITARY-SERVICE INSTITUTION.

List of Economic Publications sent on receipt of stamp.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

New York and London.

NOW READY:

Halkett and Laing's Dictionary.

VOL. III.

A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain: including the Works of Foreigners written in, or translated into, the English Language. By the late Samuel Halkett, Esq., Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the late Rev. John Laing, A.M., Librarian of the New College Library, Edinburgh. Volume Third—O to Tis.

332 pages, royal 8vo, cloth, uniform with previous volumes. Price, $10.50.

**** We supply this volume and Vols. I and II to College and Public Libraries at a special price. The importance of the work to Librarians and Cataloguers cannot be overestimated.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,

Publishers, 17 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

BOERICKE & TAFEL'S

Homœopathic Pharmacies,

at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco,

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of pure and reliable Homœopathic Medicines, as well as Family Medicine Cases, and Books in English, German, French, and Spanish.

Send for descriptive Price Current.

N. B.—Boericke & Tafel received the only Centennial Prize Medal awarded at the Philadelphia Exposition, and *only medal* of the *first class* at New Orleans, 1885, for Homœopathic medicines. Business established in 1835.

TEACHERS

SHOULD CONSULT

D. Appleton & Co.'s Catalogue.

AMONG THEIR

LATE ISSUES

ARE THE FOLLOWING:

APPLETONS' INSTRUCTIVE Reading Books. *Natural History Series.* By Professor James Johonnot.

No. 1.—BOOK OF CATS AND DOGS, and Other Friends. For Little Folks.

No. 2.—FRIENDS IN FEATHERS AND FUR, and Other Neighbors. For Young Folks.

No. 3.—NEIGHBORS WITH WINGS AND FINS, and Some Others. For Boys and Girls.

No. 4.—NEIGHBORS WITH CLAWS AND HOOFS, and Their Kin. For Young People.

No. 5.—GLIMPSES OF THE ANIMATE WORLD. Science and Literature of Natural History. For School or Home.

A graded course of supplementary reading, of charming interest and useful instruction.

APPLETONS' CHART PRIMER. By Rebecca D. Rickoff.

The most attractive primary school-book ever published.

APPLETONS' INTRODUCTO- ry Fourth Reader. By Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., and A. J. Rickoff, A.M.

The latest volume of this matchless series is welcomed everywhere.

JOHONNOT'S SENTENCE AND Word Book. By James Johonnot.

A new plan, but replete with suggestive material for valuable work.

JOHONNOT AND BOUTON'S How We Live; or, The Human Body and How to Take Care of It.

An attractive elementary physiology, presenting the subject on a thoroughly educational basis, with the most approved views concerning the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

KRUSI'S NEW MANUALS OF Drawing. Adapted to the revised graded course.

KRUSI'S, A.M., DRAWING TAB- lets.

A blank practice-book for elementary exercises.

CHICHESTER'S ORIGINAL Drawing Book.

Designed to supplement Krusi's Drawing Course.

YOUMANS'S DESCRIPTIVE Botany.

A new volume of Appleton's series of "Science Text-Books."

TAPPAN'S ELEMENTS OF GE- ometry.

A clear and logical development of the subject.

MANNING'S BOOKKEEPING Simplified.

Containing in a brief compass all the essentials of the art.

SULLY'S OUTLINES OF PSY- chology, with special reference to the Theory of Education.

Should be read by every teacher and educator.

DREYSPRING'S GERMAN Verb Drill.

A valuable supplementary work to the successful "Cumulative Method" by the same author.

HADLEY'S GREEK GRAMMAR Revised and in part Rewritten by Frederic de Forest Allen, Ph.D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

HARKNESS'S COMPLETE LA- tin Course for the First Year, comprising an Outline of Grammar and Progressive Exercises in Reading and Writing Latin.

WHITON'S THREE MONTHS' Preparation for Reading Xenephon.

A concise and practical new introductory Greek book.

HARKNESS'S FIRST GREEK Book. Revised Edition.

A standard work, brought thoroughly up to date.

*** Special Price-Lists, Descriptive Educational Catalogue, "Educational Notes," etc., sent free on application.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Lawrence Scientific School.

Four years' courses are given in I, Civil Engineering; II, Chemistry; III, Natural History (Biology or Geology); IV, Mathematics and Physics. The degrees given are Civil Engineer and Bachelor of Science. Graduates of colleges can enter with advanced standing of one or two years.

Persons who are not candidates for a degree may enter the School as Special Students at any time, without examination, and pursue any of the courses of instruction for which they are found competent. Address the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Schools can obtain from Dr. Sauveur his new volume, '*Grammaire Française pour les Anglais,*' at the introduction price of 80 cents, and the '*Corrigé des Exercices de la Grammaire Française*' at 25 cents. The books are sent C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. Descriptive circulars will be sent to applicants.

Address DR. L. SAUVEUR,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Foreign and American School Books.

All Text-Books used in the Colleges and Schools, especially *Foreign*, of which we keep a large stock. Send for Catalogues: Classical, 2 parts; Linguistic, and others.

The Catalogues of English, French, and German Dealers in second hand books sent on application, and orders filled promptly, at low rates, for old and new books from all parts of Europe.

New English books, duty paid, at 33 cts. per shilling. Free-of-duty Importations for Libraries at low rates.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

838 Broadway, New York,

FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

OUR HOMES

HOW TO HEAT & VENTILATE THEM.

An attractive book of 72 pages containing illustrations of some of the finest residences in the country. It is a complete Manual on the subject of Sanitary Heating and Ventilating.

Mailed free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

SMITH & ANTHONY STOVE CO.

52 & 54 Union St., - - Boston, Mass.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,

Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUE NO. 77

OF

STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.

Just ready and will be sent free on application.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

Schools.

[Continued from page iii.]

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

VIRGINIA, Alexandria.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIR- ginia.—A Classical School for Boys, three miles from town. Elevated and beautiful situation. Exceptionally healthy. The 47th year opens Sept. 23, 1885. Catalogue sent. L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A., } Principals.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., }

CANADA, Quebec, 8 Hébert St.

THE MISSES MACHIN'S SCHOOL for the Board and Education of Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 7, 1885. Circulars sent on application.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE- mont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

A RESIDENT GRADUATE OF HAR- vard, of several years' experience in teaching, wishes a private pupil for the winter.
The best of references given.
Address A. B.,
37 Concord Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references.
J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

ALFRED N. FULLER, TUTOR FOR Harvard, 26 West 43d Street, New York.

A LADY RESIDING IN ONE OF THE most beautiful locations on the Hudson would take two or three pupils to educate with her two daughters, aged 10 and 14. Address Mrs. M. W. HUGHAN,
Milton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

AN A. M., LIVING IN CAMBRIDGE near the University, who for several years has made a specialty of fitting boys for college, will receive two pupils into his private family. Address "F.,"
Nos. 23 Arrow St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR.—College Pre- paratory, etc., accomplishments: best of New York city references. Address * *, *Nation.*

GERMANY.—Prof. A. FLEISCHMANN, late of Mrs. Piatt's Seminary, Utica, N. Y., will receive a limited number of persons wishing to study German, &c., in his family at his present home in Arnstadt, in Thüringen, Germany. For particulars address
PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D., Grinnell, Iowa.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college in Philadelphia.
P. H. GOEPP, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

TUTORING BY AN EXPERIENCED graduate tutor. Best references.
J. C. PATTON, 7 T., Cambridge, Mass.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX- perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address
M., Quincy, Mass.

Wants.

A GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY YEARS a successful educator of boys, would like any position whose duties could be performed by a person totally deaf, but able to read the language somewhat. Satisfactory references can be given of his social position, and of his intellectual and moral fitness to take charge of the education of youths in a family. Address Box 753, Newburyport, Mass.

EXPERIENCED SCIENCE TEACHER wanted to instruct children how to observe and draw out of doors. Must know plants and birds or insects, and give a known naturalist as reference. Compensation, a pleasant home for the vacation.
Box 208, Newburgh, N. Y

A BOY OF ABOUT TEN CAN FIND faithful care and instruction in a Rector's family, in a healthy country place. Address "RECTOR," care Rev. Dr. Payne, Schenectady, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LAN- guages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 450, Newton Centre, Mass.

HARVARD MEDICAL STUDENT, IN his *First Year*, wanted in a physician's family to act as a companion to an invalid, in return for a comfortable home and ample opportunity to prosecute his studies and to attend the lectures.
One preferred who shall have passed entrance examination in General Chemistry.
Apply, with references, to
S. B. S., Box 235, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—A Harvard Graduate, resi- dent in Berlin, to prepare a boy for his final entrance examinations (preliminaries already passed).
Address "H. V.," Kurfürstendamm 3, Berlin.

Back Numbers of "The Nation."

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

An incomplete set of the *Nation* has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates. the bindings generally counting for nothing. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., New York, dealer in back numbers of periodicals, who can frequently supply them.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell old numbers or volumes, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer, or to advertise in the *Nation*.

[Publication was begun July 1, 1865, Vol. I. comprising the last half-year. Two volumes per year have since been issued, Vol. XL. comprising the first half-year of 1885.]

Binder for the Nation

(RUSSELL'S PATENT),

To receive the current numbers in a convenient form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on in gold. Holds one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY. —A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8½ x 7¾. Price $2 50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation*.

TO UNEMPLOYED EDUCATED Men—Young men of energy (college graduates preferred) seeking employment will do well to write to EXTENSION, care publisher of the *Nation*. Only energetic men need apply.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN- guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS.— Catalogue sent free to any address.
A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

NATION FOR SALE.—22 Vols.; excel- lent condition. Address
O. K., 1824 Lex. Ave., N. Y. City.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884.....	$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884.....	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums.....	$5,405,796 14
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884.....	$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period.....	$2,109,919 20
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	$787,789 40

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....	$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise...	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at.....	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank.....	261,544 65
Amount.....	$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones.	William H. Macy,	Jas. G. De Forest,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,	Chas. D. Leverich,
W. H. H. Moore,	John D. Hewlett,	T. B. Coddington,
James Low,	William H. Webb,	Horace K. Thurber,
David Lane,	Chas. P. Burdett,	William Degroot,
G. W. Burnham,	E. W. Corlies,	John L. Riker,
A. A. Raven,	Adolph Lemoyne	N. Denton Smith.
Wm. Sturgis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	George Bliss,
Benjamin H. Field,	Chas. H. Marshall.	Henry E. Hawley,
Josiah O. Low,	William Bryce,	William D. Morgan,
Horace Gray,	John Elliott,	Isaac Bell.
Wm. E. Dodge,		

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.

INVESTORS

should confer with the

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

First Mortgage Real Estate Loans paid in New York. Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. For reliability, consult Third Nat. Bank, N. Y. City, or Nat. Bank, Lawrence, Kan. Security large. Interest promptly paid. Send for pamphlet, with testimonials, sample forms, etc.
F. M. Perkins, Pres. } N. F. Hart, } L. H. Perkins, Sec.
J. T. Warne, V. Pres. } Auditor. } C. W. Gillett, Treas.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.,
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SEND STAMP FOR THE "ADIRON- dack Forests and the Great Natural Water-ways of the State of New York," to
J. B. HARRISON,
Franklin Falls, N. H.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

I.

The New Godiva, and Other Studies in Social Questions.

Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

CONTENTS.—The Sanction of Pureness. Puissance Oblige. New Godiva. Western Harem. Zola in England.

"A volume of Essays dealing with several aspects of the question of the hour issued in a popular form by Mr. T. FISHER UNWIN. One at least of these Essays has appeared in the 'Westminster Review.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

II.

Egypt and Syria.

Their Physical Features in relation to Bible History. By Sir J. W. DAWSON, Principal of McGill College, Montreal, F. G. S., F. R. S., author of 'The Chain of Life in Geological Time,' etc., being No. VI. of 'By-Paths of Bible Knowledge.' With many illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $1.25.

Sir William Dawson has recently visited Egypt and Syria, and in this little work he shows what light geology and physical geography throw upon the sacred records. The book contains much new and valuable information put in a clear and interesting form.

3. *ENGLAND UNDER GLADSTONE.* 1880-1885. By JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY, M.P. Entirely New Edition. Brought down to the Fall of the Gladstone Administration. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, $2.40.

4. *SCEPSIS SCIENTIFICA; or, Confest* Ignorance, the way to Science; In an Essay of the Vanity of Dogmatizing, and Confident Opinion. By Joseph Glanvill, M. A. Edited, with Introductory Essay, by JOHN OWEN. Elzevir 8vo, Choicely Printed on Hand-made Paper, Cloth Extra, Gilt Top, $2.40.

'Scepsis Scientifica' is one of the rarest products of English Philosophical thought in the 17th century. The book is comparatively unknown, the greater part of the original impression having been destroyed in the great fire of London; but from its combination of subtle thought and quaintness of style, it has long been a favorite with students of our lesser-known literature, as Hallam, Whewell, Dugald Stewart, &c. Hallam, in the 'History of the Literature of Europe,' is profuse in his commendation of the work, of which, however, he could only hear of three copies; and expresses his opinion that "few books are more deserving of being reprinted than the 'Scepsis Scientifica' of Glanvill."

OLD LONDON STREET CRIES and the Cries of To-day. With heaps of Quaint Cuts, including hand-colored Frontispiece by ANDREW W. TUER Square 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

*** Very quaint, curious, and interesting.

A HISTORY OF MONEY IN ANCIENT Countries, from the Earliest Times to the Present. By ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C.E., M.E., formerly Director of the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S.; Member of the U. S. Monetary Commission of 1876, etc., etc. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols. Vol. VI., last published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Fables and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue preparing.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW BOOKS.

The YELLOW PAPER SERIES, 12mo, Paper, 50 cents each:

SAXE HOLM STORIES. 2 vols.

THE LADY OR THE TIGER? By Frank R. Stockton.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S. By Frances Hodgson Burnett.

GUERNDALE: AN OLD STORY. By "J. . of Dale."

NEWPORT. By George Parsons Lathrop.

AN ECHO OF PASSION. By George Parsons Lathrop.

IN THE DISTANCE. By George Parsons Lathrop.

THE DIAMOND LENS. By Fitz James O'Brien.

THE RUSSIANS AT THE GATES of Herat. By Charles Marvin. With Maps and Portraits.

JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND. By Max O'Rell.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. By Capt. R. F. Coffin.

NEW DOLLAR NOVELS:

A Wheel of Fire.

By Arlo Bates. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

Mr. Bates's novel is so unusual in its conception and plot, that it would make a very strong impression on this account alone. But, in addition, the way in which the strange and striking story is told—with remarkable power and intensity, and with a lighter plot developing constantly beside the strongly contrasted action of the main history—will give this book no ordinary circle of readers.

Within the Capes.

By Howard Pyle. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"Mr. Pyle, who is well known as an artist, deserves to be better known as a writer of fiction. . . . The book indicates a reserve of power which the author may use in more ambitious works of fiction. But this one is so thoroughly good as to satisfy all readers."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Across the Chasm.

1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"The anonymous writer has a delicate hand. Nothing can be more freshly and prettily written than the last few pages, when Louis and Margaret meet and peace is made. It is a little idyl of its kind. . . . 'Across the Chasm' not being an impalpable story, but having a live young woman and a live man in its pages, deserves hearty commendation."—*New York Times.*

Color Studies.

By Thomas A. Janvier. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.00.

This dainty little volume contains the four stories by "Ivory Black" which brought Mr. Janvier so wide a reputation as a writer of novelettes of very striking qualities. The titles are: "Rose Madder," "Jaune D'Antimoine," "Roberson's Medium," and "Orpiment and Gamboge."

The Book-Buyer.

A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature. 50 cents a year. October number, with portrait of Mr. R. H. Stoddard, ready. Send for sample copy.

*** *These books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1057. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE CENTURY CO.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

BY HIS SONS,

Comprising a History of the Anti-Slavery Movement in America, and touching upon the leading Reformatory Schemes of the first half of the present Century—The Total-Abstinence Movement, the Doctrine of Peace, the Non-Resistants, Woman Suffrage, Prison Reform, the Abolition of Capital Punishment, etc., etc.

This work, composed by Wendell Phillips Garrison, literary editor of the *Nation*, and his brother, Francis Jackson Garrison, is in form strictly a personal narrative; but the relation of the editor of the *Liberator* to the anti-slavery agitation, which he began in 1831 and directed till the downfall of the slave system, was such that the story of his life is necessarily the story of the cause. For the history of this movement in the United States this biography must always be the standard work of reference, but it has many other permanent claims upon public attention. The career of Mr. Garrison was peculiarly romantic and at times dramatic, and the recital of it possesses the interest of a novel, and is full of inspiration.

In two vols., 1,000 pp., 8vo. Price, $5 in cloth binding; $7.50 in half morocco. Illustrated with portraits.

A TRADE EDITION, PRICE $5.00.

SPORT WITH GUN AND ROD

In American Woods and Waters.

Edited by ALFRED M. MAYER.

Large 8vo, 888 pp. Profusely Illustrated.

This book, containing fifty separate and distinct articles by experts, describing adventures in the forest and by the streams of North America, has been before the public for the past two years, but only in expensive form. In order to supply the great demand for a cheaper book, and to place it within the reach of a larger audience, this edition has been prepared, containing all the original matter, printed on paper of less weight and with the pictures hitherto on India paper printed with the book.

It is universally considered the finest and most perfect compendium of American sports ever published, and the issue of this edition places it within reach of a wider audience.

The New Edition, in handsome binding, with illuminated cover-linings. Price, $5.

The *Edition de Luxe* will be continued and sold by subscription only. Price, in single volume, cloth, gilt top, $10; embossed leather, $15. In two volumes, cloth, $12; embossed leather, $18.

(READY SOON.)

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

SAMUEL BOWLES,

BY GEORGE S. MERRIAM,

Comprising a Condensed History of American Politics, from the Annexation of Texas to the Inauguration of President Hayes, including the events which led to the Civil War, Reconstruction, Grant's Administration, the Disputed Presidency, etc., etc.

As its name indicates, this work is not only a portraiture of that man of strong and many-sided personality, who was called by the world "Sam Bowles," for so many years editor of the *Springfield Republican*, but will cover the wider field of his "Times."

In this book are described the events which led up to the Civil War, the motives and feelings of all parties—Abolitionists, Union-lovers, Republicans, the two wings of the Democracy, and the Secessionists. The war is described in its significance and spirit rather than in military detail. The process of Reconstruction; the questions of the new era; Grant's two administrations; the Greeley campaign; the vicissitudes of reform and specie resumption; the disputed Presidency and Electoral Commission, etc., are all treated by Mr. Merriam in this book.

In two volumes. Price, in cloth, $3; in half morocco, $5.

A Musical Novelty.

ST. NICHOLAS SONGS.

ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THIRTY-TWO COMPOSERS,

Including Leopold Damrosch, W. W. Gilchrist, J. L. Molloy, Samuel P. Warren, Richard Hoffman, Joseph Mosenthal, Harrison Millard, Homer N. Bartlett, Arthur E. Fisher, Albert A. Stanley, J. W. Palmer, and many others.

Written for the Poems and Jingles of "St. Nicholas" Magazine.

All the music in this book was composed expressly for it, and appears in no other form. Contributions were invited from a number of composers, and from the great quantity of music submitted this choice selection has been made. The collection is especially intended for home use—not only for children, but for all whose tastes are still young; and the music is designedly of various degrees of difficulty. With two exceptions, the composers represented are American, and the book probably contains the choicest collection of original music by Americans that has ever been made.

"ST. NICHOLAS SONGS" contains 200 pages (the size of sheet music), with 112 songs and 140 illustrations. The binding is very attractive. The prices are as follows:

In cloth binding, leather back, illuminated linings, $3.50; in full leather, semi-flexible, put up in box, $5.00.

For Children.

THE BOUND VOLUMES

OF

ST. NICHOLAS

Containing the numbers for the past year, from Nov., 1884, to Oct., 1885, are now ready, bound in two parts, with beautiful covers of red and gold. Price, $5.00. Of this volume 6,000 are sold annually, and it is among the most popular of Holiday books.

BABY WORLD.

Stories and Pictures for Very Young Folks.

A charming book, compiled by Mary Mapes Dodge from the Little Folks' Department of that "best of children's magazines, St. Nicholas." Price, $2.00.

The supply for the season of 1885-6 is now ready.

THE OCTOBER

ST. NICHOLAS

Contains a delightful story by Frank R. Stockton, called "The Griffin and the Minor Canon." During the coming season St. Nicholas is to have a serial story by Mrs. Burnett; a series of illustrated articles on the great English schools; stories by W. D. Howells, Miss Alcott, and scores of other writers; some new "Bits of Talk of Young Folks," etc., etc. Price, $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.

(IN PREPARATION.)

ESSAYS ON

THE ART OF PHEIDIAS.

By CHARLES WALDSTEIN, M.A.,

Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and Reader of Classical Archæology in the University of Cambridge; Ph.D., Heidelberg; M.A., Columbia College, N. Y.

The discoveries of Charles Waldstein in the field of Greek art, and especially in the art of Pheidias, have stimulated a wide interest in the appearance of this volume of essays, published in England by the University Press, and in America by The Century Co.

The first two essays in the book are of a general character, the one on the methods of the study of archæology, the other on the spirit of the art of Pheidias. The sculptures of the Parthenon are dealt with in five essays as they naturally follow one another in time and in the growth of the artist's own development; the eighth deals with the gold and ivory statues, while the ninth and last considers the influence of the work of Pheidias upon the Attic sculpture of the period immediately succeeding the age of Pericles.

The general principles and theory of art, and Greek art other than that of Pheidias, are also treated; and in the appendix are four reprinted papers, touching upon the works of Pythagoras and Praxiteles, the influence of athletic games upon Greek art, etc.

The volume is richly illustrated with plates and woodcuts. It will be issued during the month of October. Price, $7.50.

*** *The above are sold by dealers everywhere, or will be sent, prepaid, to any address, by the publishers. Specimen pages, etc., sent on application.*

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., NEW YORK.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 267
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 270
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The New York Democratic Nomination 272
The National Banking System 272
The Course of Prices 273
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Italian Politics 274
Switzerland—Sights and Sounds 274
Diderot and the Encyclopædia 276
CORRESPONDENCE:
The Warner Bill 277
The South and the Silver Question 277
Grounds of Reflection for Senator Sherman 278
Asking Too Much of the Churches 278
The Tyranny of Strikes 279
The Saxe Holme Nom de Plume 279
NOTES 279
REVIEWS:
Recent Novels 282
Bancroft's History of Mexico 283
Musical History 284
Shakespeare-Notes 284
The Philosophy of Disenchantment 285
Lessons in Elementary Practical Physics 285
BOOKS OF THE WEEK 285
FINE ARTS:
Asiatic Terracottas in the Louvre Museum—II 286

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

Scale of Agate lines.

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents. — 5

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27. — 10

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80. — 15

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern), San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes; Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVERETT, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss G. R. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, Wilton.

LAMBERT ACADEMY.—A SELECT Home School for a few boys. 6th year opens Oct. 5th. $25 monthly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and Day School. Charmingly situated; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, Septem ber 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—Law School. Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885.
Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF Housekeeping.—Miss Putnam proposes to add a new department to her school, the object of which will be to teach young ladies how to conduct a household, select and manage servants, make necessary purchases—in short, to impart a thorough and practical training in all that pertains to housekeeping and the science of domestic economy. A limited number of parlor boarders will be received. Application must be made at once.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth*. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address H. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell, 38 Fifth St.

LITTLE CHILDREN CARED FOR and educated by the widow and daughter of the late Rev. Eden B. Foster, D.D., assisted by Miss E. S. Kelsey. Thorough Kindergarten instruction, with pleasant home surroundings. For further particulars address Mrs. E. B. FOSTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS."—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses.
Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal.
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16.
Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI- ty of Michigan. Pharmacy: analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required.
ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. *Over $20,000 in improvements this season.* High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Prepara- tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address
J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.— Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—*Second* year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 38 West 59th Street.

*COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DOC*tor J. Sachs, reopens Thursday, September 17. Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Playroom, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

*MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD*ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.

No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St.

MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL reopen September 24th. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address MISS AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 43d Street.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
WALLER HOLLADAY, } Principals.
ALFRED M. FULLER, }

Thirteenth year begins Sept. 30th.
A few boarding pupils taken.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.

SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY School. A High School of Science and English. J. Woodbridge Davis, Ph.D., Principal.

Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address

SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 39th year; for both sexes. Address MRS. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

NEW YORK, Hempstead, L. I.

*HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.—A home*like Boarding School for Boys. 26th year.
Thorough Instruction.
Moderate Terms.
For particulars address the Principal.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.

MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.

*MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACA*demy. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.

MISS NOURSE AND MISS ROBERTS will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.

ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

*FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG*lish and Classical School for Boys.—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 126 Price St.

MRS. HEAD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Little Girls reopens Sept. 22, 1885. Students prepared for a University Course. Four pupils received as boarders.
French taught by Dr. LAMBERT SAUVEUR and Mrs. E. L. VAN FELT. Dr. SAUVEUR'S classes will be open to Special Students of French and Latin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Locust and Juniper Streets.

ACADEMY OF THE PROT. EPIS. Church.—Founded A. D. 1785. One hundred and first year begins Sept. 17. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business.
JAMES W. ROBINS, D.D., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 50th St. and Woodland Ave.

*DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO*testant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September* 17, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. V. SMITH'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree PH. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
REV. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary.
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 5903 Locust St.

MR. G. F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Provision is made for five resident pupils.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH sexes.—Founded 1784. $150 per half year for board and tuition. First term begins Sept. 9, 1885. For circular address AUGUSTINE JONES, A.M., Prin.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A., }
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., } Principals.

JAMAICA, West Indies, Malvern P. O.

POTSDAM ENDOWED SCHOOL, on Santa Cruz Mts., 2,560 feet above the sea, presents unsurpassed opportunities for the education of boys who cannot work in a variable climate. Apply to Rev. W. D. PEARMAN, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's, and Editor of *Sominum Scipionis* for the Syndics of University Press, Cambridge, England. Address as above.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

*J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE*mont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

*A RESIDENT GRADUATE OF HAR*vard, of several years' experience in teaching, wishes a private pupil for the winter.
The best of references given.
Address A. B.,
37 Concord Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO FOR two years has been studying Teutonic languages at Berlin and Leipzig, desires situation as teacher.
For particulars address "H. L.," care of the *Nation.*

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references.
J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

ALFRED N. FULLER, TUTOR FOR Harvard, 26 West 43d Street, New York.

A LADY RESIDING IN ONE OF THE most beautiful locations on the Hudson would take two or three pupils to educate with her two daughters, aged 10 and 14. Address MRS. M. W. HUGHAN, Milton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

*EXPERIENCED TUTOR.—College Pre*paratory, etc., accomplishments; best of New York city references. Address * *, *Nation.*

PRIVATE LESSONS PREPARATORY for college, etc., by a graduate of Kenyon College. Best references. E. M. B., 369 W. 7th St., Cincinnati.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college in Philadelphia.
P. H. GOEPP, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

TO COLLEGE OFFICERS WHO ARE looking for an instructor in Latin, who could also take work in Greek, modern languages, and Hebrew. Please communicate with L. D., care of the *Nation.*

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

*WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EX*perience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address M., Quincy, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Microcosmus:

An Essay Concerning Man and his Relation to the World.

BY HERMANN LOTZE.

Translated from the German by Elizabeth Hamilton and E. E. Constance Jones. Two volumes, thick octavo, *net* $10 50.

"I am glad to learn that a translation of Lotze's 'Microcosmus' into English has at last been published. I have repeatedly used some effort with translators and publishers to bring this about. I am very greatly rejoiced to know that it has at last been accomplished. The work fills a peculiar place in modern philosophy, in that it covers so wide a field of topics in physiology, logic, metaphysics, ethics, and theology. It treats them all in a masterly way, with entire freedom from technical terminology, and a sincere though thoroughly liberal religious spirit. The ordinary reproach against German metaphysics does not hold against the discussions in this volume, which are singularly clear, though never other than learned, profound, and masterly. For these and other reasons it may be earnestly recommended to all students of natural and moral science in their modern contents." (President Porter, Yale College.)

ON THE SENSATIONS OF TONE AS A PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC. By HERMANN L. F. HELMHOLTZ, M.D., Professor of Physics in the University of Berlin. Second English Edition. Translated, thoroughly Revised and Corrected, rendered conformable to the Fourth (and last) German Edition of 1877, with numerous Additional Notes and a new Additional Appendix bringing down information to 1885, and especially adapted to the Use of Musical Students. By ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, B.A., F.R.S. With 68 Figures engraved on Wood, and 42 Passages in Musical Notes. Royal 8vo, cloth..... $12 00

LOVE LETTERS BY A VIOLINIST. Square, 12mo, parchment.....$3 00

BARTOLOZZI AND HIS WORKS. By ANDREW W. TUER. A Biographical and Descriptive Account of the Life and Career of Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A. With some observations on Print Collecting—Judging, Handling, etc. Sq. 12mo, vellum, silk ribbon bands..... $5 00

ESOTERIC BUDDHISM. By A. P. SINNETT. Fifth Edition. Annotated and enlarged by the Author. 12mo, cloth.....$2 40

THE PURPOSE OF THEOSOPHY. By Mrs. A. P. SINNETT. 12mo, cloth.....$1 25

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

THE RIVER CONGO, FROM ITS MOUTH to Bolobo. With a General Description of the Natural History and Anthropology of the Western Basin. By H. H. JOHNSTON. With numerous full-page and other illustrations, a new map of the Congo, also a Physical Map of the West Coast of Africa and three etchings. 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

IN THE HEBRIDES. By Miss C. F. GORDON CUMMING. A new edition, with autotype frontispiece and 22 illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

"HAWBUCK GRANGE"; or, The Sporting Adventures of Thomas Scott, Esq. By the author of 'Handley Cross.' With Colored Illustrations by Phiz. 8vo, cloth, $5.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.00.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M. A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. & Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.50. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

**** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue preparing.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Two Years in the Jungle.

The Experiences of a Hunter and Naturalist in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By William T. Hornaday. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations. $4.00.

From the N. Y. Sun:

"Since the visit of Mr. A. R. Wallace to the Malay Archipelago, no such important addition has been made to the data of natural history as is embodied in this record of exact and ample observation in a seldom penetrated field. . . . Owing to the writer's descriptive skill and animation, he is nearly as entertaining as Defoe; the reader has the satisfaction of knowing that the minute attention to details is no mere literary artifice, but the hall mark, so to speak, of honest scientific investigation.

"The twofold fascination of this book for the sportsman and the man of science arises from the fact that Mr. Hornaday was truly, as he calls himself, a hunter and a naturalist. He did not content himself with the collecting of harmless animals, and rely upon the assistance of more adventurous persons for examples of species whose pursuit is attended with considerable danger. To the account of tiger hunts and elephant hunts several chapters are allotted, and other varieties of big game receive due consideration in that large part of the volume which sets forth the author's experiences in India and the Malay Peninsula. But no section of the book appeals quite so forcibly to scientific interest and popular curiosity as the 150 pages stored with the products of his study of animals and anthropology in the great island of Borneo. How comprehensive and thorough his investigation was, compared with any previous survey of the same field, may be inferred from his ethnographic map of Borneo, on which he has noted the location of thirty sub-tribes of the Dyaks, who occupy, we know, much the largest part of the island."

From the N. Y. Times:

"Mr. Hornaday, without the least pretension, has written a most amusing and instructive book. He may not go into esthetic spasms over the Taj Mahal, but still his descriptions of the life of the hunter in India, of the people he consorted with, and especially of the Dyaks, are exceedingly good. In this country we have many whose acts of prowess only extend to the killing of such large animals as the moose or elk, and who find it difficult to preserve their pelts. Under the most adverse circumstances in a tepid climate Mr. Hornaday saved every skin, and tells you precisely how he did it.

"Because Mr. Hornaday's 'Two Years in the Jungle' is so unpretentious, and for the reason that the author faced so manfully many mishaps, and is so Mark Tapleyish in his humor, the volume under notice is to be highly commended. Mr. Hornaday is at least one of those rare taxidermists who stuff a tiger, not by the light of their inner consciousness, but because they have seen the creature under natural conditions."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

"Mr. Hornaday is a born Nimrod and naturalist. No journey too long, no privation too severe when engaged in his favorite pursuits. . . . The effect of his original and independent observations appears on every page of his work."

From the Brooklyn Union:

"From every point of view Mr. Hornaday's book is of extreme value and should interest naturalists no more than the lay reader."

**** For sale by all booksellers; or sent post-paid, on receipt of price by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

The Book Buyer.

A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature.

Annual Subscription, 50 Cents.

THE OCTOBER NUMBER CONTAINS:

PORTRAIT OF R. H. STODDARD.

London Notes.
Readings from New Books.
The Origin of "Rudder Grange."
News and Notes.
Editorial Notes.
Reviews of New American Books.
Foreign Notes.
Books of the Month.
Special Articles, Etc., Etc.

Beginning with the October number a series of portraits of famous authors whose pictures have not become hackneyed by frequent reproduction will be issued. A portrait of G. W. Cable, engraved by Tietz, will be given in the November number.

"An honest, diligent and capable expositor of current literature at a low price, keeping the reader abreast with the best works of the best authors, and supplying an interesting miscellany of information and criticism."—*The Literary World.*

A sample copy will be sent on application to

Charles Scribner's Sons,
NEW YORK.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

The Week.

THE selection of George Bliss for Chairman of the Platform Committee at the Saratoga Republican Convention was perhaps the most telling and incisive expression of the Convention's contempt for the principles of civil-service reform. Mr. Bliss was not slow to perceive the significance of his mission, which he improved by applying a derisive epithet to the friends of reform while reading the resolutions. This was received with laughter and applause by his fellow-delegates. The scene was in some of its features like that in which Mr. Flanagan of Texas took so conspicuous a part in the Chicago Convention of 1880, with the difference, however, that Flanagan met with a prompt rebuke at the hands of General Garfield, and was summarily extinguished by the Convention, while the impudence of Bliss met with no remonstrance from any quarter. The occasion of this gratuitous insult is found in the first resolution of the platform, which, after commending the civil-service laws of the State and nation, and calling for their enforcement, "as far as possible," endorses the Earl bill, which was defeated in the last Legislature. "Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors," says the platform, "who are shown by competitive examinations to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment." It was upon this paragraph that the question was put to Chairman Bliss, "whether soldiers would have to compete with college graduates," to which that humorist replied that the resolution meant that "if the soldier stood at 80 and the dude stood at 100 in the examination, the soldier should get the appointment." This interpretation of the platform was accepted by the Convention with hilarity, and nobody had a word to say in opposition.

The Earl bill thus endorsed attacks the vital principle of civil-service reform by substituting in the place of fitness for the office something entirely different, as for instance horsemanship, marksmanship, gunnery, infantry tactics, wounds received in battle, or a certificate of honorable discharge from the army or navy. The friends of the reform have not objected to the rule that a preference should be given to veterans upon an equal showing proved by competitive examination; but they perceive as clearly as Mr. Bliss does, that when something else is made by law superior to the examination as a test for appointment, the essential principle of civil-service reform is gone, and that the door is open for the introduction of any other test. It is a small step from the exemption of veterans to the exemption of the sons of veterans, and after that to the exemption of all sorts of disabled and worthy people; and after a sufficient number of exceptions have been made on military and humanitarian grounds, the transition will be easy to exceptions on political grounds. If exceptions are allowed in any one case, the resisting force in all other cases will have been dissipated. The friends of civil-service reform can no more allow a dispensation in favor of soldiers and sailors from competitive examination, than the temperance societies can admit tippling heroes or the Christian church swearing dragoons.

The friends of revenue reform will find as little encouragement in the platform adopted at Saratoga as those of civil-service reform. The resolution on the tariff, while appearing to endorse the Republican national platform of last year on that subject, is distinctly inferior to and more reactionary than the latter. The Chicago platform pledged the party to "correct the inequalities of the tariff." This was a promise of tariff revision which has not yet been fulfilled. The Saratoga platform pledges the party expressly not to correct these inequalities. It opposes any revision whatever, and also any agitation for revision, "until the full effects of the revision of 1883 can be fairly estimated." The full effects of that revision have been not merely estimated, but officially ascertained to be equal to less than 3 per cent. of reduction, where 20 per cent. had been recommended by a Republican Commission backed by a Republican Administration.

The Republican State ticket is remarkable for its uniform excellence. Every man on it not only is unobjectionable, but has a positive fitness for the office for which he is named. It is a long time since either party in this State has put before the voters a list of names for which an honest man could take a greater pleasure in voting than he can for this. What is the meaning of it all? Why, simply that the discipline to which the Independent voters subjected the Republican party last year has done its managers a vast amount of good. If there had been no revolt last year, there would have been no such ticket as this now. The delegates, who came together with no very sanguine hopes of victory, separated with the general belief that their ticket would be elected because it deserved success—that is, because they had acted in such a way as to win back the voters whom they drove away last year. They had let the Convention run itself, and they have treated the voters of the State to the extraordinary spectacle of a ticket which has not on it a single name that was put there by Machine influence, or through the familiar agency of a "deal." The Independent voters may well plume themselves upon the good effect of their "recreancy." Instead of being "bounced" from the party as traitors, they have been permitted to "dictate" the nomination of the party's entire ticket.

The resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention on the subject of civil-service reform are less satisfactory than those of the Republicans, and their shortcomings are emphasized by the contrast which they offer to the platform drawn up by Mr. Hewitt, whose endorsement of President Cleveland's course and policy could not well be improved upon. Let the Civil-Service Act be honestly executed as it is, says Mr. Hewitt; let there be an equitable division of all non-political offices, to be accomplished by filling vacancies as they occur "with Democrats of approved character and fitness, until the fair division of offices favored by Jefferson shall have been reached." Then let the principles of the Civil-Service Law be extended to all offices of a merely ministerial character. "Believing," he continues,

"that President Cleveland is acting and intends to act upon the doctrines proclaimed by the highest Democratic authorities and approved by the people, we tender to him our hearty support in the execution of the reforms upon which he has entered, and which we hope he will follow up until the administration of the Government shall be placed upon the firm foundations of honesty, capability, and economy."

Such a platform as Mr. Hewitt's would have satisfied every reasonable aspiration, and would have strengthened the President in his honorable endeavor to live up to his ante-election pledges. Instead of this, or anything like it, we are greeted with a demand that the work of the Civil-Service Commission up to the present time shall be declared null and void; that the lists of eligible candidates for the civil service, which have been open to Democrats as freely as to Republicans from the beginning, shall be torn up, and this demand backed by a perfectly unfounded charge that the Commission has performed its duties heretofore in an unfair and partisan spirit. Through the whole of this tirade against the Commission it is easy to see that what the Convention wanted was a beginning of the work of civil-service reform "on the ground floor," to the end that the Democrats may get into the position of advantage which they say the Republicans now enjoy. The consequence and corollary of such a proceeding would be that the Republicans would overturn the doings of the Commission on the first opportunity, and the opportunity would not be long in coming.

The completed Democratic ticket has one fairly good name upon it, that of Mr. Chapin, the renominated Comptroller, but that will be an insufficient leaven for the salvation of the whole lump. Mr. Chapin was slated "to go" by the Hill wire-pullers, but the necessity of making some concession to public sentiment finally compelled his nomination. The remainder of the ticket is not to be compared for a moment with the same portion of the Republican ticket. Mr. Flower's name in the second place supplied a needed ray of humor to the combination. Anything funnier than the rise, progress, and collapse of the Flower boom has seldom happened in our politics. There was never anything behind it except Mr. Flower's pocket-book. One year ago the boom was lifted by this backing alone into national prominence, and was labelled, at the owner's expense, "Presidential Candidate." It was taken to Chicago and placed in a "Headquarters," and when the balloting began in the Convention it disappeared. This summer it was again put in working order and la-

belled "Candidate for Governor." It was paraded all over the State and finally placed in a "Headquarters," with a beautiful banner on the outer wall, at Saratoga. When the balloting began in the Convention it polled just one vote.

The Hinckley attempt to test the constitutionality of the Civil Service Act by a quo warranto ended on Saturday, as was expected, in a farce, in which the lawyer, Mr. Miller, made a sad exhibition of folly or ignorance. Judge Wallace declined to hear arguments from the defendants' counsel as unnecessary, and Hinckley's counsel was able to produce no precedents that would give his client any standing in court, so the Judge shut him up incontinently. We predicted some such termination as this to the affair weeks ago. The amount of attention the Jeffersonians gave the proceeding, and the delight over it which some of them exhibited, were melancholy but not surprising exhibitions of senile childishness on the part of these aged men.

The President's letter to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton is an admirable statement of his position and its difficulties, and at the same time a rebuke under which Republican politicians even more than Democrats ought to wince. Nothing truer about the means of establishing the merit system in the public service on a sure and lasting foundation has ever been said than this:

> "The success which thus far has attended the work of civil-service reform, is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation."

The whole letter, in fact, is conceived in a spirit of frankness and statesmanship which entitles it, short as it is, to the careful study of politicians of both parties—both the humbugs who use the reform simply as a means of making trouble, and the honest men who apparently still live under the baleful superstition that a reform is not a reform unless we get it from Republicans. Republicans must, if they are sincere about this matter, welcome all changes in the right direction, from whatever source they come, and instead of rejoicing over the opposition which a reforming Democratic President experiences from his own party, help him to overcome it.

Instead of any such encouragement and recognition, Republican newspapers and conventions, though knowing well that what the President has done and is doing for reform is being done in the teeth of strong opposition from his own party, have nothing for him but flouts and sneers and denunciation. Senator Warner Miller, in opening the Republican Convention at Saratoga, gave his audience to understand that the only change President Cleveland had made in the service was to appoint "jail-birds." And the platform actually gave out that all he had done was to remove "faithful Republican officers" on the plea of offensive partisanhip, and put bad characters, some of them jail-birds, in their places. Is this fair? Is it honest? Is it calculated to give people any confidence in the sincerity of anything which men guilty of such talk say about civil-service reform? What are we to think of abuse of a Democratic President for not keeping 100,000 Republican partisans in their places, from men who in their twenty-five years' tenure of office probably never gave a place to a Democrat which a Republican of any kind could be got to fill?

The *Herald* publishes a bill purporting to be a copy of Congressman Warner's silver compromise measure. The authenticity of the copy is not vouched for by any responsible person. We infer that it is the first draft of Mr. Warner's ideas, embodying its outline, rather than the perfected plan which he desires to substitute for the existing silver-coinage act. The first criticism to be passed upon the measure as printed is that it is in some parts quite incomprehensible. The second is that it would introduce endless and interminable confusion into our already heterogeneous currency system. A third and greater objection is that it proposes to make the Government an insurer of the price of silver bullion, not merely from month to month, but for all time—that is, as long as the law remains in force. The latter provision is couched in these words:

> "They [the bullion certificates] shall be redeemable on presentation at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury in the city of New York, in lawful money, or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, in silver bullion at its market value at the time of redemption."

Although the bill provides for a monthly ascertainment of the market price of silver, and gives the Secretary of the Treasury the option of redeeming the certificates either in lawful money or in bullion, it is clear that he must give a thousand dollars' worth of bullion for a thousand dollars' worth of certificates. If silver has declined between the time of issue and the time of redemption, he must deliver not the same number of ounces that were deposited, but the same value, or dollars' worth. The option given to the Secretary is therefore of no importance. It can make little difference to the Government whether it pays a thousand dollars' worth of gold or a thousand dollars' worth of silver, the two things being equal to each other in the market. This is not such a compromise as the opponents of the Bland bill can safely accept. A measure making the certificates "redeemable by the Government in an equal weight of silver bullion to that named in the certificate or in lawful money," at the option of the Secretary, as stated by Mr. Edward Atkinson in his speech at the Bankers' Convention, would be unobjectionable in principle.

It seems as if Secretary Manning was either a little too hard or too soft on poor Mr. Hedden, in writing to the District Attorney to call his attention to "the scandalous and very defective condition of affairs respecting the examination of the baggage of passengers arriving at this port"—*i. e.*, the lavish way in which the inspectors take bribes from the passengers. The inspectors are Hedden's subordinates. It is his business to look after them, and see that they do their duty, and punish them for not doing it, and to report them to the District Attorney, in any case calling for criminal prosecution. If, therefore, Mr. Hedden is competent to control them, it is unjust to him to ask the District Attorney to look after them. If he is, however—as we suspect—not competent, if his poor, weak head has been more occupied of late with "politics" than with the duties of his office, is it not Mr. Manning's duty to dismiss him promptly and put a fit man in his place? We are, in truth, inclined to believe that this letter to Mr. Dorsheimer is a sort of indirect warning to poor Hedden to prepare for a tragic ending to his official existence.

We trust Mr. Manning has had his attention called to the objections to the appointment of Marcus Hanlon to be Treasury Agent. It is an appointment so bad as to be almost ridiculous. He is no more fitted to be a supervisor of others than a wolf is to be a watch-dog. He was in serious trouble about whiskey frauds, if he was not indicted for them, as long ago as 1864, and his career since has not been such as to win the confidence of the more judicious. Moreover, considered from the political point of view, he is an absurdity also. He edited a rabid Blaine paper, called the *American Protectionist*, during the late campaign, in which he produced the usual silly arguments of his kind against Mr. Cleveland's election. We hope Mr. Manning will investigate him.

Secretary Whitney's letter to Captain Matthews, President of the board of appraisal appointed to make an estimate of the amount due to John Roach & Son for work on the unfinished cruisers, *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago*, cannot be considered unfair in terms or inimical in spirit to the contractors. He instructs the appraisers to consider the contract as a valid and binding one on the Government, and mentions incidentally that the Attorney-General's opinion upon the *Dolphin* contract does not apply to the cruisers, since there was no requirement as to the speed of the latter. He also cautions them to bear in mind that the Department has neither formed nor expressed an opinion as to the character of the work performed upon these vessels to the prejudice of the contractors. He suggests, that in reaching the value of the work as it stands on each of the cruisers, the contract price be taken as the starting-point, and an estimate be made of the cost of finishing them as per contract, and that the difference between the two sums, less the amount already paid to Mr. Roach, be taken as the sum still due him; and that, in arriving at the amount necessary to complete the ships, it will be proper to take into consideration the opinions and suggestions of the contractor, his counsel, and his assignees. Finally, that the contract itself is to be their guide, and that their judgment is to be made up on their own responsibility. These instructions are entirely fair upon their face, and it is to be hoped that the appraisers will leave no room for a lawsuit to grow out of their action. In estimating

the cost of finishing the ships according to contract, the opinion of the assignees, if backed by an offer to do the work under Government inspection, ought to be decisive, and it is only fair to Mr. Roach and to his bondsmen and creditors that the appraisement should be made with the least possible delay.

The white men who mine coal at Seattle, Washington Territory, having served notice upon the Chinamen at work there that they must leave the place within twenty-four hours, and the warning having been obeyed, the former promptly burned and pillaged the property of the latter. The Rock Springs method of dealing with objectionable characters and complexions has now been put in practice at Duquoin, Ill., where the white men employed in coal mining have served notice on the colored men, not Chinese, but American citizens of African descent, that they must leave within a given time, or take the consequences. The Sheriff of the county has been called on to protect the colored miners, and the Governor of the State is to be called on if the Sheriff is unable to afford the necessary protection. The Kuklux outbreak at Duquoin will probably be suppressed without difficulty, public opinion in Illinois being ranged pretty decisively on the side of the colored man when his equal rights are denied to him. The Republican officials of the State will scarcely allow anybody to say that they insist upon a measure of fair dealing and humane treatment to the blacks in Mississippi which they are not prepared to enforce at home; and this must be well known to the white miners who have taken upon themselves to drive the colored men out. The fair inference is that the Rock Springs massacre has whetted the tigerish instincts of race prejudice everywhere, and that unless an efficient public example is made of the villains concerned in that horrible butchery, there will be no security for life in any place where two or three different classes or nationalities are working together.

A telegram from Rawlins, Wyoming, from what is believed to be an official source, says that there will be no general strike of the Knights of Labor on the Union Pacific Railway, since such a proceeding would practically endorse the killing of the Chinese at Rock Springs. The public will gladly take notice of the fact that the Knights do not approve of murder. However much they may be opposed to Chinese labor, they are not in favor of forcibly expelling them if the employment of force leads to bloodshed. In a communication dated September 14, from Mr. Thomas Neasham, who signs himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the employees of the Union Pacific Railway, to the General Manager and the President of the Company, a demand is made for "the removal of the Chinese from the system." The Committee add their belief that "nothing less will suffice to prevent a repetition of the treatment." Treatment, in this case, does not, as a hasty reading of the document might lead one to suppose, mean the massacre of peaceful men, women, and children, but refers to the bad treatment which the Committee complain they have themselves suffered at the hands of the Company, and of which they desire to prevent a repetition by the expulsion of the Chinese. The communication of September 19 is in the usual form which betokens a general strike if the demands of the petitioners are not complied with, but it neither approves nor disapproves of the Rock Springs massacre. If the threatened strike is not to take place, although the Chinese have been reëmployed, there has been a distinct gain to the cause of humanity and of the supremacy of law in the Western Territories, which, whether ascribed to an aroused public opinion or to a sense of moral responsibility among the Knights of Labor, is equally beneficial.

A bolt is said to be organizing in Pennsylvania against Mr. Matt Quay, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer. According to information received by the *Times*, the movement is led by certain prominent supporters of Mr. Blaine, and bears the character of an anti-Cameron revolt. Mr. Quay is certainly a most objectionable candidate for the office of State Treasurer, or for any office, election to which implies popular approval of the act which has made him notorious, viz., the pardon of Kemble and the other bribers of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But we have little confidence in the efficiency of any bolt on the part of men who were able to swallow Blaine last year. It is not by fighting the devil with fire that such characters as Quay and Cameron are to be exorcised. Such fighting is their game; it is what they best understand; there is no kind of warfare that suits them better. They are the superiors of the Blaine crowd in Pennsylvania in numbers, in tactics, in discipline. The only thing they are afraid of is the sign of the cross. When the State of Pennsylvania takes thought of her moral dignity, and swears by the Apostles or by the Tariff, or whatever she holds most sacred, that the men who hanged the poor and ignorant Molly Maguires, and allowed Kemble and his underlings to go free, shall not stand before the world as representing the standard of her civilization, Mr. Matt Quay and his tribe will disappear in smoke, and better men will take their places than the admirers of Mr. Blaine.

The Republican politicians who complacently count all the negro voters of the South as the slaves of their party, may study with profit an incident of the pending municipal canvass in Nashville, Tenn. A call was issued a few days ago for a mass meeting to select five candidates for the City Council upon a non-partisan platform, and about 300 voters of both races responded. The Committee appointed to report a ticket brought in a list consisting exclusively of whites. The negroes objected to this discrimination, and made a strong plea for representation upon the ticket. Their position was stated with the utmost frankness by the Rev. G. W. F. Bryant, the most prominent colored man in Nashville, as follows:

"Do this and you can get our votes, refuse to do it and you lose them. We are no longer the wards of any political party; we have paid the last debt of gratitude; we stand as untrammelled freemen, and I tell you that the party which recognizes our rights, our manhood, our privileges as citizens, will get our votes. We will cling to those who treat us best. You have our position; act and we will know what to do."

The whites promptly recognized the situation. A leading Democrat declared his conviction that, as the negroes were a constituent element of the population, paid their taxes and were good citizens, they should be recognized in such a movement, and his motion to substitute the name of a representative colored man for that of one of the whites was carried by an overwhelming majority. It may once have been true that the Southern negroes could be depended upon to vote en masse for any Republican ticket, but in the light of such incidents as this it is evident that the era of their political servitude is ended.

Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and his confederates in the abduction of the Armstrong girl, have been committed for trial, after listening to a long rigmarole address from the "Director" himself. A more disgusting performance and a more absurd one has seldom come before police courts. Mr. Stead's sensational thesis was that the abduction or purchase of young girls for immoral purposes was carried on in London on a great scale. To say that it was done now and then would have created no sensation at all. So, to prove this, he procured the purchase or theft of one child of thirteen, had her carried to a brothel and indecently assaulted, and then produced her. This as a piece of logic is very like producing one bale of cotton as a proof that there is a crop of 7,000,000 bales, or one murdered body to show that there is no safety for life in London.

The committal of Mr. Stead has not been followed by the disclosures of names of titled libertines, members of Parliament, public officials, and "bald-headed mashers who live in the West," that had been so freely proclaimed as one of the awful consequences of the legal proceedings. But the affair has prompted a lady of distinction, the Hon. Mrs. Jeune, who has given the labor of a lifetime to the rescue, so far as rescue was possible, of the fallen women of London, to tell what she knows about the causes of their ruin and the value of their testimony, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Jeune says that it is within her positive knowledge, and within that of all persons who have been engaged in labors like her own, that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fallen women of London have been brought to ruin by men of their own rank and station in life. She denies that any greater proportion than 1 per cent. of the crime and misery which has been so fearfully stirred up by the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be traced as to its origin to the upper classes; and she adds, what is known to almost every body except the Cardinals and Archbishops whom Mr. Stead took into his confidence, that the testimony of women who have fallen to the level of degradation reached by Mr. Stead's witnesses is utterly untrustworthy, and ought not to be regarded for an instant. It is becoming clearer every day that the *Pall Mall's* exposition was as destitute of truth as of decency, and it will probably turn out that Eliza Armstrong was the only "victim" whom Mr. Stead will ever be able to identify.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 23, to TUESDAY, September 29, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in accepting the resignation of Dorman B. Eaton, from the Federal Civil-Service Commission, wrote a complimentary letter in which he said: "I believe in civil-service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place-holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who imprudently stand between the people and the machinery of their Government. In the one case, a reasonable intelligence, and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land, are the credentials to office; in the other, the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work, often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment."

The President has, through the Secretary of the Treasury, asked Mr. A. Agassiz to take the office of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, vice Prof. Hilgard, resigned. Mr. Agassiz is unable to accept the appointment.

The President on Tuesday afternoon appointed Edward A. Stevenson, of Boise City, Idaho, to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho, and Wm. B. Webb, of Billings, Montana, to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

On the President's return from the Adirondacks he found awaiting him the following letter from Mrs. Helen Jackson, dated August 8: "From my death-bed I send you message of heartfelt thanks for what you have already done for the Indians. I ask you to read my 'Century of Dishonor.' I am dying happier for the belief I have that it is your hand that is destined to strike the first steady blow toward lifting this burden of infamy from our country, and righting the wrongs of the Indian race. With respect and gratitude."

President Cleveland on Monday received an elegantly framed photograph of Prince Bismarck. It was a present from Prince Bismarck himself and bore his autograph. It is probable that the President will return the compliment.

The order to show cause obtained by James H. Hinckley against Dorman B. Eaton, Leroy D. Thoman, and John M. Gregory, Civil-Service Commissioners, in which the relator petitioned for leave to begin a quo-warranto action to have the Commissioners removed and the office abolished on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act creating it, was on Saturday denied by Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court in this city. There is no appeal except to the Supreme Court, and the case will probably be dropped.

The New York Republican State Convention finished its work at Saratoga on Wednesday. The platform declares that the provisions of the existing civil-service laws of the State and nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service shall, so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment. It demands the maintenance of the gold standard and the restoration of silver to parity with gold, protection to our industries, maintenance of the free and untrammelled ballot; strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, and national assistance in deepening the Erie Canal. It condemns the Administration of President Cleveland for removing tried and faithful public servants, and replacing them with disreputable political workers, and for "obvious willingness to abandon" the opinions it has expressed on the silver question. It denounces the State Executive for calling an extra legislative session in reference to the census. The Committee on Resolutions decided not to commit the party to any position on the temperance question. A second ballot for Governor was then taken, Davenport receiving 214 votes, Carr 194, Warren 113, Bliss 66, Seward 54, Swinburne 29, Drexel 12, Morton 8, Cornell 2, Evarts 1. A number of changes were immediately made, and Davenport was nominated by acclamation. The following is the ticket as completed: For Governor, Ira Davenport; for Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph B. Carr; for Secretary of State, Anson S. Wood; for Comptroller, James W. Wadsworth; for Attorney-General, Edward B. Thomas; for State Engineer, William V. Van Rensselaer; for State Treasurer, Charles F. Ulrich. The Convention adjourned *sine die* about 3 P. M.

Ira Davenport, the candidate for Governor, was born in 1841. He is a man of large wealth, was State Senator in 1877, and was reëlected two years later. In 1881 he was nominated by the Republicans for State Comptroller, and was elected by 14,084 majority, leading his ticket. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated by Mr. Chapin (Dem.). Joseph B. Carr is the present Secretary of State. James W. Wadsworth was elected Comptroller in 1879 and has since served in Congress. Anson S. Wood is the present Deputy Secretary of State.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga on Thursday. All indications at its opening pointed to an easy victory for Governor Hill. The Convention numbered 384 delegates, of which he seemed to have a clear majority. The appearance of President Cleveland's letter to Mr. Eaton on civil-service reform angered the supporters of Hill, who said it was intended to head off his nomination. The Convention was called to order at 12:30 P. M., and George Raines, of Monroe, was made temporary Chairman. He delivered a rhetorical speech which pleased the delegates. A representative of the anti-Monopoly League was permitted to present the cause of his party to the Convention. The usual committees were selected, and at 2:15 the Convention took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session the Convention nominated David B. Hill, the present incumbent of that office, for Governor, his vote being 338; Abram S. Hewitt received 33, Henry W. Slocum 8, Roswell P. Flower 1. The Convention adjourned about midnight. It reassembled on Friday at 12:30 P. M. In the meantime, Roswell P. Flower, it was asserted, had been persuaded to accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Before the nominations were proceeded with, the platform was read and adopted. It heartily commended the Administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Hill, reaffirmed the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, '80, and '84 in regard to the necessity of reforming the civil service, but condemned the actual administration of the existing law as it has been executed by the Republican party, and asked for a reorganization of the Commission so that the majority shall be in sympathy with the Administration; demanded the repeal of the compulsory silver-coinage act, but welcomed any practical agreement with other nations by which the ratio of value between gold and silver may be made less fluctuating; pledged the party to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; favored limiting the hours of labor for women employed in factories to ten; and opposed all sumptuary laws that interfere with the constitutional right of personal liberty.

The ticket was then rapidly completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, R. P. Flower; for Secretary of State, F. Cook; for Comptroller, A. C. Chapin; for Attorney-General, D. O'Brien; for State Treasurer, C. J. Fitzgerald; for State Engineer, E. Sweet. Chapin, O'Brien, and Sweet are renominations. Cook is a popular German of Rochester. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

On Saturday Mr. Flower wrote a letter absolutely declining the nomination. The County Democracy are not enthusiastic over the ticket, and a serious disaffection is indicated.

The Democratic State Committee, at a meeting in this city on Tuesday, nominated General Edward F. Jones, of Binghamton, for Lieutenant-Governor, in Mr. Flower's place. General Jones was in the Federal army during the war. He is understood to be Governor Hill's personal selection for the place. At present he is a manufacturer of scales. Twice he has been defeated as a candidate for Congress.

At the Maryland Republican State Convention on Thursday, Francis Miller was nominated for Comptroller, and William M. Marine for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In the platform a protective tariff is advocated, and a protest is entered against the employment of convict labor. The appointments of Thomas and Higgins are denounced. Civil-service reform is commended, and the desire expressed that it may be applied to State and municipal appointments as well as to those of the general Government.

The opposition among Republicans in Pennsylvania to Colonel Quay for State Treasurer will, in a few days, take shape in a mass meeting, when a bolt will be formally started.

One of the Department civil-service examiners, commenting upon the charges of the New York Democratic platform that favoritism is shown in the preparation of the certified lists, said that the charge was wholly untrue as to all the executive departments in Washington. It is not possible for the examining boards to know the politics of the applicants, for they do not even know their names.

General Miles, Commander of the Military Department of the Missouri, in his report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, says that before the late Indian trouble New Mexico was a pandemonium, the haunt of outlaws, with the Indians crowded into bad camps; but the control of the military has stopped the issuing of 20,000 more rations than the Indians needed, saved $100,000 a year to the Government, and driven off the outlaws. The Territory is a block in the pathway of civilization and perpetuates barbarism, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to maintain between 60,000 and 80,000 Indians. It is capable of supporting many millions of white people, and ought to be opened to settlement, with land enough reserved to the Indians to give each a farm. They can be made self-sustaining. He urges the carrying out absolutely of all promises to the Indians.

A large meeting of the Cleveland rolling mill strikers was held on Sunday night, and the great strike was declared off. The mills started on Monday at June prices.

The workingmen of Cheyenne, Wyoming, have warned all Chinamen to leave that city before October 1. At the Newcastle mines, Washington Territory, on Saturday evening, the Chinamen were warned to leave within twenty-four hours.

Bryn Mawr College, Pa., the new institution for women, was formally opened on Wednesday. Thirty-five students were in attendance. A distinguished company was present, including James Russell Lowell, Philip C. Garrett, Wayne MacVeagh, G. W. Childs, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and President Chase of Haverford. Mr. Lowell made a brief address.

The British yacht *Genesta* reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 5:19:40 Wednesday afternoon, thus winning the Brenton's Reef challenge cup. The *Dauntless* was about thirty-three miles behind her. The *Genesta* also won the Cape May cup.

Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotter, died near Trenton on Thursday, aged 28. Her record was 2:14.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Boston, died on September 22 at Liverpool. He had just completed a tour of Norway with his family. He was the first scholar in his class graduating in 1838 at Harvard. For thirty-one years he had been pastor of a Boston church, and was greatly beloved by his congregation. He was sixty-one years of age.

FOREIGN.

The Porte on Wednesday issued a circular to the signatory Powers of the treaty of Berlin, protesting that the conduct of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in relation to the rising in Rumelia is a violation of the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, and declaring that the Sultan has resolved on efficient action to carry out the rights of the Porte, contained in Article 16 of the treaty, which provides that in the event of the internal or external security of Eastern Rumelia being threatened, the Porte, after notifying the Powers of the exigencies that require it, may send Ottoman troops into the province.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has issued a circular to the Powers in which he announces the union of Eastern Rumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted a popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey. He recognizes the Sultan's suzerainty, and holds himself responsible for the public security. He asks the Powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact; otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that lies in their power to uphold the union. Prince Alexander has also sent a respectful despatch to the Sultan, asking him to recognize the union. In Macedonia grave events are feared. The Porte is embarrassed to obtain funds for the transportation of troops. The Island of Crete is in a state of revolt. The Rumelians on Wednesday attempted to blow up a railway bridge over the Maritza River, but were prevented by the arrival of Turkish troops, with whom they had a slight skirmish.

On Thursday it was reported that the Marquis of Salisbury had obtained a promise from the Porte not to send Turkish troops into Rumelia, until the signatory Powers to the treaty of Berlin had been consulted as to the advisability of the Sultan adopting such a course. It was also rumored that Turkey had sent 60,000 troops to the frontier.

It was reported on Friday that the feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Rumelian question was hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It was stated that the Czar had telegraphed the Minister of War to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he was determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Rumelia. On the same day the Turkish Ministry was dismissed and a new cabinet formed, which is in favor of a peaceful settlement of affairs.

Prince Bismarck being opposed to a formal conference of the Powers on the Rumelian question, Lord Salisbury has agreed that the scope of the proposed meeting of Ambassadors at Constantinople be limited to an exchange of views on the question at issue, without any formal voting and without the drawing up of any protocols. The meeting will be held on October 5. The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, commenting on Tuesday on the Rumelian difficulty, said: "There is no question but that the conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople will arrange for united diplomatic action toward both Turkey and Bulgaria, so as to prevent a conflict between them, and thus allow the signers of the Berlin treaty time to discover a solution more in harmony with the interests of Turkey and the balance of power in the East."

The Rumelian and Bulgarian Parliaments have sent telegrams and addresses to the Czar of Russia entreating him to protect the union. Servia is actively negotiating with Rumelia and Greece with the view of taking common action against the extension of Bulgarian dominion. Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Friday near Adrianople, and that during the engagement thirty Rumelians were killed and 300 wounded.

Prince Alexander has ordered the civil and military authorities on the frontiers of Bulgaria and Macedonia to maintain order in their respective districts.

The British Cabinet council which was to have been held on Tuesday has been postponed for a week. The London *Times* in a leading editorial regrets the postponement, as it considers that the condition of Ireland requires immediate attention.

Recent investigations by a committee of the Irish National League have resulted in the discovery that a number of persons have been unjustly persecuted by the present system of boycotting, by outsiders giving damaging information against neighbors through private spite. The Leaguers, therefore, propose to restrict boycotting to offenders against the League.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Cahan O'Donnell, Home Rule Member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has retired from the canvass for Parliamentary honors in his district. He declares that the Parnellites have persistently insulted Mr. James C. McCoan, Liberal candidate for Lancaster; Mr. John O'Conner Power, Member of Parliament for Mayo; and himself. Parnellism, Mr. O'Donnell claims, has reduced the popular organization both in Ireland and America, by its schemes for obtaining money, sapped the foundation of self-government by abusing nominees, and fostered deceptive confidence by claiming triumphs on the adoption by Parliament of every worthless Irish measure.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has sent circulars to the priests in the various parishes throughout Ireland advising them in regard to the Parliamentary election campaign. He cautions them to beware of surprises at the coming conventions for nominating candidates for seats in Parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the conventions in favor of any outside candidate.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Reigate on Monday evening, said that in addition to the planks of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto the Liberal programme included the acquisition of land by tenants, free education, and colonial federation. Lord Rosebery thus, undoubtedly with the sanction of Mr. Gladstone, recognized and adopted the salient features of Mr. Chamberlain's programme.

An immense popular meeting was held in London on Thursday night, at which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bradlaugh, Morley, Chamberlain, and others. The hall in which the meeting proper was held was packed by an audience of 7,000 persons, and outside the building fully 20,000 more were assembled. Mr. Chamberlain made a fine election speech, the only new and important point in which was his vehement declaration that he would never become a member of a Cabinet which did not adopt reform measures, including reform of the taxation laws, free elementary education, and the acquisition of land by local authorities in order to create small tenants.

The great Socialist meeting was held without disturbance on Sunday in London. The police did not interfere. About 70,000 persons were present.

Rebecca Jarrett, of the Salvation Army; Thomas William Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette;* Sampson Jacques, one of the staff of that paper; Mrs. Combe, Mr. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Louise Mourey, the defendants in the abduction case of Eliza Armstrong, were committed for trial in London on Saturday.

There is a rumor in Vienna that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany.

Prince Bismarck has accepted the apology of Spain for the recent insult to the German Embassy at Madrid.

All the documents relating to the Carolines dispute between Spain and Germany have been delivered to the Pope, who will act as arbitrator. Besides Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope will consult various experts in regard to the matter.

Marshal Serrano, the Spanish soldier and statesman, is seriously ill.

The Austrian Emperor's speech was read at the opening of the Reichsrath in Vienna on Saturday. He says that the bill creating a Landsturm will bring Austria to a military level with other countries; that the foreign relations of Austria are good, and that there is full concord among the Powers to maintain the peace of Europe, a necessity which is universally felt.

Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon) has issued a manifesto to the French people, in which he says that he neither desires the restoration of the monarchy nor the adoption of Utopian plans of reform. He accuses the Imperialists of pandering to the wishes of the Bourbons, and of fomenting a revolt, and concludes by saying that he and all the members of his family will withdraw from participation in the elections until France summons a Constituent Assembly or assigns to the people the task of nominating a head for the Government.

Mme. Nilsson sang at a concert in Stockholm on Wednesday. After the concert 30,000 people appeared before the hotel where she was staying. When she appeared the excitement became so great that the crowd was uncontrollable. Seventeen people were crushed to death and many were seriously injured.

Disastrous floods covering an area of 3,500 square miles have occurred in the presidency of Bengal.

The Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies have passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in that country.

Wandering Spirit, Dressyman, and two other Indians engaged in the recent Northwest rebellion, have been sentenced, at Battleford, to be hanged for murder. A number of others have been sent to prison for horse-stealing and arson.

Terrible suffering from lack of food and shelter is reported among the half-breed women and children of the Northwest, on account of the death, imprisonment, or flight of their husbands who were engaged in the Riel rebellion.

The bitter feeling between the French Canadians and Anglo-Saxons in Montreal over the smallpox regulations, especially compulsory vaccination, resulted on Monday night in serious disorders. A mob of 2,000, mostly boys, attacked the City Hall where the local Board of Health was meeting, the Central Police Station, and the private residences of Dr. Laporte and other Public Health officers. Many windows were broken with stones. An attempt was made to burn Dr. Laporte's house. Many of the rioters were severely injured by the police in dispersing the mob. On Tuesday the alarm throughout the city was general and all business was suspended. The rioters threatened to sack and burn all English newspaper officers. The military were called out. A proclamation was issued by the Mayor asking all good citizens to assist in keeping the peace. Proof is not wanting that the disgraceful riot was the outcome of an organized conspiracy on the part of two corruptionists of the City Council, who have, ever since the outbreak of smallpox, pandered to the prejudices of the ignorant French Canadians, and sustained them in their opposition to remedial measures. The active ringleaders were four French Communists. The precautions taken were effective in preventing any serious rioting on Tuesday night.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

THE nomination of Mr. David B. Hill by the Democratic Convention in this State we consider to be, in view of his character and antecedents, and in view of the character and antecedents of his supporters, the first outpouring of dissatisfaction with President Cleveland's course with regard to the offices, on the part of the baser elements in his party. It expresses most emphatically their disgust with the President's policy. Their selection of Hill is due mainly to the fact that as a candidate he is nearly everything that Cleveland is not. They are disgusted with the President both because he leaves fit Republicans in office, and executes the Civil-Service Law, and because, even when appointing Democrats, he take so little account of party "work." They are disgusted with him, too, for his failure to interfere in New York politics, or at least for his refusal to allow the Custom-house and Post-office to be used in packing the Convention. The suspension of Sterling on the eve of the Convention was a heavy blow to them. So was the appearance of the President's admirable letter to Mr. Eaton, while they were actually sitting. They seek, therefore, if possible, by Hill's election to discourage him by making it appear that he has not in his own State the support of his own party, and that it is more truly represented by a jobber, intriguer, and spoilsman like Hill.

Now, at such a crisis, the duty of the Independents and of all friends of good government seems to us very clear. It is their duty to support the President, and the way to support the President is to vote for Davenport.

We have very little confidence in the Republican sincerity in the cause of administrative reform, or in the Republican platform. But the proceedings of the Republican Convention and the character of its nominations show that the Republican managers, in this State at least, have learned wisdom by the events of 1884 and 1882. In the first place, the Convention was, what all Conventions ought to be, but seldom are, a deliberative assembly, convened to reach decisions through conference, and not to record decisions already made. The proceedings were not prepared beforehand and managed by a boss. This is in itself a great improvement, which deserves encouragement. In the second place, the candidates are men of high character and eminent fitness, or, in other words, the kind of candidates which Machine work never produces. The lesson of 1882, in this State at all events, has evidently been fruitful. The nominations show that, in spite of the assignment to a mercenary trickster like Mr. George Bliss of the task of drafting the resolution about civil-service reform, the delegates felt that civil-service reform is in the air, and that salvation for political parties in our day lies through diligent search for the right man for every place.

The Democratic Convention, on the other hand, was one of the most carefully packed conventions we have seen for many years, and was packed by Hill's own personal exertions. To elect him would, therefore, be a direct encouragement to the pernicious arts by which intriguers of the type to which he and Quay and Blaine belong, have been gradually making our nominating machinery an instrument for the defeat rather than the expression of the popular will. To elect Davenport will be to give to the enemies whom Cleveland has made in his own State—to the jobbers, tricksters, loafers, thieves, liquor dealers, and Jeffersonians generally—such a knock-down that they will be quiet for the remainder of the Presidential term. All who voted for him last year, believing him to be an honest reformer, owe it to him now to deliver him from the noisy opposition of the Democratic spoilsmen, of the fools and knaves in his own party, whose only notion of politics is that it is a mode of getting $1,200 a year for light work. And a good majority for Davenport, such as that which elected Cleveland in 1882, will give them their quietus for three years at least. They will be as mild and unobtrusive in 1886, 1887, and 1888 as John F. Smyth, Tom Platt, Steve French, and the like were after 1882.

Happily the Republicans have furnished the Independents an admirable opportunity for doing this. To elect their ticket is not only to show the Democrats that although they can win victories with a man like Cleveland, they cannot win them with a man like Hill, but to show the Republicans that although they cannot carry this State with a man like Blaine, they can carry it with an honest gentleman like Davenport. To administer these lessons impartially is, at this juncture, and until new political combinations arise, the true function of the Independent vote. It is, by impartially supporting or opposing each party, as it deserves, to break up the traditions of the spoils system, to show that elections cannot be carried by traffic in offices, and thus gradually to turn the attention of politicians to other means of influencing the popular vote. One of the greatest calamities which could now happen to the cause of reform would be a failure to show President Cleveland that, whatever party conventions may say or do, the majority of the people of this great State are wedded to the cause which he has at heart and to which he is rendering—after all his mistakes and shortcomings have been taken into account—service such as none of his predecessors has ever dreamed of.

Moreover, Hill's election would be the election of a Tammany tool. It would be the resuscitation of the organization in this city, and would be regarded by the baser element in the Democratic party, which has fought Cleveland from the beginning, and is now trying to coerce him into complicity in its designs against the Government, as a rebuke to him for his refusal to deliver the offices over to the Democratic spoilsmen. Does any intelligent business man in this city suppose for one moment that the Gradys and Cockrans and Ecclesines and Spinolas, by objecting in their platform to the impairment of "the constitutional power of the Executive and heads of departments to make appointments," through the Civil-Service Law, really fear that the efficiency of the civil service will be diminished thereby? Does he not know that their idea of the appointing power is a power which can turn competent officers out of the places, and fill them from the nearest groggeries and slums? Does he not know that the expulsion of Captain Bacon to make way for Sterling, the barkeeper, was profoundly gratifying to them, and was the very sort of thing they wish to see going on in every post-office and custom-house in the land? Does he not know that the Tweed régime was their ideal city government, and that, if they had their way, there would not be an office in New York or in the Union which would not be filled by a loafer, a thief, a trickster, a liquor dealer, or an ignoramus? These men are, in fact, not simply the enemies of Cleveland, or the Civil-Service Act, or of good government: they are the enemies of civilization itself, the apostles of disorder, corruption, and violence, and Hill is to-day in this State their chosen captain.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

NEARLY a year has passed since the Treasury has issued a "bond call." The last call, for $10,000,000, matured November 1, 1884, and Secretary McCulloch acknowledged in his annual report that his gold reserve had been trenched upon. Since that time it has been a struggle to maintain the gold reserve and pay current expenses, the public income having fallen *pari passu* with nearly all private incomes. The discontinuance of bond calls has temporarily relieved the national banks from the pressure caused by the gradual disappearance of the security upon which their circulation rests. For this reason there has been a cessation for a full year of the discussion of means for preserving the system from eventual decay and dissolution. Even the Bankers' Convention which met at Chicago the other day, passed over the subject as no longer a stirring one. There were papers on the silver question, on extradition treaties, on defalcations and the means of preventing them, and on a great variety of kindred subjects, but none on the permanency of the national banking system itself. We are apt to lose sight of the things nearest to us and most important to us when nothing happens, out of the ordinary course of events, to call our attention to them. With the cessation of controversy concerning means for preserving the national banking system there has been also a remarkable silence on the part of the enemies of the system. The banks have been subjected to no attacks worth mention or consideration, for a long time. On the other hand, they have been made the subject of encomium at the hands of a foreign writer, so pronounced and well-merited that it deserves republication on this side of the water. In a recent article on American finance contributed to the London *Times* the national banking system is thus signalized:

"Their system of national banks, viewed as a whole, and taking into consideration not only the scanty materials out of which it was created but the desperate circumstances in which it had its birth, is a *tour de force* which only Americans could have conceived. It is at once a magnificent and invaluable addition to the banking resources of the world; an effort of genius by which the flower safety was plucked from the nettle danger. In the first bitter throes of the Civil War the Government of the day had three apparent impossibilities to grapple with in national finance. They had to create channels for the rapid issue of untold millions of forced cur-

rency; they had to create a home market for Government bonds which were practically unsalable abroad; last, but not least, they had to fortify the country against financial panic by strengthening the hitherto shaky foundation of its banking system. The National Bank Act of 1863 achieved all these objects with a success far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its authors. In a sense it was too successful, as it encouraged a younger generation of currency reformers to tack on to it new experiments which have been saved from fiasco only by its protecting strength."

This tribute from a competent and disinterested foreign observer is certainly high praise (but not too high) for the authors of the banking system, which has now passed its first generation, having achieved all and more than was promised for it, and has entered upon the third decade of its existence without the loss of one dollar to the holders of its circulating notes, and without the possibility of loss at any future time so long as the present basis of security is maintained; having also paid in taxes to the National Government upwards of $125,000,000 in this period of time.

At the Chicago meeting of the Bankers' Convention a paper was presented by Mr. W. W. Flannagan, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of New York, which deserves something more than passing notice. It suggests a plan for protecting the depositors in national banks, by creating a fund to be contributed by the banks themselves, for the immediate liquidation of claims against failed banks, so that the creditors of such banks need give themselves no more concern about a suspended bank than the note-holders now do. Such a guarantee would be the last expression of a perfected system of banking. The plan is exceedingly simple. It proposes that the tax on bank circulation shall be maintained and converted into a special fund for the payment of claims against failed banks, the existing remedies of law being kept in full force as against the officers and shareholders of the banks. The total amount of claims against failed banks since the national banking system went into operation, Mr. Flannagan shows, have been $38,479,810, and the total amount of losses on those claims have been only $9,524,553. The taxes paid on circulation during the same period have been $58,356,991, or more than five times the amount of the losses sustained by depositors. Take the proceeds of this tax, says Mr. Flannagan, until it reaches in the aggregate the sum of $20,000,000; set this apart as a special fund to be invested in Government bonds, and hold it for the liquidation of claims against suspended national banks, such claims to be paid in full as fast as proved, and the United States to be subrogated to all the rights of the creditors against the assets and the liability of the shareholders.

That this plan, if carried into effect, would perfectly secure the deposits of all national banks and relieve the public from all apprehensions regarding the safety of the money intrusted to their safekeeping, is quite certain. Two questions as to its practicability arise: Can the Government spare the money which it now realizes from the tax on circulation, say, three millions per annum? If this question is answered affirmatively, will the banks which issue circulating notes consent that their money (the proceeds of the present tax) shall be applied to the protection and payment of deposits in banks which do not issue circulating notes? The country banks issue the bulk of the circulation, while the city banks hold the bulk of the deposits. The latter question may be answered by saying that the right to issue circulating notes to take the place of money is a legitimate source of public revenue—none more so—and that the disposition of the money so collected is wholly within the discretion of the Government. It may be added that the national banking system is a unit and cannot be broken into two parts—one of circulation and another of deposits — and that whatever goes to strengthen and perfect the whole is advantageous to all of its parts. The ability of the Government to dispense with the $3,000,000 of revenue, which it now receives from the tax on circulation, is not so apparent as it was a year or two ago, when the Treasury had an annual surplus of $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 per annum. But the present straightened condition of the public finances is not likely to continue. The stoppage of the silver coinage alone will be equivalent to an addition of $25,000,000 per annum to the Government's resources. It may be said, at all events, that whenever it becomes entirely clear that the tax on circulation can be spared, no better disposition can be made of it than to use it for completing and perfecting the national banking system on the lines suggested in Mr. Flannagan's paper.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

In the advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the Director of the Mint, we find the results of calculations as to the general course of prices for the years 1883 and 1884. Calculations of this kind were undertaken in a previous report issued by Mr. Burchard, the former Director; and to that gentleman is credit due for their continuation to date in this year's report. The investigation of prices perhaps did not lie strictly within the province of the Mint Department; neither has it been carried out with the care and discrimination which would have been exercised by one trained in the practice of thorough inquiry into economic questions. Nevertheless, the results obtained are of value, and deserve to be mentioned with appreciation of Mr. Burchard's efforts. They are based on a simple computation of the average rise or fall in price of some eighty articles. It would be easy to point out defects in the methods used in computing the averages, and to show that the figures which are given as indicating the course of prices cannot be accepted without a good deal of allowance for errors. Yet, though hardly to be trusted for details, they probably represent with sufficient accuracy the general course of events.

We reproduce the figures for the last ten years, as they are given in the Mint reports. In parallel columns we also give the similar figures calculated for English prices in the annual commercial history of the London *Economist*. The figures of the *Economist*, while more carefully prepared in some respects than those of Mr. Burchard, have yet defects of their own, and can also be used as indicating with accuracy only the general course of things. Both tables are based on a common standard, by which the number 100 denotes the average range of prices in the respective countries during the six years 1845–50. These six years form the period just before the great disturbances begun by the Californian and Australian gold discoveries, and the average for these years has been used in the *Economist* and by most other investigators of the subject, as the standard by which to measure general fluctuations in prices since that time. It should be said that the original figures in the Mint reports are based on a different standard, and have been reduced by us, for the sake of simpler comparison, to that used by the *Economist:*

Year.	United States.	England.
1875	114	126
1876	109	123
1877	113	123
1878	102	116
1879	109	100
1880	104	115
1881	119	108
1882	120	111
1883	114.5	106
1884	106	101

A steady fall in price appears from these figures to have taken place in both countries from 1875 to 1878. In this country the lowest point was reached in 1878, when prices were (as compared to 100 in the period of 1845-50) at 102. The lowest point in England was reached in 1879, when prices were precisely at 100—that is, were on the average the same as in the period 1845-50. At no time, in either country, did prices go below the level of 1845-50. The revival began in this country as early as 1879, and shows itself in a gradual rise of prices till in 1882 the point of 120 is reached. Since the latter year there has been a steady decline to 114.5 in 1883, and 106 in 1884. In England the rise of prices in the last few years set in later, and reached its highest point more quickly. There was a sharp rise from 100 in 1879 to 115 in 1880; while the tendency since 1880 has, on the whole, been downward, until in 1884 a point (101) almost as low as that of 1879 and of 1845-50 was reached.

Although, as we have already said, these calculations must be taken with allowances for their imperfect methods and incomplete materials, and although the figures for any one year may misrepresent the change in average prices which actually took place in that year (we suspect, for example, that the average for the United States in 1880 is much too low), nevertheless they may be safely taken to establish some general conclusions. They show that in the revival of trade in 1879–81 a general rise in prices of something like 15 or 20 per cent. took place. They show that, in the reaction of the last two or three years, prices for the year 1884 have gone down, both in this country and in England, to nearly as low a point as they reached at the time of greatest depression in 1878 and 1879. With the additional fall in the first half of 1885, it is safe to say that the level of prices now is quite as low as in 1878-79. Finally, the tables show that even in the times of greatest depression prices have always been higher than they were in the period before the gold discoveries in 1845-50. The only exception is for the single year 1879 in England, when, under the combined influence of agricultural depression and the great Glasgow bank failure, a level just as low as that of 1845-50 was reached. Of course the only proper method of comparison with the older period would be to take a similar six-year period in recent times; and if any such period were taken—say the years 1879-84—

the combined average of the six years would be found considerably higher than that for 1845-50.

Most men would be likely to say that they could have reached these conclusions, at least so far as the last ten years are concerned, from their own observation and experience, without the aid of elaborate statistical investigations. Nevertheless, a considerable number of intelligent persons have been agitating and appealing to the public on the assumption that a very different state of things existed. The bi-metallists have been telling us that the supply of gold in the world was inadequate to the demands of the world for a circulating medium; that an appreciation of gold—*i.e.*, a steady fall of prices—was taking place in consequence; and that calamitous results would ensue if we did not resort to silver to eke out the insufficient gold. Yet when we investigate prices we find no such steady fall as they complain exists. Prices have their ups and downs; they fluctuate with the ups and downs of trade, which seem to be inevitable in the industrial organization of modern civilization; but on the whole there is no distinct tendency to a rise or to a fall. We seem to be as near as is practically possible to that state of a stable value of money, and an unchanging general level of prices, which is the ideal of economists. For the last three or four years prices have been falling; but for the three or four years preceding they had been rising; and hardly any careful observer would deny that the probabilities in the immediate future are for another general rise. As compared with the years in the middle of this century, just before the disturbances in prices caused by the Californian and Australian gold discoveries, we have even at the present time no low range of prices. It looks as if we could rest for a while without being frightened by the predictions of our bi-metallic friends.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

ITALY, September 9, 1885.

THE last great fight in Parliament was concerning the sale of the railroads managed by the State during the last nine years to private companies, and the contest bid fair to overturn the Ministry. As to the merits or demerits of the case, I venture no opinion. Honest, patriotic members of extreme parties—such as Silvio Spaventa, a fierce Moderate of Bourbon-dungeon renown, and Agostino Bertani, the surgeon-soldier and Garibaldi's *alter ego* in 1860—denounced the affair as a job. Military and naval men affirm gravely that to-day, when the capacity of rapid and orderly mobilization is the question of supreme importance—when Italy is far from being able to mobilize on a large scale rapidly and without friction—it is a fatal error to transfer the railway property to private companies. Even now Italy is behind France, Germany, and even Austria in this important item of military efficiency; and where will she be when the owners of her Mediterranean and Adriatic lines consult their own interests before those of the State? The general answer is, that the State is a bad administrator, and that the interest of private companies is to provide the shortest and rapidest communication from one point to another. Anyhow, the cession is an accomplished fact, and the experiment must last for the next twenty years.

But if the taxpayers hoped that the sums received by the State would enable the Minister of Finance to lessen the taxes, they are direly mistaken. Signor Magliani, the same Minister who presided over resumption, has answered the municipal deputations, one and all: "I can abate nothing of the *dazio e consumo* [the tax paid on food entering the city walls]. So much you must each pay, and if you don't pay up, I shall send a Government Commissioner to collect." And he is right in saying: "You insist upon an efficient army; you clamor for big ships and plenty of them; you choose to have compulsory and gratuitous elementary education in one sense, you must pay for it in another." And paying and grumbling go on apace. The one dark spot on the horizon is the agricultural distress. All taxes, or nearly all, fall on the land. Not only does the State carry off 124 millions, but all the municipal taxes fall upon the land also, and, what is worse, they fall unequally: some provinces paying—to state it roughly—three francs per acre, others sixteen; this because no national land census has been taken, and each province pays pretty much as it did in the bad old times. The thirty huge volumes published by the Agricultural Inquiry Commission reveal unknown, unthought-of distress among the rural populations; and not merely, as Socialistic agitators (the very pest of society, in Italy at least) would have it believed, among the actual tillers of the soil, but small farmers, peasant proprietors, and even holders of land who were once well to do, are in about as sorry a plight as Irish tenants yesterday, Irish landlords to-day. The causes of agricultural depression are not far to seek. The failure of the silk-worm crops; the fall of prices for Italian cocoons; the ever-recurring vine disease; the increased expenditure in every department, necessitating the aforesaid increased taxation; and, above and before all, American competition in cereals—each of these causes would occupy a separate letter to show which can be removed, which lessened, which must be borne. The fact remains, and furnishes the opponents of the Government with constant arguments against what Mr. Bright once termed that "infernal foreign policy."

It must be remembered that, as it is the duty of the Opposition to oppose, the same party which now protests against "our African expedition" taunted the Government in past times with Italy's isolation and her last-rate position in Europe. To sum up the Irredentists' cry we had at the Milan mass meeting, "The aspirations of Italian soldiers are directed, not toward Africa, but toward the Italian Alps"; but as long as the Italo-Austro-German alliance lasts, these aspirations can only be spoken with bated breath, and even should that not too strong alliance break up, the "aspirations" of the Italian-speaking populations still subject to Austrian rule must decide the question for themselves. But, these Irredentist agitators apart, there is a very large body of Italians who think and say that Italy ought to keep entirely clear of the craze for "colonial empire" which has again broken out in Europe; that she needs all her resources for the development of her industrial and agricultural resources; and that really popular banks for lending money to landholders and farmers, so that they may transform their systems of culture, is the one thing needed. This cannot be gainsaid. Italy, according to competent authorities, now only produces grain at a loss of thirty per cent. The idea of protection, or even "fair trading," is scouted, save by a portion of the interested parties. Consequently, wheat and maize fields will have to be "transformed" into orchards and vineyards. As yet, the rice plantations seem able to hold their own, but pasture and grazing lands must be increased if Italy is to look to cattle rearing for her future well-being. All this requires large and ready capital, and capital is what scarcely any land cultivator possesses. No one gainsays these statements; no one denies the gaunt misery that prevails, not only in the southern provinces, but in the fertile Lombard plains and in the Paduan and other Venetian provinces, once the granary of Italy. Hence the very slight enthusiasm for colonial projects, and for alliances that might lead to little wars and great expenditure.

On the other hand, there is a very strong party in favor of Italy taking her due share in the good things that seem going to other nations. Colonies, like land, say they, are limited in quantity. When France, Germany, Austria, Russia (to say nothing of England) have snapped every available port and bay and desert tract, what will be left for us? Very cautiously indeed has the Government proceeded in the "African expedition," and now its steps seem even more uncertain, because there is a general impression that while English Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone especially, are favorable to Italy, and like her "as a neighbor," the Conservatives, on the contrary, who objected to her ever becoming a nation, still retain their prejudice, and will lose no opportunity of snubbing her. But this impression is, in my belief, unfounded. Lord Beaconsfield permitted himself, and was permitted, certain likes and dislikes and caprices which are not characteristic of the English Conservatives. Interest and not sentiment governs political alliances, and, looked at from this point of view, Italy has no interests which clash with those of England: both are concerned in preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a "French lake." Hence the rumor that Sir H. Drummond Wolff has proposed that Italy should occupy "Tripoli" is not a surprising one, and it is said that the 15,000 men now summoned are destined for Tripoli, and not for Massowa. If this be the case, the Irredentists will double their hue-and-cry; but Depretis, who has been one of them, knows how much or little that cry is worth. Of course Italy can do nothing without England's consent, and will do nothing to offend Germany. No one objected to her taking Assab; she was clearly invited by England to occupy Massowa, and both these occupations are justified by her "commercial interests." But she will do well to think twice before accepting a mission to Tripoli, as it may involve her in a dilemma from which she will find it difficult to extricate herself, should the Tories be defeated and the Liberals come in at the next general elections in England. J. W. M.

SWITZERLAND.—SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

CAMPFÈR, ENGADINE, August 31, 1885.

ALTHOUGH in some parts of Switzerland the natives complain that there are more hotels and stores, and fewer visitors, every season, other places seem to have been more frequented this year than ever before. Especially is this true of localities which have become summer colonies, as it were, of Germany, France, Italy, or England. Switzerland, notoriously, consists of three national divisions, in which the language, customs, and names of towns and mountains are respectively German, French, and Italian. The tourist tribes, as a rule, are much more international still; but there are certain localities which have been practically annexed by one country, so that visitors from another appear almost like intruders. At Engelberg, for instance, nearly all the visitors are Germans, who, in fact, are in a large majority throughout the Bernese Oberland. To find out which nationality prevails, it is not necessary to consult the list of arrivals in the local paper or hotel register. The dinner hour indicates it. If it is at 1, the guests are Germans, if at 7, English.

Evening dinners are customary throughout the Engadine, which appears to be quite as much a British colony as Gibraltar. At Pontresina one addresses a stranger in English, as a matter of course. At some of the hotels, however, a few Germans and French are admitted on probation. The Germans have a table of their own, while the French are wisely placed with the English, doubtless in order to avert a local Franco-Prussian war. Along the St. Gothard one encounters large numbers of Italians, while Americans, who do not seem to take to Switzerland as naturally as to Paris and Italy, are to be met chiefly at Chamounix and Zermatt, in the neighborhood of the "biggest" mountains—though those places are by no means so interesting for a prolonged sojourn as some others where the mountains are less "big." As for the French, they do not seem to predominate anywhere, except, perhaps, at Bad St. Moritz. With the French, patriotism assumes the form of a monomania which neutralizes even the instinctive craving in man to travel; and it is only a few days since I saw in a Paris paper an article "cracking up" the scenery along the Seine at the expense of Switzerland and Italy. Foreigners, it seems, are beginning to retaliate by ignoring the French. Indeed, nothing strikes one more in travelling through any part of Europe at present than the rapidity with which English is displacing French as the world-language. The Italian families one meets here all speak English and have English governesses for their children; the head-waiters and porters always speak English, but not always French, and the French will, no doubt, discover before long that the world no longer revolves around Paris, and that if they go to a foreign country, they will have to learn foreign languages, like other educated folks.

English influence, though great enough to eclipse the French language and postpone the German dinner hour, has not yet proved sufficiently powerful to reform the Continental barbarians in the matter of breakfast—probably on account of the extra expense that would be involved. In these bracing regions, where the extinct bears seem to have left their appetites to the tourists, one is still expected to put up with a breakfast consisting of coffee, two rolls, butter, and "honey." About this last-named, mysterious substance volumes full of interesting details might no doubt be written by expert chemical analyists. Swiss grocers, if you ask for honey, show you two jars, one of which is labelled "bee-honey," the other "table-honey." *Honey soit qui mal y pense!* Apart from this *obbligato* yellow glycerine, however, Swiss hotels are remarkably good, and cheap too. A good room with full board (including honey) may be had anywhere for $2 to $3; in less frequented places only half that sum is asked. It is the great Baedeker himself—whose guide book of Switzerland is a marvel of perfection and practical sense—who pronounces the Swiss hotels the best in the world; and as he has a habit of attaching stars to whatever is commendable, the pages of his 'Switzerland' have almost the appearance of a Milky Way. This is what makes Switzerland such a glorious resort for tourists and weary city folks. The Andes and the Himalayas may contain higher peaks and bigger glaciers; but one cannot, among them, as here, climb all day across rocks and snow fields, and in the evening return to a first-class dinner of six or eight courses, the best Italian, French, and German wines, interesting company, the latest newspapers, and a comfortable bed. It appears, it is true, as if the climate of Switzerland were becoming warmer. There is less snow on the mountains this year—especially on those which frame in the Engadine valley—than at any time within the memory of residents; and the guide-books tell one concerning almost every glacier that it "used to extend much further into the valley." Unless some very snowy and prolonged winters come on, therefore, ambitious tourists will possibly, in a few generations, betake themselves to the Himalayas, as some of the English are already doing. But ordinary mortals, who are satisfied with one or two snowstorms in August, and who prefer to enjoy the sublime and the beautiful without dispensing with the comforts of civilization, will not turn their backs on Switzerland for some time yet. Every year access to interesting points is made more comfortable. The two railways up the Rigi (on the same system as that on Mt. Washington, after which they were modelled) have proved so successful that next year a similar road is to be built up the gloomy Pilatus, and still another up the Niesen (near Interlaken), from which the view is hardly inferior to that from on top of the Faulhorn. The Rigi railways are absolutely safe, but very slow, and therefore a ride on them is not nearly so exciting as coming down the switchback at Mauch Chunk by the force of gravity alone.

Several hundred tourists go up the Rigi every day during July and August, but few stay longer than one night at the summit, or Kulm, because the hotels are very expensive, and the scores of people who get up to see the sun rise, wake up everybody in the house soon after 3 o'clock. But there are several hotels within a few hundred feet of the summit where prices are more reasonable, and the view of the mountains is almost equally extensive. The best of these is Rigi-Scheideck, to which a branch railway leads, and which has even a better view of the mountain ranges than the Kulm, though that summit shuts off part of the view of the plains. The Scheideck Hotel has more than 200 guests in the season, many of whom remain two or three weeks. It is managed by a gentleman who, in the winter, teaches natural history in a high school, and whose knowledge of the Alpine flora and fauna is found a great convenience by the guests. The disadvantage of living on top of this mountain, 6,000 feet high, is that one is apt to be wrapped in dense clouds for two or three days at a time; but even for this he feels amply repaid by the magnificent glimpses he gets of the lakes, valleys, and mountains when the clouds dissolve into various grotesque shapes, and chase one another, suspended midway between the summit and the valley. Sometimes one sees a snow-white cloud a few hundred feet above a lake, moving along majestically, and so dense and opaque that one can readily understand the belief of the ancients that the clouds were solid, and that thunder was caused by their collisions. The clouds, indeed, afford as much entertainment, and more variety, on the Rigi, than the terrestrial scenery. In the account of his ascent of the Brocken, Heine mentions some students who were intoxicated, and who consequently must have had a double enjoyment of the scenery. On the Rigi one needs no such magic potion to see the scenery double—at least so far as the cloudscape is concerned. The mountain is surrounded on all sides by lakes, on which every moment a new shadow picture is painted. Sometimes the clouds are reflected in their native snowy whiteness, sometimes as purple patches. In one respect, however, the Swiss clouds are disappointing: they are no Venetian colorists; and though I have spent two summers in Switzerland I have never seen a sunset to compare in gorgeousness and variety of coloration with those that may be enjoyed in New York State, especially in the lake region. As for sunrise—I cannot tell a lie—I have not seen one on the Rigi; but in this place I have enjoyed the rare privilege of seeing at four o'clock, and without getting up, the first rays of the rising sun gild the snowy summit of Mount Corvatsch, over 10,000 feet high. Yet it must be admitted that the noonday color-symphonies—the emerald lakes, the varied green of the forests, the brilliant colors of alpine flowers, the spotless white of the vast snow fields, and the deep blue of the celestial dome, contrasting with the gray monotony and grotesque wildness of the savage rocks—are more than a compensation for the rarity of gorgeous sunsets.

Such color-symphonies can nowhere be better enjoyed than in the Engadine; for here the mountains and the lakes, the snow fields and the forests are nearer together than in any other part of Switzerland. A tourist who goes from the Rigi to the Engadine, via Zürich, Chur, and the wildly romantic Schyn-strasse (a stage road mostly cut into the rocky side of the mountains and along which it is proposed to build an electric railroad to the Engadine and down to Como), rises again to exactly the same altitude that he started from. Yet one cannot imagine a greater contrast than that between the Rigi and this valley. There one cannot walk ten minutes without going down the mountain; here one has before his eyes a valley more than twenty miles long, with green meadows, groves, half-a-dozen villages, and as many picturesque lakes—everything 6,000 feet above the ocean, and higher than the highest summit of the Adirondack peaks. By living in a valley 6,000 feet high, instead of on an isolated peak of the same altitude, one loses, indeed, one of the greatest charms of the Rigi scenery—the contrast between the gigantic mountains and the Liliputian valleys beneath; for the towns look like toy villages, and the steamboats on the lakes like toy vessels. One loses, also, part of a mountain's grandeur, for peaks 10,000 feet high are only 4,000 above the visitor in the Engadine; but, to compensate for this, one can get on some of the highest mountains in Europe by climbing only 6,000 feet. This is what makes Pontresina such a favorite resort; nowhere else can so many glaciers and peaks be visited with such a slight expenditure of energy, and the wonderfully bracing air adds to the facility of mountain climbing. "Just like champagne," is the unvarying exclamation of all visitors, temperance folks included, paradoxical as this may seem. Winter flannels may be worn all summer without a moment's feeling of discomfort, and it is a positive luxury to bask by the hour in the noonday August sun, whose rays are just warm enough to raise to a pleasant temperature the stiff breezes that always blow from the snow fields. The air is so dry that it is apt to produce an alarming effect on the size of wine bills; but to compensate for this, there is a great saving in blotting paper to those who write many letters or do other literary work. This is probably the reason why many German professors and others come up to the Engadine in summer to write books. Among those present at St. Moritz this season were Dr. Brandeis, Dr. Schliemann, and Mr. Story, the sculptor.

As for the natives, who are burdened neither with present cerebral waste, nor with the restoration of nervous energies wasted through the excitements of city life, they seem obliged to find some special outlet for the animal spirits engendered by the bracing mountain air. This outlet is almost invariably the vocal cords. It is one of the most remarkable phenomena of life among the mountains that one feels an almost irresistible impulse to sing. The Swiss peasants and shepherds never resist this impulse; but in most cases their notions concerning musical pitch are so vague that their "yodling" adds to the

bliss of those only who are ignorant of music. Nor have I ever been able to sympathize with the old notion that the harsh, dull-sounding cowbells add to the poetry of Switzerland; yet there is a man at St. Moritz who sells them in large numbers to visitors, who take them home. The cowbell interferes with the enjoyment of an unique Alpine experience—the emotion inspired by absolute silence. Nowhere but in the high Alps can this emotion be enjoyed: the ocean, the desert, the plain are rarely so absolutely silent as the Alpine snow fields—when the bells of the adventurous cows are at rest, for they are heard at an enormous distance. It is no rhetorical trick to say that one often stands still to listen to the Alpine silence. Just as the eyes which look at white after being fatigued with green, see not white but the complementary purple; so the ear, fatigued by city noises, perceives in Alpine silence not a negative blank, but a positive sensation of joy; and it is this glorious symphony of nature that unpoetic souls willingly and gladly sacrifice for the "poetic cowbells." H. T. F.

DIDEROT AND THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

PARIS, September 11, 1885.

THE novels of Diderot are more often read now than the 'Encyclopædia'; but, in the eyes of his contemporaries, Diderot was eminently the author of the 'Encyclopædia.' The history of this great publication has been recently told by M. Maurice Tourneux. It had been quite forgotten, as well as the 'Encyclopædia' itself: who thinks now of buying the huge volumes which are hidden in some old bookseller's shop on the Quai Voltaire? The history of the 'Encyclopædia' has become more interesting to us than the work itself, which had the fate of all cyclopædias, and could only serve for a time.

Diderot is not named in the letters of privilege, which are dated January 21, 1746; but he was recognized by D'Aguesseau as the director of the publication. The "Associated Booksellers" (*libraires associés*), who published the *Almanach Royal*, had accepted the offer made to them by the Abbé Gua de Malves, who undertook to give an alphabetic account of all human knowledge in the eighteenth century. The prospectus, which gave a sort of genealogical tree of the various sciences, was attacked by the Jansenists as well as by the Jesuits, who were then very powerful at Court. The "Academy of Sciences" remembered, and suddenly that Colbert had asked its members to make a "Description of the *arts et métiers*," and Réaumur was charged with this mission.

The first volume of the 'Encyclopædia' appeared in 1752 and sold well: 4,300 subscriptions had been received. The philosophers worked at once for the new enterprise, which appeared to them, as Sainte-Beuve says, the wooden horse that was to enter into Troy. Diderot secured the good will of Voltaire (who asked to be called the "encyclopædic waiter"), of Montesquieu, Holbach, Grimm, Marmontel, Morellet, De Brosses etc. A little scandal helped the sale. A young abbé, who had written the article "Certitude," presented to the Sorbonne a thesis in which he drew a parallel between Jesus Christ and Æsculapius, and was severely censured by the Faculty. But the scandal was too great, and a judgment of February 7, 1752, suppressed the 'Encyclopædia.' After three months, the Comte d'Argenson, to whom the great work was dedicated, obtained the repeal of the interdiction, and seven volumes were allowed to appear quietly till Helvetius published in 1758 his work 'L'Esprit.' The impious book was condemned and burned before the staircase of the Grande Chambre, and Helvetius was obliged to sell his place of fermier-général. The *Parlement* appointed a committee to examine the 'Encyclopædia.' There is, in the "Cabinet des Estampes" of the Rue Richelieu, a printed copy of this judgment, surrounded with allegorical figures—Incredulity proscribed, Religion having her foot on False Philosophy, covered with beasts' skins. As Grimm said, the committee chosen by the *Parlement* had to taste the poison. Meanwhile, the Council of State revoked the privilege, and ordered the booksellers to refund to the subscribers the money already paid for the volumes which were still to appear.

So far, D'Alembert had given his time and his aid to the great undertaking; but he became discouraged and Diderot remained alone. The difficulties were immense, and the printing of the remaining volumes had to be done in the dark. Diderot had, fortunately for him, invisible protectors in the persons of Choiseul, Malesherbes, and Sartine.

"It is true, as Grimm said, that many distinguished persons charged themselves generously, without interest and without glory, as they were neither paid nor named, with a great part of the work. . . . Diderot himself, having as before the entire work of the revision and of the editing, and being obliged to hurry the publication for fear of some new storm, was constrained to act the laboring man more than the author. Many articles, and some very essential, were left to the Chevalier Jaucourt, a man of great zeal and indefatigable industry, but a pitiless compiler, who only copied the best-known and often the most mediocre books. The general plan of the work, of course, suffered much by this forced clandestinity, and it happens that on the same page you can read black and white on the same object, from two different pens, to say nothing of the general confusion, the irreparable omissions, the inevitable faults and mistakes."

Diderot had one copy, of course, reserved for himself. One day, when he had to consult a philosophical article under the letter S, he found it, to his surprise and horror, completely mutilated. He was dumfounded. He reread the articles, his own and those of his most valued collaborators, and found everywhere the same mutilations and changes. He became almost frantic with horror. The mischief had been done by the printer, Le Breton, who wished to purchase at this price the tolerance of the Government. With his assistant he made himself a sovereign arbiter and censor of all the articles. They were printed first as the authors had sent them, but, after Diderot had seen the last proof, and given his "bon à tirer," Le Breton cut, changed, suppressed in the most arbitrary manner. Le Breton was not only a coward, he was an ignorant and silly man, having no idea of literature or of philosophy; and when Diderot found him out, the mischief was done. Curiously enough, none of the mutilated authors had ever complained to Diderot; which proves that if there is such a thing as "le plaisir de se voir imprimer," few authors read themselves in print.

On July 25, 1765, Diderot was able to write to Mlle. Vollaud: "I shall no longer go much to this infernal office where I have used my eyes for men who will not give me even a stick to help me to walk. . . . In eight or ten days I shall see the end of this enterprise, which has occupied me for twenty years, which has not made my fortune—far from it—which has several times made me liable to leave my country or to lose my liberty, and which has consumed a life which I might have rendered more useful and more glorious." And a few days afterward: "I shall soon scream Land! land!"

Diderot could not be consoled for the mutilation of the 'Encyclopædia.' In a memoir to Catharine of Russia he offered to make her a new edition: "It would be well worthy of your Majesty to do the reverse of what has been done in France, and to bring the 'Encyclopædia' to the state of a fine work. I should take pleasure in writing on the frontispiece: 'The French wished it to be bad; the sovereign of Russia has made it good.'" He offered to dedicate to her the new 'Encyclopædia.' In this memoir Diderot complains much of Choiseul, who had been at first one of his protectors. "M. de Choiseul," he says, "who hates us, I don't know why, has dragged out of obscurity a poor devil, very wicked, without knowledge, without talent, without principles, and excites against us this sort of Aristophanes, who is as perverse as the ancient one, but has not his wit. We have been dragged on the stage, and the people have seen Rousseau on all fours, Helvetius teaching his valet to steal, myself I don't know how. All this is fallen into the mud, along with the author, who remains under this inscription, 'Pâlis, sot!'" This was the anagram of Palissot, the author of "Les Philosophes," a comedy which was represented on May 2, 1760, at the French Comedy, and which excited the anger of the philosophical school. In his memoir Diderot gives some curious details about his work: "The expense, when all was finished, amounted to 1,500,000 livres or 300,000 rubles. There have been 4,500 copies printed, which were all sold at an average price of 900 francs. The editors have therefore received more than 4,000,000, and, all expenses paid, had a residuum of 2,500,000 francs, and they admit it."

We need not enter into all the details of Diderot's scheme, but the finances of Russia were low. Catherine had just waged a long war against Turkey. General Betzky, who was the confidant and factotum of Diderot, was very irresolute in character. Perhaps Diderot himself grew alarmed at the great work which he had offered to undertake: his health was a little impaired. His attention became turned to other subjects. There is no further trace in his correspondence of the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia.' Diderot used his influence with Catherine for political objects. On November 12, 1773, Sir Robert Gunning, then British Minister in Russia, wrote to his Government: "Count Panin has told me in great confidence that M. Diderot, who has free access to the Empress, has been asked to give the sovereign a paper containing proposals of peace with Turkey, which the Court of France engaged itself to enforce if the good offices of that Court were accepted. M. Diderot said that he could not go out of his sphere and expose himself to being shut up in the Bastile on his return, and he absolutely refused to accede to the desire of the French Minister." A few days afterwards, Diderot had changed his mind, and Sir Robert Gunning wrote: "Notwithstanding, says M. Panin, the way in which the Empress received the papers transmitted by M. Diderot in the name of the French Minister, M. Diderot is at this moment at Tsarskoe-Selo, which proves that he has disarmed the anger of the Empress."

M. Alfred Rambaud was the first to study Diderot, the diplomat, in his important work: 'Recueil de la Société historique russe.' Diderot was carried away by his admiration of Catherine. He was somewhat too imaginative, as is well shown in the curious paper entitled "Ma Rêverie," a paper which differs completely from ordinary diplomatic memoirs. The peace with Turkey seems only a pretext: the imagination of the writer rambles on a hundred subjects:

"We look very sincerely on the partition of Poland as an *affaire faite*. I doubt not, however, that the partition of this sheep will become some day the occasion of a long quarrel between the three wolves. My three wolves are the Russian, the Austrian, the Prussian. France is a fourth wolf, and reasons thus: 'If ever the Austrian wolf, my neighbor, should one day show his teeth, I should be glad if, while he had his face turned towards me, the Russian or the Prussian wolf threatened him from behind."

Catherine was very cynical, as is well shown in her correspondence. She amused herself with French philosophers, as the King used to have court-fools. Catherine did not judge Diderot badly when she said that "on some

points he was a hundred years old and on some others he was hardly ten years old." Speaking one day to Diderot of the partition of Poland, she complained of having been somewhat taken in by Frederic of Prussia: "You don't like this Prince?" she said. "No, he is a great man, but he is a bad King and a *faux-monnayeur*." "Well," said she, "I have some of his *monnaie*." It is difficult to imagine the degree of Diderot's adulation:

"I will tell my compatriots," says he in his 'Rêverie,' "that you unite the soul of a Roman with the seductiveness of Cleopatra; force with sweetness, contempt of danger with good judgment, dignity with affability—the affability of Benedict XIV. when he took off his tiara, and said, 'Ecco il papa!'—a warm, nay, an impetuous soul, with patience and with moderation. And oh! my friends!" he exclaims, "suppose this woman on the throne of France! what an Empire, what a terrible Empire she would make of it, and in how short a time. And you, what a man would you not be. You are a spring which the weight of a bad administration bends down and will always bend down. Do come if only to spend a month in Petersburg."

I don't know who said to a young man: "Plaster thick, and some will stick." The philosopher certainly did plaster thick. Shall we go over the reforms which he recommends in his 'Rêverie'? It is hardly worth while. His advice on every subject is of a very vague character. My object has been chiefly to tell the history of the publication of the 'Encyclopædia,' and to point to the valuable publications of the Russian Historical Society. The greatest part of these volumes published by this Society is, of course, in Russian; but there are many letters and documents in French, as French was at that time the language of polite society.

Correspondence.

THE WARNER BILL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The discussion of Mr. Warner's Silver Bill, while it has revealed a general appreciation of some of the evil consequences likely to flow from it, has entirely overlooked one very serious feature of that remarkable measure, viz, its probable effect on the future price of silver. The bill provides that any holder of silver bullion may deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States and receive therefor certificates receivable at par for customs, taxes, and all other public dues. The ratio to gold at which such certificates shall be issued shall be the actual market value of silver bullion at the time of deposit, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury for each month by taking the average selling price during the preceding month, or for each day by taking the mean selling price on the first [meaning the *last*] preceding day on which actual sales were made. But if at any time silver rises to a value equal to the ratio of the two metals in existing standard coins, the holder of silver bullion may, at his option, have it coined into standard dollars, on the same terms as provided for the coinage of gold.

Now, if this bill became a law, what would be its effect on the price of silver? Suppose a law were passed requiring the Government to buy at market value all the wheat, or all the cotton, or all the iron offered, and pay therefor in certificates receivable in payment of all public dues; what would be the effect on the price of the commodities so selected? Obviously the price would at once rise, for the advent of a new customer ready, nay, compelled, to buy unlimited quantities could not fail to stimulate the market. The mere expectation of the future advent of such a customer would suffice to "boom" the price of silver.

But that is not all. When silver once began to rise, it could never again decline. Suppose that the bill goes into effect on January 1, 1886. The Secretary of the Treasury will have to announce on that day at what price he will receive silver during the day or during the month, as he may elect. Suppose any price you please in that first announcement, remembering that it must be fixed either by the last sale or by the average during December, 1885. Let us assume this initial price to be 52d. per ounce. Now, it is self-evident that nobody would sell silver for less than 52d. on any day after January 1, being certain that by waiting till the following day he could get that price from the United States Treasury, and at the same time enjoy the benefit of any rise in the price that might in the meantime accrue. In other words, the Government would gratuitously insure against loss all operators for a rise in the price of silver; and any competing buyer of silver would have to bid above the Government price in order to get his supply. The actual legitimate demand for silver, combined with the facility afforded to the "bulls," would therefore inevitably carry the price of silver, more or less gradually, up to the point when any holder of silver could demand to have it coined into standard dollars which would be a legal tender for all purposes.

Long before this point had been reached, however, the Treasury would be full of silver certificates received for duties in place of gold, and would have been drained of its stock of gold; and even if not entirely so drained, that process would soon be accomplished when any holder of silver could have his bullion coined into dollars. Of course, silver could only remain at the price necessary for this purpose until the whole country had parted with its gold and received "standard" silver dollars in exchange at par. In other words, the customer whose unlimited purchases of silver had driven up the price being bankrupt, and therefore out of the market, the commodity would, after the most violent fluctuations, find its natural level of value. The net result of Mr. Warner's bill would thus be that we should be transformed into a mono-metallic silver-currency country, in the same category as India and China, while all the countries of Europe would have a mono-metallic gold currency; and Germany would have dumped her whole unsalable load of silver on the back of the patient American donkey, and received good gold in exchange.

It is true that the bill provides "that coins struck at European mints, and ingots and bars made by melting down such coins, shall be excluded from the provisions of this act," but this provision, like most of "the provisions of this act," is perfectly puerile, for it would be utterly impossible to identify any particular bar or ingot as to its origin or previous condition. The bill is really nothing but a device to precipitate public and private financial disaster and bankruptcy upon our country in order to enable holders and producers of silver all over the world to find a market for their merchandise. For the limited coinage of the Bland bill it would substitute unlimited coinage.

A. T.

New York, September 28, 1885.

THE SOUTH AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The various recent manifestations at the South establish beyond a doubt, I think, that public sentiment among our business men is very decidedly set against the continued coinage of the Bland silver dollar. The petition to the President from our South Carolina bankers and merchants, the very decided action of the Commercial Convention at Atlanta, the equally emphatic resolutions of the Cotton-Growers' Convention at the Virginia Springs, the voice of the better portion of our Southern press, all tend to clearly establish the fact that those most capable of comprehending and judging the situation are fully alive to the imminence of the danger threatening the country from the continued issue of a debased currency, and are anxious for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the foolish and wicked silver law. On this point I doubt not that the opinions of our intelligent business men are quite as clear and decided as are those of the same classes at the North.

Why, then, one naturally asks, were Southern Congressmen almost solid in favor of the passage of the Bland bill, and why do they, after seeing the harm it is doing the country—the South at least as much as the North—continue almost unanimous in opposition to its repeal? To my mind there is but one correct and satisfactory answer to this question, and that is that since the overthrow of radical rule at the South in 1876—indeed, I might say since reconstruction—there has been but one prominent issue in all elections, national, State, or municipal. That one issue has been "radicalism." Our candidates of high and low degree have got in the habit of recommending themselves to their constituents by the bitterness of their denunciations of radical rule, and they continue to harp on the same old tune, though all danger of the return of that rule has long since passed away in every Southern State; for "Mahoneism" in Virginia, objectionable as it certainly is, is led and largely supported by native whites. Our politicians seem no more inclined to give up "radicalism" as a dead issue than Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman to give up the "bloody shirt." Important living issues that agitate the popular mind in the North and West have received little or no consideration at their hands.

It is true that, during the last election campaign, civil-service reform was now and then heard of, not because of any love for it among our active politicians, but solely because a few of them were sagacious enough to see that the balance of power between the two great political parties lay in the hands of the reformers. But now that they have succeeded in electing their President, I believe it very safe to say that there is hardly a politician of high or low degree at the South (I except, of course, Mr Lamar) who would not desire to see civil-service reform utterly ignored by the Administration, and the corrupt and corrupting Jacksonian "spoils system" reintroduced in all its purity. Even some who pretend to favor reform have been most active in soliciting and obtaining their share of the spoils, utterly regardless of every principle of the reform movement. Our papers, for the most part, denounce reform and reformers in unmeasured terms. It is true our leading paper, the Charleston *News and Courier*, pretends to be a strong advocate of reform, for which it gets much credit among reformers at the North. But so great is the want of confidence in its editor's sincerity, that I doubt if its advocacy of reform, as well as of the repeal of the Silver-Coinage Act, does not rather tend to injure both measures in the popular estimation.

But neither civil-service reform, nor the silver question, nor the tariff, nor our foreign trade, nor our shipping interests, have been an issue, or have received any adequate attention in any election at the South since the war. The natural result is very general ignorance of all such questions, both among our politicians and the people generally. As a specimen I may mention that I heard one of our most intelligent and useful South Carolina Congressmen seriously advocate the idea of mixing gold and silver in certain proportions, and out of this extraordinary amalgam coining money. He imagined in this way to be

able to force silver on the world at more than its value. Few of our Congressmen, perhaps, would so openly confess their ignorance on important public questions as does our senior Senator. General Butler, who, in a recent letter to the Charleston *News and Courier* on the subject of the silver question and our foreign trade, did not hesitate to admit his ignorance of what was best to be done, and to call on his friend, Colonel Trenholm, of Charleston, for light to guide him. This light Colonel Trenholm endeavored to give him on the silver question in his very able and lucid letter published in the *News and Courier* of August 24, and which has received such favorable attention in Northern papers.

At the conclusion of his excellent argument Colonel Trenholm appeals to Senator Butler to do one thing which he could do effectively, namely, "to get up a movement among Southern members of Congress to put an end to this silver oppression." He adds:

"Representative men in Congress from the South are, with respect to this matter, under greater responsibility than others, because they supported the Bland measure, and because they could in thirty days restore confidence to the entire country and unlock the wheels of industry by announcing a change of opinion as to its merits. There can be no doubt that if 100 Southern Senators and Representatives, who could be named, would now unite in declaring their purpose, upon the assembling of Congress, to vote for a repeal of the Bland law, and to oppose thereafter all further legislation affecting the currency, an immediate change for the better would take place all over the country."

The entire argument of Colonel Trenholm is most clear and convincing as to the evils and dangers of the continued coinage of silver, and causes one to wish that we had even one representative of the South in the United States Senate capable of taking such a high stand and maintaining it with such ability. But, unfortunately for us and for the whole country, this is probably not the case. A narrow and bitter partisanship has prevailed so long that statesmanship has been crushed out, and our Southern Congressmen will probably as heretofore continue to follow blindly what they regard as the dictates of their party, regardless of its effects upon the country. We have as yet no intimation that Senator Butler will act on the appeal made to him by Colonel Trenholm, and he probably will not. I should much sooner expect such independent action from our other Senator, General Hampton, though he probably has no clearer comprehension of the situation than Senator Butler. But he is more capable of kicking in party traces.

My only hope for independent action on the silver question from any considerable number of our Southern Congressmen depends upon the action of the Administration. If the Administration stands firm on the principles announced in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Warner of February 24, and insists upon the prompt and unconditional repeal of the Silver-Coinage Act, so as to convince Southern members that this can no longer be regarded as a party measure, I have little doubt that there would be at least a sufficient division among them to secure the repeal. But let the Administration waver, and show a disposition to accept Mr. Warner's or some other compromise measure, and all hope of such action is lost. Notwithstanding recent rumors of such compromise have seemed to emanate from trustworthy sources, I am not yet disposed to credit them. Mr. Cleveland clearly showed, in his famous letter, both his sound financial judgment and his full comprehension of the dangers of the situation. He has shown on many occasions his firmness and decision of character. It will therefore be a great surprise to many if he should "weaken" a particle on this all-important silver question. Mr. Bayard has always shown himself thoroughly sound and firm on financial questions, even when he had to stand almost alone of his party. It is not at all likely that he would now yield on the silver question, when he has the President and the best portion of his party to sustain him. Secretary Manning, as a representative of the State of New York, is not likely to show any weakness on this question. We may, then, I prefer to think, take it for granted that all these rumors of compromise are inventions of the silverites, and that they are without any foundation in fact.

What the good of the country requires is the prompt and unconditional repeal of the Silver-Coinage Act, and this I have no doubt the Administration will insist upon on the opening of Congress. And if it does, I entertain little fear but that it will be supported by a sufficient number of Southern Congressmen to accomplish its purpose. When this is done, and we are freed from the danger threatening us at home, we shall be in a better position for negotiating with other countries as to what shall be the permanent status of silver in the world's currency.

B. O. D.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

GROUNDS OF REFLECTION FOR SENATOR SHERMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: When the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was under discussion in the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, I well remember that the Hon. John Sherman, then, as now, a distinguished member of the Senate from the State of Ohio, while giving his zealous support to the measure, was very emphatic in expressing his opposition to the political rights of negroes *outside of Washington*. After remarking on the exceptionally kind consideration and benignant treatment accorded to free negroes by the white people of Washington even before the war, he proceeded to say:

"In the State where I live *we do not like negroes. We do not disguise our dislike.* The whole people of the Northwestern States are, for reasons whether correct or not, *opposed to having many negroes among them*, and that principle or prejudice has been ingrafted in the legislation of nearly all the Northwestern States. . . .

"I am willing to give the free negroes here [in the District of Columbia] the highest possible development. Here they do not interfere with the peculiar prejudices *that will always mark them as a degraded caste in other communities. In States they must always be on a lower level.* Here they have rights, and those rights are more respected than in any portion of the United States" (*Cong. Globe*, 2d Session 37th Congress, Part II., pp. 1491, 1492).

The italics are mine in the foregoing citation. In view of these former opinions of Mr. Sherman as compared with his present complaints against "the South," would it not be more graceful, as well as more gracious, if he should practise toward his Southern fellow-citizens a goodly measure of that mercy which he must expect the colored voters of Ohio to show to him if they shall forgive his former want of faith in their political capacity? Nobody in the South, not even the veriest Bourbon, would be bold enough to proclaim to-day in the halls of Congress that negroes must "*always*" be "marked as a degraded caste," because of the white man's "peculiar prejudices"; or that they must "*always* be held on a lower level." And if Senator Sherman will reflect on the influences which have wrought a beneficent change in his uncharitable opinions, he will, we may be sure, frankly ascribe it to the meliorating pressure of moral ideas and social conditions, rather than to any penal statutes of Congress mitigating his judgment or coercing his conduct. When he remembers that little more than a score of years ago he, in common with the whole people of the Northwestern States, "did not like negroes," "did not disguise his dislike," and, "for reasons, *whether correct or not*, was opposed to having many negroes" in his community; and when he considers to-day that he is entirely redeemed from his unworthy prejudices, there would seem to be hardly any limit to the high hopes which *he* might reasonably cherish with regard to the progress of humane opinion in the South during the next twenty years.

And if even in Washington, this "Paradise of negroes," as Senator Sherman called it in the speech above cited—if even in this city, where free negroes, before the war, "had rights, and those rights were more respected than in any [other] portion of the United States"—if even here, where the Senator was "willing to give the free negroes the highest possible development," negro suffrage was found so intolerable that it had to be abolished by act of Congress (and white suffrage with it), under the full splendor of Republican ascendency, it may indeed be a source of regret to everybody that such a crucial experiment in applied politics should have failed under the very eaves of the national Capitol; but it can scarcely be a ground of surprise to anybody, outside of Ohio, that negro suffrage, thus doomed to perish under law in Washington, should sometimes perish without law in Mississippi. The latter contingency presents, it is true, a sad anomaly under our institutions; and what makes it still sadder is the fact that it comes to us as a reaction from the saddest anomaly of all—violence done by statute to the civilization, property rights, civil security, and social progress of blacks and whites alike in such of the reconstructed States as were temporarily placed under the domination of negro suffrage. Senator Sherman should see that an anomaly for bad or for worse is inherent in the political situation at the South, until it can be cured by the same moral forces which have wrought such a happy regeneration in his once reprobate State, as he must now view it from the moral eminence he has reached.

W.

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1885.

ASKING TOO MUCH OF THE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The remarks made in several recent numbers of this journal regarding the intellectual status of the Protestant churches, particularly the Methodist and Baptist, in the South, naturally lead to a consideration of the question whether it is the province of any ecclesiastical organization to concern itself with high intellectual culture, and whether we are justified in condemning the action or inaction of a religious denomination for opposing certain scientific doctrines, or wholly eschewing science proper. The church is an historic institution, based on an ancient creed, formulated under conditions of meagre historical knowledge, yet in its fundamental elements unchangeable. Its existence is owing to a well-nigh universal human need, which, therefore, it seeks to supply. The needs which in its purest form it undertook and still claims to supply are, primarily, spiritual; secondarily, temporal and external. It may therefore, without overstepping the bounds within which, by virtue of its constitution, it exists, concern itself with elementary education, and even promote to some extent the cause of intellectual culture, if by so doing it can enlarge the sphere of its influence. But the highest culture and original investigation can be pursued solely for their own sake, for the truth that in them is. From their intrinsic nature these aims are appreciable by but few, and of abiding interest to still fewer.

A church, however, is chiefly efficient in pro-

portion to its numbers. It must not, therefore, concern itself with—it must even keep aloof from—that which would impede its numerical growth. A religious denomination would be preparing the way for its own destruction if it should encourage researches tending to cast discredit on its fundamental doctrines. Its policy will therefore be consistent as long as it multiplies colleges and universities for the diffusion of intelligence, but inconsistent when it encourages original research in certain directions.

True, the defenders of denominational colleges claim, for the most part all in good faith, that certain teachings are forbidden in them in the interests of truth, but the fallacy of their reasoning is so obvious that one hardly sees how they can be blind to it. When a board of trustees removes an original investigator from his professorial chair for teaching falsehoods upon a subject of which, from its very nature, only he and his like can competently judge, it is amazing that they do not see the farcical character of their action. Yet this has often happened and will continue to happen. Men of real intelligence sometimes abet such performances, or at least acquiesce in them, from a fear of the consequences of teachings that threaten to uproot well-established beliefs. Social order and certain opinions have existed so long side by side that we are apt to think the former dependent upon the latter, and perhaps it is. Who can tell what the effect upon society would be if a hundred theological seminaries and sectarian colleges in our country should officially teach the doctrines of Herbert Spencer, and the religious press assist in giving currency to such teachings? It is the instinct of self-preservation that makes members of churches conservative, even though they be not often fully aware of it. To see sectarian colleges posing as the champions of scientific truth would be amusing if the effects were not frequently painful; yet why is this more surprising than to see the leaders of rival political parties in a like attitude toward what they claim to be good government? A man's intellectual horizon is not enlarged by a certificate of church-membership. The Christian Church can encourage intellectual training only so far as such a course raises up defenders, and no further. The most ardent churchmen are usually persons of a certain narrowness of mind, however large their hearts, and one-sided mental development. In proportion as men's views enlarge, their ecclesiastical or denominational zeal grows less. As the world has grown more enlightened it has grown more tolerant. A man of high scientific attainments and yet a zealous churchman is not often met with.

The time will probably never come when scientific research will be a matter of interest to many. The average man cares nothing for investigations to which there can, from their very nature, be no limit. On the other hand, a dogma is a thing fixed and unchanging; once assented to, people need concern themselves no further about it. The further it transcends reason, the stronger the faith required to believe it, and the less the danger of losing that faith.

Scientific research, no matter in what department of human knowledge, if it is not of a practical character, will never flourish where it must depend upon the encouragement of large numbers. If the endowment of original research depended upon popular votes, it would be overwhelmingly defeated in the most enlightened country in the world. Its beneficent results are usually too remote and intangible for any but the select few, neither ought we to expect a religious denomination to interest itself in that to which most of its members are indifferent or hostile. S.

Athens, Ohio, September 23, 1885.

THE TYRANNY OF STRIKES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The frequency with which striking workmen resort to violence or intimidation for the purpose of enforcing their demands, or preventing others from taking up the work which the strikers refused, shows an alarming state of feeling upon the rights of employer and employed. These violent strikers ignore the rights of the employer, and of the other workman who should have the liberty to choose his occupation and accept compensation satisfactory to himself.

The disregard of law and order, and the lack of courage on the part of public men and the press in denouncing these outrages, encourage those who perpetrate them to boast that public opinion justifies their action, and that those charged with the enforcement of the law dare not do so. Political leaders and organs coddle the workingman and dare not tell him that he is intolerant and tyrannical, that he is a monopolist in seeking to prevent another from entering into competition with him, that he is supremely selfish in his desire to prevent his neighbor from learning a trade, and that he is a ruffian for assaulting a man who, having equal rights to secure work with others, presumes to exercise his right.

Unless there is a better understanding and adjustment of the rights of the employer, the employed, and the unemployed, there cannot fail to follow embittered feelings and lawlessness, which are the foes of industrial progress.

I am, respectfully, G. S.

Albany, September 27, 1885.

THE SAXE HOLM NOM DE PLUME.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you allow me space in your columns for the correction of certain misstatements which have lately appeared in various New York and Boston newspapers in connection with the newly vexed question of the authorship of the Saxe Holm stories? I have always held to the validity of a wide privilege of conjecture with regard to anonymous publications, and should not interfere with its free exercise in the present case did it not involve other persons besides myself, and such an ingenuity of misrepresentation. This being so, I should like, with your permission, to say seriously and distinctly:

1. That not a word of the Saxe Holm series, either prose or verse, was written by me, nor am I in the secret of their authorship.

2. That the lady in Brooklyn alluded to in a Boston newspaper, at whose house H. H. and myself are said to have frequently met and "made no secret of the matter," exists, so far as I am concerned, only in the imagination of the journalist. I never heard her name until the appearance of the article.

3. That the dear young cousins (not sisters) who died in Jerusalem fourteen years since, and whom a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* credits with complicity in the mystery, had never, to my knowledge, written a single line for the press, or read a page of the Saxe Holm stories, most of which appeared after their death.

4. That the claims made by E. R. Champlin in the *Beacon* in behalf of "an intimate friend of Miss Marietta Holly, residing in the State of New York, not *many* miles from Utica," to the authorship of "Esther Wynn's Love Letters," and of the other young lady who is "sure that sister wrote another of them," but is not at liberty to betray confidence, were disposed of some years since, together with others equally vague and idle, by Saxe Holm over her own signature, and by her publishers, speaking for themselves as well as for her.

I would add, if I may be allowed one word more, that no one, as it seems to me, who was intimately acquainted with H. H., or who, either by instinct or by trained perception, is qualified to detect those subtle peculiarities of literary style which defy concealment, is likely to doubt that the Saxe Holm stories were largely her work—the poetry of them altogether so. That some copartnership existed which made it possible for her, when questioned, honestly to deny the full responsibility for them, is doubtless true also. The secret was well kept during her lifetime, and if it was her desire that it should be continued after her death, those who shared it are bound to respect the desire.

Susan Coolidge.

Jackson, N. H., September 22.

Notes.

Macmillan & Co. have nearly ready 'Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution,' by Prof. A. V. Dicey, of Oxford. It deals with two or three guiding principles which pervade the modern constitution of England, with a view to preparing the student's mind for the profitable study of Blackstone and kindred authors. As illustrations are freely drawn from the constitutionalism of the United States and of France, the work promises to be as useful here as in England. It is based upon Professor Dicey's lectures.

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish early in October 'Sakoontala'; 'From Shakspere to Pope: an Inquiry into the Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of Classical Poetry in England,' by Edmund Gosse—his American lectures revised and amplified; and 'Mustard Leaves,' a novel of London society, by D. T. S.

'The Story of a Ranch,' by Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins, is announced by Cassell & Co., as is also a 'Handy Commentary on the Old Testament,' edited by Bishop Ellicott.

Getchell & Fuller have in press, to be sold only by subscription, 'Our Nation's Executives,' an illustrated "historical, biographical, and statistical conspectus of the National Government from its foundation to date," compiled by George H. Getchell. The form will be royal quarto.

Scribner & Welford will be the American publishers of Mr. Andrew Tuer's new edition of his monograph on Bartolozzi, the engraver. It will be bound in solid vellum, and be otherwise peculiarly attractive. Only five hundred copies are allowed for both the English and American markets. The same firm will have their imprint on the edition of Glanvill's much-praised 'Scepsis Scientifica; or, Confest Ignorance the Way to Science,' brought out by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

'Brattleboro' in Verse and Prose,' a brochure compiled by Mr. Cecil Hampden Howard, of the Astor Library, will be issued early in November by Frank E. Housh, publisher of the *Woman's Magazine*. It is designed to be a souvenir of one of New England's most beautiful towns.

There is already in English a translation of Barbou's life of Victor Hugo. Since the poet's death two other biographies have appeared in English, one a careful, critical study by Mr. Cappon, and the other a very faulty compilation by Mr. G. Barnett Smith. Now Chatto & Windus announce "Mr. Swinburne's new prose work, 'Victor Hugo,'" which is, we take it, a collection of the English poet's essays on his French master.

Besides writing the life of Darwin, which is to be the first volume of Mr. Andrew Lang's new series of "English Worthies," Mr. Grant Allen has found time to try his hand at fiction. Only last year he declared himself the author of a

volume of 'Strange Stories,' signed by the singularly individual name of "J. Arbuthnot Wilson." Now he acknowledges the authorship of two full-grown novels, 'Babylon' and 'Philistia,' which have been signed "Cecil Power."

The holiday edition of 'Childe Harold' prepared by Ticknor & Co. will be issued in London by Chatto & Windus.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have reprinted, from the seventh London edition, the late W. Hepworth Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' in two volumes, with illustrations. Since the author's death the modern spirit has made some queer invasions of the Tower of London, lighting it with electricity and blowing it up with dynamite. Tourists still find it standing, and for such as need historic associations in order to be impressed by its architectural complex, Mr. Dixon's sensational pages are good to cram with before visiting it.

The Chautauqua Press, Boston, is a department of Chautauqua University, and in pursuance of its mission of providing books for the students it has issued four volumes, called (from the color of the binding?) the Garnet Series. The form is handy and the print clear. The several books are 'Readings from Macaulay,' 'Readings from Ruskin,' Lucy Crane's 'Art, and the Formation of Taste,' and C. C. Black's 'Life and Works of Michael Angelo.' The extracts from Macaulay include his essays on Dante, Petrarch, Machiavelli, and his "Lays of Ancient Rome" and "Pompeii." Introductions have been contributed by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, Professor Beers, of Yale, and Mr. Charles G. Whiting.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's two 'Handbooks'—viz., of American Authors and of British Authors—are issued anew, with revisions and enlargements, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Both represent research which has not been confined to books of reference already existing, and are especially valuable as a supplement to 'Men of the Time.' The addenda in each are considerable.

Every public library and every intelligent student of American history should possess Mr. W. E. Foster's 'References to the History of Presidential Administrations: 1789-1885.' These references were originally printed in Mr. Foster's monthly lists, but he has since greatly elaborated them, so that they may fairly be called exhaustive, and they have very fitly been adopted and put forth in their present shape by the Society for Political Education (G. P. Putnam's Sons). They have a quality rare enough in bibliographies—an intrinsic readableness: one actually gets the physiognomy of the time from Mr. Foster's annotations. The dullest student must receive an impulse to explore from suggestions like those as to the origin of the use of the designation "Republican" for the existing party of that name; or as to the discharge of executive functions in case of a President's disability, as during Garfield's lingering death.

The responsibility of trustees of public libraries for the reading of youth was earnestly discussed in Boston a few years ago. The Public Library of that city shows, in its thirty-third annual report, that the managers of that institution have been led to establish a censorship of juveniles entered, or liable to entry, in a new catalogue now passing through the press. Works of doubtful or injurious tendency are excluded from the catalogue. From the same report we learn that Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature' has, in the three years since it was issued, increased the demand for periodicals by nearly one hundred per cent.

The *American Architect* for September 26 should be in request. It contains a number of designs for the New York memorial to Grant, offered in competition at the instance of the editors, who complain because so few of the profession joined in it. The prizes seem well bestowed, but the collection is more curious than inspiring.

In the August number of *Walford's Antiquarian* Mr. C. P. Johnson, the author of 'Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of William Makepeace Thackeray,' has an interesting paper on Thackeray's projected works which never attained completion. These were (1), 'The Whitey-Brown Paper Magazine,' originated by Hood's collaborator Reynolds, and taken up by "Ingoldsby Legends" Barham and Thackeray, who seems to have written an introduction and to have made a series of nine sketches; (2) 'Sketches by Spec'; (3) 'Dinner Reminiscences; or the Young Gormandizer's Guide in Paris,' actually announced at the end of the 'Second Funeral of Napoleon,' but never published, although its materials seem to have served in the composition of the *Fraser* paper on "Memorials of Gormandizing"; (4) 'The Count and Countess des Dragées,' a fragmentary series of sketches; and (5) the 'Life of Talleyrand,' which was to have been the first of Chapman and Hall's "Monthly Series of Original Works of Fiction and Biography." Of the 'Sketches by Spec,' only a single copy of No. 1 has been preserved, and this Mr. Johnson has most generously had reproduced for lovers of Thackeray. It is entitled 'Britannia Protecting the Drama,' and beneath the drawing is an "Explanation of the Hallegory," written in the choice speech of the cockney showman. It is not one of Thackeray's best drawings.

The British Archæological Association held its annual meeting in Brighton in August. Among the entertainments given to the members was one by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, the veteran Shaksperian author. As a souvenir of the occasion the genial host printed a little pamphlet, one of the titles of which reads: "Brief notices of a small number of the Shakespeare Rarities that are preserved in the Rustic Wigwam at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton. Printed for the use of Literary Visitors—1885." This collection "includes numerous early manuscripts and books that refer to the literary history of the great dramatist, but its main feature is the largest assemblage that has ever been formed of objects illustrating his biography. The latter alone, consisting of more than fifteen hundred separate articles, would require the disposal of a week or more for a studious examination." The most interesting of the forty-eight articles described are a unique proof copy of the Droeshout portrait of 1623, all the other known copies being from a retouched plate; the original deed of the house in Blackfriars purchased by Shakspere in 1613; and some extremely rare books printed during his life-time, and having some reference to him or his works. There is also an engraving of the painted glass, "having the letters W. A. S. for William and Anne Shakespeare, tied in a true lover's knot, and the date, 1615, the year before the poet's death, beneath," supposed to have been taken from New Place, Stratford. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps states that all attempts (with his best wishes) to reproduce the Droeshout engraving, even by photograph, have signally failed. The deeds signed *Shaxpere* and *Shaxpeer* seem to confirm Mr. Furnivall's preference for the spelling *Shakspere*. No. 45 is the earliest authentic playbill of a Shaksperian character extant (1697). Names of actors were not entered on playbills, we are told, before the time of George II.

A timely work, 'La Nuova Austria,' by G. Marcotti, which has newly appeared in Florence, is highly praised in the *Perseveranza*, not only for its picturesque style, but for its profound appreciation of the condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina under six years of Austrian "occupation." It is modestly called "Impressions" by the author, but it is rather a monograph than a mirror. The prevailing tone of the work is melancholy. Little good as yet is ascribed to Austrian rule, and amid the medley of faiths and nationalities Signor Marcotti was naturally most touched by the hard lines of the sober Italian laborers who make the roads, cultivate the soil, and are generally the most efficient toilers.

The larger 'Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt) finished its eleventh volume with Parts 161–165 and the title *Murray*. There is not much to remark upon in the contents, but there are two fine colored maps of the battle-field of Metz and of London and vicinity. The lesser Brockhaus reaches *Entada* with Part 20, having covered just one-third its course. Here we can mention a colored geological map of Germany, and a political map of the Balkan Peninsula.

The fourteenth part of the 'Diccionario Tecnológico' (New York: N. Ponce de Leon) ends with *Tappet*.

With the volume presenting the events of 1884, Schulthess's 'Europäischer Geschichtskalender' completes a course of a quarter of a century. Of all political annuals known to us and still continued this is by far the most valuable. It generally appears late in the year following the one it historically sketches, but the delay in publication is an additional guarantee of its accuracy. Each recent volume—generally of about 500 or 600 8vo pages—contains a "General Chronicle," briefly indicating the more important occurrences of the past year all over the world, in the order of months and days; a very ample diary of the year's events, debates, etc., in the German Empire; similar, but much less extensive, chronological records for all the other independent European States, as well as for Bulgaria, Egypt, and the United States (the narrow title notwithstanding); a supplement on some subject demanding fuller elucidation (in the last volume, on "Germany's Colonial Policy"); and a general "Review of the Political Development of the Year . . ." In the diaries many paragraphs are marked with headings indicating the countries or provinces specially concerned, as, under "German Empire"; "Prussia," "Bavaria," etc. (in parenthesis); under "France"; "Tonquin," "Tunis," "Madagascar," etc. Thus the history of every State and of almost every political complication can be with ease separately surveyed. The style of the work is plain and concise, and the mechanical execution excellent. The tone is strongly German-national, and the compiler is not at all anxious to hide his own opinions concerning matters in almost any country. The complete collection is now offered by the publishers at a greatly reduced price.

Of the 'Preussische Staatschriften aus der Regierungszeit König Friedrichs II.,' published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, the second volume has appeared, bearing the names of J. G. Droysen and Max Duncker as general editors—although the former died long before its completion—and that of Dr. Reinhold Koser as special editor. Doctor Koser is a pupil of Droysen, was long his colaborer, and has been called to occupy his chair of history at the University of Berlin. The first volume embraced the eventful and often-described period of the Silesian Wars; the second covers the decade of peace, 1746-56, which elapsed between the second Silesian and the Seven-Years' War. This peaceful period has hitherto been comparatively neglected by historians, but its diplomatic side, presented by the correspondence just issued, is highly interesting. The last volume of Droysen's 'Geschichte der preussischen Politik,' as yet unpublished, but left by the historian in almost complete readiness for publication, treats of the same years of the reign of Frederic the Great.

In 'Der Papua' (Berlin: Weidmann) a few pages descriptive of New Guinea serve Dr. A. Bastian for an introduction to a treatise on psychology in which a vast amount of learning is displayed, but very little literary skill in arrangement. His work is a treasury of observations on the modes of life, superstitions, religious and social customs, not only of the Papuans, but of all the wild races of the earth. To understand many of the references, however, requires quite as much knowledge in the reader as is possessed by the learned writer. The last chapter contains a reprint of a paper on burial customs read before the Berlin Anthropological Society in January. There are also several papers on the new colonial possessions of Germany in Africa and Melanesia, the author insisting particularly on the opportunity which they present for collecting facts for psychological study.

—In 'The First Three English Books on America' (New York: Scribner & Welford) Mr. Edward Arber has brought together within some 400 quarto pages about all the printed information regarding the new geographical discoveries which was open to Englishmen of the first sixty years of the sixteenth century in their own tongue. The general reader will be most attracted by the last two of Mr. Arber's "Books," which are literal reprints of two famous works of Hakluyt's forerunner, Richard Eden: 'A treatyse of the newe India' (1553), a great rarity, and 'The Decades of the newe worlde' (1555), the first English collection of voyages, wherein are to be found translations of the first three decades of Peter Martyr, Oviedo's 'Natural History of the West Indies,' and much matter from Ramusio, Gomara, Figafetta, and others. Special students will be pleased to find in the first "Book" a reprint, without the cuts, of the tract, 'Of the newe landes and of ye people founde by the messengers of the kynge of portyngale named Emanuel,' with its two companions, from the unique copy in the British Museum. The three were printed at Antwerp by Jan van Doesborch without a date—very unfortunately, because in the first, which contains some inaccurate extracts from the letter of Vespucci describing his third voyage, the word Armenica (*sic*), wanting in all other early versions of this letter, is applied to the new regions. The date 1522, given by Herbert and adopted by Harrisse and the new British Museum catalogue of early English books, rests upon a supposed allusion to Luther in one of the tracts. An earlier date seems more probable from the connection existing between these tracts and four Dutch pamphlets printed by Jan van Doesborch in 1506-9, one of which was a rendering of the "duplicate" version of Vespucci's third voyage (now one of the treasures of the Carter Brown Library, at Providence, R. I.). Not satisfied with carefully reprinting his texts, Mr. Arber has added a useful chronological sketch of Eden's life, a summary of English voyages under Henry VIII., and a note on the Dutch printer mentioned above. The extract from "A new interlude and a mery of the nature of the iiij elements" (pp. xx, xxi), written within twenty years of the discovery of the New World, is particularly noteworthy. Our gratitude for the Index was somewhat chilled by the discovery of compact blocks of from fifty to eighty page numbers following the more important entries.

—Messrs. Roberts Brothers propose to give us Balzac's novels in translations, and have just issued 'Père Goriot.' This is a tolerably careful rendering; but it is worlds away from true accuracy, from *la vérité vraie*. The whole quality of atmosphere is lost; and we must condemn the (quite unconfessed) expurgations. A translator has no more right than a witness on oath to withhold or alter an important passage. We cannot here give proof of the indescribable effect of such deceiving delicacy in this case, but a few illustrations will indicate the character in other respects of this translation. The immortal description of Mme. Vauquer suffers greatly by the simple omission of the last words in the phrase, "sa personne dodue *comme un rat d'église*," while "ses yeux ridés" are turned into "her eyes and wrinkled *brows*," and the expression of her eyes is given as "the hollow smile of an *actress*," whereas it was "the smile prescribed to *danseuses*." And Balzac never said that Mme Vauquer's petticoat "gives an inkling of the cookery and the character of the guests," but that it "annonce la cuisine et fait pressentir les pensionnaires." In a conversation we come across this: "Le grand oncle de monsieur et mon grand-père se connaissaient," says the count. "Enchantée d'être en pays de connoissance," answers the countess. "Charmed to be so nearly connected," is her American reply. And this: "Ah! c'est moi qui suis l'auteur de ta joie, comme je suis l'auteur de tes jours. Les pères doivent toujours donner pour être heureux. Donner toujours, c'est ce qui fait qu'on est père." "It is I who planned all this pleasure. Fathers should give their children everything, just as they gave them life. Give all, give ever—that is a father's motto." But the most remarkable passage we have happened on is this: "Addressons-nous en haut. Quand on s'attaque à quelque chose dans le ciel, il faut viser Dieu!" "Aim high and put your trust in the Lord!" (!!!) If this is simple stupidity, it is laughable; if it is intentional, as the expurgations make us fear, it is unpardonable. The numerous other forms of error apparent, such as introducing parenthetical explanations as if they were part of the text, we have not space to touch upon, and no great inclination, since on the whole the translation is a fairly good one.

—To fix the date of composition of 'Les Chouans' is but one of the services of M. R. du Pontavice de Heussey in his article "Balzac en Bretagne" in *Le Livre* for September. It was at the close of the summer of 1828 that Balzac's huge Paris enterprises as publisher, printer, and type-founder came to a disastrous end, involving him and his parents heavily in debt, and driving him to his pen to make head against his sea of troubles. An historic incident of 1798 touching the war of the Chouans and Vendeans gave him a likely theme, and he betook himself to Brittany to become saturated with the local color. Here he enjoyed the kind hospitality of an old friend of his father's, to whom he afterwards dedicated the story, the first which he published under his own name, and the beginning of the "Comédie Humaine." The five hitherto unpublished letters which M. du Pontavice de Heussey prints, grew out of this delightful episode in Balzac's career, and are eminently creditable to him. The last but one exhibits him as a political aspirant wishing to stand for the arrondissement of Fougères in the elections of 1831. The deputy *in petto*—the possible premier in his own estimation—signs himself no longer H. Balzac, but H. de Balzac. He sends to his benefactor, for distribution in his vicinity, a political tract of which all trace has been lost. We are told, of his stay in Fougères, that every Sunday evening he tasted the "joies du boston, jeu très à la mode en province," and which he afterwards described in 'Une Ténébreuse Affaire.' More interesting still is the fact that Balzac, deploring the meagre punctuation of the French, introduced the English dash for the first time in 'Les Chouans.' The other leading article in *Le Livre* is a literary curiosity, being the first French translation of Petrarch's discourse on his crowning at the Capitol in Rome, April 8, 1341, only printed in the original in 1874. It takes a text from the 'Georgics' and develops it as in a sermon, in the most artificial and uninspired manner, with abundant citations from classic authors, many of which are still the world's commonplaces. Even the sun-myth makes its appearance in an extract from Macrobius. Noticeable is the incidental discourse on the Laurel and its virtues.

—In the volume of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society just issued, the first part of Col. John Winslow's "Journal" is printed from a copy of the original MS. in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This gives a documentary history of the expedition to Nova Scotia in 1755, the siege and capture of Fort Beauséjour by the Provincial troops, bringing the story down to Winslow's arrival at Grand Pré. The part which relates to the removal of the Acadians was printed in the third volume of the Collections. Sir Adams Archibald contributes a short paper on the "Province Building" of Halifax. An account of Samuel Vetch, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia, by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, D.D., of New Glasgow, is an important contribution to the early history of the country after its capture from the French. Vetch was for a short time a very prominent character in the Northern Colonies, and his adventurous career deserves more attention than it has received from our historians. His father was a Scotch Covenanter minister, who barely escaped with his life during the persecutions of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II. His mother was a woman eminent for her piety, as her diary, published some years ago by the Free Church, shows. He was born in 1668, and when three years old was carried by his mother in a "creel" to England, where his father was then hiding. From thence they fled to Holland, and he studied for the ministry in the college at Utrecht. At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1688, however, he obtained a commission in the army and served till 1697. The next year he went to Central America as a Captain of the forces of the ill-fated Darien company. On the failure of that colony, he came to New York and settled in Albany, where he married, in 1700, the daughter of Robert Livingstone. During the next few years he was engaged in trading with Canada, and apparently in connection with this was employed by Governor Dudley of Massachusetts in 1705 to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the Governor of Canada. The next year he was sent on a similar mission to Nova Scotia, and used the opportunity to do some trading there also, for on his return he was accused of supplying the French "with ammunition and stores of war," and was sentenced by the General Court of Massachusetts to pay a fine. In these illicit transactions it was believed by many at the time that Dudley himself was concerned. Vetch went to England and obtained a reversal of the sentence, and, at the same time, succeeded in gaining the approval of the Ministry of a scheme for the conquest of Canada, and returned to this country in 1709 with instructions to the governors of the Northern colonies to raise a force to be joined by troops to be sent out from England. In carrying out these instructions he displayed great energy, and succeeded in raising the required number of regiments. The promised aid, however, did not come, and the expedition was abandoned. Nothing daunted by this failure, Vetch persuaded the New England governors to raise a force the next year, which, with the aid of a small fleet, captured Port Royal in Nova Scotia, he being appointed Governor as a reward for his services.

—In July, 1711, the ill-fated expedition against Quebec under General Hill and Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker sailed from Boston, Vetch ac-

companying it in command of the New England troops. From his "Journal of the Voyage," printed with other documents in an appendix to this paper, it appears that he piloted the fleet in safety from Canso to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; and it is probable that had he acted in the same capacity in the ascent of the river, as he was well fitted to do from his frequent trading voyages, the disaster which overtook the fleet would have been averted, and Quebec, being wholly unprepared to resist so large a force, would have fallen. The conquest of Canada was postponed nearly half a century, apparently, because of a freak of ill-temper toward Vetch on the part of the British Admiral. His administration of the government of Nova Scotia was not a success. A sturdy Scotch Presbyterian was even less fitted than a New Englander of that day to conciliate French Roman Catholics. There appears also to have been some very suspicious irregularities in his accounts; and accordingly, in 1712, he was removed, and Nicholson, his successor, was ordered to make an investigation. Before this was completed, however, Vetch escaped to England, where his influence at court secured his reappointment to the office, which he held till 1717. There is no record of his return to America, and the remainder of his days were passed in obscurity, embittered by poverty. No. 353 of Bradford's New York *Gazette* contains this brief announcement: "London, May 2, 1732.—Last night was interred at St. George's Church, in Southwark, Colonel Vetch. He died a prisoner in King's Bench, and was formerly Governor of Annapolis." His daughter and only child, Alida, married Samuel Bayard, "of New York, grandson of Col. Nicholas Bayard, nephew and secretary to Peter Stuyvesant, the last and most eminent of the Dutch Governors of the New Netherlands." Following Doctor Patterson's sketch are a number of interesting documents, printed from the Nova Scotia archives preserved in the Province Building at Halifax.

RECENT NOVELS.

Aulnay Tower. By Blanche Willis Howard. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

A Little Upstart. By William H. Rideing. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

Adrian Vidal. By W. E. Norris. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Colonel Enderby's Wife. By Lucas Malet. D. Appleton & Co.

Madame de Presnel. By E. F. Poynter. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

A Millionaire's Cousin. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

'AULNAY TOWER' has had not undeservedly some pleasant commendation. "A pretty story," says the reader, and to-morrow forgets it. Were it the author's only book, this were enough to say, but after 'Guenn' Miss Howard's work must waken some inquiry. Why is it so much and yet nothing more? 'Guenn' was a series of strongly etched outlines that, taken by themselves, told the immediate incident forcibly, but, taken as sequences of character, failed in the correspondence to each other which is essential to the transcript of real life. More thought, more work was needed to shape the raw material. Only a great genius works luckily, not laboriously. In 'Aulnay Tower' the treatment is too light for the gravity of the subject. While the distant chords of a dirge are sounding in our ears, the frolic of a scherzo or the mock-heroic of the opéra bouffe jars. France and Germany in deadly struggle, and, against this grim background, love of country, pride of race, honor, vainly struggling against the sweep of passion, make no genteel comedy, but a black, bitter tragedy. The main point of the story might be proved true as an isolated fact, but that does not make it any more credible. That a woman who is, so far as Miss Howard's intention can make her, French to the last fibre, should within a few weeks consent to give herself to a German whom she has known only as an invader, a destroyer, a conqueror, is not within that degree of probability that is accepted as the basis of fiction. There might be a style, a manner of treatment, which could impress the reader in spite of this inherent difficulty, but it would presuppose more acquired skill, more direct study, than has been bestowed upon the book. It is not good art to use the same method to portray the high-born mistress and the flippant maid, yet the most we know of either is through her soliloquies or her dreams. The expression of deeper feeling is apt to be only what the abbé calls rhetoric. Some of it, if not rhodomontade, is bathos. The English of 'Guenn' was not beyond question. That of 'Aulnay Tower' ought not to pass without it. It is not pure, running sometimes into French constructions and oftener into German. How many novel readers know what a diopter is? In what is it better to talk of the "foreposts" of an army than of the outposts? "The dislocations" of an army would puzzle every one not something of a linguist.

The author has, again, put herself at a distinct disadvantage by furnishing such obvious opportunities for comparison. No one who knew 'That Lass o' Lowrie's' or 'The Village on the Cliff' could keep them out of mind while reading 'Guenn.' The present book, with its conventional figures of mistress and maid, marquis and abbé, is like forty French stories, but it was a hazardous venture on Miss Howard's part to enter upon ground which so deft a wonder-worker as Alphonse Daudet has made peculiarly his own. If anything of contemporary French fiction survives as an historical picture, it will be from his sketches of Paris and the suburbs during the siege by the Germans. More than this, 'Robert Helmont,' perhaps the best of his larger works because the simplest, is for *mise-en-scène* strikingly like 'Aulnay Tower,' and wherein they differ it is at the expense of the probability of the latter. No suggestion is implied that Miss Howard has only copied. Rather, we should say, it were worth her while to study what the masters of the art she attempts have done.

These likenesses to other work, the extreme diversity of the subjects and characters she has chosen, the similarity of the defects in all four of her books, make some inference as to mental characteristics inevitable. Her power seems not to be one of independent creation. There is no intuition, no masterly grasp of human motives and passions. The work is not self-suggested, but waits upon some felicity of surrounding or companionship. It is like a theme in music that a quick ear and ready hand catch and vary to their own purpose—sweet and strong, perhaps, but the trained faculty recognizes it as born not of that brain but of another.

No one need be at any pains to overcome the repugnance which the very unpleasant title 'A Little Upstart' is sure to excite. By the use of common names of people and places Mr. Rideing has produced the same pretence at local color which the Englishman of his type gets by sprinkling Belgravia with Howards and Seymours. Into this he has thrown one or two well-known actual occurrences, and made a grotesque picture of what Boston is *not*, as if there were not a thousand ways already of finding that out. The hero is a writer of "strange little introspective studies." Being "not dramatic, but cold and intellectual," "he liked yielding and demulcent women," so at first sight he falls in love with a face of "unharrowed fulness" and a figure "as incapable of angularity as a wreath of vapor which, driven here or there, cannot be beaten out of its flexuous beauty." "Her loveliness lifted him out of the indigo in which he had been steeping." What wonder that the two "at once launched out on those aerial waves of sympathy over which young people of congenial natures rapidly propel themselves to paradises from which other voyagers are shut out by the arctic wall of their own incompatibility"? Similar nonsense might be quoted indefinitely, but we spare our readers.

Parts of 'Adrian Vidal' are good enough to rank with first-class novels, so it is a pity that the rest of it was made up of stock incident and hackneyed motive which drag the whole below the average. Mr. Norris does not copy outright, but there are such resemblances, now to Thackeray, now to Black, and now to some one else, that he must have found his suggestions in books rather than in real life. The best of the story is in the portraits of the hero and his friend. 'Vidal' is the young author whom his clever society novel floats for a moment almost on the top of the tide. He is flattered by fashionable ladies till his head is nearly turned. Having, however, a *fond* not of Bohemianism but of sound English sense, he rescues himself (though, we must own, with no little help from his friend), and bids fair when the tale ends to become a solid man of letters. Mr. Norris's difficulty is the want of invention sufficient to supply adequate incident for the development of such a character. The devices he adopts are the common properties of drama and novel, while he understands little of the alchemy that transforms all it touches. Picked up here and there, the causes and effects that he presents are in no proportion to each other. Mere boyish folly is made to pay only less dearly than downright wrong, and escapades daring enough to be ruinous fall flat. A clearer perception of the comic would have saved him from some absurdities. What laughter would ring in the clubs over Lord St. Anstell, who is at once "an exceptionally sharp man of business" and "a roué of phenomenal wickedness," if it were told that in one of his first calls upon a lady of perfect innocence and modesty, he had ventured to offer her, with the blankest inferences, a diamond pendant? A knave is a knave, not a fool.

'Colonel Enderby's Wife' comes from a hand that is skilful in the setting of a piece; that creates out of glimpses of landscape, bits of interiors, and fragments of toilet an attractive surrounding, in which we are prepared to watch with attentive sympathy the action of the story. Unfortunately there is little more. The figures that walk along the Italian terraces or through the English garden are worse than puppets. They are distorted images, as impossible in their perfections as they are repelling in their faults. The Colonel's wife is obviously a crude study after Rosamond Vincy in 'Middlemarch': crude because the writer has neither the genius nor the experience which enabled George Eliot to reproduce the tangled web of human emotions. Her selfishness is impossible in a creature so young; for, to the credit of humanity, the like could only come after a long life of hardened scheming for personal ends. She is a wilful child, and caprice by its very nature, as caprice, cannot be consistently and constantly evil. The flying whim must sometimes be caught by the good. The Enderby marriage is brought about by the girl's stepmother, who is afraid of her influence upon a man little better than worthless, whom she herself loves. His life has been avowedly bad, and hers, for all its respectability, is nothing better than ignoble. There is so little to choose between them that they are well mated, but even the superficial reader will be surprised at the com-

fortable and prosperous career the author marks out for them and for Mrs. Enderby, while the poor Colonel lies dead and forgotten. We make no plea for poetic justice: every one knows that the wicked flourisheth like the green bay tree. But he flourishes after his own kind. The calm happiness of home life, the sweet joy of parental affection, are never the outcome of lives like those of Bertie Ames and his wife.

'Adrian Vidal' and 'Colonel Enderby's Wife' are not to be classed together either as to kind or quality, but each does furnish an illustration of a side or an element in English fiction that more and more compels attention. It is a matter about which many readers whose instincts are for the right find it hard to give reasons. Both Mr. Norris and Lucas Malet mean to be moral in intent and decorous in expression. In the latter they succeed. As to the first, they gain their point only at the sacrifice of all logic in facts and in morals. In neither case, in real life, could things be so bad and not be a great deal worse. There is no middle ground in the treatment of such subjects. If a man is to give the truth, he must push to the inevitable conclusions. The only other alternative is to leave the subject entirely. The school for which certain French names stand as representatives, says it is just here we find our great opportunity. In the struggle between passion on one side and moral duty or legal bond on the other, human nature is shown at its utmost, be it at best or worst. If the artist leaves all this unstudied, he has left out the most intense of human experiences. This is like many other arguments to which the answer is not made directly. It is formed by weighing other considerations and determining the preponderance.

The theory to which the English mind is accustomed, and which is adopted more or less by all Saxon races, is that the representations of art are but the lesser part of life—that there are sanctities, like the purity of women, the piety of home, that are of far more consequence—and that for their sake it is best to sacrifice whatever risks their perfection or their permanence. Experience has proved that these depend upon the control and restraint (not the suppression) of one side of human nature. What power fiction may have over that control every one knows, and hence the obligation laid upon every writer of it. In this spirit consciously or unconsciously worked Scott and Miss Austen, and to them is due the withdrawal of the ban under which fiction had been placed wherever the protest of the seventeenth century against dissolute life had prevailed. Their immediate successors followed the same path, and it is almost within the memory of the living only, that the other theory, that all things are fit for art, has begun to be asserted at all hazards. The great minds in England have never fallen victims to it; but a host of lesser writers, some of them unfortunately only too clever, have caught at it with consequences beyond our present purpose to trace. Far too many books like the two before us attempt situations and characters which are only evil in themselves and in their effects. Conscious that to carry out their plots would shock moral sense, they shrink from their own conclusions, perverting the truth, with the double result of spoiling their own work and drawing from the other side accusations of prudishness, straight-lacedness, and hypocrisy. There are other ways of enforcing the same truth, but there is the same outcome to all. No man, still more no woman, has the right to touch such themes who cannot draw from them, without dangerous excitement the warning, the lesson, that life teaches.

We turn with pleasure to 'Madame de Presnel' as a fine example of what can be done to make a deeply interesting story with no appeal to such motives. Hero and heroine are again an elderly man and a very young woman in Italian surroundings, but the difficulties they encounter, the doubts which separate them, are of the kind that often recur in the course of virtuous lives. Youthful enthusiasm that gladly sacrifices itself, maturer judgment that will discharge honorable obligation at any cost, sanguine recklessness, more self-deceived than deceiving—out of these elements are evolved situations that are none the less stimulating because they are elevating. Though we have to speak from memory rather than from recent examination, the impression is strong that this story is the best the author has given us. The balance of all the parts and the clearness of the separate outlines give a vivid effect to the whole. The side figures are not less attractive than the central group. The young Laure and her Italian husband are delightful. There is no need to credit the author with deep intention of showing the results of mingling classes or races. Such as there is, falls naturally into the course of the tale, and it is pleasant to find again that refined, high-minded side of foreign life, both French and Italian, which had so admirable a presentation in 'Miss Bretherton.'

'A Millionaire's Cousin' is so slight an affair that we need not delay to do more than give it hearty commendation. The argument is by no means a trite one. That poverty should be no hindrance to true love is an old theme. Wealth has its rights too, and the author has made out her case very forcibly. The scene is Algiers, lightly but picturesquely sketched, and it still has the charm of novelty even after 'Mlle. de Mersac.'

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF MEXICO.

History of Mexico. Vol. V. 1824-1861. [Vol. XIII. of the Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft.] San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 812.

For Mr. Bancroft, Briareus, not Clio, is the muse of history. Coöperative industry has seen no more remarkable development than the "two-story fire-proof building" on Valencia Street, San Francisco, where the historian of the Pacific States, with the aid of a score of trained assistants, is busily at work. It is a manufactory of history, whose output is three or four stout octavos each year. One cannot but think of poor Buckle, with death made bitter to him because he was able to show only a splendid portico and rough-hewn stones scattered about in the place of the stately building he had hoped to rear, and contrast his method of writing history, unaided, and its disappointing results, with that of Mr. Bancroft, which is so steadily moving toward its goal. It might have seemed presumption in the San Francisco bookseller to plan twenty-five years ago to write a series of historical works in thirty-nine volumes. But with one-third of the work already done, and as much more in an advanced state of preparation, the project seems now to have been no less well considered than daring.

'The Native Races of the Pacific States,' which appeared in 1874, was intended by the author to serve merely as an introduction to his main work, namely, histories of Central America, Mexico, the North Mexican States and Texas, California, and the Northwest Coast. Vol. I. of the 'History of Mexico' was published in 1883, containing a list of authorities consulted in the preparation of the series. Some idea of the unequalled material of which Mr. Bancroft has had command may be gained from the fact that this list of authorities fills ninety-one pages. Add the fact that it includes only the more important works in Mr. Bancroft's possession, and that authorities already cited in his history of Central America are excluded, and we shall not be disposed to dispute the author's claim that no part of his collection is more satisfactorily complete than that pertaining to Mexico. It is simple fact that no historian of Mexico has had such resources.

It is a pleasure to find, too, that the danger of being overwhelmed in the abundance of the material has been very successfully evaded. It is true that there are pages, perhaps some chapters, where it is hard to see the forest for the trees. Sometimes the notes are overloaded, as, for instance, where six authorities are assigned for a mere date about which there is no dispute. Cross references and reminders and promises seem unnecessarily numerous, though not more so, it should be remembered, than was almost inevitable where so many different hands were at work. Yet on the whole the reader gets the impression that the vast material has been mastered and well handled.

Especial skill and good judgment have been shown in balancing conflicting authorities, and in drawing a conclusion from disagreeing witnesses. A good instance of this is found (p. 195) in the estimate put upon the varying testimony of Rincon, Baudin, and Farragut—Mexican, Frenchman, American—as to the assault upon Ulua by the French fleet in 1838. A far wider field for the display of these high qualities of the historian, fairness in listening to all witnesses and ability to assign the proper weight to each, is found, of course, in writing the history of the war with the United States, and the success there is certainly great.

We can think of no more severe test of a historian than to ask him to write an orderly and perspicuous narrative of Mexican affairs from 1824 to 1861. The more one studies that period, the more does it seem chaos come again. Carlyle, at one time, in his search for a strong man to glorify, seems to have been attracted to the wars and tumults of Mexico as a promising place to look for his hero, but finally turned in despair from what he called "the great confused phenomenon" to find a subject in Paraguayan Doctor Francia. The history of Mexico is like some parts of its topography—that of Tabasco, for instance, or the other low-lying States along the Gulf, where jungle and morass, lake and river, all run together in inextricable confusion, with no watershed to gather the streams into the valleys, and without sufficient elevation above the ocean to give the rivers a definite current. Mr. Bancroft has gone manfully at the work of ditching and draining. With a full survey of all the events, he has set himself to describe their logic, to refer the endless insurrections and revolutions and pronunciamientos to the political principle which gives them significance, to indicate the divergent party tendencies and opposing forces which have given for resultant the existing political institutions of Mexico. In all this he has been wonderfully successful—in fact, too successful. He takes, as the clue to the labyrinth of Mexico's internal struggles since her independence, the antagonism of political ideas, the contest for supremacy between the Centralist or monarchical party and the Federalist or democratic. Now, we would be far from applying to this theory the Italian proverb, "so good that it is good for nothing," for undoubtedly it contains a great deal of truth, and yields a satisfactory solution of many an intricate feature of the main problem; yet it must be set down as the result of but a partial induction. In fact, it breaks down in the very application which Mr. Bancroft gives it, as he himself tacitly confesses more than once. For example, he acknowledges that Santa Anna cannot fairly be classed with either of these parties, as he was always willing to use either for his own ends, and was attached by principle

and conviction to no party but that of Santa Anna. But to yield the point in the case of such a figure in Mexican affairs is seriously to damage the theory. Like admissions would have to be made in the case of many other leaders. In short, it seems to us that our author, while he recognizes the power of individual selfishness combined with unscrupulous and reckless ambition on the part of Mexico's Generals and Presidents, does not emphasize sufficiently the influence of these personal causes over that of abstract political conceptions. Add a venal army and a restlessly scheming hierarchy, and we have the main elements in the ferment of Mexican history.

The 250 pages devoted to the war with the United States are a very model of compact, accurate, and impartial writing. Mr. Bancroft is, of course, under the necessity of treating that shameful aggression from the standpoint of a historian of Mexico, and consequently his discussion of the foregoing attitude of men and parties in the United States is not full. With this exception, his account of the whole period seems to us the best yet written. The campaigns of Taylor and Scott are intelligently followed and lucidly described. The principal contribution which Mr. Bancroft makes to this part of the history is the judicious revision of the estimates of opposing forces on the various battle-fields, and of the vindication of the real patriotic bravery of the Mexican troops, even with their wretched handling. His general estimate of the moral position of the United States in that unjust war is undoubtedly the Mexican estimate, yet just as undoubtedly the correct estimate. It is carved upon the granite shaft which marks, in the grounds at the foot of Chapultepec, the burial-place of the cadets of the Military Academy who fell, so the sternly simple inscription runs, "in the North American Invasion."

We can specify but a few of the excellences of this work. Mooted questions are discussed with such a fulness of information as to compel assent to the cautious conclusions drawn. The relations of the State of Chiapas to Guatemala and to Mexico are so clearly set forth (pp. 22-25) that we do not believe even Mr. Blaine could read and remain unconvinced. Altogether admirable is the account of the way a military oligarchy sustains itself under the mask of democratic institutions: "Having been kept so long under the yoke of a foreign despotism, its equivalent is continued now in the form of military rule; moral courage and independence in certain quarters are paralyzed; and there is presented this singular state of things, namely, a people with a representative government, nominally sustained by universal suffrage, held in helpless subjection by a one-thousandth part of their number armed and organized" (p. 568).

The style of the book presents as much unevenness as would be expected, coming from so many hands. On the whole, if not particularly elegant or luminous, it moves on with straightforward simplicity. One at least of Mr. Bancroft's collaborators, however, has a tendency to highly metaphorical writing which ought to be promptly checked. He it is, no doubt, who alludes to "the fondled vision of lighter burdens," etc. (p. 238), who pictures the "persecuted monarchists wagging their tongues under the protecting folds of clerical gowns" (p. 283), tells us how, on one occasion, "harmony between the general and his division was interrupted by a quagmire of mutual disgust" (p. 366), and who finally throws off all restraint and describes the assault on Chapultepec in the following terms: "It is a music of the spheres; but death wields the baton beneath a lurid canopy, wherein Valkyries chant the dread refrain while watching for their prey" (p. 509). Noticeable are two or three instances of inadequate translation: *solemnidad*, rendered "solemnity" (p. 10), where the meaning is rather festivity; "the pious fund" (p. 239) as the equivalent of the fund of *piedad*, that is, charity; and the universal literal, and because literal, misleading, translation, "Minister of Relations," which in English would be Secretary of State. The mechanical part of the book is, as a whole, beyond criticism. A very strange fault, however, is the total absence of method in the printing of Spanish words. Usually they are thrown into the text unitalicised, just as if they were well-known English words. At other times they are put in italics or within quotation marks. On one page (133) we get the same word now in italics, now in roman. It seems a needless oversight. We have noted a few misprints: *rial*, invariably except page 415, where it is right, *real;* "come" for came (p. 245); "weighed" for weighted (p. 263); "the person" for no person (p. 293). Note 17, on page 192, gives a reference entirely wrong.

From what has been said it may be inferred that we think this book fully able to stand upon its own merits. We therefore regret that the publishers, in the pamphlet which they issue to accompany the volumes of this series, think it proper to appeal pathetically to "all good men for sympathy and support"—that is, the purchase of Mr. Bancroft's works. When they finally declare that "it should be deemed a solemn duty by every father of a family" to buy their publications, they reach a point in the art of bookselling beyond which it does not seem possible to go, except, perhaps, in the case of "religious" works.

Musical History; with a Roll of the Names of Musicians, and the Times and Places of their Births and Deaths. By G. A. Macfarren. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. 1885. Pp. 220.

THERE are, in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' not a few articles which constitute complete treatises on their subjects, and a separate reprint of which would prove very acceptable to those who cannot afford to buy the Cyclopædia itself. Macfarren's 'Musical History' appears thus, but it cannot be said that its separate publication was especially desirable, for it is one of the most unreadable and inadequate articles that have appeared in that admirable work; and its acceptance can only be accounted for by the eminent position occupied by its author among English musicians. The principal fault of Macfarren's book—at least the first part—is that those who need it will not understand it, while those able to understand it will not need it. It would be unfair, however, to lay too much stress on this objection, for an inability to make their meaning clear is a characteristic of almost all theoretical writers on music. A more serious objection is the pedantic minuteness with which the author discusses certain insignificant technical points, to the exclusion of other much more important considerations—a matter of some importance in a treatise which endeavors to compress musical history and theory into 143 pages, in large type. Thus, to take one case, a page is devoted to the verbal errors made by Boethius in translating the Greek principles of music into Latin; and why? Because Boethius was for some time used as a text-book at English universities—institutions which, we need not say, have played an absolutely insignificant rôle in the history of music.

In a treatise on musical theory and history the reader would hardly look for the statement of a new principle of logic, or for humor; yet both these qualities are present in Macfarren's book and constitute its unique charm. It is on page 63 that modern logic is enriched by a new method of reasoning. The author does not agree with the "common supposition that Puritan influence impelled the decadence of music in England." This notion is refuted by the fact that "an *entirely* musical composition," "The Siege of Rhodes," was performed in 1656 "under the express license of Cromwell." "In truth," the author continues, "this [Puritan] influence stirred the spirit of opposition in persons of a different tendency, and was virtually the cause of a very powerful counteraction, and through this of many highly significant things as to the perpetuation of our music of the past, if not of the continuance of our music in the future." Henceforth it will be understood that the modern clergy did not oppose Darwinism, since they actually benefited science by the counteraction they caused in the minds of men of science by their opposition.

The author's humor comes in, also, in his treatment of Wagner, to whom he devotes almost a page, not, however, without apologizing for such a waste of space—almost as much as he had given to Boethius and to Purcell! In his eagerness to prove that Wagner stole all his principles from his predecessors, and at the same time that they are fallacious, he involves himself in a neat contradiction. No less than three times he points out that Wagner's "principles were all gathered from antecedent reformers," and in speaking of another composer he alludes to them as "the true faith of the operatic composer." In the case of Wagner, however, he changes his mind—"Ja, Bauer, das ist was Anderes"—and informs the puzzled reader that it is "the opposition of one writer to all the musicians in the world," etc. This passage, which occurs on page 132, deserves to be remembered, for it will be mentioned among the curiosities of musical literature some day.

Shakespeare-Notes. By F. A. Leo. London: Trübner & Co. 1885.

IN this volume a well-known student of Shakspere has brought together the various emendations he has proposed to the text of that author, which have hitherto been scattered through divers periodicals. To them he has added a number of new readings heretofore unpublished. The work does not differ materially from the hundred others on the same subject which have been produced, and the thousand similar ones that are yet to be produced. The emendations are directed very largely to the crucial points against which commentators have raged for generations and have not as yet prevailed. Still, the most determined stickler for the sense or nonsense of the original reading can hardly fail to be disarmed by the tone the author assumes. One cannot cherish much wrath against a man who frankly confesses in one place that he has in the past proposed some rather extravagant readings; who in another place asserts that he does not look upon it as a crime "to give the merely one-hundredth emendating reading of a passage where ninety-nine have been given by others"; and goes on to add that among these ninety-nine sinners he has twice sinned himself, but considers that, after all, his own readings, now rejected by himself, are better than the "ridiculous nonsense" perpetrated by others.

Of the emendations contained in this volume, it may be said in general that a very few are good, some are ingenious, and some are grotesque. The author is seen at his best, for illustration, in his treatment of the noted crux in the first speech of the *Duke* to *Angelo* at the very opening of "Measure for Measure." By his rearrangement of the words and lines he makes good sense. Could we only feel reasonably confident that it was Shakspere's arrangement and Shakspere's sense! On the other hand, he is at his

worst in an emendation over which he chuckles with delight. The last part of the speech of *Hamlet's* mother, "What act that roars so loud and thunders in the index?" is changed into "thunders in thy chest." After this delicious piece of bathos there cannot well be anything to cause surprise. One need not be astonished, therefore, at the reasoning found on page 54. The fact that a certain manuscript has been discovered to be a forgery is adduced as a strong evidence of the accuracy of a form found in it, "for, no doubt, the forger will have explored all existing material, to give the most genuine form then in use, 'the better to beguile.'" This is something honestly worthy of the peculiar logic by which the Baconian theory is supported.

The Philosophy of Disenchantment. By Edgar Evertson Saltus. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

THIS volume contains an exposition of the pessimistic dogmas of Leopardi, Schopenhauer, and Hartmann, with a slender biography of each. But the author does not present his subject merely as matter of information: with all his seeming diplomatic reserve he writes in a proselytizing spirit. Pessimism is the youngest of men's faiths, he says; but his belief in its future, in its capability of self-correction and expansion and its sufficiency to become the permanent expression of intellectual conviction, at least among the exquisite tasters of the fruit of the Tree of Life, is not concealed. Buddhism transplanted, and, in obedience to the dictate of the practical West, shorn of its myth, is to be a system regulating the lives and ordering the thoughts of men in the enlightened districts of America, as well as among German students and anomalous Englishmen. Certainly an increasing amount of attention is being given to the theories here under review, by thoughtful as well as merely curious readers; and to the uninitiated the present primer of the latest suicidal faith serves well enough for edification. The kernel of the nut is here, and after eating it and digesting it duly the reader may sit down in his novitiate; and, seeking thereafter not pleasure but the avoidance of pain, he may reach a qualified repose in that region of contemplation which is the home of genius, among the creations of art, music, and poetry, and may find the hope and purpose and consolation of life in the imaginative foretaste of that blessed day when the earth, according to Renan's suggestion, shall be made to blow out its own bowels by some gigantic explosive, or in some other way the harakiri of the universe shall be committed.

Pessimism is not so young as is plausibly represented. The snake has got a new skin, perhaps not more than twenty-five years old, as is said, but the creature is no less the same old serpent that has lain coiled about Igdrasil since the gray dawn of time. The substance of what the newcomers say of the burden of existence is nearly as ancient as suffering itself: all bibles, all sages have doled it out. Now it reappears systematized, as they say, in obedience to the requirement of the modern scientific spirit, and with a fanciful metaphysic on which to hang its rags and shreds of truth. It is because it is essentially so trite that it is difficult to combat; it is because its facts are as old as the nervous system and the selfish heart, and all its quotations are from the most unexceptionable standard authors, that it is plausible—in fact, that it is undeniably true in large portions of its practical criticism on life as now lived broadly and among all the tribes of men. But in its attitude toward this mass of truth, in the spirit evoked in it by contemplation of these facts, in the sheer absurdities of its schemes for salvation by what is practically a self-mutilation of the whole race, or by a species of dynamite the discovery of which might make Rossa die of joy, modern pessimism has an evil preëminence.

In reading these pages, which set forth the state of continual want and consequent misery in which all men by nature are, one often thinks that the normal man in this system is a sort of Brocken shadow of Carlyle's famous Shoe-Black, who required all the starry spaces and their worlds, all this universe altogether, for himself alone, to make him happy. Such voracious avidity the pessimist seems to think belongs to man. Health, youth, liberty, and well-being, we are told, are the greatest blessings of life and the material of happiness; whereupon follows the conclusion that, as these are negative, happiness is negative—or, what amounts to the same thing, a state of indifference. Now, to hazard an affirmation, might not one say that these truly are four more or less necessary conditions of happiness, but the element of joy is of the soul itself; and one must have great confidence in the largeness and universality of his personal experience, and in the wisdom of his interpretation of it, to assert that joy which fills the spirit to the full is not independent of these conditions? This affirmation is merely to call to mind the opposing conceptions of happiness under which one asks whether every deprivation is a pain; whether every desire is felt with a pang; whether the existence of a Higher toward which men strive means that they suffer because they can look above; whether the law of progress is in its structure a sentence of misery to those who profit by it and are made subject to it. The Shoe-Black is deprived of the moon, to be sure, and if it is a real pain to him, he may sit in the corner undisturbed and have his cry out; but of the disciple of Buddha and Plato may not one require a more sensible proceeding? The necessary delimitation of human desires by place, and age, and station, and birth, and fortune is soon learned; and, of old, philosophers were expected to be the first and most easily reconciled of the babes who had found out how far the human hand will reach toward heaven.

But it is not our purpose to pursue the suggestions which the recurring apparition of the humorous Shoe-Black brought with it, as we read the details of the theory that the sorrow of the world springs from the powerlessness of men to appropriate to themselves all they see and covet. If that be the case, little pity need be expended on their travail. This and the other cognate theories exhibit the face of the world as it looks when viewed, from a standpoint of unmixed and disappointed selfishness, by minds to which spirituality is a word without meaning. If there is no supplementary revelation, the new faith may well sigh for its own destruction, even if other things should happen to survive. It is amusing to notice that the worst enemies of the "young" religion are said to be the Socialists, to whom the folly of trying to possess themselves of things is not evident. The author plainly looks on them as necessarily prejudiced against the pessimistic doctrines, though probably no group of men is more profoundly convinced of the misery of general life throughout the world, or believes more entirely that cardinal doctrine of Schopenhauer that compassion is the basis of ethics. The Socialist, it seems, may be abandoned by the proselytizing pessimist to his perverse belief that it is not the death of the body for which the whole creation groans, not extinction that shall be the final consummation of all things; he will not hope for the annihilation of the will, nor work at the problem of universal emasculation. Witless, blinded Socialist! he, too, will fall into the pit, will marry and have children, and trust in the ancient promise that when he has justified his hope for the regeneration of men by such work as his hand can do, and has gone to his rest, his seed shall rise up and call him blessed.

Lessons in Elementary Practical Physics. By Balfour Stewart and W. W. Haldane Gee. Vol. I. General Physical Processes. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THIS very pretty little volume is the first of three. The two which are promised are to be concerned, vol. ii, with electricity and magnetism; vol. iii, with heat, light, and sound. The work does not distinguish itself very noticeably from other text-books of physical manipulation. It contains the usual superficial counsels concerning the details of measurements. The student is not supposed to have any training in the instrument-maker's shop, or to know what is and what is not likely to be accurately constructed; nor is he taught to make any mathematical study of the errors of his instruments. Instead of going through a large number of easy manipulations, he had much better be confined to the thorough study of a small portion of the more difficult apparatus. In everything relating to computation the book is peculiarly weak. Kater's old value of the metre is used (being attributed apparently to Mr. Warren De la Rue), and barometer scales are corrected accordingly. On page 88 is a table the third and fourth columns of which contain respectively the arithmetical and geometrical means of the numbers in the first two columns. The true difference between the two means of these numbers would amount in no case to more than two in the seventh place of decimals; and yet the means are given only to the fourth place of decimals, and in one case the geometrical mean is represented as the larger. An example of ciphering for ciphering's sake, such as it would be difficult to match, is said to be borrowed from Merriman's Method of Least Shares. It is worth notice as a curiosity. An angle is four times measured with a theodolite reading to every fifth second, the mean having a probable error of 1″.4; six times with a transit reading to minutes, the mean having a probable error of 0′.4; and five times with a sextant reading to every tenth second, the mean having a probable error of 6″. These three determinations are then combined with weights as 277 : 1 : 16! It luckily happens that the measure with the transit accords with that by the theodolite; otherwise the weighted mean of the three determinations would not be so good as that by the theodolite alone, as could be mathematically shown by taking account of the probable errors. It is to be hoped that Mr. Merriman gives this as an example of how observations ought *not* to be treated.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Anderton, T. Yule-Tide: A Cantata. Words by Julia Goddard. Novello, Ewer & Co. 63 cents.
Barrett, R. F. Heaven Revealed; A Popular Presentation of Swedenborg's Disclosures. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. $1.
Balzac, H. Père Goriot. Translated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Burnley, J. Sir Titus Salt, and George Moore. Cassell & Co. $1.
Brooks, B. A. Phil Vernon and his Schoolmasters. Phillips & Hunt. $1.
Cowen, F. H. Sleeping Beauty: A Cantata in a Prologue and Four Scenes. Poem by F. Hueffer. Novello, Ewer & Co. 63 cents.
Crafts, W. F. What the Temperance Century has Made Certain. Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.
Dixon, W. H. Her Majesty's Tower. Illustrated. In 2 vols. $3.50.
Dvorák, A. Patriotic Hymn. Music for Chorus and Orchestra. Novello, Ewer & Co. 38 cents.
Eight Studies of the Lord's Day. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Erben, K. J. The Spectre's Bride: A Dramatic Cantata. Music for Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra, by A. Dvorák. Novello, Ewer & Co. 75 cents.
Everts, Dr. W. W. The Sabbath: Its Permanence, Promise, and Defence. E. B. Treat. $1.
Fowler, F. Oil Painting: A Handbook for the Use of Students and Schools. Cassell & Co. $1.50.
Fowler, F. Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon, for the Use of Students and Schools. With Eight Studies from Original Designs by the Author. Cassell & Co. $2.50.
Gaye, Selina. The World's Lumber Room. Illustrated. Cassell & Co. $1.
Gounod, C. Mors et Vita: A Sacred Trilogy. Vocal Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by O. R. Brown. Novello, Ewer & Co. $1.50.

Hodson, H. E. Golden Legend: A Dramatic Cantata. Words by H. W. Longfellow. Novello, Ewer & Co. 25 cents.
Jackson, Helen. A Century of Dishonor. New ed. enlarged. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Kirton, J. W. Dr. Guthrie, Father Mathew, Joseph Livesey. Cassell & Co. 40 cents.
Mackey, T. J. The Hazen Court-Martial. D. Van Nostrand. $2.50.
Morris, F. G. The Phrase: A Monograph. The Author. Easthampton, Mass.
Payn, J. The Luck of the Darrells: A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Parker, J. Apostolic Life. Vol. 3. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
Perry, Nora. For a Woman: A Novel. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Reed, J. C. Conduct of Lawsuits Out of and In Court. Revised and rewritten. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.75.
Roe, E. P. Driven Back to Eden. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Roe, E. P. An Original Belle. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Robinson, F. W. The Courting of Mary Smith: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Small Yachts: Their Design and Construction Exemplified by the Ruling Types of Modern Practice. Illustrated. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.
Spottswood, Mrs. Lucy A. Lodebar. Phillips & Hunt. $1.
Stebbins, Dr. R. P. A Common-Sense View of the Books of the Old Testament. Boston: Unitarian Sunday-School Society.
Thayer, Emma Homan. Wild Flowers of Colorado, With 24 Plates Chromo-Lithographed from the Original Water Color Sketches. Cassell & Co. $7.50.
Weatherly, F. E. Through the Meadows. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co.
Wise, Dr. D. Boy Travellers in Arabia: or, from Boston to Bagdad. Illustrated. Phillips & Hunt. 90 cents.

Fine Arts.

ASIATIC TERRACOTTAS IN THE LOUVRE MUSEUM.—II.

MR. BALTAZZI's estate is situated on the borders of the Ægean, about half-way between Smyrna and Pergamon. The chief village within its boundaries is Ali-aga, lying five miles south of the ruins of Myrina, which are now a desert place called Kalabassary. The town of Myrina is familiar to numismatists for its fine silver coins, but scarcely anything worth notice is known about its history. It seems to have been a quiet provincial city, politically thrown into the shade by its two powerful neighbors, Cyme and Pergamon. The necropolis of Kalabassary extends over two adjacent hills, one of which is crowned with the ruins of an ancient acropolis. The site was first visited by M. Pullan in 1861, who spent some hours there on his way from Ali-aga to Elæa. M. Pullan reports that he collected on the spot a few coins of Myrina, but says nothing about the necropolis, which had not yet been discovered. This only happened about ten years later, when the hills surrounding Kalabassary began to be ploughed. At first the peasants took no heed of the terracottas, and broke them to pieces. One man, however, carried off a little figure to Ali-aga, and gave it to his child for a doll. This attracted the notice of M. E. de Baltazzi, the proprietor's brother, who was living at the time in Ali-aga; he immediately went to Kalabassary, and proceeded to make regular excavations in the necropolis. After having collected a number of figures, he commenced digging at Cyme, the site of which was not yet, as is now the case, planted with vines, and discovered some statuettes which he told me were of archaic style. Unfortunately, he was not aware of the artistic and commercial value of Greek terracottas, which only just then began to excite interest in Europe. Some specimens from Myrina were sent to M. Aristides Baltazzi, the proprietor, at Constantinople; the rest were left unguarded in the house at Ali-aga, and, after M. E. de Baltazzi's departure, were stolen and sold at Smyrna, whence the figures made their way to Athens and Paris. When M. Waddington, as we have related in our former article, wrote to M. Baltazzi to inquire about Asiatic terracottas, this gentleman could only send him the few figures which he had previously secured in his town seat on the Bosphorus. Meanwhile, the peasants of Kalabassary, who had become acquainted with the dealers in Smyrna, began to excavate and to collect terracottas on their own account; thus it happened that a great many figures were sent to Europe previous to 1880, and enriched private collections under the name of Cymæan, Grynian, Phocæan, or Ephesian. Ever since 1883, when the French excavations were interrupted, the peasants have continued to dig secretly upon the spot, and terracottas from Myrina are by no means rare in the current traffic in antiquities.

Early in the summer of 1880 M. Pottier and myself were sent to Myrina by the direction of the French School in Athens, with the object of exploring methodically the necropolis, which had hitherto been abandoned to unscientific pillage. Our excavations lasted, with some interruptions, till the month of October, 1882, when a great misfortune put an end to them: the young archæologist, M. Veyries, to whom the continuation of the work had been intrusted, fell ill in Myrina and died at Smyrna. Our firman, too, had now expired, and a final division of our booty was effected: one-third of the discoveries was given over to the Turkish Government, one-third to M. Baltazzi, and the rest to the French School. M. Baltazzi most generously abandoned his share to the School, which now possessed a collection of more than 900 figures, vases, bronzes, and other objects. The unfortunate terracottas which fell into the hands of the Turks were carried off to the Tchinly-Kiosk Museum in Constantinople, where they have been treated with utter neglect and most arbitrarily restored. The rest of the collection was transferred to Athens, whence the choicest part of it, numbering about 500 pieces, was sent to the Louvre. A special room has been devoted to the spoils of Myrina and will be opened to the public about the 15th of October. Reports on the excavations, accompanied by photographs, have been published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, the journal of the French School in Athens; and a volume embodying the results of the whole campaign is now in preparation, together with a general catalogue.

Our chief object during the diggings was not to discover a great many terracottas, but principally to ascertain the manner in which they were disposed in the graves. The dead were generally buried, rarely incinerated; when this was the case the terracottas seem to have been burnt on the same pyre with the body. Many tombs contained small tablets of bronze on which the name of the deceased is inscribed *en pointillé*. About nine graves out of ten yielded no objects, or nothing but paltry earthenware; others, especially children's graves, were brimful of terracottas, as many as fifty having been discovered in a single tomb. The offerings are not arranged in any order, but lie pell-mell in the pit, especially about the head and the feet of the deceased. The survivors certainly had no desire, as was the case in Etruria, to adorn the sepulchral resting-place on the model of the terrestrial dwellings. It even seems certain that they often smashed the statues before throwing them into the grave, for the head of a figure has many times been discovered at a great distance from the body. In numberless cases the head or some limb was broken off and not to be found in the grave, which proves that the mutilations had taken place before the burial.

The sepulchral furniture of the tombs comprises two classes of objects: the domestic implements which may have belonged to the deceased, and the votive offerings brought by his relations and friends. In the first class we notice strigils, bronze mirrors, vases of every shape, glass implements; in the second, which is the more important, we find terracottas, coins, very thin golden and silver jewels, amulets, beads, etc. Many of the former give us a curious insight into the perfections of Greek pottery at that period, viz.: in the three centuries which elapsed between the death of Alexander the Great and the Christian era. With the exception of a few archaic and a few late sepulchres, the 5,000 graves which we opened in Myrina all belong to the Alexandrine and Greco-Roman epoch, when the city seems to have reached the highest degree of wealth and prosperity.

The Myrinæan *coroplasts*, or manufacturers of terracottas, were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. The same fact had already been noticed in Cyrenaica and in Southern Italy, and goes to prove that the moulds used in Tanagra freely travelled through the whole Hellenic world. Almost identical figures have been discovered in Myrina and in Tanagra: the difference of style is only due to the retouching and painting, which seems to have been more carefully done in Bœotia than elsewhere. Among the figures of Tanagræan style that have been discovered in Myrina, we may mention here an admirable set of fourteen draped maidens, all found in a single grave, which, when placed in a certain order, take the general aspect of a triangle, and remind one of the sculptured figures on the pediments of Greek temples.

By far the greater number of statuettes found at Myrina are quite unlike the figures of Tanagra, and belong to an entirely different school of art. In Tanagra, the prevailing type, if we consider the terracottas of the best period, is that of a draped maiden or woman, standing or sitting in the attitude of repose. The subjects generally belong to private life; nude figures of gods and goddesses are exceedingly rare. In Myrina, on the contrary, resting or sitting figures are an exception; the statues of Venus, Eros, Bacchus, Victory, and Hercules are very numerous; and the influence of the Pergamenian school of sculpture may be traced with perfect certainty in nearly all the more important figures. The terracottas from Myrina stand to those of Tanagra in the same relation as the Pergamenian frieze of the great altar to the exquisite statues of the Nike temple in Athens. Again, while replicas of celebrated statues are not to be found in Tanagra, the necropolis of Myrina has yielded several copies of the Cnidian and Coan Venus by Praxiteles, of the Herakles type created by Lysippus, of athletes, hermaphrodites, and other subjects, the models of which must have enjoyed great reputation, as we possess marble copies from them of the Greco-Roman period. Most of the larger statuettes are winged, and their movements are exceedingly bold. The draperies, too, are treated in a free style very much resembling that of the Pergamenian high-reliefs. The two most frequent types—some tombs contained thirty or more specimens of each—are the Siren and Eros with folded wings; but none of these are of superior workmanship, and they seem to have belonged to the poorer sort of votive offerings. Tanagræan figures rarely exceed ten inches in height; many statues from Myrina are three or four times as large. Another characteristic feature is the frequent mention of the artist's name on the basis of the terracotta or on its reverse, no signature having yet been discovered on the statuettes from Tanagra. Finally, we must mention a considerable number of large groups, banquets, scenes of love, and the like, which also betray the influence of the Rhodian and Pergamenian school of sculpture, where similar complicated arrangements had come into fashion.

Some figures might, at the first glance, be taken for works of the archaic period; but it is easy to perceive that they are only pseudo-archaic, and repeat, with intentional awkwardness or stiffness, a model of ancient times to which religious ideas were attached. Such are a beautiful bust of Demeter, with her hands pressed on her bosom, and many curious statues of naked goddesses, adorned with high gilded diadems, with heavy bracelets on their arms and thighs, who recall, by their childish and silly smile, the works of Greek

sculpture before Phidias. But these, like the imitations of Bœotian models, are only exceptions, and by far the greater part of the terra-cottas from Myrina bear the mark of a quite definite and particular style, intermediate between the noble simplicity of Athenian art and the picturesque tendency to effect of the Greco-Roman school. Indeed, there exists a close analogy between many graceful terracottas from Myrina (representing Erotes, dancers, flute-players, followers of Bacchus) and the paintings discovered on the walls of the Greco-Roman villas in Pompeii.

The charming qualities of our Asiatic terra-cottas are counterbalanced by many serious defects, which may be traced both in Greek literature and art after the age of Alexander the Great. Their grace is not free from mannerism, nor the boldness of their movements from violence. The heads are generally too small, the legs too long and too slender. From a purely artistic point of view, they are certainly inferior to the delightful figures found at Tanagra; but, on the other hand, they can claim a variety of motives, an appearance of vigor and physical health, which contrasts with the dreamy and almost melancholy exquisiteness of their brethren from Bœotian tombs. On the whole, we may fairly admire a people among whom humble workmen, not unlike our manufacturers of paltry religious emblems, succeeded in bringing forth such charming and graceful images, to shed a ray of joy and beauty on the silent resting places of the dead. Thus every new conquest of archæology on Hellenic ground, however modest and unpretending the recovered works of art may be, adds a new lustre to the eternal radiancy of Hellenic art.

SALOMON REINACH.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

A NEW BOOK BY HUGH CONWAY.

Slings and Arrows

and Other Tales. By the late J. F. FARGUS. 16mo, Leisure Hour Series, $1; Leisure Moment Series, 30 cents.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

The Red Route.

A Novel. By William Sime. 16mo, Leisure Hour Series, $1; Leisure Moment Series, 35 cents.

NOW READY:

FRANCIS PARKMAN'S LATEST WORK.

Montcalm and Wolfe.

CHEAP EDITION.

Uniform with the Popular Edition of Parkman's Writings.

2 vols. 12mo. Cloth. $3.00.

With Portraits of Montcalm and Wolfe, and 9 Maps.

☞ The new work can be supplied in three different colors, brown, dark green, and light green, to match sets of the "Popular" Edition. In ordering, purchasers should specify the color desired.

Complete Sets of Parkman's Works.

A complete set of the "Popular" Parkman comprises the following:

Pioneers of France in the New World.. ....1 vol.
The Jesuits in North America..... .....1 vol.
La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West.1 vol.
Parkman's Old Régime in Canada under Louis XIV..... .....1 vol.
Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV..... .....1 vol.
Montcalm and Wolfe.....2 vols.
The Conspiracy of Pontiac.....2 vols.
The Oregon Trail.....1 vol.

In all, 10 vols. 12mo. Cloth, $15.00; Half Calf, $30.00.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
254 Washington St., Boston.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS.

THE PROPHET OF THE Great Smoky Mountains. By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of 'In the Tennessee Mountains,' 'Down the Ravine,' etc. 16mo, $1.25.

This is one of the most noteworthy of American novels. The striking figure and fate of "the prophet," the cave and stealthy operations of the "moonshiners," and the engaging love story which runs as a golden thread through it all are depicted with great force and fascination.

POEMS OF NATURE. By John G. Whittier. A Notable Holiday Volume. Illustrated with Engravings from Nature by Elbridge Kingsley. 4to, tastefully bound, cloth, $6; full Persian levant, with cover design in antique and gold, $12; full polished calf, tree panel inlaid, with sprinkled border, a new and elegant style, $15.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. Edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. Vol. IV. English Traditional Lore: To which is added Customs of Foreign Countries and Peoples. 8vo, cloth, $2.50; roxburgh, $3.50 net; large-paper edition, $6 net.

RICHARD VANDERMARCK. A Novel by the author of 'Rutledge.' New and Revised Edition. 16mo, $1.25.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DE WITT, Grand Pensionary of Holland; or, Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic in the Seventeenth Century. By M. Antonin Lefèvre Pontalis. Translated from the French by S. E. and A. Stephenson. 2 vols., 8vo, $9.

De Witt exercised so potent an influence in Holland, and had so close relations with England during the years 1650-1672, that the story of his career, in connection with the republican government which he so largely secured and controlled, possesses a permanent interest. It is told anew in these volumes, with great fulness and vigor.

LIFE AND WORKS of GOETHE. Selected Works of Goethe, including Wilhelm Meister, in two volumes; Faust (translated by Bayard Taylor), in two volumes; Correspondence with a Child; and The Story of Goethe's Life, by George H. Lewes. New Editions in uniform binding. 6 vols., 12mo, $10.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, P. O. Box 1550, New York.

JUST ISSUED:

SWINTON'S

Sixth or Classic English Reader.

An Advanced Number in the well-known Series of School Reading Books by Wm. Swinton.

Designed for the Upper Grades of Grammar Schools, and for High Schools, Academies, and Seminaries.

CONTAINING representative selections from the writings of ten British and ten American authors, chronologically arranged, with critical sketches of the Life and Works of each, with annotations.

By its method and scope, the Classic English Reader not only provides a manual for advanced classes in keeping with the high character of the general series, but also forms, with its biographical and critical notes, a sterling text-book of English literature.

Cloth. 16mo. 608 pages.

Sent, post-paid, for examination with a view to introduction, on receipt of $1.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

Wants.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE SEEKS a position as cataloguer in a public or private library. Good references.
Address "K.," care of the *Nation*.

ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS by an English lady of experience. Acquirements: French, German, Music, and all English branches. Best references. Miss L. K. HICKS, care W. D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF LANguages, Literature, and Philosophy wanted immediately. Must know ancient and modern languages and refer to some well-known philologist. Compensation, good board (without lodging) in a kind family for the remainder of the vacation. Box 460, Newton Centre, Mass.

SAVE TIME, EYES, AND MONEY.—Type-writer copies of *legal papers, architect's specifications, author's MSS., sermons,* etc.
Orders by mail forwarded, C. O. D.
Moderate prices and accurate work.
Duplicate copies at reduced rates.
Estimates promptly furnished. Correspondence solicited. THE CENTURY TYPE WRITING CO.,
241 Broadway, New York.

TEACHERS WANTED.

A Resident Tutor in a family in Arizona, to prepare boys for College. Also a Resident Governess to teach English, Latin, and Mathematics to three boys aged 8 to 14 years, family residing at a Western military post.

CHRISTIE'S SCHOOL BUREAU,
Domestic Building,
853 Broadway, Corner of 14th St., New York City.

CATALOGUE for PRIVATE LIBRARY.—A blank-book of 240 pp., arranged with columns for entering Title, Author, Publisher, etc. Indexed through, alphabetically. Bound in boards, with leather back and corners; size, 8½ x 7¼. Price $2.50, post-paid. Sent on receipt of price, by Publisher of the *Nation*.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & Co.,
110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

THE

HISTORICAL REFERENCE-BOOK.

COMPRISING:

A Chronological Table of Universal History, a Chronological Dictionary of Universal History, a Biographical Dictionary.

WITH GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND READERS.

By LOUIS HEILPRIN.

"A small library in itself."—*Chicago Dial.*

"An invaluable book of reference, useful alike to the student and the general reader. The arrangement could scarcely be better or more convenient."—*New York Herald.*

"The conspectus of the world's history presented in the first part of the book is as full as the wisest terseness could put within the space."—*Philadelphia American.*

"We miss hardly anything that we should consider desirable, and we have not been able to detect a single mistake or misprint."—*The Nation.*

"So far as we have tested the accuracy of the present work, we have found it without flaw."—*Christian Union.*

"The conspicuous merits of the work are condensation and accuracy. These points alone should suffice to give the 'Historical Reference-Book' a place in every public and private library."—*Boston Beacon.*

"This cyclopædia of condensed knowledge is a work that will speedily become a necessity to the general reader, as well as to the student."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"For clearness, correctness, and the readiness with which the reader can find the information of which he is in search, the volume is far in advance of any work of its kind with which we are acquainted."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"The dates are brought down to 1884. *The geographical notes which accompany the historical incidents are a novel addition, and exceedingly helpful.* The size also commends it, making it convenient for constant reference, while the three divisions and careful elimination of minor and uninteresting incidents makes it much easier to find dates and events about which accuracy is necessary. Sir William Hamilton avers that too retentive a memory tends to hinder the development of the judgment, by presenting too much for decision. A work like this is thus better than memory. It is a 'mental larder' which needs no care, and whose contents are ever available."—*University Quarterly.*

Crown 8vo, 579 pages. Half leather, $3.00.

*** For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

NEW YORK:

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street.

Specimen pages sent free on application.

JUST OUT.

The OCTOBER NUMBER of

Le Français.

REVUE MENSUELLE DE GRAMMAIRE ET DE LITTÉRATURE.

Subscription terms: Per Year (nine months), $2.00; Single Numbers, 25 cents.

Edited by JULES LÉVY, Roxbury, Mass.

"By all odds, the best educational French journal ever attempted in this country."—*The Nation.*

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Foreign and American School Books.

All Text-Books used in the Colleges and Schools, especially *Foreign*, of which we keep a large stock. Send for Catalogues: Classical, 2 parts; Linguistic, and others.

The Catalogues of English, French, and German Dealers in second-hand books sent on application, and orders filled promptly, at low rates, for old and new books from all parts of Europe.

New English books, duty paid, at 33 cts. per shilling. Free-of-duty Importations for Libraries at low rates.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

838 Broadway, New York,

FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.

CATALOGUE NO. 77

OF

STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.

Just ready and will be sent free on application.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

Good Literature for Teachers and Students.

I. THE STORY OF THE NATIONS. A Series of graphic historical studies, intended to present for young readers the stories of the different nations that have attained prominence in history. The subjects of the different volumes will be planned to cover connecting as far as possible consecutive epochs or periods, so that the set, when completed, will present in a comprehensive narrative the chief events in the great 'STORY OF THE NATIONS.' The stories will be printed in large type, and in handsome 12mo form. They will be fully illustrated and furnished with maps and indexes.

1. THE STORY OF GREECE. By Prof. James A. Harrison. 12mo, beautifully printed and bound.....$1 50

"A singularly pleasing work, remarkable for simplicity of treatment. No dry disquisitions are indulged in."—*Evening Telegram, N. Y.*

To be immediately followed by THE STORY OF ROME, by Arthur Gilman; THE STORY OF THE JEWS, By Prof. James K. Hosmer; THE STORY OF CHALDEA, by Z. Ragozin; THE STORY OF EGYPT, by Prof. Geo. Rawlinson; THE STORY OF CARTHAGE, by Prof. Alfred Church; THE STORY OF SPAIN, By E. E. and Susan Hale; THE STORY OF GERMANY, by S. Baring-Gould; THE STORY OF HOLLAND, by Prof. Thorold Rogers, etc., etc.

II. OLD-TIME CLASSICS. Selected and edited by John S. White.

1. PLUTARCH'S LIVES. 2 vols. $2 50.
2. THE HISTORIES OF HERODOTUS. 2 vols. $2 50. 16mo, printed from new type and fully illustrated.

"There is nothing better in all secular literature for young readers."—*Independent, N. Y.*

III. REPRESENTATIVE ESSAYS. Being Selections from 'Prose Masterpieces from the Modern Essayists,' comprising papers by Irving, Lamb, De Quincey, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone. Octavo, cloth.....$2

"A most admirable collection, which presents not only specimens of the best English style, but the methods of thought and characteristic modes of expression of the several writers."—*Magazine of American History.*

** Putnam's new catalogue sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Schools can obtain from Dr. Sauveur his new volume, '*Grammaire Française pour les Anglais*,' at the introduction price of 80 cents, and the '*Corrigé des Exercices de la Grammaire Française*' at 25 cents. The books are sent C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. Descriptive circulars will be sent to applicants.

Address DR. L. SAUVEUR, GERMANTOWN, PA.

SEND STAMP FOR THE "ADIRONDACK Forests and the Great Natural Water-ways of the State of New York," to J. B. HARRISON, Franklin Falls, N. H.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1058. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

NORWEGIAN PICTURES. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. With a glance at Sweden and the Gotha Canal. By Richard Lovett, M.A. With a Map and one hundred and twenty-two Illustrations, engraved by E. Whymper, R. Taylor, Pearson, and others. Quarto, cloth boards, gilt edges, $3.50.

The new volume of the Pen and Pencil Series, giving descriptions of the finest scenery in Norway and Sweden from the North Cape to the Gotha Canal, illustrated by a large and varied series of finely-engraved woodcuts. It contains, also, interesting accounts of the habits and customs of the Norwegians and of the wonderful beauty of their country.

A SUPERB EDITION OF

THE BOOK-HUNTER. By John Hill Burton, D.C.L., etc., author of 'A History of Scotland,' 'The Scot Abroad,' etc. Crown octavo, Roxburghe binding, $3.00.

*** *This Edition contains all the latest Emendations and Corrections, and a Copious Index.*

LOVE LETTERS BY A VIOLINIST. Square 16mo, vellum, silk tied, $3.00.

THE BOOK OF KNOTS. Being a complete treatise on the art of Cordage. Illustrated by 172 Diagrams, showing the manner of making every knot, tie, and splice. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

THE IDEAL SERIES.

In beautiful duodecimo volumes, printed on hand-made, uncut paper, and handsomely bound. Each volume is a gem of the printers' and binders' arts.

OLD WORLD IDYLS AND Other Verses. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

BALLADES IN BLUE CHINA. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, cloth, $2.

RHYMES À LA MODE. By Andrew Lang. With frontispiece by E. A. Abbey. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*CONFESSION OF AN ENG*lish Opium-Eater. By Thomas De Quincey. With notes by Richard Woodhouse, etc. Edited by Richard Garnett. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*ANCIENT BALLADS AND LE*gends of Hindustan. By Toru Dutt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*THE LOVE SONNETS OF PRO*teus. By Wilfrid Blunt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THREE HUNDRED ENGLISH Sonnets. Chosen and edited by David M. Main. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With a Preface and Notes by Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $3.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol. Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets. Including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. New Edition, containing pieces hitherto [illegible]ed, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes, [illegible]ontaining The Citizen of the World, Polite [illegible]in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to [illegible]88[illegible] by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the [illegible]k of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays. Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Charles Scribner's Sons

HAVE JUST READY:

The Pentateuch:

Its Origin and Structure. An Examination of Recent Theories. By Edwin C. Bissell, D.D. 1 vol., 8vo, $3.00.

This contribution to the discussion of the character and import of the Hebrew Pentateuch is broader in its scope and scholarship than any book that has hitherto appeared on the conservative side of the question, and it will be welcomed by all who adhere to the orthodox theory of the inspiration of the Scriptures. Every theory that has been presented by the newer school of criticism has been brought under consideration and treated with candor and learning.

The Blood Covenant:

A Primitive Rite, and its Bearings on Scripture. By H. Clay Trumbull, D.D., author of 'Kadish Barnea.' 1 vol., 12mo, $2.00.

Dr. Trumbull's book will be a revelation to many readers. He traces this "blood covenant" to the most ancient races, and the great significance it has always held he now thoroughly sets forth for the first time. It is in every way a remarkable and original work.

Movements of Religious Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century.

By John Tulloch, D.D. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

Principal Tulloch's book is one of surpassing interest, and one that was clearly needed. He gives an account of the great movements in religious thought by a concise narrative of the work accomplished by the leaders of the chief schools—Coleridge, Mill, Newman, Maurice, Carlyle, Kingsley, and Robertson. It is a record, also, of important movements in modern English literature. The style is exceptionally readable.

The Last Meeting.

By Brander Matthews. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

A novel which combines successfully the old style of story, full of plot, and the modern, more subtle, analytical methods. The *motif* is most original and clever, and at the same time the author shows an uncommon literary dexterity. The scene is laid in New York, and the book gives an interesting picture of the semi-literary society of the metropolis.

Turkistan.

Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bokhara, and Kuldja. Illustrated. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D. 2 vols., 8vo, $5.00.

A new edition of this valuable and standard work, with a new chapter which brings the narrative down to the present day and adds still further to the value of the book, as it throws light upon the present situation of Central Asia. There are many maps and illustrations.

The Illustrated Library of Wonders.

A new and revised issue of twenty-four volumes, containing over a thousand beautiful illustrations. Each volume 12mo, complete in itself. Sold separately at $1.00 per volume.

NEW VOLUMES:

MOUNTAIN ADVENTURES.
WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS.
WONDERS OF SCULPTURE.

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue preparing.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 289
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 292
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
A Really Practical Statesman 294
Signs of a Political Break-Up 294
The Health of American Women 295
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Conditions of the Irish Problem 296
The United States and the Swiss Confederation 297
Tolstoi's 'My Religion' 298
CORRESPONDENCE:
Vandalism in the Yosemite Region 299
The Delimitation of Delaware Bay 300
The Astor Decision 300
Postal Savings Banks in the South 300
Insurance of Bank Deposits 300
Prohibition and the Constitution 301
NOTES 301
REVIEWS:
Garrison 303
Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory 304
Two Books on the Voice 306
Outline Study of Political Economy 307
Matrimony by Advertisement 307
The Hazen Court-martial 308
Years in the Jungle 308
The Two Hundredth Birthday of Bishop Berkeley 308
Thoughts on Science, Theology, and Ethics 309
The Haunted Adjutant 309
The Light of Asia and the Light of the World 309
In Sunny Lands 309
College Latin Course in English 310
Menschen- und Völkernamen 310
BOOKS OF THE WEEK 310

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Scale of Agate lines.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern), San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells. General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVERETT, Rector. Terms, $350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT GRISWOLD AND daughters, assisted by Miss FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Sem., and Miss MERCUTH, of Paris, offer in their Home School for Young Ladies and Children, special advantages in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Music, Painting, and Embroidery. Terms moderate.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and Day School. Charmingly situated; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Miss RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal. The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—Law School. Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND Delicate Children and Youth. MRS. W. D. HERRICK, Prin.
References { Pres. J. H. Seelye, Amherst College, / Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education; the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF Housekeeping.—Miss Putnam proposes to add a new department to her school, the object of which will be to teach young ladies how to conduct a household, select and manage servants, make necessary purchases—in short, to impart a thorough and practical training in all that pertains to housekeeping and the science of domestic economy. A limited number of parlor boarders will be received. Application must be made at once.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' courses. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT ADmits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTABlished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — PREPARAtory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREparatory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day Scoool for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Preparatory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. RENDER BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (*for Boys*).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 38 West 59th Street.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DOCtor J. Sachs, reopens Thursday, September 17. Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL) and scientific schools; fully organized business course. French and German form important features of regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details of the school's work sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Playroom, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 52d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.

No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.

SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY School. A High School of Science and English. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.

Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address

SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 30th year; for both sexes. Address Mrs. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—*A Military* Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.

WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.

Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.

Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—*A NEW ENG*lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master,

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 3050th St. and Woodland Ave.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PRO*testant* Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.—The next year begins on *Thursday, September 17*, with a complete faculty and improved opportunities for thorough work. *Special* and *Post-Graduate* courses as well as the regular three years' course of study. Griswold Lecturer for 1885, Archdeacon Farrar. For information, etc., address the Dean, Rev. EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1833 Chestnut St.

MISS L. V. SMITH'S *English and French* Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.

Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,

University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. G. F. MARTIN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Provision is made for five resident pupils.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.

J. H. DILLARD, M.A., } Principals.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., }

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TREmont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WHO FOR two years has been studying Teutonic languages at Berlin and Leipzig, desires situation as teacher. For particulars address

"H. L.," care of the *Nation*.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references.

J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

ALFRED N. FULLER, TUTOR FOR Harvard, 26 West 43d Street, New York.

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard*, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR.—*College Pre*paratory, etc., accomplishments; best of New York city references. Address INSTRUCTOR, 220 W. 43d St.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college.

P. H. GOEPP, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXperience in the care and instruction of boys would like to take two or three into his family for the coming school year; references given. Address

M., Quincy, Mass.

WANTED.—BY A GRADUATE OF A New England College, a situation as private tutor, or as teacher in an Academy or High School. Address Box 140, Bridgewater, Mass.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation*.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., *50 Threadneedle* St., London, E. C.

RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.

CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums	$5,405,796 14
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period $2,109,919 20	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses $787,789 40	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks	$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank	261,544 65
Amount	$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	William H. Macy,	Jas. G. De Forest,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,	Chas. D. Leverich,
W. H. H. Moore,	John D. Hewlett,	T. B. Coddington,
James Low,	William H. Webb,	Horace K. Thurber,
David Lane,	Chas. P. Burdett,	William Degroot,
G. W. Burnham,	E. W. Corlies,	John L. Riker,
A. A. Raven,	Adolph Lemoyne	Lawrence Smith.
Wm. Sturgis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	George Bliss,
Benjamin H. Field,	Chas. H. Marshall.	Henry E. Hawley,
Josiah O. Low,	William Bryce,	William D. Morgan,
Horace Gray,	John Elliott,	Isaac Bell.
Wm. E. Dodge,		

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.

Johnson's Guide to Homœopathic Practice.

Designed for the use of Families and private Individuals. 494 pages, 8vo, bound in cloth, price $2. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

This is the latest work on that subject issued, and will be found of great service to all desirous of treating the common ailments themselves in the most expeditious and safest manner.

Descriptive Price List of this and other works, as well as of all styles and sizes of Medicine Cases, sent free on application.

Address: BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco. The Oldest Homœopathic Medicine House in the U. S. Established in 1835.

CENTURY Type Writing. COMPANY.

241 BROADWAY, New York.

Moderate prices and accurate work. Lectures, Legal Papers, Authors' MSS. carefully copied. Orders by mail sent C.O.D.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

Macmillan & Co.'s

PUBLICATIONS:

NOW READY.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME.

Price, 15 *Cents. Annual Subscription*, $1.75.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 25.....OCTOBER.

Contents:

1. RYE. From a Drawing by J. R. Wells.
2. THE INTERPRETERS. A Poem. Algernon Charles Swinburne.
3. LONDON COMMONS. Part I. Robert Hunter. With Illustrations.
4. SAUCY KITTY CLIVE. J. Fitzgerald Molloy.
5. DECAYED SEAPORTS. Bernard H. Becker. With Illustrations.
6. SINGING AND LOVING. W. F. B.
7. THE INCOMPLETE ANGLER. Basil Field. With Illustrations.
8. ADVENTURES ON THE EQUATOR. Joseph Hatton. With Illustrations.
9. AUNT RACHEL. D. Christie Murray.

ORNAMENTAL FRIEZES, HEADINGS, AND INITIAL LETTERS.

A WELCOME GIFT BOOK.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

1885.

A Handsome Volume, consisting of 840 *closely printed pages, and containing nearly* 500 *woodcut illustrations of various sizes. Bound in extra cloth, colored edges, Price*, $2.50.

Among the chief Contents of the Volume will be found:

H. M. S. "BACCHANTE" AT THE ANTIPODES. By Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales.

A FAMILY AFFAIR. A Novel, complete. By Hugh Conway, author of 'Called Back.'

PRIMROSES AND COWSLIPS. By Grant Allen.

IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. By the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'

IN THE LION'S DEN. By the author of 'John Herring.'

CHINA-MAKING AT STOKE-ON-TRENT. By B. H. Becker.

STUDY FOR THE PICTURE OF KING COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR MAID. By E. Burne-Jones.

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. By J. Comyns Carr.

THOUGHTS IN A HAMMOCK. THE SIRENS THREE. By Walter Crane. With Illustrations.

GIRL AT THE GATE. Wilkie Collins.

THE SQUIRE AT VAUXHALL. Austin Dobson.

CHRISTMAS IN THE WEYBER PASS. INTERVIEWED BY AN EMPEROR. WOLSELEY: A Character Sketch. By Archibald Forbes.

A SHIP OF '49. By Bret Harte.

THE ART OF ACTING. Henry Irving.

THE PATH OF DUTY. Henry James.

THE GUIDE. By Richard Jefferies. With Illustrations.

THE DRAMATIC OUTLOOK. By Henry A. Jones.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY. By Rose Kingsley.

THE GREAT FEN. With Illustrations by Robert Macbeth, A.R.A.

ETON. By Mowbray Morris.

SCHWARTZ: a History. By D. Christie Murray.

HEIDELBERG. By M. O. W. Oliphant.

CLOVELLY. By Frederick Pollock.

THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER MARK. Part II. By J. H. Shorthouse.

THE BABY'S LULLABY. After a Picture by L. Alma Tadema.

THE BIRTHDAY. After a Picture by Mrs. Alma Tadema.

THE LONDON RAGAMUFFIN. By Dorothy Tennant.

OUR MISSION TO ABYSSINIA. By Frederick Villiers.

A NEW VOLUME (the Fourth) OF

STEPHEN'S DICTIONARY OF

National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Volume 4, Beal—Biber. 8vo, $3.25.

"As important and interesting to Americans as to Englishmen. . . . It is perfectly safe to predict, therefore, will find as ready acceptance here as in England. It is quite as necessary to an American as to an English library's completeness."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"This great work will be welcomed as warmly by America as by England."—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

MACMILLAN & CO.,
New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

TO READERS:

The most remarkable help toward getting the books you want and making your money go far in the getting—that is, keeping you out of mistakes of all sorts, wrong books, editions, and prices—is the monthly BOOK NEWS of Philadelphia, at the absurd price of 25 cents a year—3 cents a number.

It gives the news of the bookstore that is going to have the largest trade in the country shortly—perhaps already has the widest, and is only seven years old! Not in the interest of any publisher, or of any set or class of books—in the interest of the bookstore, that is, of readers.

It isn't the least bit sensational. The books of last month are laid out in a row, the selling price on every one—not one price for you and another for somebody else—and a sentence or two about what is in the books; the most helpful sentence or two in current criticism. That's only a small part of it.

There's nothing local about BOOK NEWS or the bookstore. They are both almost as handy a thousand miles away. Would you know how a book is thought of before its ink is fairly dry? BOOK NEWS will tell you. Would you know the lowest cent that will buy it, including the postage? BOOK NEWS again. And for any book whatever, the bookstore. Address JOHN WANAMAKER.

There's no reason in the world why books shouldn't be sold as fairly as any other merchandise. Wanamaker sells all sorts of merchandise, books included. His trade is growing past all precedent. The largest mercantile trade in the country, and the freest from hindrance by traditional obstacles. Whatever one wants within an enormous range of merchandise is probably there, to be got with advantage a thousand miles away.

READY SATURDAY, 10TH:

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF LOUIS Agassiz. By Elizabeth C. Agassiz. With Portraits and several Illustrations. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $4.

Mrs. Agassiz has written in the most delightful manner the story of the great naturalist's life, and has woven into the narrative a large number of his letters, the whole forming a peculiarly attractive biography and a work of remarkable value and interest to all students of Natural History.

AMERICAN COMMONwealths. Vol. VI. KANSAS: The Prelude to the War for the Union. By Leverett W. Spring, Professor in the University of Kansas. With a fine Map. 16mo, gilt top, $1.25.

No one of the United States has a more distinctive and memorable history than Kansas. It was for a few years the battle-ground between Slavery and Liberty, and its early history is crowded with incidents of the desperate conflict. Professor Spring tells this dramatic story impartially, and adds whatever is needed to complete the history of the State, making a book of great significance and interest.

ST. PHILIP'S. A Novel. By the author of 'Rutledge.' New Edition. 16mo, $1.25.

CALENDARS FOR 1886. Six beautiful Calendars, containing selections for every day of the year from the writings of Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Mrs. Whitney, and Whittier. Price, $1 each.

The Lowell and Mrs. Whitney Calendars are new, the others are newly arranged. Each of the Calendars, except the Mrs. Whitney, has a Portrait of the Author from whose writings the selections are made, with his residence, or ideal pictures of characters from his poems, or other fitting ornamentation.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

THREE DECADES
OF
FEDERAL LEGISLATION
(1855 to 1885).

Personal and Historical Memories of Events preceding, during, and since the American Civil War, involving Slavery and Secession, Emancipation and Reconstruction, with Sketches of Prominent Actors during these Periods. By SAMUEL S. COX.

Complete in one royal octavo volume. Illustrated with fine steel engravings. Bound in cloth, $4.50; Library, $5.50; ½ morocco, $6.50; seal Russia, $7.00; full Turkey morocco, $10.00.

*** *Sent prepaid on receipt of price.*

WILSON & ELLIS, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Agents wanted.

FOR SALE:
COOPER'S WORKS. Darley plates. 32 vols., cloth, fine condition. $75.00.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY AND CENTURY MAGAZINE. Complete set, 28 vols., half mor., newly bound, $60.00.
APPLETONS' ART JOURNAL. 1875-1880 inc. 6 vols., 4to, half mor., $36.00.
DES FORGES' OLD BOOKSTORE,
3 St. Paul St., Baltimore.

CATALOGUE NO. 77
OF
STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.
Just ready and will be sent free on application.
DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

REAL SWAN-QUILL ACTION.

Samples of Nos. 2 and 3, for CORRESPONDENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, and EXPERT WRITERS, sent on application. Sold by all stationers.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

NATION—FULL SET:—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK,
34 Park Row, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

The Week.

THE President's decision that the positions of weighers and gaugers in the customs service can be filled only by applicants who have passed a competitive examination under the Civil-Service Rules, probably disposes of the Sterling case. Nobody who has had the pleasure of contemplating Sterling's portrait in *Harper's Weekly* will have any doubts about his fate before an examining board, if he should venture to appear there. He can devote himself henceforth to a contemplation of the "rubbidge" which he says the newspapers have been printing about him. The President's decision settles a point about which no question ought ever to have been raised. The claim was that a weigher was not within the rules because he was a chief of division, and chiefs of division are exempted from the rules; but a chief of division has a force of trained clerks under him, while a weigher has only ordinary laborers.

This notification from the President to the Collector that he will be required to obey the law is not a sufficient punishment for the latter's disgraceful conduct. He not only removed Bacon, which might have been a justifiable step; but that he did not remove him for the good of the service, and did not care what effect the removal would have on the service, was shown by his appointment of Sterling. A man at all fit to be Collector of the Port of New York would not have been capable of an act like this, and it is useless to hope that Hedden can ever become fit. He has shown himself to be very weak, without the ability to comprehend the responsibilities of his position or to understand its duties. It is not sufficient for the President to tell him that the Civil-Service Law is a statute law and must be enforced without dodge or quibble; he ought to be removed as incompetent.

The Republican platform of Massachusetts differs from that of New York upon an important matter. It favors "any reforms, revisions, or reductions in the customs duties which will benefit our labor or our industries." This is a safe position, and the only safe one for the party to take. It leaves everybody to judge and decide for himself what reforms, revisions, and reductions will be beneficial. In other words, it opens the door to revenue reformers of all grades for the free expression of their opinions, and for the exercise of such influence as they may have in the party councils. It commits nobody to the dull and deadening belief that the present tariff is wise and useful in all its parts. Nobody really holds such a belief. The statement of it in the New York platform is a false pretence, at variance with the facts known to every manufacturer in the United States, the producers of wood-pulp not excepted. The tone of the Massachusetts platform is encouraging, and is sufficient warrant to the friends of revenue reform, whether Republicans or Democrats, to bestir themselves when Congress reassembles, to move for the repeal of the more heathenish duties on raw materials, which now stifle the industries and oppress the labor of the country.

It is an amusing coincidence that on the very day when Senator Hoar was haranguing the Massachusetts Republicans upon the terrible condition of the Southern negroes under Democratic rule, a State Convention of colored men assembled at Lynchburg, Va., which congratulated their race upon the prospects for the future, and formally declared that "we have cause to be thankful for the liberality of the present National Administration to our people in the South." This Lynchburg gathering is a most hopeful sign of the spread of intelligence among the blacks. The Chairman, in his opening address, said that they had not assembled as Republicans or Democrats, but as citizens of Virginia, claiming the right of freemen; and the address, which was adopted, embodied this spirit in a declaration of political independence, and a recommendation that the colored people in future "make such political alliances as will most advance our interests, educationally, financially, and politically." The address expresses entire confidence that there is a general disposition on the part of the white people in Virginia to accord the blacks all their rights before the law, and to assist them in the uplifting of their race, and the convention is the most effective answer to the bloody-shirt agitators which could possibly be framed.

The real "Southern question" of to-day has nothing to do with the claptrap of sectional issues in party platforms. The matter which at present arouses the liveliest popular interest throughout that part of the country is the regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of intemperance. This has been the chief topic before the Georgia Legislature during its summer session, and, since the passage by that body of a General Local Option Law, the controversy has been transferred to the chief cities of the State. The canvass which has opened in Atlanta for an election upon the question of allowing the selling of liquor, promises to end in the most hotly contested battle at the polls which the city has ever seen, and an equally vigorous agitation is threatened in Savannah and Augusta, the other chief cities of the State. Race and party lines are disregarded in every such contest, and thus the way is paved for a rational division of voters on political issues in the future.

The result of the Ohio election, which takes place on Tuesday next, is involved in much doubt, the size of the Prohibition vote being the unknown quantity. In so far as national issues have been drawn into the campaign the advantage has been with the Democrats. The attempts of Senator Sherman and Judge Foraker to "hitch up" the wrongs of the colored voters at the South for use in Ohio, have failed to make an effective team. On the other hand, the prudent and conservative policy of President Cleveland has deadened to some extent the animosity of Republicans against their old-time antagonists. The apprehensions of blue ruin have been allayed, and the accents of despair so loudly proclaimed when Mr. Blaine was defeated are no longer heard. The prophets of evil are a little ashamed of themselves. Governor Hoadly has made an energetic campaign, and will gain some advantage in the two joint debates that are to be held to-day and on Saturday next with his antagonist, being on the whole the better debater of the two, although Judge Foraker is an effective speaker. Making proper allowance for varying estimates of the Prohibition vote, the chances seem to favor the re-election of Governor Hoadly. After the present election, Ohio will cease to be an "October State."

In obedience to an official request that specific charges should be filed in the Interior Department against the appointment of Morris J. Thomas, as Indian Agent, against whom oral charges had been made some weeks ago, Mr. J. Holt Pleasants, Hon. J. V. L. Findlay, M. C., Wm. Keyser, Richard M. Venable, and Wm. Winchester, of Maryland, have prepared and forwarded to Secretary Lamar a statement of facts accompanied by proofs. It should be observed at the outset that civil-service reform is not concerned with Mr. Thomas's case except as it is concerned in the general interests of good government. There is no reason why the Democratic party should not have its due proportion of Indian agencies, as well as of postmasters and collectors. The objection to Mr. Morris A. Thomas is that he is a swindler, and that, having cheated his customers and business friends by fraudulent bankruptcy, he is not fit to hold a position of trust under the Government, least of all the position of Indian agent. Charges of ballot-box stuffing are also preferred against Mr. Thomas, for which an indictment was drawn up by Mr. A. Leo Knott, then State's Attorney for Baltimore, now Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The indictment was ignored by the Grand Jury, "but," say the Committee, "this miscarriage of justice was one among many cases of the kind that led to a radical change in the mode of selecting grand juries in this city." The evidence is of such a character that it will be impossible for Secretary Lamar to ignore it, for if he should so far yield to the "pressure" of Senator Gorman, whose henchmen both Thomas and Higgins are, the Senate of the United States, soon to be in session, will undoubtedly call for the evidence and take such action as the case requires. The leader in the movement against Thomas is Mr. Findlay, the Democratic Congressman from the Fourth Maryland District. The Mugwumps of Baltimore, of whom there is a Spartan band, undaunted by the success that has hitherto attended Senator Gorman's efforts to crowd his disreputable tools upon the Administration, of course sustain Mr. Findlay and his friends; but in the main this is a controversy between the decent Democrats of Maryland and the blacklegs.

The Bell Telephone Company is a corporation of Massachusetts. A private litigant has the right to bring suit against a defendant in any place where he gets service, and will naturally choose the place and the court where he thinks he has the best chance to win. The same right belongs to the sovereign authority, but when this right is exercised to the prejudice of the defendant, the action loses the appearance of impartiality and takes on the character of an interested prosecution. We think that fair-minded lawyers will agree that the only fitting place for the United States to appear as a plaintiff against the Bell Company is in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, because that State is its legal residence. It may be said that the courts of Massachusetts have already determined the main questions involved in the Bell patent, and that it is desired to have the case tried *de novo* in an unprejudiced tribunal. Such an argument for going to Memphis in order to overthrow a Massachusetts corporation is opposed to the reason of things, because it looks to the multiplication of suits and of costs on the same subject-matter. If the courts of Massachusetts have already spent much time in investigating this patent, they are by so much the better qualified to dispose of the present case promptly and get it before the Supreme Court, where it must eventually come for final determination.

Another fact of no little importance is that the plaintiffs may, under the present suit, avoid a temporary injunction against themselves in Tennessee while the suit is pending, and until it is finally determined in the Supreme Court. Ordinarily, the decision on an action for infringement of patent, in New York for instance, is accepted in the United States courts everywhere as conclusive upon all the points raised in the case. If John Doe gets a decision against Richard Roe for infringement in Maryland, the Judge of the Circuit Court in Wisconsin will grant a temporary injunction against all infringers within his jurisdiction, and will make the injunction permanent unless new matter not introduced on the Maryland trial is brought forward. It would be impossible to do business at all if the rule were otherwise. But if the United States sets up, in a court where the case comes up for the first time, that the patent was obtained by fraud, no injunction for infringement will probably be granted until the question of fraud has been determined. It may be years before the case is decided in the court of last resort. Meanwhile the infringers will be at liberty to make all the money they can, subject to the chance that they may be called upon to refund at some future time, and the further chance that they may be able to do so when called upon.

A somewhat significant editorial article upon President Cleveland's course appears in a recent number of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, being noticeable chiefly as the first effort by a Republican party journal to give the President credit for his reform work. It opens with the amusing assertion that the "time has come when Republican journals should estimate President Cleveland candidly and fairly, giving him credit for what he has done well, and censure, if need be, for that which he has done ill. He is no longer the candidate of a political party, seeking the suffrages of the people. He is the President of the nation, the President of all the people, of Republicans as well as Democrats. As such he is entitled to and should receive the considerate judgment of his countrymen." That would have been a very timely observation for the editor to make on the 4th of March last. Although he is seven months late, he atones somewhat for his delay by admitting a good deal which few of his Republican associates will have the courage to approve. He admits that the President "was warranted in recognizing Democrats South as well as North in the distribution of Federal offices"; that in his civil-service reform course "he is to be credited with good intentions and with certain good works as well; so far as the mere letter of the Pendleton act is concerned, it is to be admitted that he has fairly enforced it. Some excellent appointments have also been made in accordance with the spirit of the reform."

Northern people are fast coming to have a clearer comprehension of the situation regarding suffrage in the South, and Senator Hoar's neighbors no longer accept his one-sided and prejudiced views. A Republican newspaper published in his own county, the Gardner *News*, makes this just comment upon the Senator's diatribe in the Republican Convention last week:

"Massachusetts places upon her statutes a law, as an embodiment of her sentiment, that, before the privilege of franchise is conferred, certain prerequisites of knowledge shall be required. She does not want a ballot-box founded upon ignorance. There is due to this same sentiment in the South to-day, not embodied in a law, but only reflected in public opinion, what of suppression for the most part exists in that section. It is a natural sequence of adverse conditions and circumstances, to be remedied by an increase of intelligence, and a reaping of the benefits of better facilities for education."

Massachusetts would never permit a mass of illiterate people sufficient to outvote the minority who represent the intelligence and property of the State, to rule the commonwealth, and South Carolina cannot be expected to permit it. Massachusetts, fortunately, has a law requiring every voter to be able to read, which would protect her if enough negroes to outnumber the whites should suddenly be deposited in that State. South Carolina has no such beneficent law, and she protects herself by other means, as Massachusetts would do if she were in the same box. Statute or no statute, ignorance cannot rule intelligence; if it were allowed to do so, both would be landed in the ditch, as South Carolina had come near being before the political revolution of 1876.

The renomination of two Justices of the Supreme Court of this State by the Conventions of both parties, and with scarcely a word of opposition, is creditable to our judicial system in two ways—first, in making prominent the fact that two of the justices whose terms expire this year have so faithfully administered their offices that they disarm opposition on party grounds, and, secondly, that in two judicial districts, which are widely separated, partisan feeling has yielded to the fitness of the candidates. As Justice Barnard was first elected as a Democrat and Justice Hardin as a Republican, the merit of their unanimous renomination must be shared with both parties. The fact should not escape attention that this manner of selecting candidates is the real Mugwumpian method. The Mugwump, whenever he finds that the candidate of the party with which he has been voting is less deserving of support than his opponent, gives that opponent his vote. For this he is roundly abused by the party managers, who set to work despising him just as hard as they can, and urging their fellow-partisans to help them do so. But the individual Mugwump, in transferring his own vote from one party to another in order to support the best of the candidates offered, only does what the two judicial conventions have just done as bodies, in acknowledging that the present judges are better fitted for the offices than any new men they could name. If it is a great piece of treachery not to vote for your party's candidate every time, according to the Blaineites' doctrine, how much more heinous a political crime must it be not to give a body a candidate of his own party to vote for!

The evidence which appears in the *Times* and *Tribune* that Governor Hill was at one time a partner with Tweed in the ownership of a newspaper seems to be conclusive. Documents are given which show that in 1870, while Mr. Hill was a large shareholder in and the President of the Elmira *Gazette* Company, Tweed was induced by a common friend of himself and Hill to buy 200 shares of the paper's stock for $10,000; that he paid in the money and held the stock for about a year, selling it back at the end of that time, at a greatly reduced price, to Hill; that the friend, Colonel Patrick, who arranged the sale to Tweed, was a thoroughly disreputable politician, who was in the Assembly from Elmira in 1869 and 1870, where he was a complete tool of Tweed; that when Tweed had become a partner with Hill, the latter appeared in Albany as the successor of Patrick in the Assembly, and that throughout the memorable session of 1871, when some of the most infamous of Tweed's jobs were put through the Legislature, Hill was the willing servant of his partner.

The Independent Republicans of Brooklyn, who supported Cleveland last fall, were organized during the Presidential campaign under a Committee of One Hundred, which was continued in existence after the election. As soon as the two parties had made their nominations for the coming State election, this committee was convened to consider the situation, and last Friday it adopted a series of resolutions which admirably summarize the present attitude of Independent voters. These resolutions declare that the real issue in this election is the maintenance of the highest standard of administrative reform and executive responsibility; that the very element in the Democratic party which sought Cleveland's defeat at the Chicago Convention has procured the nomination for Governor of a man who opposes the principles which Cleveland represents, while the Republican Convention has nominated a man whose public record and private character give promise that he will administer the office as a public trust; and that,

in view of all this, the friends of those principles which triumphed in the election of Cleveland as Governor and as President should refuse to vote for Hill and should support Davenport, "so that the overwhelming defeat of the spoils candidate for Governor shall declare unmistakably the loyalty of the voters of New York to the cause of administrative reform." The Committee further demonstrates its clearness of vision by condemning the Republican platform for its confusion of dead with live questions and of State with national and sectional issues, for its exaggeration of the mistakes of the National Administration, and for its silence as to its great triumphs for good government; while it condemns the Democratic platform for its ignorant and wilful misstatement of the operations of the Civil-Service Law. The deliverance concludes with a hearty endorsement of the President.

The people of Southern Dakota, a few months ago, elected delegates to a convention for the framing of a constitution for the new State which it is proposed to make out of that part of the present Territory. The body recently completed its work, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be endorsed at the polls. A determined effort will be made to secure from the new Congress favorable action upon the appeal for a division of the Territory and the admission of the lower half as a State. Little hope, however, appears to be entertained that the Democratic House will give its consent to the immediate creation of another strongly Republican State. It will be no occasion for regret if partisan differences between the two branches defeat the movement. There is no excuse for haste in so important and practically irreversible an act as the creation of a new State. The question is usually treated as though it concerned only the people of the Territory interested, and as though some terrible injustice would be done them if there were any delay about acceding to their demands. But all of the thirty-eight States are vitally interested for all future time in the question of an addition to their number, and it is of the utmost possible importance that any new commonwealth shall be so constituted that the wisdom of its creation may stand the test of time. One such experience as the country has had with Nevada, a once promising Territory, which has degenerated into a travesty upon a State, is enough. Dakota may justly claim that her future rests upon a more enduring foundation, but even in her case no satisfactory basis for a final judgment has yet been afforded. The will of the people on the initial question of division has never been so clearly expressed as is desirable, nor can any assurance yet be given that the scheme of division along the forty-sixth parallel would be endorsed by the sober second thought of the people a few years hence.

The agreement of the trunk-line railroads to restore the 20-cent rate on grain from Chicago to New York absolutely on the 15th of October seems likely to be effectual this time, notwithstanding a proviso is inserted in the resolution allowing any road to withdraw on ten days' notice. So much money has been lost by the war of rates, and so thoroughly are the combatants exhausted, that they must needs get their second wind before they can renew the fight. It does not follow that rates oppressive or unreasonable are to be established, merely because a truce has been declared and railway shareholders are to have some return on their investments. The *Railroad Gazette* observes that although rates may be made more remunerative, "they cannot be made higher, and trunk-line profits on through traffic will certainly be much less for a year to come than they were in 1880, 1882, or 1883, though they may easily be and probably will be very much more than during the year past."

The presumption that Ferdinand Ward had a concealed list of names of "Wall Street magnates" who had shared, with himself and Fish and Warner, in the Grant & Ward plunder, is fading away. No names of importance have been mentioned in connection with the liquidation of the failed firm except that of Mr. W. R. Grace, whose transactions with Grant & Ward appear to have been those of a buyer of commercial paper. Whether Mr. Grace was a gainer or a loser by such purchases remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that he was a private citizen at the time, and that the finances of the city are in no way mixed up with his business relations with Grant & Ward. It is well known that the paper of Grant & Ward was selling plentifully in 1882 and 1883 at a rate of discount extremely tempting to capitalists who were willing to take some risk in consideration of unusual profits, and that most of the persons who invested in those insecurities were left with an unpaid balance on hand, and were largely out of pocket when the crash came. Such a dénouement is not consistent with the theory of a conspiracy with Ward on the part of these investors to swindle the public, since they were the main part of the swindled public. That Ward has no list of "magnates" in reserve behind whom he may hope to screen himself, and that he relies upon a different line of defence, is indicated by a curious statement published in the Philadelphia *Press*, purporting to be an extract from a letter of Ward's brother. "What," says Mr. W. S. Ward, "if it should be proved that the Grant family drew out more money than they put in?" This and a half dozen other "what ifs," insinuating that "the Grants" lost money by outside speculations, and that their apparent losses by the failure of Grant & Ward consisted largely of exorbitant gains credited to them on the so-called contracts, make up the bulk of Mr. W. S. Ward's solution of the enigma. The relations of General Grant to the firm are as well known now as they can ever be. He was cheated out of all the money he had and his sons likewise, and his name was used to cheat other people. What is wanted to be known chiefly is the disposition made by Warner of the $1,300,000 that went into his pocket, plus the property that he and Work got from Ward at the midnight meeting in Brooklyn.

A late number of the London *Spectator* affords a curious example of reasoning backward, and a fresh instance of that aptness for missing the point in discussion of American affairs which is inevitable even in the best informed English newspapers. In support of the proposition that "in countries where capital punishment still prevails, both in fact and theory, the horror of murder, the habit of regarding it as the greatest of crimes, are beyond question greatly intensified, if not actually created, by the awfulness of the penalty which it entails," the *Spectator* remarks: "In Texas, horse-stealing is regarded as a more heinous offence than assassination, the reason being that convicted horse-dealers [stealers?] are invariably hanged, while convicted murderers almost as invariably get off either scot-free or with a short term of imprisonment." Now in fact we doubt whether by any law, excepting that of Judge Lynch, hanging is made the punishment for horse-stealing. That the latter is in frontier countries regarded as a "heinous offence" is perfectly true, but this is not the reflex effect of any penalty imposed either by law or custom. Under the conditions of life in such countries, where horses are a necessity in a manner quite unknown in more civilized places, and where, at the same time, they are not kept locked in stables, but are turned out on the range under no protection but that of law and public opinion, the offence of horse-stealing is in fact "heinous," and the people doubtless "make the punishment fit the crime," not the crime fit the punishment—a thing which even the pleasant ingenuity of the "Mikado" does not suggest.

The full text of the message of the President to the Mexican Congress, read at the opening of the third session of that body, September 16, has just come to hand, having been delayed with all the Mexican mails by the extensive washouts on the Mexican Central. General Diaz congratulates the country that the threatened difficulties with Guatemala have been so happily evaded, and that Mexico now enjoys relations of cordial amity with all the world. He informs Congress that a treaty of friendship and commerce has just been negotiated with Sweden and Norway, which is to be sent to the Senate for ratification. He alludes to the continued good feeling between Mexico and the United States, apparently only for the purpose of saying that it has not been disturbed by the recent accession to power of the Democratic party. The reforms and improvements in the postal service promised last spring have been undertaken successfully. The measures of rigid economy in the conduct of the Federal Administration which were declared to be necessary at the last session of Congress, have been thoroughly carried out, and the President rejoices that the employees of the Government have so cheerfully acquiesced in the considerable reductions of salary which all have suffered. The principal thing in the message is the elaborate defence of the financial measures of June 22. These were heroic remedies, the President admits, but the desperate situation of the Treasury demanded them. He does not assert that the crisis is yet safely passed, but thinks there is good reason to hope that, with the strictest economy and greatest prudence, Mexico will be able to meet her obligations.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 30, to TUESDAY, October 6, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President has decided that customs weighers must be appointed after a competitive examination. This applies to the Sterling-Bacon position in this city.

The President has issued the following special rule for the regulation and improvement of the civil service: "Special Rule No. 2, approved July 18, 1884, is hereby revoked. All applicants on any registers for the postal or customs service, who, on the 1st day of November next, shall have been thereon one year or more, shall, in conformity with Rule 16, be no longer eligible for appointment from such register." The object of the change is to prevent the eligible lists from becoming too cumbersome. It has been found by experience that the service is not benefited by working from eligible lists which are more than one year old.

President Cleveland has refused to accept the resignation of Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service.

Postmaster-General Vilas has issued orders looking to an improvement of the postal service between this city and Brooklyn. The orders follow a report on the post-offices in the two cities, which reflects very severely on the management of the Brooklyn office.

Secretary Manning on Wednesday dismissed seven employees in the Register's office, including five clerks and two chiefs of division, named Charles Neal and N. B. Walker. It is said that the vacancies will not be filled. The reduction of force was made on the recommendation of Register Rosecrans.

Appointment Clerk Higgins has been again overruled. Secretary Manning decides that the female clerks shall not be transferred from his bureau as he requested. The ladies themselves protested against the change.

Civil-Service Commissioner Eaton is prepared to defend the administration of the Civil-Service Law from all attacks. He will prepare a comprehensive reply to the criticism upon its methods made in the Democratic State platform adopted at Saratoga. He says that there is no important amendment of the civil-service rules which he desires to see made before his retirement, and that there has not been any change of principle in the rules since their original adoption. He considers them as near perfection as is possible for a system still in its infancy.

A new complication has arisen in connection with the Chinese question. It appears that the British Government refuses to permit its possessions to be made a dumping-ground for the rejected Chinese of the United States, except upon payment of a fee which it is quite impossible for the United States to pay. One of the customs officers on the Northwestern boundary reports to the Department that while strenuously endeavoring to carry out the instructions of the famous Chinese circular, and to put back upon British soil Chinese who had come into the United States in violation of the provisions of the Restriction Act, he was met with a Canadian statute—whether new or old does not appear—which required the payment to the Treasury of the Canadian Government of $50 for each Chinaman as the condition precedent of readmission to British soil. The officer informs the Treasury Department that he has no money at his disposal to pay for such readmissions.

At the White House on Tuesday it was declared that the letter printed by a number of papers on the New York State election, purporting to have been written by the President to a friend in Buffalo, was a forgery. The only utterance the President has made on the subject was an answer which he dictated to Colonel Lamont, to be made to an inquiry sent him by a correspondent, and which was as follows: "The President is a Democrat, and it is strange that any person should question his position. He earnestly desires the success of his party in the pending elections in New York as well as elsewhere, and any assertion to the contrary is utterly and maliciously false."

The Committee of One Hundred of Brooklyn on Friday evening adopted resolutions in which they said: "We believe that the friends of those principles which triumphed in the election of Grover Cleveland as Governor and as President should refuse to vote for David B. Hill, and we invite all citizens, of whatever party name, to join us in voting for Ira Davenport, so that the overwhelming defeat of the spoils candidate for Governor shall declare unmistakably the loyalty of the voters of New York to the cause of administrative reform. We condemn in the Republican platform its confusion of dead with live issues, and of State with national and sectional questions, and for its exaggeration of the mistakes of the national Administration, while it is silent as to its great triumphs for good government; and we condemn especially in the Democratic platform its ignorance and wilful misstatement of the operations of the Civil-Service Law."

The Democratic Judicial Convention of the Fifth District of this State on Thursday endorsed the nomination of Judge Hardin, the Republican candidate. Judge Joseph F. Barnard, of the Second Judicial District, has received a practically unanimous nomination from both parties.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met in Springfield on Wednesday. Senator G. F. Hoar was chosen permanent President, and made a long address, charging that a large part of the negro vote in the South is suppressed. He also said: "I would speak with all personal kindness of the President. I like some things his Administration has done, especially its firmness and courage in protecting the rights of the Indians. I think the remainder of the Poncas will dwell in their homes in safety during his Administration." But he added: "I cannot see how the principle of action on which this Administration has thus far proceeded in the matter of appointments and removals can be satisfactory to any honest civil-service reformer."

The Colorado Democratic State Judicial Convention on Saturday nominated Wilbur F. Stone for Supreme Judge. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the platform adopted by the National Convention in 1884, endorsing President Cleveland's Administration, favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the strict enforcement of the Preëmption and Homestead Laws, declaring that a policy for the removal of the Ute Indians from Colorado is the only measure which can be adopted for the relief of the people of the southern section of the State, denouncing foreign contract labor in every form, and lamenting the death of General Grant.

The Colored Men's Convention of Virginia on Wednesday adopted an address, which declares: "We appeal to the colored people of our native State to look well to the altered condition of affairs, and in the future to make such political alliances as will most advance our interests, educationally, financially, and politically. We feel sure that there is, throughout the broad limits of the commonwealth, a general disposition on the part of the white people to accord us all our rights before the law, and to meet us heartily in every advance we make for the upholding of our people. It behooves us then to so use our ballots that we may drive out all discordant elements in Virginia, whether they be headed by natives or aliens to the State. We also condemn the raising of the race issue by any class of men who essay to lead the masses, because it can do nothing but prove detrimental to our cause and our interests."

At Salt Lake City, on Monday, Isaac Groo, Alfred Best, David E. Davis, Charles Seal, and Andrew W. Coley, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, all refused to pledge themselves to obey the law in the future, and were sentenced to the full extent of the law, namely, six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

H. N. Smith and William Heath & Co., two bear firms in Wall Street, suspended on Friday. Their liabilities were estimated at from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000. The failure of Soutter & Co. on September 29 was intimately connected with these events.

Miss Mary Anderson arrived in this city from England on Tuesday with her dramatic company. She will play here for six weeks.

Cardinal McCloskey is critically ill at his home in this city.

William Page, the well-known painter, and formerly President of the Academy of Design in this city, died on Thursday at his home near Tottenville, S. I., at the age of seventy-four. Among his important works are "Ruth and Naomi" (owned by the New York Historical Society), "Moses," "Ruth," "Venus," and portraits of Farragut, Robert Browning, and Charlotte Cushman.

John Light Atlee, M. D., the oldest physician in Pennsylvania, died at his home in Lancaster on Thursday afternoon in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a contributor to many medical periodicals.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff died on Friday in Philadelphia in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in July, 1838, and served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars.

Frederick Hassaurek, for many years owner and editor of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, and one of the most influential Germans in this country, died in Paris on Saturday at the age of 53. He was as a boy engaged in the revolution of 1848 in Austria.

Dr. Thomas C. Durant, President of the Adirondack Railway Company, died at North Creek on Monday. He was prominently connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company while that road was building.

Judge T. R. Westbrook, of the Supreme Court of this State, Third District, was found dead in bed at Troy on Tuesday morning. His term would have expired in 1887. In the spring of 1882 charges were made that Judge Westbrook had been guilty of improper and corrupt conduct in his judicial actions respecting the Manhattan Railway litigation, and also in relation to the appointment and remuneration of receivers of insurance companies. The charges were investigated by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, which presented diverse reports on May 31, 1882. The majority report, signed by six members, concluded with a resolution that Judge Westbrook had not, upon the evidence, been guilty of any impeachable offence.

Ex-Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, died on Tuesday at the age of sixty-seven. In his youth he worked in a woollen factory, and by and by became the owner of mills. In 1873 and 1874 he was Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 he was defeated for Governor by Mr. Gaston. In 1878 he was elected Governor by a vote of 134,725 against 109,435 votes for General Butler and 12,141 for all others.

FOREIGN.

The French elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were held on Sunday. The result created great surprise among the members of the Cabinet and their colleagues. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are wild with enthusiasm over the fact that they succeeded in polling a much larger vote than the most sanguine anticipated, and making changes in the Cabinet requisite. The returns show that the Conservatives have beaten two Cabinet Ministers—M. Hervé Mangon, Minister of Commerce, and M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction—and made a second ballot necessary to decide the fate of two others. In Paris the following was the result: M. Brisson, the Premier, and M. Allain-Targé, Minister of the Interior, head the list with 10,000 votes each.

MM. Floquet, Lockroy, Barodet, Delafosse, Clémenceau, and Paul Bert received from 7,000 to 9,000 votes each, and MM. de Cassagnac, and Hervé, editor of the *Soleil*, 6,000. The Opportunists have lost many seats, which have been gained by either the Radicals or Conservatives. In eighty-one departments, 165 Conservatives and 141 Republicans have been elected. The Conservatives have gained 93 seats and lost 5. It will be necessary to have 202 second ballots. The Radicals, under Clémenceau, hold the balance of power.

Commenting on the French elections, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Owing to the number of Cabinet Ministers defeated at the elections, it will be necessary for the Cabinet to be remodelled or resign from office before the Chambers meet. If the Radicals ally themselves with the members of the Right, they can overthrow Ministry after Ministry, leaving France in a permanent crisis which will seriously jeopardize the existence of the republic."

Disorders were excited in Paris on Tuesday evening. Fully 4,000 persons assembled in front of the *Gaulois* office shouting, "Vive la République! A bas le *Gaulois!*" Bands of youths paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise" and waving tricolors. The police finally succeeded in dispersing the mob, being aided by a heavy rain. It is believed that a provisional ministry will be formed containing MM. Clémenceau and Floquet.

Considerable consternation prevails in Turkish official circles over an important discovery made by Alib Sahib Pasha, the new Minister of War. He ordered all the various department commanders to report the strength of their respective commands and their present condition, and detailed several officers to inspect the various posts. Their reports have been received, and show that under Ghazi Osman Pasha, the late Minister of War, who was dismissed on September 25, the army was almost entirely neglected, and the large sums of money voted for military purposes were used in other ways than those for which they were designated. The Adrianople army, which was supposed to be 15,000 strong, contains not half that number of men. The soldiers have no uniforms and are shoeless. The cavalry is unable to march, owing to a lack of horses and the necessary accoutrements.

An *irade* has been issued by the Porte ordering the Turkish troops to mass at Adrianople. Large numbers of Russians are crossing the frontier to join the Bulgarians. It is understood in Berlin diplomatic circles that Austria is secretly supporting Servia. Vienna despatches assert that everything is ready for the entry of the King of Servia into old Servia on October 8. The Servian Government has 80,000 men under arms. It is feared that the King must attempt a *coup de main* before the Conference is concluded, because the finances of the country are unable to stand the present heavy drain. The Servian Skupshtina met on Thursday, and made a demand for an extension of territory.

Advices received in Vienna on Saturday reported fighting on the western frontier of Bulgaria, between Servian and Bulgarian troops, and that seven men were killed and nineteen wounded. The report has not been confirmed.

Turkish troops fired on the Rumelian outposts at Mustapha Pasha, a town in Rumelia, twenty miles northwest of Adrianople, on September 29. The outposts were immediately reinforced and a skirmish ensued, in which the Turks were defeated and forced to retreat, carrying with them a number of wounded.

Six thousand Russians have crossed into Bulgaria. This represents the number of isolated volunteers, and not a compact body of troops.

Bulgaria is described as a great military camp, all the male population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five being under arms.

Anarchy is spreading in Rumelia. The belief is increasing at Vienna that the conference will prove a failure. The Austrian War Office is making preparations for a partial mobilization of the army.

The Ambassadors of the Powers met on Thursday to consider the Rumelian question at the residence of Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador, but adjourned without transacting any business of an important nature, several of the Ambassadors having not yet received formal instructions from their respective Governments. The Powers have resolved to compensate Servia if the Porte accepts the union between Bulgaria and Rumelia. The opinion at Vienna on Thursday was that war was inevitable.

The conference of the Ambassadors on the Rumelian question resulted on Monday in a memorandum being formulated which will be submitted to the Powers for approval before being referred to the Porte, although a disagreement has for a time postponed the presentation.

The report of the Ambassadors to the Powers on the Rumelian difficulty indicates that the tenor of the communication to be addressed to Turkey and Bulgaria will prevent a conflict, leaving to the Powers the duty of solving the question.

Veissel Pasha telegraphed to Constantinople on Sunday that he had completely defeated the Albanians, and captured and promptly hanged the most notable of their leaders.

The British Cabinet met on Tuesday, and discussed the Bulgarian question and affairs in Ireland. The Marquis of Salisbury indicated to the other Cabinet officials the line of argument he would take in the address which he is to deliver at the National Conservative Conference to be held at Newport.

The British Parliament will be dissolved on November 17. The Government will present to the new Parliament a bill to cheapen and simplify the transfer of land. The Cabinet is carefully studying the subject of local government, and intends to submit a bill for the establishment of county boards.

In the course of a recent speech at a Liberal meeting, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said that further resistance on the part of the Peers to the will of the people as expressed by the House of Commons could not be tolerated. Such a course, Mr. Chamberlain believed, would result in the Speaker of the House of Commons being made a virtual dictator, clothed with powers ample enough to enable him to deal effectively with all cases of obstruction.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Conservative leader, speaking at Salisbury, England, on Wednesday, said that the Government was preparing to deal with boycotting in Ireland with a strong hand. He believed the Irish people would applaud the action of the Government.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, arrived in Dublin on Thursday to consult with Irish officials as to what means can be employed under the common law for the suppression of boycotting.

The first Irish Nationalist County Convention for nominating candidates for seats in Parliament was held at Wicklow on Monday. Mr. Parnell, on the opening of the Convention, delivered an address, in which he urged unity of action and self-sacrifice of political ambitions in selecting the candidates. He also advocated protection for Irish industries and legislative independence.

The London *Times*, commenting on Mr. Parnell's Wicklow speech, says: "It is impossible to disguise or palter with the fact that the government of Ireland has passed or is rapidly passing out of the hands of her Majesty's ministers." The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* supports Mr. Parnell's demand that the Irish people be permitted to raise their own revenue and protect their industries.

Sir Charles Dilke spoke at Chelsea on Tuesday. He taunted Lord Salisbury with submitting weakly to German annexations everywhere, and warned the Government that France intended to dominate Burmah. He advised the Cabinet to confer upon Ireland the widest elective self-government compatible with the integrity of the Empire. It was impossible, he said, to justify the Castle system.

Sir Charles Dilke was married on Saturday to the widow of Prof. Mark Pattison.

The Earl of Shaftesbury died in England on Thursday, at the age of eighty-four. He succeeded to his father's name and estate in 1851. Before that he had served in Parliament, his whole term in both houses being fifty-six years. He achieved distinction by his devotion to social, industrial, and intellectual reform movements, and was comparatively indifferent to politics as such. He agitated for laws reducing the hours of labor to ten; improving workshops, factories, and lodging-houses; relating to the care of children, and affecting the sanitary and moral condition of the humbler classes. He had been President of the Ragged School Union from its formation in 1844 until his death.

Mr. John Ruskin has had a relapse and is suffering from acute mania.

Miss Emma Nevada, the singer, was married in Paris on Thursday to Dr. Raymond Palmer, of Birmingham, Eng. The attendance was large; American, English, and Parisian fashionable society being well represented.

A despatch to a St Petersburg paper from Askabad on Sunday said: "The English have taken entire possession of Herat, and have ordered the inhabitants to quit the town immediately. The inhabitants, angered by the action of the English, have thrown up earthworks opposite the citadel. The English are being strongly reinforced." This report was officially denied in London on Monday. The only foundation for it is that English officers are assisting the Amir to strengthen the fortifications.

The Danish Diet opened its session on Monday. The session promises to be the most stormy that the people of Denmark have ever witnessed. The relations of the contending parties are strained to the utmost, and some violent scenes are anticipated, as an attempt will be made to force the King to comply with the vote of the Diet at the previous session, to dismiss his obnoxious ministers. His Majesty will also probably be a subject of serious discussion for having levied taxes by royal decree when the Diet refused to vote the budget, and saying that he was determined to continue to do so until the representatives of the people returned to a sense of what he conceives to be their duty. The people throughout Denmark are greatly excited at the arbitrary action of the King.

The Danish expedition to East Greenland, after an absence of twenty-nine months, has returned to Copenhagen. The expedition made a special chart of a hitherto unknown coast reaching latitude 66° 8′ north, and named it Christian IX. Land.

The report that Belgium had withdrawn from the Latin Monetary Convention was officially denied on Tuesday.

It is again reported that the Carolines dispute has been definitively settled, through the good offices of the Pope.

Ras Alula announces a great defeat of the followers of El Mahdi near Amideb. It is now believed that it will not be necessary to relieve Kassala.

Rioting was resumed in Montreal on Tuesday evening in front of the Exposition building. Soldiers, who were on guard, drove the French Canadians away. Several of the former were injured by missiles.

The Labrador fisheries have proved a failure, and the inhabitants on that inhospitable shore are starving. Cod and mackerel seem to have vanished from the waters. The sufferings of the women and children are terrible.

A REALLY PRACTICAL STATESMAN.

THE "negro problem," as every one knows, has for half a century greatly vexed the American people. It was in the beginning divided into two parts. One was how to make the negroes free men. This reached a solution through the war, which both Republicans and Democrats carried on. The other was how to make the negroes free voters. Of this the Republican party took exclusive charge in 1865, and tried on it any kind of legislation they pleased. There then followed one of the most extraordinary phenomena in political history. On all other occasions in the history of constitutional countries of which we have any knowledge, whenever the party in power undertook to do a thing, and failed to do it, after a reasonable trial, the job was taken away from them and they had to acknowledge that they had made a failure, or their failure was used by their opponents as a good reason why they should go out of power. In England, for instance, in 1879, the Tories were driven out of office for not pacifying the Transvaal and Afghanistan. At a later period, after Mr. Forster had been furnished with the powers he asked for, for the pacification of Ireland, and failed to pacify it, he had to leave the Cabinet. At this moment one of the arguments which occupy the very front rank in the electoral canvasses in both France and England against the existing ministry in each country, is that it has failed to do a good many things which it undertook to do on assuming office, and therefore ought to be displaced.

It will always remain, however, one of the great curiosities of political argumentation, that the Republican party steadily maintains that the longer it remained in power without securing to the negroes the free exercise of the franchise, the longer it ought to be allowed to remain. Ordinarily the state of things which Messrs. Sherman and Hoar describe as existing at the South to-day, such as the disfranchisement and insecurity of the negro population, after twenty years of Republican rule, would be heard of only from their opponents. In any other country, or any other age of the world, these gentlemen would be engaged in concealing this state of things, or painting the social and political condition of the South in roseate colors, and the Democrats would be engaged in dragging the horrors of the situation to light. Fancy, for instance, Gladstone addressing his constituents as follows, not as a reason for resigning, but as a reason for his re-election: "It is difficult, gentlemen, to give you an adequate idea of the state of Egypt after three years of occupation under my Ministry. From Alexandria to Wady Halfa there is no security for either life or property. The peasantry are taxed and flogged just as they were in the old days of Turkish domination, and the finances are in a deplorable and, to my mind, an irremediable state of confusion. In Ireland things do not look a particle better than when I took office in 1880. Life and property are no more secure; the peasantry are as discontented as ever. The landlords cannot get their rents, and every voter who goes to the polls is escorted by bludgeon men of the Land League, who compel him to support their candidates by means of the most horrible threats. The police and courts are in full sympathy with the offenders, so that convictions for crime are impossible. My various remedial measures, such as the Church Disestablishment, the Land Act, and the Arrears Act, have been wholly ineffective. I therefore ask with confidence for a continuance of your support as the only person competent to set things to rights in these unhappy countries." Of course, the Midlothian voters on hearing this would conclude that the once powerful mind of the Grand Old Man was failing him, and they would look sorrowfully elsewhere for a representative.

Now, as a matter of fact, the talk of Messrs. Hoar and Sherman is much more ridiculous than this of Gladstone's would be, for in England the Prime Minister has unlimited powers of legislation through his majority in Parliament. What the Hoars and Shermans maintain is that this state of things at the South, which they describe, would somehow be cured by putting a Republican President in office, although no President has any legislative power, and although every Southern outrage which they recall occurred under a Republican Administration. The Hamburg massacre happened under Grant, and the Copiah County murders under Arthur. But who that knew nothing of the facts, except what he heard from the Republican stump, would suppose that this was possible?

The climax of this immense historic absurdity was reached at the Massachusetts Convention on Tuesday week, as might have been expected, by Mr. George F. Hoar. No better illustration of the political decline of that great State could be furnished than the fact that this man is taken seriously by his party, and occupies Webster's chair in the Senate. According to him it is not Grant, or Hayes, or Arthur who is responsible for a state of things at the South described as beginning in 1865, and lasting down to our time, but Cleveland, who only came into office last March, and has no power whatever, not so much as Hoar himself, to protect either life, property, or suffrage at the South; and the Democrats, who, during all that period, have only had a majority in both branches of the Legislature during two years. It is to Hoar's credit, however, that he has at last proved himself a true reformer by producing a remedy for the evils he deplores. This is now his plan of accomplishing, under the Democrats, what twenty years of Republican rule failed to accomplish through legislation or administration. We fear a great many light-minded persons will look on it as a contribution to the humorous literature of the day. To them we say Senator Hoar never jokes. He is, above all things, a serious man occupied with serious things:

> The true remedy for this evil is the Republican remedy, viz.:
>
> Take away the great motives to it by preventing the election of any candidate for the Presidency willing to accept office gained by these means;
>
> Have a House of Representatives who will allow no man illegally chosen to retain his seat;
>
> Refuse political affiliation with men who do these things;
>
> Treat a man who would accept an office so gained as unfit to be voted for, as you would treat a man at the North who accepted an office gained by corruption;
>
> Have a Congress who will pass effective laws for the restraint of these things, and who will make appropriations for the enforcement of such laws;
>
> Have an Executive who will do his best to enforce such laws; who will not reward criminals against the purity of elections with high public office, and who will not interpose to prevent such criminals, when convicted, from receiving their lawful punishment;
>
> Promote by every public and private instrumentality education all over the country;
>
> Keep aroused and alive public sentiment, stronger than laws or than armies—that public sentiment with which Daniel Webster threatened to shake the Czar of Russia from his throne if he dared to meddle with Kossuth;
>
> Appeal earnestly and kindly to the men of the South themselves to desist from doing these things; and from training their young men in these processes—an appeal never yet heard from Democratic lips;
>
> Satisfy the white men of the South that we are their truest friends, by emulating their own leaders in heartiest support of every interest.

The first remedy reminds us of an old gentleman in Connecticut before the war, who was disgusted by the noise and uproar of the Presidential canvass, and used to ask "why people could not get together, and agree on the best man, and then elect him." The second is like unto it. We cordially agree with the Senator, but would go one step further. We would have a House of Representatives composed entirely of blameless and wise men, like Mr. Hoar himself. In fact, while about it, we would have a House resembling in character and motives the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The plan of not speaking to Southerners who accept office so gained at the South is also good, and can be easily carried out in Massachusetts. The suggestion of a good Congress, that will always pass the right laws and make appropriations for their enforcement, and a President who will enforce them, is also excellent.

In fact, we make bold to say that these suggestions show Mr. Hoar to be a truly good man, but they seem to indicate a sort of mind better fitted for the superintendence of a Sunday-school than a seat in the United States Senate. They rouse in one, on hearing the Sage utter them, the feeling which prompted Charles Lamb, on hearing a man say that "Shakspere was a great writer," to take up a candle and advance on him for the purpose of examining his bumps. One cannot, too, in all conscience be it said, help feeling anxious for a community which in 1885 has such a particularly pure old man for its foremost legislator. Is it any wonder the ignorant Irish are taking possession of the State, when one listens to stuff of this sort offered as practical politics from one of its elderly politicians, and hears one of the younger ones, like Mr. Lodge, reading a small list of Cleveland's mistakes in minor appointments as a fair illustration of the manner in which he is administering an office into which these very men tried to put the hero of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, and quibbled, evaded, equivocated and wriggled in order to do so?

SIGNS OF A POLITICAL BREAK-UP.

THE political situation in the three States whose elections this month and next are attracting most attention—New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—is unusually interesting. At present the outlook favors a Republican victory in New York and Pennsylvania, and a Democratic victory in Ohio. New York is likely to be carried by the Republicans because they have nominated a ticket which friends of good government in all parties can support. If the Democrats had

nominated a ticket with the same qualification, they would have carried the State without the slightest difficulty, and by a larger majority than the Republicans are likely to get. Pennsylvania promises a Republican victory simply because the party there has so large and so subservient a majority that even the candidacy of a man notoriously unfit cannot be depended upon to overthrow it completely; yet there are slight doubts of Mr. Quay's election, which may increase between now and November. In Ohio the Democrats have the brighter prospects, chiefly because their opponents are weakened by the defection of the temperance element, and have failed to arouse the interest of their own followers by making their campaign chiefly upon dead issues.

In each of these States the result will have a different significance. We notice a continued inability on the part of many newspapers outside this State to comprehend the peculiarity of the canvass here. They cannot understand the Independent position, which is that the best way to sustain the Cleveland Administration is to elect the Republican State ticket. They say that they can understand how the Independents can approve the President's civil-service reform policy by this course, but how, they ask, about protection and free trade? how about the sectional issue? The answer is that the tariff and the sectional issue have nothing to do with the canvass. But they are both in the Republican platform? So they are, but nobody is electing the platform to office, and nobody of any intelligence believes that the declarations of the platform will have any influence upon the candidates after election. What have New York State officers to do with the tariff and with the Southern question? The voters of this State are asked to decide which of two sets of candidates is better fitted to give the State honest and intelligent government, and they are not going to be turned aside from that question by childish allusions to the poor negro and protection to American industry. They are much clearer-headed on this point than many of their professional leaders and advisers, as the great body of voters always are. The tariff and the Southern question were pushed forward incessantly during the last Presidential campaign, and every effort was made by the Republican managers to make them the controlling issues in the canvass; but, though it was a national campaign and these issues were of importance in it, the voters went behind them and decided the election on the more vital issue of the personal fitness of the candidates. They will do the same thing in New York this year.

The same issue of fitness will have its influence in Pennsylvania also, though it may not be powerful enough to defeat the Republican candidate. The party majority is certain to be greatly reduced, and the only cause therefor will be the unfitness of the nominee. It would be a great gain for the cause of good government everywhere if a sufficient number of Republican voters could forget their partisanship sufficiently to subject their own party to the wholesome discipline of defeat, for a lesson of that kind from Pennsylvania would mean more than from any other State in the Union.

There are many peculiarities about the situation in Ohio. At the outset the Republicans seemed to have the better chance for winning at the polls next Tuesday, but they appear to have lost ground steadily from that time. They chose to make their canvass chiefly upon the sectional issue, and this has clearly failed to excite any enthusiasm among the voters. Whatever the result, their experience has already shown that the sectional issue is dead; that the voters no longer care for it; and that if the party is to hold its following henceforth, it must devote itself to the living questions of the day.

The one sign which is apparent in all three States, and in every other State as well, is that the old party platforms have had their day, and no longer mean anything to anybody. The Massachusetts Republicans were progressive enough to recognize this fact, and to construct a declaration on a new model. It is useless to attempt longer to scare off voters from a good candidate by pointing to a stupid plank in the platform, or to win voters to a bad candidate by pointing to a sound plank, for every voter knows that the real platform is the candidate himself. President Cleveland has done more to strengthen this wholesome view than any man who has held high office for years. His enemies in both parties are quarrelling with him because he is keeping his own pledges, and is refusing to consider them as mere platform fulminations. "Whether you were sincere or not," he virtually says to the platform-makers, "in your resolutions favoring reform, is your own affair; as for me, I meant what I said, and I am going to keep my word." That is where character comes into the question of a candidate's fitness, and it is Mr. Cleveland's character alone which is the bulwark of his reform administration. It is Mr. Davenport's character, not the fact that he voted for Blaine, or the fact that he stands upon a protection platform, or the fact that the platform has a stupid sectional-issue plank, or the fact that the whole document was written by Colonel George Bliss, which is the decisive issue in the New York campaign. Every day in every State this question of character is coming to have greater weight in deciding elections, and, whether parties change their names or not, they will be obliged to drop their worn-out issues, and conform to the demands of the constantly growing body of voters who think the cause of good government is a higher one than the welfare of any party, however grand may be its record.

THE HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

It is nearly fifty years since Harriet Martineau wrote an account of her travels in this country. Of the various remarkable transformations that have taken place within that time, not the least important is the improvement in health in general, and especially in the health of women. Miss Martineau was greatly shocked, not only at the wide prevalence of enfeebled health, but especially at the apathy which existed in regard to it. "Invalids," she says, "are remarkably uncomplaining and unalarmed; and their friends talk of their having a weak breast and delicate lungs with little more seriousness than the English use in speaking of a common cold." . . . "What is to become of the next, and again of the succeeding generation, if the average of health cannot be raised, it is fearful to think of." Americans have not yet attained to the robustness and the vigorous color of the parent race, but they can no longer be considered a nation of invalids. The fragile and chalky young ladies who were in fashion twenty years ago have given place to young women of clear, bright color, and healthy, vigorous step; the hollow-chested ministers and the lean and sallow business men of a former day have passed away, never, let us hope, to return.

The causes of the general improvement are not far to seek. There has doubtless been a marked change in diet. Thoroughly good cooking is no longer a rarity in private families, and the distinctively American contributions to the list of table delicacies are not regarded with the favor which they once enjoyed. Abundant markets and general prosperity have brought within everybody's reach a variety and excellence of food which ought to be much more conducive to health than the Englishman's monotony of mutton and gooseberry tart. Much more important is the change of sentiment in regard to the desirableness of keeping one's self in good physical condition. Much preaching has brought about the belief that strength is virtue, and that bad health is a species of bad morals. A low diet is no longer cultivated for the sake of delicacy of body or spirituality of mind. Invalids have become complaining, and, as in religious matters, conviction of sin is a first step toward recovery.

The feeble condition of American women Miss Martineau attributed to the vacuity of their minds. There has without doubt been a remarkable enlargement in the range of subjects with which women concern themselves, at the same time that there has been a marked improvement in their health; but it is perhaps not absolutely certain that the two facts stand in the relation of cause and effect. That there is nothing injurious to the health of women in a severe course of study does, however, seem to be established by the statistics recently collected in regard to the health of college graduates. Of the 1,290 women graduates of colleges in this country, 705 have replied in detail to an exhaustive schedule of questions sent out by the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, and their replies have been collated and tabulated by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. They are, so far as we know, the first detailed statistics that have ever been collected in regard to the health of a class of persons who are not in hospitals and who are not engaged in swelling the death-rate, and they offer many other points of interest besides furnishing a conclusive answer to the main question for the sake of which they were gathered.

It appears that of the graduates who have sent in replies, 83 per cent. are of American parentage, 23 per cent. spent their childhood in the city alone and 58 per cent. in the country alone; that they began study at the age of 5 to 6 years (41 per cent. at home and 57 per cent. at school), took 4.01 hours of exercise every day, and entered college when 18.35 years old. On entering college, 78 per cent. were in good health, 2 per cent. in fair, and 20 per cent. in poor health. Deterioration in health during the college course was shown by 19.58 per cent., and improvement in health by 21.13 per cent., or the percentage of those to whom a college course was beneficial was 1.55 greater than that of those to whom it was injurious. From statistics collected last year by the Massachusetts Bureau in regard to the health of working girls in Boston, it appears that 16 per cent. of those who returned answers have been injured in health by their occupation. If the number of women whose health has been

injured by the cares of maternity could be obtained, a much greater falling off would doubtless be shown.

Among those who studied severely during their college life, the most prevalent cause of disorders was constitutional weakness. Three per cent. of those whose parents were both in good health show an increase of health, and 17 per cent. of those whose parents were both in poor health show a decline. Only thirty cases in all of brain trouble are reported, and only twelve of diseases of the eyes. In conclusion, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor says:

"The facts which we have presented would seem to warrant the assertion that the seeking of a college education on the part of women does not in itself necessarily entail a loss of health or serious impairment of the vital forces Indeed, the tables show this so conclusively that there is little need, were it within our province, for extended discussion on the subject. The graduates, as a body, entered college in good health, passed through the course of study prescribed without material change in health, and, since graduation, by reason of the effort required to gain a higher education, do not seem to have become unfitted to meet the responsibilities or bear their proportionate share of the burdens of life."

CONDITIONS OF THE IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, September 15, 1885.

IN a previous letter I endeavored to indicate the impression made in England by Mr. Parnell's recent declarations, and the views which English politicians generally are disposed to express on the Irish problem. In this one I must attempt to point out the conditions of the problem itself, and the aspects of it most likely to become prominent in the discussions which will shortly occupy Parliament and the country. Assuming, what there is every ground to assume, that the Irish Nationalists in the new Parliament will number from seventy-five to eighty, they will be able to press their claim to separate legislation so forcibly upon the Government and the English and Scottish members supporting it, that if it is refused, some strong reasons for the refusal must be assigned and an alternative scheme suggested. The English have practically admitted that the present state of things is not right, and that something must be done. They are therefore bound to provide themselves with a plan of reform to be offered to the representatives of Ireland in case the solution propounded by the latter is held inadmissible.

In devising a scheme of improved administration and self-government for Ireland three objects must be kept in view. One is to give to the people of Ireland what is best for them—a system under which they will be quietly and peaceably, efficiently, purely, cheaply governed. A second is to satisfy their wishes and longings for self-government, and to respect, perhaps even to indulge, their sentiment of Irish nationality. The third is to maintain the unity of the British Empire, and especially of that heart and kernel of it which lies within the four seas that wash the British Isles. These objects are not necessarily compatible, and the main difficulty of the matter lies in determining to what extent they really are compatible; or if not, which should yield to the others.

Most English politicians are agreed with the Irish Nationalists in desiring the abolition of that farce of royalty, the Lord Lieutenancy, and in proposing to overhaul what is called "Dublin Castle," the machinery of officials which administers Ireland from Dublin. Even Mr. Clifford Lloyd, whose energetic action under Mr. W. E. Forster in 1881 and 1882 roused such animosity of the Land League party against him, has lately pronounced in a long letter to the newspapers against the maintenance of this system; and it is not likely to find many defenders in the next Parliament. But what is to be substituted for it? There must be some sort of central administration for all Ireland, and the problem is, how to construct such an administration which will be efficient and yet not unpopular. Destruction is easy enough, but difficulties begin when construction comes in view. So far as English statesmen have formed a plan, they incline to place all the boards needed for education, public works, poor-law management, and so forth, immediately under a Secretary of State for Ireland, who shall be an official of higher rank and power than the Irish Secretary (who is technically only a Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant; has hitherto been, and shall always sit in the Cabinet. But this by itself may be of no great service, for the boards of the future may be just as much out of sympathy with the masses as the boards of the past have been, and the new Secretary of State will probably support them as much and control them as little as the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant has hitherto done.

Hence the reforming party in England proposes to go further, and create a system of popular local government in Ireland. It is suggested that every county should have its elective board, and that large powers of imposing local taxes and managing local affairs, *e. g.*, education, roads and bridges, asylums, possibly prisons, might be given to them. Ought they to have also the control of the police? In England, this is a county affair; but it is asked whether a matter so delicate and important could be left in Ireland at the mercy of the sort of persons whom the electors would in their present temper choose. The Irish police, it must be remembered, is a sort of military force, very different from the constables of an English county.

That private bills—*i. e.*, bills intended to grant powers to individuals or corporations, as, for instance, to make a railway, to construct gas or water works—relating to Ireland should have to be passed by the Parliament in London, and that for the purpose of passing them the parties interested and their witnesses should be brought over to London at a serious expense of money and time, has long been complained of as a grievance. To meet it and give further satisfaction to the Irish demand that they should do their own work at home, it is proposed to establish some sort of tribunal or body in Ireland for the purpose of dealing with private-bill legislation. These may be said to be the three planks in the platform of English Radicalism on the subject of Irish self-government. There is nothing alarming in them; nothing which most Conservatives may not accept; nothing which the present Government might not itself propose.

Unluckily, they are by no means what the Nationalist party wants. It would deride the notion that they constitute a real righting of Irish wrongs, a real gift of self-government to the Irish people. Nothing less than a Parliament of their own will do; and a Parliament of their own means to them not only a Parliament but a budget, a ministry—such a system of central and local government in Ireland as this Irish Parliament will call into being for itself. The question therefore arises, Can this demand for legislative independence be granted? It is so important to pacify and satisfy Ireland if she can be pacified and satisfied, that the reformer must be content to go further than the needs of mere good government require. He must, in fact, go as far as he can without bringing about a condition of things in which more bitter strife and an ultimate disruption of the Empire become probable.

The objections to an Irish Parliament—objections which have received very little discussion in England, because public opinion has in a blunt, unlogical English fashion simply declared itself against the idea without going into reasons—are partly constitutional, partly practical. The chief constitutional objection is, that it would apparently be necessary to turn the present United Kingdom into a sort of federation, creating a new council or assembly of some kind superior both to the Irish Parliament and to what would then be the English and Scottish Parliament—an assembly which should deal with questions pertaining to foreign and colonial policy and the military and naval services of the Empire, since these would remain matters of joint concern for both islands. We should therefore need a Federal Constitution and some sort of Federal Court to interpret that constitution. The independent authority of the Irish Parliament would, however, apparently, on Mr. Parnell's scheme, be greater than that of any State of the American Union, because it would include the power, which of course no American State nor Canadian Province can exercise, of imposing a protective tariff against English and Scottish manufactures. This would be an enormous change, highly inconvenient to England, because it would introduce a swarm of difficulties which under our system of one omnipotent Parliament do not arise, and because a federation between two states so different in population and wealth as Great Britain on one side and Ireland on the other would be far less likely to work smoothly than the American Union does. It has been suggested that Scotland, too, might have her own Parliament, but Scotland wants no Parliament, being perfectly satisfied with things as they are. The only escape from the legal complications which a federal constitution must involve would be to retain the supremacy of the present Imperial Parliament and create an Irish Parliament beneath it. But this would not satisfy the Nationalists, because the Imperial Parliament could in that case reverse anything done by Ireland for herself; nor would it be pleasant for the English, because they would still have Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, who would be able to make themselves as troublesome as they do now in case they had any complaints against an English Ministry or the English Parliamentary majority.

The practical objection to the scheme is, that it might involve conflicts between England and Ireland not less serious than those of the last few years, but conflicts in which the Nationalists would have advantages greater than they now enjoy. They would then have obtained a legal recognition as a nation distinct from the English and Scottish nation, and their Parliament would speak with national authority. Their position in the eyes of the world at large would be a stronger one than they now possess. They would have enough control over the administration of the country to make their antagonism to the military power of the United Kingdom more formidable than it could become under the present system. Grounds for struggles between them and England would still remain. Even supposing that England looked quietly on while laws were passed by an Irish Parliament bearing hardly on the landlords—many of whom are Englishmen or related to English families; foreign affairs, and colonial affairs, and the joint imperial budget, which would be partly chargeable on Irish taxpayers, would supply frequent occasions for dispute. The control of an English majority would be resented in Ireland; Irish Nationalists would ask why they should pay for the maintenance of a huge force to protect English colonies and commerce, to defend India, or safeguard English interests in the Mediterranean. The agitation against England would recommence, but it would now be an agitation for a complete separation of the two islands. England would thus be at last

driven either to recall her concessions and govern Ireland by force, or else to let the island go, and see a hostile Power—weak, no doubt, but able to enter into alliances with powerful foreign States—established within sight of her western coasts from Cantyre as far as Pembroke.

Compromises might be suggested to meet some of these difficulties. Instead of giving Ireland one central Parliament in Dublin, she might be allowed to have four, one in each province, all of course subject to the authority of the Imperial Parliament in London. The Nationalists, however, would not accept this, nor of course would it at all relieve the Imperial Parliament from the obstructive activity of Nationalist members. Or again, if a central representative body were created to meet in Dublin, it might receive from the Imperial Parliament a delegated power of legislation, limited to particular topics, or subject to certain specified conditions. The former difficulty would, however, recur under this plan. The members of this central assembly would complain that they had not a sufficiently free hand, and would set down all failures to the maintenance of English control. The concession would be used merely as a step to further concessions, ending with the repeal of the Union or the separation of the Crowns. In fact, England seems, by yielding any kind of autonomy to Ireland, beyond that which she is proposing to give to her own counties by the establishment of County Boards, to be placing herself on an inclined plane, where the descent is easy and sure to that final severance of the two islands from one another which would be an unquestionable evil for Ireland, and, to say the least, a serious annoyance, a possible menace, to Great Britain. Yet unhappily England does not feel that she now stands on firm and satisfactory ground. Ireland has doubtless been wronged in the past, and there is always, in free governments, a presumption in favor of giving to the people of any district, or a large majority of them, that which they ask for. Self-government would have the enormous advantage of enabling the Irish to acquire that training in government, that knowledge of its difficulties, that sense of responsibility, which they now lack, and which they can scarcely gain while they are able to lay the blame of all and every misfortune on the shoulders of an alien assembly.

The question of the right of one part of a State to secede from the rest is one of the most perplexing that ever present themselves in politics. In the case of your Union, twenty-five years ago, it was complicated by legal questions regarding the true construction of the constitutional pact of 1789, and by the existence of a minority loyal to the Union in most of the seceding States. In the present Anglo-Irish case it is complicated by the fact that through Ireland, and especially in the province of Ulster, there is a population, nearly one-fourth of the whole, and conspicuous for its industry, wealth, and intelligence, which is firmly attached to the union with Great Britain, and dreads the creation of an Irish Parliament. It is not impossible that, in the event of a complete political separation of the islands, this part of the population would take up arms against the majority, so that the retirement of England might involve a civil war, and a civil war in which English sympathy would be so strongly involved that intervention would be likely to follow. One may say that the right of secession, like the "sacred right of insurrection," is one of those things as to which no general rule can be laid down, but which must usually be judged by the result. In the present case, it is clear that Ireland is not strong enough to secede; it is even doubtful whether the Nationalist majority would be strong enough to overpower by force the minority of intelligent and pugnacious anti-secessionists. The appeal of the Parnellite party is therefore no wise to violence, but partly to the good-feeling of England, partly to the principles of free government she professes to hold; most of all, to her fear of the trouble and vexation which Irish members can cause to her Parliament.

The problem is far from insoluble. A strong English Government, secure of remaining in power to pursue a consistent policy for twenty years, could solve it with less friction than was involved in the reconstruction of your Union after the end of the war of secession. But the two English parties are so equally divided, and English ministries are so absolutely at the mercy of fluctuating Parliamentary majorities, that there is little prospect of any consistent policy, or indeed of the taking of any steps with a view to the more distant future. English statesmen seem for the moment more inclined to legislate on a hand-to-mouth principle, and to seek from the masses a guidance which the masses are incapable of giving, than to think out, proclaim, and stand by a comprehensive and self-consistent policy of their own. Y.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

LONDON, September 15, 1885.

EVERY year hundreds of Americans pass through Switzerland. Not one in a thousand learns anything about the political and social condition of a country which, to the members of the English people on either side the Atlantic, is, as Mr. Leslie Stephen has termed it, "the playground of Europe." Yet to observers who turn their attention from mountain ranges to the citizens who live at their foot, Switzerland seems not so much a playground where Americans and Englishmen may recruit their health, as a laboratory where may be seen carried on before our eyes social and constitutional experiments the issue of which will throw light on the prospects of modern democracy. To a citizen, moreover, of the Union, Switzerland presents sources of interest not to be found in any other European community. It is the one example existing in Europe of successful federalism; it is at once the forerunner and the follower of the United States. In 1789 Switzerland presented one of the rare instances in which a Federal State had held its own in the contest for existence with the body of centralized monarchies. No one can suppose from the pages of the *Federalist* that its authors had deeply studied Swiss annals. But the existence for centuries of a confederacy which, however laxly united, had still contrived to stand up against fearful odds, must have given encouragement to the hope that the effort to form a great Federal Republic would not end in disaster.

However this may have been, the statesmen who in 1848 gave Switzerland a new constitution and a new life, were profoundly influenced by the lessons of American federalism. Indeed, a hasty glance at their work suggests an idea, which is at bottom profoundly erroneous, that Swiss politicians have achieved little else than the working out of a copy in small of their great American model. The Federal Assembly, with its National Council and Council of States, at once recalls Congress, with its House of Representatives and Senate. The relation between the Central Government and the Cantons bears a close though not an exact resemblance to the relation between the National Government and the States of the Union. The Federal Tribunal, if not exactly modelled upon the Supreme Court of the United States, yet bears a strong family likeness to it. These resemblances are not accidental; a critic who was ignorant of the existence of the United States would find it as hard to understand many details of the Swiss Constitution as a student who had never studied the characteristics of the Constitution of England would find it to understand the articles of the Constitution of Belgium or of Italy.

It is, again, apparent that in some points which arrest the attention of every historian, the federalism of Switzerland has achieved exactly the same kind of success as has been attained by the federalism of America. In each case there has been an astounding reconciliation of local diversity with national unity; and of the two confederations, Switzerland has, in proportion to its resources, struggled with the greater difficulties. The country was of course free from all the perplexities caused to American statesmanship by the existence of slavery, but in every other respect the men who built up the fabric of modern Swiss federalism had to solve problems and meet risks more perplexing than the questions which demanded a practical answer from the founders of the United States. In 1847 Switzerland was torn by religious dissensions which were the outcome of discord that had endured for centuries, and were connected with that vast Ultramontane movement which still endangers the liberties of the great Continental states. In Switzerland, again, political and religious differences were mixed up with differences of race and internal dissensions which threatened at every moment to introduce foreign intervention. There is something almost ridiculous in comparing the War of the Sonderbund, in which little over 100 men perished, with the War of Secession and its hundreds of thousands of victims. But neither Grant nor Lee would have refused a tribute of admiration to the masterly generalship of Dufour, while the promptitude with which the Swiss Confederacy realized the extent of the danger in which the country was involved, and the energy of the Swiss leaders in at once summoning 100,000 men to arms and striking down rebellion before it had had time to collect all its forces, compares very favorably with the attitude of the North in the earlier stages of the contest with Secession. Nor did Switzerland fall essentially behind America in the exercise of that clemency which, after a deadly struggle, affords the only prospect of national reconciliation. The traditions of Swiss jurisprudence were bloody and cruel; and it is certainly remarkable that in 1848 Swiss Federalists put down rebellion without inflicting capital punishment on a single rebel.

Theorists are apt to attribute the success of federalism in America to the size of the United States and to their freedom from all risks of foreign intervention. When thinkers are asked to explain the triumphs of the federal principle in Switzerland they find its causes in the smallness of the country and in the moderation imposed on Swiss politics by the pressure of powerful neighbors. It is rash to draw any certain inference from the results of two political experiments. Still, Switzerland and the United States suggest that under favorable circumstances the federal scheme of government may, just because the federal bond is loose even when it is strong, produce a condition of calm political sentiment very favorable to the removal of those bitter and lasting animosities which even now divide and weaken the populations of some of the greatest among European states. Another conclusion forced upon a critic by a comparison of American and Swiss history is, that a federal state needs for its continued existence the increasing development of national sentiment. De Tocqueville was convinced that both in America and in Switzerland "State rights" would in the long run be too strong for the central power. The growth of the sentiment of nationality in each case falsified his prediction.

A critic, further, of politics who looks upon the Confederacy of Switzerland or the United States of America as high works of legislative art, may derive much instruction from comparing the different methods by which the constitutionalists of each country have attempted to solve essentially similar problems, and the different degrees of success which have crowned their efforts.

Swiss constitutionalism has, it will be found, failed at exactly those points where the triumph of American statesmanship has been most conspicuous. Nothing, for example, in the institutions of America has excited more admiration among foreigners than the position given under the Constitution to the Federal judiciary. Nothing, on the other hand, is less satisfactory than the position occupied in Switzerland by the Federal Tribunal. That body, it is true, recalls the Supreme Court of the United States, but it has few of the claims to authority possessed by the American court. Its judges are not appointed for life; it is not empowered to adjudicate on the validity of laws passed by the Federal Assembly; it is incompetent to deal with many matters which in England, no less than in America, would fall within the jurisdiction of the judges; its decisions are, it would appear, enforced by the action of the executive. The tendency, indeed, of opinion throughout the Confederacy is to strengthen the position of the Federal Tribunal. But even were the authority of the court greatly extended, it would never attain to anything like the power possessed not only by the Supreme Court of America, but even by the English bench. The truth is, that the traditions of Swiss history are unfavorable to the development of that regular supremacy of the law of the land which is the marked characteristic of the institutions founded by the English people on both sides of the Atlantic. The more closely the Swiss Federal Constitution and the Cantonal constitutions of Switzerland are studied, the more apparent it becomes that the tendency of the Swiss people is still, as it has been for centuries, to allow to the legislature the exercise of judicial functions. The Swiss have scarcely as yet recognized the truth which lies hid under the much misunderstood dogma of the separation of powers.

If the greatest glory of the founders of the American republic was to constitute the law courts the guardians of the Constitution, their second great achievement was to form the most powerful second chamber which has ever been called into existence. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the originality, the boldness, or the success of the arrangement by which the Senate was made the representative of the States. Its success was so patent that the Swiss statesmen of 1848 were, in spite of their great distaste for second chambers, almost compelled to follow the example set by the statesmen of America. The Council of States, in which each Canton is represented by two members, might well have been expected to fill the place and exert the authority of the American Senate—the expectation was, in fact, entertained by the leading men of Switzerland. It has been, however, entirely disappointed. From one cause or another the second chamber in Switzerland occupies a position distinctly inferior to that of the National Council, or, to use the equivalent American expression, of the House of Representatives. Various causes may be assigned for a result which no one appears to have anticipated. The Swiss "Senate," if one may use a name which does not strictly belong to the Council of States, was from the first hampered by the traditions of the old Swiss Diet. It never possessed those powers which connect the American Senate with the Executive. Each Canton determines the time for which its Senators shall hold office. On several matters of importance the Senate votes together with, and is therefore outnumbered by, the members of the House of Representatives. To all these special sources of weakness one may perhaps add a cause of a more general character: a second chamber is an institution unknown to the Swiss Cantons. Its place is at the present day to a great extent supplied by the preëminently Swiss arrangement of the Referendum, under which the validity of a law depends ultimately on the direct assent of the sovereign people. To trace out, however, the whole of the reasons which have prevented the Swiss Council of States from becoming the most influential part of the legislature, would be impossible within the space at my disposal. The important matter is to note that Swiss constitutionalists have not been able to produce a body of anything like the authority of the American Senate.

If the constitutionalism of Switzerland is in several respects markedly inferior to that of the American republic, there are at least two genuine products of Swiss political inventiveness which well deserve the attention of all persons interested in the success of democratic government.

The Referendum—an institution which, under different forms, exists in every Canton throughout the Confederacy, and also forms part of the Federal Constitution—is, for good or bad, likely to come into existence in every thoroughly democratic State. For reasons which I may explain in another letter, it is to my mind probable that, before many years are over, this scheme for submitting every law of importance to the approval of the electors may, in essence though not in name, become an integral portion of the British Constitution. However this may be, the fact is manifest enough that an arrangement which commends itself to the most democratic population of Europe cannot, in an age when democratic ideas are spreading far and wide, be dismissed without careful consideration. On one point alone connected with the Referendum is it necessary for the present purpose to dwell. This appeal to the people, as it exists in Switzerland, must be considered, on the whole, a conservative arrangement: it tends at once to hinder rapid change, and also to get rid of that inflexibility or immutability which, in the eyes of Englishmen at least, is a defect in the Constitution of the United States. It enables the Swiss people to revise the Constitution with something like the ease with which every law can be changed in England; it secures, at the same time, that no law of importance shall be changed if there be a strong popular feeling against innovation. There is needed no great sagacity to perceive the faults of the Referendum: it diminishes the importance of debate, and therefore lowers the character of any representative assembly whose determinations require for their validity the sanction of a reference to the people. But, in the present state of the world, it is some compensation for the evils of a Referendum that it gives to constitutions under which it exists more stability than can be ascribed to the political institutions of States which, like England, are ruled by a sovereign Parliament, and more flexibility than is compatible with a Constitution which, like that of the United States, can be legally changed only by a sovereign power which may not be called into activity more than once in half a century.

The mode, again, in which the Executive is appointed, under the Swiss Constitution, has the recommendation of combining to a certain extent the opposite merits of Cabinet government as it exists in England, and a Presidential government as it exists in America. The Federal Council fills the place of the English Ministry, or of the American President and his Ministers: it is the Executive of the Confederacy. Its members are elected by the Federal Assembly—that is, by the two chambers sitting together. These members are appointed for a period of three years, and during that time cannot be removed from office. After the election of each new national Council, or, to use American phraseology, of each new House of Representatives, a new Council, which may, however, consist of the same members as the outgoing body, is elected by the Federal Assembly. Now, the main point to observe is, that this arrangement avoids some of the vices both of Cabinet government and of Presidential government. The Council is, like the American President, irremovable by the Federal Assembly. It does not depend for its continued existence on the shifts and changes of parties or factions. It is, again, like the English Cabinet, in close and immediate connection with the Assembly by which it is created. It is, of course, easy to put the same facts in a point of view unfavorable to Swiss institutions. The Council, it may be said, has neither the perfect independence of the American President, nor that absolute identity of feeling with the party predominant in the Assembly which is the strength of English Ministerial government. This criticism contains important truth. The Swiss system of appointing the Executive would, it may be admitted, be unsuitable for countries like Great Britain, where the Government must play a very active part, and where the weakness or the inertness of the Executive power may well mean national ruin. It is also plain that the Swiss system is all but incompatible with the conditions of party government as it flourishes either in England or in America. But the question whether parliamentary government necessarily means party government, is one to which cautious thinkers would be slow to give an off-hand answer. There is some reason for thinking that the success or failure of democratic institutions may ultimately turn on the possibility of keeping up representative institutions without creating the popular agitations and the fluctuations of policy which appear to be an unavoidable part of government by party. If this be so, the Swiss Constitution presents at lowest an ingenious attempt to obtain the merits of government by parliament without falling into the worst evils of government by faction. The attempt may turn out a failure, but neither Englishmen nor Americans ought to turn aside with contempt from a scheme for avoiding both the evils resulting from changes of Cabinet and the evils flowing from Presidential elections.

A. V. Dicey.

TOLSTOI'S 'MY RELIGION.'

Paris, September 23, 1885.

One must be wanting in sensibility not to feel much gratitude, and almost personal affection, toward a writer who has given him new sensations, new emotions, new ideas of a noble and inspiriting kind. Such, I confess, are my feelings for Count Tolstoi. I attempted lately to give you an imperfect idea of his 'War and Peace' and of 'Anna Karenin'—two works marked by the most extraordinary talent, and, I might say without exaggeration, by a wonderful genius. I was aware that Count Tolstoi had somewhat painted himself as Pierre Besushkoff in 'War and Peace'; that, having tried every form of thought, he had found a mental and intellectual refuge in religion. My Russian friends all told me that it was not worth my while to read the book in which Tolstoi has given to the world his *ultima verba*. There is something to be found and to be learned even in the aberrations of a great mind. I knew that Tolstoi was living in the country, and was doing all he could to *simplify* himself, as the Russians say;

that he had renounced the court, the world, and lived almost as a peasant among peasants, doing every day some physical and material work; that literary glory seemed to him, like all other glories, a mere vanity; that he had broken his pen, and taken hold of the plough. What was the secret of this change? What relation could there be between a delicate, refined mind like his and this mysterious Russian Nihilism, which has become abhorrent to the world since it has inspired so many crimes?

Here was a curious riddle to solve. I had known Ivan Turgeneff personally; and though there was no Nihilist in him, in spite of his having invented the word—though he had shown in his 'Fathers and Sons' his dread of the new materialistic doctrines professed in some of the Russian universities—he felt great leniency, an invincible kindness and affection for all those who were discontented, in his own country as well as in all Europe; with the men who represent more or less consciously what goes under the vague names here of reform and there of revolution. There must be a deep substratum of suffering and discontent in a country only emerging from barbarism. It is not in Russia as it is with old wine: the scum on the top, the lees at the bottom, the good wine between the two. The middle class hardly exists, and where it exists it is still despised; on the top there is a court and a servile aristocracy, an aristocracy of vanities, not of privileges; under this film are only the great and ignorant masses of the peasantry.

You see already in 'War and Peace,' as well as in 'Anna Karenin,' severe judgments upon the higher class, upon the generals, the courtiers, the worshippers of transient and ephemeral greatness. All the fine characters are living protests against the vanities and follies of a frivolous and corrupt aristocracy. Still, Tolstoi does not yet appear to us in the light of a reformer. How did he come to experience what the theologians call grace?

"I have not always," he says, "had the religious ideas which are set forth in this work ('My Religion'). For thirty-five years of my life I have been a Nihilist, in the exact acceptation of the word; not a revolutionary Socialist, a man who believes in nothing. Five years ago faith came upon me; I believed in the doctrine of Christ, and my life changed suddenly. I ceased to desire what I desired before, and I began to desire what I had never desired. What seemed to me good before, seemed now bad, and what had seemed bad seemed good. That happened to me which happens to a man who has gone out on some business. On his way he decides that the affair is not of much importance to him, and he returns home. What was on his left is now on his right, and what was on his right is now on his left."

Tolstoi informs us that for five years he has been working at a new translation, verse by verse, of the Four Gospels and making a new concordance. It is doubtful to me if he ever takes a high place among modern exegetes. His life will probably end before his work is done. What he now wishes to impart to his fellow-creatures is merely what might be called the sentimental part of his doctrine.

He had always recognized, even in the midst of his scepticism, the beauty of the Christian doctrine; he had made his submission to the Orthodox Church—the Church of the great laborious Russian population. But many things were repulsive to him in the Orthodox Church—the strangeness of its dogmas, the spirit of persecution, the approbation given to punishment by death, to war. He felt that the Church was taking for essential what was not essential, and that it neglected what was essential. He read and reread the Gospels.

"The Sermon on the Mount always seemed like something exceptional. I read it more than any other part. Nowhere does Christ speak with more solemnity; nowhere does he give moral rules more clear, more accessible, or which find a greater echo in the hearts of every one. Nowhere does he address himself more to the multitude, to the people. If there are clear and precise Christian principles, it is here that they must be formulated. Therefore I looked for the solution of my doubts in the three chapters of Matthew, v., vi., and vii., and in the Sermon on the Mount."

We cannot follow Tolstoi in all his developments. It is enough to say that he finally lands in a doctrine of pure non-resistance: "We must not resist the wicked." As soon as he perceived this clearly, he found himself happy and at rest.

"From childhood," says he, "I had been taught that the doctrine of Jesus is divine, and at the same time I was taught to respect the institutions which guarantee by violence my security against the wicked. I had been told that these institutions were sacred; that I must resist the wicked; that it is humiliating to give way to him. I was taught to judge and to punish. Then I learned the profession of arms—that is to say, resistance to the wicked by homicide. The army of which I was a part was called the 'Christophile army,' and the blessings of Heaven were asked for it."

Tolstoi became, in fact, convinced that it is impossible to confess Christ and at the same time to work with premeditation for the organization of property, of tribunals, of States, of armies. The doctrine of non-resistance is no novelty in the United States, where it has been advocated by some of the noblest spirits; but I have not yet seen it carried to such extremes as in the 'Religion' of Tolstoi. He tells us rather amusingly how the two laws—the higher law and the law of the State—often come in opposition.

"One of these last days I was going toward the Borovitzky gate. Under it stood an old lame beggar, with his head tied up with a rag. I took out my purse to give him a little money. At the same instant I saw coming from the Kremlin, with rapid strides, a young grenadier with a red face, a martial air, and the sheepskin furnished by the State.

"The beggar, having seen the soldier, rose in great fear and ran, as fast as his feet allowed, toward the Alexander Garden. The grenadier, after running awhile, stopped, exclaiming against the beggar, who had established himself under the gate notwithstanding the rules.

"I waited for the grenadier. When he was near me, I asked him if he knew how to read:

"'Yes, and why?'

"'Have you read the Gospel?'

"'Yes!'

"'And do you remember the verse, "And who shall feed the hungry," etc.?' I cited the passage. He remembered it and heard me till the end. I saw that he was uneasy. Two passers-by had stopped, and were listening.

"The grenadier seemed annoyed at the idea that having done his duty, having chased the passers-by from a place where it was forbidden to stop, he was in the wrong. He was looking for an excuse. Suddenly his eye brightened up, he looked at me over his shoulder, as people do when they depart.

"'And the military regulation, do you know it?' said he.

"I said, 'No.'

"'Well, then, you have nothing to say,' observed the grenadier, with a victorious movement of his head, and, putting his sheepskin back, he proudly walked away to his station.

"He is the only man whom I have met, who has resolved with a true logic the eternal question which rises amid our social state, and which rises before every man who calls himself a Christian."

You see at once whither Tolstoi tends. He shuts up all the tribunals: "Judge not that ye be not judged." He condemns all executions, all modes of coercion, all national hatreds, all wars; he professes horror and contempt for all the professions—military, diplomatic, and political—which serve to keep men divided. Tolstoi considers all men as having a debt which they will never be able to pay. This debt binds them to all the generations of men, past, present, and future; all they can do for the others goes into a sort of sinking-fund. The true life is the life which adds something to an immense capital, belonging to humanity itself.

This doctrine leads him to what the Russian Nihilists have called simplification. He describes with great eloquence life in the great cities, the perpetual struggle, the sufferings of so many men whom he calls "the martyrs of the doctrine of the world." In his eyes, the first condition of human happiness is perpetual contact with nature. Man must, like a plant, enjoy the sun, the fresh air, the spectacle of the earth.

"The victims of the world see nothing but stones and wood; they live in an artificial light; they hear nothing but the sound of machines, of guns, of instruments of music. They breathe distilled perfumes and the smoke of tobacco; they eat, thanks to their weak stomachs and depraved taste, unnatural aliments. When they go from one place to another they travel in close boxes. In the country, in foreign lands where they go, they always have under their feet the same tissues, the same stones; the same draperies hide from them the light of the sun. The same valets, coachmen, and porters intercept all communication with men, with the earth, with vegetation, with animals. As prisoners sometimes console themselves with a bit of grass which grows in the court of their prison, with a spider or a mouse, these people console themselves sometimes with faded plants, with a parrot, a pug dog, a monkey, which they cannot even feed themselves."

One of the conditions of happiness is work—not only intellectual work, but physical work also, which procures appetite and quiet sleep. A third condition is family life; the fourth is an affectionate intercourse with all men. Tolstoi tries to show that those who are sometimes called the "happy few" are deprived of all these elements of happiness, at least in great part. He would bring man back to a certain sort of Eden, where there would be a perfect simplicity, where man would be nearer nature, where each man would do some work with his own hands.

It is certainly singular that this tendency is common to all Russian writers. It springs from a sentiment of love for a great people only just emerging from a state of slavery; and at the same time from a great dislike of the old slave-masters, of the court, of the functionaries, of the men who look on the Russian people as a natural prey. Having to choose between the gilded functionary and the humble, they take the part of the muzhik. The more refined they are, the more they show their contempt for what is the object of the ambition of the upper class, living under the rule of the *tchinn*. Ivan Turgeneff, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoi are all obeying the same tendency which we find already in Pushkin. Nobody, however, had hitherto tried to give to these vague sentiments the form of a religion. It remained for Tolstoi to do so. While we admire the generosity of his sentiments, we cannot but feel that he has placed his Eden in the world of fancy and of imagination." The world will never be what he dreams it to be; and it is not safe to present to nations an ideal which they cannot possibly attain. Many will find nothing in his 'Religion' but weapons against established governments and laws, and even against the rights of property.

Correspondence.

VANDALISM IN THE YOSEMITE REGION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just returned from a visit to Yosemite Valley, and am anxious to call your attention to the fires which are raging and working untold damage in the surrounding forests. In their anxiety to grow food for their sheep while passing through these forests, the herdsmen have set light to the fallen trees and brushwood all over the hills, hoping that grass will

spring up in the spaces thus cleared, by another year. The flames, fanned by a gentle breeze and fed by an abundance of the dryest fuel, take everything before them, and spread ruin over many a hundred acre. In spite of notices advertising the penalties for wilful damage in the woods, fires have been lighted in the very midst of the Mariposa Big-Tree Grove, and the Grizzly Giant, one of Nature's most wonderful gifts to the people of the United States, has suffered severely.

Unless more care is taken of these beautiful trees, in a few years they will be known only to memory, and one of the most heavenly places on earth will be robbed of its charm.

Yours very sincerely,

CYRIL EDWARDS.

THE PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 26, 1885.

THE DELIMITATION OF DELAWARE BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The reference of Professor Agassiz, in his recent letter on the Coast Survey, to the real value, even from a practical point of view, of good work of a highly theoretical kind, done by a scientific bureau, has a timely illustration in the way a controversy between the authorities of the States of Delaware and New Jersey has within a few weeks been adjusted by the adoption of the line from Cohansey Light to Bombay Hook Point, as the division line between Delaware River and Delaware Bay.

Professor Henry Mitchell, whose modest official title is that of Assistant in the Coast Survey, but who, in studies of tidal action, ranks with the foremost men of science, made in 1883 an elaborate report on "The Estuary of the Delaware," based upon a new survey. When Mr. Stockton, the Attorney-General of New Jersey, submitted the question in dispute to Professor Hilgard, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor Hilgard referred the subject to Professor Mitchell, who promptly gave the line from Cohansey Light to Bombay Hook Point as the head of the bay. This decision, confirmed by the authority of Professor Hilgard, was communicated by Mr. Stockton to Mr. Paynter, the Attorney-General of Delaware, and was accepted by him as conclusive upon the point in controversy. Mr. Paynter, in his letter to Mr. Stockton, says:

"Like yourself, I regard the charts of the Coast Survey, or the opinions of officers and scientists connected with this branch of the Government service, as of the highest authority. The letters of Superintendent Hilgard and Professor Mitchell (copies of which you kindly furnished me) seem conclusive on the point; and their reasons are especially cogent, not only from the fact that they are founded on the formation of the banks and shores, as well as the bed of the waters, but also the fact of the opinions emanating from such distinguished gentlemen, who have made the estuary of the Delaware and of other rivers a special study, entitles them to the highest consideration." W.

BOSTON, September 29, 1885.

THE ASTOR DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. Warren's letter in No. 1054 of the *Nation* (September 10), in regard to the tax he was made to pay on his professional books, touches a point on which large numbers of Americans feel immensely ashamed of their country. I have gone through customs examinations in England, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, and Belgium, and all of these put together did not display the pettiness and meanness that we have to endure when we land in this rich and free country. I was in Europe at the time of the Astor decision, and supposed that this case would remove difficulties out of the way of people who have little or nothing to bring in. I landed from the *Britannic* August 22, and declared to the officer on board that so far as I knew I had nothing dutiable; and I do not believe *now* that I had. But the examining official on the New York dock got hold of a remnant of three yards of silk, left over from the original twenty yards bought for a dress pattern, because the London dressmaker cut economically. According to the Astor decision, I do not see that any duty would have been rightly exacted, even if I had brought the twenty yards with me not made up at all. The appraiser was perfectly satisfied that I was a professor in an American college, and that the dress and remnant belonged to my wife, who was with me; and yet I had to pay a dollar a yard on the three yards of silk. Besides that, I had a few small mementos that I expected to give to friends; still, they all belonged to me, having been purchased with my money. I declared their value at about $35, and paid about $13 duty.

The matter is small in itself, but large in principle and application. Can you tell me (and many others) whether Mr. Warren and I were justly made to pay duty or not? The officials no doubt find the majority of their passengers in a great hurry, and so the latter can all the more easily be imposed on.

I venture to say that our picayune and contemptible method is breeding an increasing number of free-traders in the United States—and that's one consolation, at least.—Respectfully,

A. H.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If you can pardon further reference to postal savings banks, the writer would like to suggest a few facts which might not be out of place in that connection. It is admitted such banks have proved beneficial in other countries, but for some reason we have failed to properly appreciate their advantage at home. The cities and towns of our country have, in the majority of cases, private savings banks, but it is in the agricultural sections that some such system is needed. The North and West are much more advanced in banking facilities of every kind than the South, and it is the latter section especially that would unquestionably be benefited by postal savings banks. In the South, which is in the main an agricultural community, the towns are few and far between. The cross-road store, post-office, and blacksmith shop constitute the chief settlements one meets in a journey of ten or twenty miles, and as for a savings bank, fifty miles would be within the mark.

The argument might be made, that the establishment of banks should be left to private enterprise, and not depend upon public or Government aid. While this argument is true, it must be remembered that much of the Southern country has more than a moiety of negroes, who form such a weight in the public scale as to bear down much enterprise which should be expected from the population, all things being equal. The negro is in a state of advanced childhood, and lacks those qualities which are necessary to produce material advancement. He is extravagant and prodigal, and seems to have little idea of accumulation. Much of this is due to the fact that he has no opportunity presented to save his earnings. The writer was struck by the absence of such facilities, during a recent visit to a Southern agricultural section, and the necessity for some such plan as the one advocated at once suggested itself. The Southern people, however willing, are unable to afford these advantages, and need outside help in this, as in the matter of public education. The negro is here, and has come to stay. That he needs assistance, none deny. He is still dependent, and the best way to help him to become independent is to advance his material condition. Wealth is a powerful agent to inspire respect, and savings banks exert no small influence in its accumulation. The negro needs more practical economy and less sentiment: having learned how to vote, he remains to be taught how to save.

The establishment of postal savings banks should be confined to non-Presidential offices, so that the usefulness of private savings banks should not be restricted. The townsman can take care of himself, but the country laborer needs assistance. The fear expressed that postal savings banks might strengthen the national Government is groundless. The trouble anticipated that such banks may become a burden when the national debt is extinguished, is a trouble that doubtless will be met when that time arrives. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." GEO. FREDERICK GEPHART.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 30, 1885.

INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The idea of securing bank depositors against the loss of their deposits (editorially considered in *Nation*, No. 1057), is an excellent one. But, while allowing Mr. Flannagan great credit for bringing forward the subject, I believe the object can be attained in a better way than he proposes by a *mutual* deposit-insurance company, composed of such banking associations as would unite for the purpose. A premium of a certain percentage on average deposits would be paid by each bank desiring insurance. The investment of premiums, payment of losses and return dividends would be managed in much the same way as in a mutual fire-insurance company. The principal advantage of this method would be a more equitable division of losses, the premiums being based on deposits, the subject of the insurances, and not, as Mr. Flannagan proposes, on circulation, which has no relation whatever to the thing insured. Incidentally, other advantages would be obtained, as, for example, a thorough examination of the affairs of each insured bank at frequent intervals. The present system of Government inspection is notoriously insufficient, but an insurance company such as I have proposed would, for its own protection, establish the most thorough methods of inspection and audit that could be devised.

It may be urged as an objection to this plan that each bank would be at liberty to insure or not, as it preferred. This, to some extent, is true, but it is not a serious obstacle to the success of the plan, for the improved stability of the banks belonging to the insurance company would attract depositors so powerfully that all first-class banks would eventually be compelled in self-protection to offer the same security to their depositors; and the depositor would soon hold a bank that did not insure its deposits in much the same estimation that a merchant does a customer who carries no fire insurance on his property.

The plan I have suggested seems to me not only feasible, but equitable, simple, and comprehensive. Nevertheless, I do not offer it as conclusive, and I hope the subject, important as it is, will have such discussion as will evolve the best plan obtainable. W. P. J.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Aside from the questions as to its practicability discussed in your last number, the plan proposed by Mr. W. W. Flannagan for protecting the depositors in national banks, by converting the tax on bank circulation into a special fund for the payment of claims against failed banks, and subrogating the United States to all the rights of the creditors against the assets and the

liabilities of the shareholders, seems to be open to serious objections.

That the total amount of losses on claims against failed banks since the national banking system went into operation has been only $9,524,553, is certainly due, in part, to the watchfulness of depositors, and their concern to place their money in the safest banks; but Mr. Flannagan's estimate of the amount that would be required, from the Government, under his plan, for the payment of these losses, seems to be based upon the erroneous supposition that depositors could be relieved from all concern and responsibility, and all apprehension regarding the safety of their money, without increasing the amount of losses.

The best plan for the protection of depositors against loss is the one which, by increasing the watchfulness of individual depositors, reduces that loss to a minimum, and distributes that minimum equitably among those who have enjoyed its protection. A plan for the liquidation of claims against suspended banks by a tax on deposits, levied for that purpose, would, by throwing the loss, not upon the Government, by reducing its revenues derived from the national banking system, but upon those who enjoy its protection, where it properly belongs, meet your objection to Mr. Flannagan's plan; and the distribution of this loss among the banks in proportion to the amount of their deposits, instead of the amount of their circulation, would remove the objection of banks which issue circulating notes to the adoption of the plan suggested by Mr. Flannagan. In consideration of the protection and security furnished by such a system, the additional tax would be as readily borne as the premium of insurance.—Very respectfully,

L. H. POOLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1885.

PROHIBITION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: On Monday last there came up for hearing before Judge French, of the second circuit of the seventh judicial district of this State, a petition asking the removal to the Federal courts of certain liquor causes then pending, on the ground that questions were involved in these causes requiring a construction of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The following are extracts from the opinion rendered on the hearing:

"Our present prohibitory liquor law, as amended July 4, 1884, by the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, prohibits the selling or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and also prohibits their sale for other purposes except by persons who have obtained special licenses for that purpose, and given the heavy bond required by law. Persons who have obtained such licenses are required to make reports to the proper authorities of their sales, and are placed under other restrictions. The mere possession of intoxicating liquors, by a person not having a license to sell, in his store or warehouse is made presumptive evidence of guilt on his part. The keeping of liquors for sale makes the building where it is sold and the furniture, fixtures, vessels, and contents used in business a nuisance. Suit in equity may be brought by any citizen of the county to have the nuisance abated and to enjoin the defendant from continuing it. To abate the nuisance the furniture, fixtures, and liquors used for the purpose prohibited by statute might be destroyed, or sold to pay the expenses of abating the nuisance. No distinction is made between ale, wine, and beer and furniture and fixtures in use in the sale of the same which were owned and were lawful property prior to July 4, 1884, and ale, wine, beer, furniture, and fixtures which have been made or brought into the State since that time. The abatement of the alleged nuisance maintained by the defendant through the medium of this suit will cause the destruction of what was lawful property and owned by him prior to July 4, 1884, as well as what was illegal property prior to that time; and the injunction will with equal force prevent the sale of either kind of property. No distinction is made in the statute between the two kinds of property, and none is made by the plaintiff's petition.

"Under a similar statute in New York it was adjudged that such a statute was in violation of the constitutional inhibition against taking property without due process of law, because it made no distinction between property owned prior to the enactment and property manufactured or brought into the State subsequently (Wynehamer vs. People, 13 N. Y., 391)."

After citing the further cases of Bartemeyer vs. Iowa (18 Wall., 129), and Beer Co. vs. Massachusetts (97 U. S., 25), the opinion concludes by ordering each of the aforesaid causes, in which the amount in controversy exceeded $500, to be transferred to the Federal courts.

In a contribution to the *Nation* (vol. xxxviii, p. 381) made by the writer over a year ago, attention is called to the point here decided and to the authorities on which the decision is based. A good defence under these authorities can certainly be made to any prosecutions by which rights of property in liquors, acquired *before* the prohibitory law was passed, are sought to be destroyed. Indeed, by slight diligence on the part of the liquor-dealers, the entire question of the constitutionality of this law might have been brought before the Supreme Court of the United States months since, and a decision made sure of which would forever set at rest many vexed questions of property rights as affected by the police power. This power is confessedly a great one, but it has limits. What these limits are, moreover, in the case of vested property rights, is, it would seem, sufficiently certain. Bartemeyer vs. Iowa and Beer Company vs. Massachusetts, both emphatically reassert the familiar principle that vested rights of property cannot be destroyed without due compensation for losses to be entailed thereby first being made. Nor is there the least danger in this principle to the sovereignty of the State or to the public safety. For what possible traffic is there which, under and by virtue of this principle, cannot be suppressed *at once*, on the making of due compensation?

But it may be said, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent cases of Boyd vs. Alabama (94 U. S., 645) and Fertilizing Company vs. Hyde Park (97 U. S., 659) have held that the police power may be so exercised as to impair the obligation of a contract, and still not be unconstitutionally exercised. True, but mark the reason for this holding. If the police power were never, under any circumstances, permitted to impair the obligation of a contract, then, under some contract so providing, a certain line of business could be carried on for twenty, fifty, or a hundred years. And this line of business could thus be carried on in spite of the fact that it had become an insupportable nuisance to the entire community round about. It could not be stopped short of the expiration of the time named in the contract. To hold, therefore, that the obligation of a contract can never be impaired by the police power would be to violate right reason and public policy. But, under the principle that vested property rights cannot be destroyed without due compensation first being made, any traffic or line of business which has become a nuisance can be stopped instantly, and the rights of both the individual and the public still preserved. For, to the individual whose business is destroyed, compensation is made; and from the public the burden of a nuisance is lifted.

That there is force in this distinction may be seen from the fact that, in Beer Company vs. Massachusetts, the court, while sustaining the constitutionality of a law prohibiting the sale of malt liquors by the Boston Beer Company in the State of Massachusetts, *despite an unexpired charter granted to said company by the State, authorizing them to manufacture such liquors in all their varieties*—the court, we say, while sustaining this prohibitory law, are careful to add:

"We do not mean to say that property actually in existence, and in which the right of the owner has become vested, may be taken for the public good *without due compensation*. But we infer that the liquor in this case, as in the case of Bartemeyer vs. Iowa, was not in existence when the liquor law of Massachusetts was passed. Had the plaintiff in error relied on the existence of the property *prior* to the law, *it behooved it to show that fact*. But no such fact is shown, and no such point is taken."

IRVING B. RICHMAN.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, September 13, 1885.

Notes.

THE Century Company have in preparation 'The Art of Pheidias,' by Dr. Charles Waldstein.

E. & J. B. Young & Co. announce 'Church Life in Colonial Maryland,' by the Rev. Theodore C. Gambrall; and 'Tiles from Dame Marjorie's Chimney-Corner, and China from her Cupboard,' by F. S. J. Burne and H. J. A. Miles, illustrated.

Charles Scribner's Sons will be the American publishers of Mr. J. C. Rodrigues's collected articles on the Panama Canal, which recently appeared in the London *Financial News*, and attracted much attention from their evident mastery of the subject, and the highly unfavorable conclusions drawn from the mass of statistics presented. The same firm will issue 'The Greek Archipelago, with a Look at Turkey after the War,' by the Rev. Henry M. Field. Their *Bookbuyer* states that Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, of the *Christian Union*, will write the authorized Life of the late Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson. The October number of this periodical, by the way, begins a series of carefully engraved portraits of American authors with Mr. R. H. Stoddard's. Mr. Cable's is to follow next month. These portraits are supplementary, and are printed on plate paper.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, announce a 'Select Bibliography of Ecclesiastical History,' by John Alonzo Fisher, of Johns Hopkins University.

Ticknor & Co.'s list includes the following works: 'English Home Life,' by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier; 'Japanese Homes and their Surroundings,' by Prof. Edward S. Morse; 'The Olden-Time Series,' compiled by Henry M. Brooks; and 'An American Woman's Life and Work,' a memorial of the late Mary Clemmer, by Edmund Hudson.

A new work entitled 'Natural Theology, or Rational Theism,' from the pen of Dr. M. Valentine, ex-President of Pennsylvania College, is promised by Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., to be ready in October. The fifth volume of the series of "Griggs's Philosophical Classics" will be 'Hegel's Logic,' by Dr. W. T. Harris, of the Concord School of Philosophy. It is expected to be in the hands of the printers in October.

The following are additional announcements of G. P. Putnam's Sons: 'Railroad Transportation, Its History and Its Laws,' by Arthur T. Hadley, Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the State of Connecticut, and Instructor in Yale College; 'Evolution of To-day,' a summary of the Theory of Evolution as held by modern scientists, by H. W. Conn; 'Postulates of English Political Economy,' by the late Walter Bagehot, with introduction by Professor Marshall, of Cambridge, England; 'Problems in Philosophy,' by John Bascom, President of the University of Wisconsin; 'Poetry as a Representative Art,' by Prof. George Z. Raymond, of the College of New Jersey; 'Lincoln and Stanton: A Study of the War Administration of 1863,' by William D. Kelley; 'The Origin of the Republican Form

of Government in the United States of America,' by Oscar S. Straus; 'Inquirendo Island: The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery.'

George J. Coombes will shortly publish a volume entitled 'After-Dinner Stories from Balzac, Done into English by Myndart Verelst, with an introduction by Edgar Evertson Saltus, author of "The Philosophy of Disenchantment," etc.'

Two little books sure to be sought after are the facsimiles of George Herbert's 'Temple,' after a unique copy of the first (undated) impression in 1633; and of Walton's 'Complete Angler,' after the first edition of 1653. The quaint embossed binding in brown and white patterns at once distinguishes these books as antique. The facsimile must be understood as an imitative resetting, supplemented in the case of certain types and ornamental pieces by photographic reproductions. In both cases the result is very successful. Mr. Grosart furnishes a brief introduction to Herbert; but a better one is Walton's own in the companion volume. The American publishers are Baker & Taylor.

White, Stokes & Allen issue what they call a Favorite Edition of Fielding's Novels, in four volumes. The external appearance is sightly enough, and the typography is good; but a dearer price would have to be asked for better paper and a clearer impression.

The second series of 'The Good Things of *Life*' (White, Stokes & Allen) has a very even excellence. Mr. F. G. Attwood's designs, as usual, supply the humor which needs no legend.

J. T. Headley's 'Mountain Adventures,' Flammarion's 'Wonders of the Heavens,' and Viardot's 'Wonders of Sculpture,' all illustrated, are the new issues of the cheap edition of the "Wonders" series (Scribners).

We are glad to observe that a second edition of that well-conceived little politico-economic textbook, 'Lessons on Practical Subjects for Grammar-School Children' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) has been called for.

The appendix to the new edition of the late Mrs. Helen Jackson's 'Century of Dishonor' (Boston: Roberts Bros.) is numbered xv, and consists of the report made by the author and by Abbot Kinney, acting as special agents under the authority of the Indian Commissioner, on the condition and need of the Mission Indians of California. It bears date July 13, 1883, and possesses, besides its intrinsic importance, a special interest as the direct fruit of the work, first published in 1881, of which it now forms a part.

Mr. Clarence Deming's 'By-Ways of Nature and Life' has very properly been reissued by the Messrs. Putnam as part of their "Traveller's Series." The chapter on the "Zoo" and Jumbo is timely.

Carl Schoenhof, of Boston, has just published a volume that will be welcome to French instructors not only in scientific schools but in colleges generally. 'French Prose of Popular Science and Descriptive Literature,' edited and annotated by Prof. Jules Luquiens, of the Institute of Technology, is a collection of eleven long extracts from the best authors. Each extract is complete in itself, so that the volume has nothing of the fragmentary character of a Reader. Prof. Luquiens has added about eighty pages of notes, short, clear, and to the purpose.

In spite of the very laudatory article in the *Revue Critique* upon the 'Grammaire élémentaire de la vieille langue française' by L. Clédat (Paris: Garnier; Boston: Schoenhof), the book is not quite what it should be. It is elementary to a puerile degree for any one who would think of studying Old French, and very disappointing when it tries to give the results of modern scholarship. But it is better than Brachet's 'Grammaire historique,' and until an historical French grammar that deserves the name is published, it is the best guide that a beginner can find for the study of Old French.

Every admirer of Heine knows how unconscionably dear his works are. The copyright on these expires in January next, and doubtless many a German publisher has laid his plans to bring out a cheap edition by that date. Meantime Hoffman & Campe, of Hamburg, are shrewdly forestalling this movement by issuing a cheap "library edition" in twelve volumes 12mo, cloth. The first is the favorite 'Buch der Lieder' (New York: Westermann). The type is large enough, and the paper a dull white—conditions favorable for reading by lamplight.

The second of the "Military Monographs" published for the Military Service Institution by G. P. Putnam's Sons is entitled, 'Killed by a Brother Soldier,' the subject of General J. B. Fry's narrative being the shooting of General Nelson by General Davis at Louisville in 1862. The *Journal* of the above-named Institution for September has for its most interesting paper "Some Glances Backward," by Captain Edward Field, who also gives a glance forward, and makes a suggestion which some magazine editor might profit by: that the great "Indian fighters" yet living should be got to record their experience in battle with every variety of tribe and under all sorts of conditions, for the benefit of officers and men who may hereafter be involved in like conflicts. In Colburn's *United Service Magazine* for April, May, and August, Mr. H. Y. Powell has articles on our Naval War of 1812, based on James's and Cooper's histories, "with various fresh particulars from British and American authorities not hitherto collected."

Mr. G. Brown Goode's "Biography of the Halibut" in the October *American Naturalist* is very good reading, and contains much curious information about a fish whose extinction on this coast at no distant day is confidently predicted. We remark also Dr. W. Matthews's "Mystic Dry-Paintings of the Navajos"—unique sand pictures, made after traditional patterns, and destroyed as soon as completed; and Mr. John T. Campbell's "Traces of Prehistoric Man on the Wabash."

Prof. David P. Todd's account of the Lick Observatory in California, with illustrations, has been reprinted from *Science* of September 4.

Not long since we noticed in these columns the drawing of a typical coral atoll which serves as a frontispiece to the Report of the United States Solar Eclipse Expedition to the South Pacific Ocean (*Nation*, March 26, 1885, p. 261), and spoke of its excellence. Independent testimony to this is at hand in the letter of a gentleman long resident in Tahiti, who has just received the publication in question. He says: "You will allow me, as one who has spent so many years in the Islands, to express my delight at the life-like picture which is given of a coral atoll." Since atolls are so common and have been so much visited, it is somewhat strange that we have had to wait till now for adequate pictures of them.

India and Scotland were the subjects which received the most attention in the Geographical Section of the British Association at its late meeting in Aberdeen. The opening address of the President, Gen. J. T. Walker, was an account of the Indian Survey, of which he was for many years the head. This survey has for its end far more than the collection of mere scientific information, as was shown by Colonel Barron's paper on the "Cadastral Survey." In addition to mapping the areas of villages and fields on a scale of sixteen inches to a mile, it defines the rights and gives the castes of landlords and tenants for each field. It also collects information regarding the rents paid, the crops grown, the nature of the soil, and the means of irrigation. A year's work ranges from 650 to 800 square miles, comprising sometimes over a million of fields. Mr. Everard im Thurn gave an interesting account of Mt. Roraima in Brazil, which, previous to his ascent last December, was deemed inaccessible except by balloon. On reaching the summit he seemed to be entering a "gallery of countless vast stone monsters," the result apparently of the action of water in wearing away the surface of the rock. The Indians term it, with as much truth as poetry, "the ever fruitful mother of streams," for, "starting with a wonderful leap of 2,000 feet down over its cliff, were streams which flowed in various directions to swell with no inconsiderable contribution of water the Orinoco, the Essequibo, and the Amazon, the three chief river systems which water the greater part of the Atlantic side of the continent of South America." Among other subjects treated were recent explorations of New Guinea, an Antarctic expedition, and "Geographical Education."

—The *Century*, in closing its very successful fifteenth year with the October number, announces a continuation of its War Papers, serial fiction by Mrs. Foote, Howells, and Cable, and serial articles upon Christian Unity, Sidereal Astronomy, and Manual Education, besides the usual repertory of travel sketches, short stories, and miscellanies. The present number has a continuation of the rather dry account of the partially unexplored River Yukon in Alaska, and a sketch of the growth of independent journalism as it was illustrated by the career of Samuel Bowles. Mr. Howells takes us with too much haste through Pisa, Lucca, Pistoja, Prato, and Fiesole. The topic of leading interest, however, is General Grant, regarding whom there are four articles and two poems and some "Memoranda." The military papers, in fact, all relate to General Grant, and are by writers who, at one time or another, were members of his personal staff. The article upon the Riverside Park also, though written before the selection of the burial-place, adds to the memorial character of this issue of the magazine. General Badeau gives a connected account of the closing period of Grant's life from the time of the accident which lamed him, with full details of the subsequent sufferings from the fatal disease in his throat. He also tells the story of the Grant & Ward bankruptcy, and its terrible effect upon the sensibilities and the vital forces of the General. Considering the delicacy of the subject, it is high praise to say that its handling is judicious and skilful. The articles by Generals Porter and Wilson are more directly connected with the war period of the General's life. Perhaps no two persons would in such cases agree in drawing the line between what is to be said and what omitted, but in General Wilson's article we should feel like objecting to the taste of the opening story of General Sherman, and would decidedly protest against the probable accuracy of the closing one in regard to Mr. Lincoln. The "Memoranda" contain General Buell's categorical denial of the accuracy of the story, often told, of his asking Grant at Shiloh if he had considered the means of retreat, and of the latter's reply. A daughter of General Heintzelman produces letters of her father showing that in the retreat from the positions on the Chickahominy after the battle of Gaines's Mill, he regarded himself as acting strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of orders received by him, and was confident, also, that his movement was in itself right. The new evidence incidentally brought out in the "Memoranda" from time to time is no small addition to the value of the War Papers as a series.

—Apropos of a recent criticism on Mr. Howells by a correspondent in these columns,

Mr. J. F. Kelly writes us from London as follows:

"The MS. of Leopardi's unpublished translation of, and commentary on, Porphyry's 'Life of Plotinus' is in the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence. It is entitled: 'Porphyrii de Vita Plotini et ordine librorum ejus Commentarius Græce et Latine, ex versione Marsilii Ficini emendata. Græca illustravit et Latina emendavit Jacobus Leopardi' (1814). F. Cruzer has made use of it in the 'Addenda et Corrigenda' (vol. iii, pp. 499-502) to his edition of Plotinus (Oxford, 1835). Those of your readers who are interested in Leopardi's philosophical ideas should not fail to read M. F. A. Aulard's 'Essai sur les idées philosophiques et l'inspiration poétique de Giacomo Leopardi' (Paris, 1877)."

—More and more self-assertion is showing itself in the French of Canada. A fresh illustration just now comes to hand in a pamphlet of twenty-six pages on 'La Situation de la Langue Française au Canada.' The author is Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, descended from ancestors famous under the old régime, and well known by various works on Canadian annals. In his volume on Three Rivers, 'Chronique Trifluvienne,' he was the first to prove that the discovery of Wisconsin by Jean Nicolet must have been as early as 1635. This last brochure was suggested in conversation with journalists visiting him from France. Sulte, believing with Burke that language, while lighter than air, is yet a bond stronger than iron, holds that the French ought to be guarded by every Canadian as the apple of his eye. He calls it a sentinel over a sleeping host, so that if he perishes they are likely to fall with him. He tells the story of Canadian struggles, not without success, to prevent English from being declared the official language, or from having any superiority in legislature or in courts. He claims that, Canadian literati surpassing their conquerors as the Greeks did the Romans, the literature of the New Dominion is French, not English. Citing sundry prophecies downward from 1760, that the French language, as that of an inferior race, must die out of Canada, he points with pride to a population of 1,800,000 French-speaking people in British America and the United States. A language that has thriven so well among domineering conquerors who would gladly have blotted it out, M. Sulte is sanguine his compatriots will never let die. But his main contention is that it deserves to survive no less than any other dialect whatever of all those which arose from the ruins of Roman Gaul. In its basis Norman, this idiom was eclectic from the peculiarities of other Canadian colonists, very much as a composite photograph combines the effects of a dozen portraits. It was the French as it flourished in the age of Louis XIV. This speech, taught to the *habitans* by well-cultured priests, monks, nuns, officials, and adventurers, has come down intact to the present day, and is homogeneous from New Orleans to Gaspé and Manitoba. It is purer French than the Parisian, for it is smutted with no argot. It is deformed by no Breton or Gascon provincialisms. It has fewer Anglicisms than prevail in France itself.

—M. Sulte brings forward La Potherie, Charlevoix, Le Clerc, and many other witnesses to support his views. Noteworthy is this testimony from the Abbé d'Olivet: "On peut envoyer un opéra en Canada, et il sera chanté à Québec note pour note et sur le même tone qu'à Paris, mais on ne saurait envoyer une phrase de conversation à Bordeaux et à Montpellier et faire qu'elle y soit prononcée syllabe par syllabe comme à Paris." M. Sulte exults in French still holding its own as the cosmopolitan dialect of diplomacy, and alludes to Bismarck addressing an official note to the Czar in German, and receiving an answer written in Tartar. On the whole he comes to the self-satisfying conclusion that Canada is more French than France, and its vocabulary much superior to a Parisian's. In the matter of *accent*, however, M. Sulte confesses a decided Canadian peculiarity. But he reminds us that Paris, and every French province as well, has an accent of its own, and he claims the same right for the American French. Yet while arguing that the Canadian accent, so far as not taught by English teachers, is no great remove from the ideal of the French Theatre in the seventeenth century, he concedes that it is monotonous, and so lacks the sprightliness of old France. All in all, he pronounces American French no patois or jargon, as slanderously reported, but a better copy of the European than the Yankee dialect is of English, and hence a speech no Frenchman can blush for as John Bull must for the eccentricities of slang in his American cousins.

—The 'Statistische Handbuch für Elsass-Lothringen,' just published by the Statistical Bureau of the Reichsland Ministry, offers an instructive insight into the changing nationality relations of that interesting division of the German Empire. Of the communes of the whole territory, 72 per cent. belong to the area of the German language, 22 per cent. to that of the French, and 4 per cent. to the mixed (fractions omitted). But of the three districts, Lower Alsace has almost exclusively German communes, Upper Alsace a very large proportion of such, but Lorraine somewhat less than half. Counting the population, however, without regard to communities, even in Lorraine the German element strongly preponderates. Immigration and emigration effect here striking changes. In 1871-75 the total population of the Reichsland was reduced from 1,517,000 to 1,499,000, owing to a heavy French exodus, from patriotic motives; in 1876-80 it rose to nearly 1,528,000, immigration from Germany more than compensating for the loss from emigration. The largest loss was in youths approaching the age at which they would be liable to military conscription. Emigration and immigration affected most strongly the capital of the Reichsland, Strassburg, the latter exceeding the former by 10,000. The emigrants were mainly Catholics, the immigrants mainly Protestants. In Lorraine the Protestant population, numbering only 15,000 in 1871, had doubled in 1880. The number of Jews was slightly decreasing. In the public schools the Protestants were represented in proportions far exceeding their numbers. Although in 1880 they did not comprise quite one-fifth of the total population, they were nearly as 2 to 3 in the higher schools. Immigrant pupils were there almost exactly half as numerous as native Alsace-Lorrainers. This extraordinary disproportion is owing in part to the very frequent sending of French boys to schools in France. As probably the most promising boys are sent to French institutions, this circumstance also explains in part the inferior standing of the native, and chiefly of the Catholic, pupils in their respective classes. In the periodical press of the Reichsland, the German and French elements appear in more natural proportions to the population. Of 118 periodical publications, 68 appeared in German, 25 in French, and 25 in both languages. Only 30 antedated the German conquest.

—In Prof. A. E. J. Modderman, whose death was recently announced, Holland loses her most eminent criminalist and most popular statesman. Professor Modderman's life was almost entirely devoted to the reform of Dutch criminal law, which, till a short time ago, was based, in the main, on the Code Napoléon. His thesis, on taking his degree, demonstrating the necessity of a national penal code, attracted so much notice that shortly afterwards he was appointed professor of criminal law, first at Amsterdam and then at Leyden. In 1870 he was also made secretary of the committee appointed to carry out his idea of a national code. When in 1879 the Cabinet d'affaires under the premiership of Van Lynden was formed, the portfolio of Justice was offered to Modderman and accepted by him, principally in order to defend before the Legislature the code drafted by the committee of which he had been the most active member. When a comprehensive work of this kind is submitted to an assembly of which the majority are lawyers, it happens but too often that the unity and system of it are destroyed by the abuse of the right of amendment; but Modderman's personal magnetism was such that he carried the Code through without any important change. The new Code gave a great extension to the system of solitary confinement: it was therefore necessary to defer its going into effect till the new prisons should be built, and also till the other Codes were modified, so as to be in harmony with the new provisions as to criminal law. But unfortunately the ministry fell shortly afterwards, party strife broke out with new force, the work of legislation was stopped, and the new Code has not yet been tested by actual experience, although the prospects are now that it will go into effect within a short time. By all competent judges, not only in Holland but in France, Germany, and Italy, it is conceded to be, both on account of its systematic arrangement and especially on account of its clearness of expression, one of the most remarkable enactments of modern times. Only a few months ago Professor Modderman was appointed a judge of the Court of Appeals, and if he had been spared, he would have had the crowning satisfaction of applying and interpreting the work which he might justly have called his own.

GARRISON.

William Lloyd Garrison. 1805-1879. The Story of his Life, Told by his Children. Vol. I.—1805-1835. Vol. II.—1835-1840. The Century Company. 1885. 8vo, pp. 522, 480.

A MUCH-ABUSED rather than much-discussed character stands here thrown freely open for inspection. The orthodox clergy, who have had most to do in blackening it, have made their censure retroactive, covering with their *odium theologicum* the whole of a career which only in its later stages united them in professional opposition. This biography, tracing the ancestry, boyhood, training, and adult development of Mr. Garrison in strict chronological progression to the close of his thirty-fifth year—with a wealth of documentary evidence, much of which has never before been published—now for the first time enables the man to be seen in his true light. In so doing, it unavoidably relates the history of the anti-slavery movement of which he was the founder. All his prominent associates figure on the scene and speak in their own persons. One finds cited, more or less *in extenso*, manuscript letters from Gamaliel Bailey, the Benson brothers, George Bourne, James Boyle, Arnold Buffum, Charles C. Burleigh, Maria Weston Chapman, David Lee and Lydia Maria Child, John A. Collins, Abraham L. Cox, Prudence Crandall, Samuel Fessenden, James Forten, James S. Gibbons, William Goodell, Angelina and Sarah Grimké, Robert B. Hall, Francis Jackson, James C. Jackson, Simeon S. Jocelyn, Oliver Johnson, Abby Kelley, John Kenrick, Isaac Knapp, Ellis Gray Loring, Samuel May, Samuel J. May, Lucretia Mott, Orson S. Murray, Amos A. Phelps, Wendell Phillips, Robert Purvis, Edmund Quincy, N. P. Rogers, Samuel E. Sewall, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Anne Warren Weston, J. G. Whittier, Nathan Winslow, Elizur Wright, and Henry C. Wright. Add Mr. Garrison's British coadjutors—W. H. Ashurst, John Bowring, Thomas Fowell Buxton, James Cropper, Elizabeth Pease, Charles Stuart,

George Thompson, and Richard D. Webb—whose inedited letters have likewise been used for this biography—and still we have not half enumerated the *dramatis personæ;* nor all of the most important, for the manuscript collection available was a chance-medley, no man having done less, systematically, to pave the way for his biographer than Mr. Garrison. His own letters are naturally very numerous, and, being largely quoted along with his speeches and his articles in the several newspapers which he edited, afford an opportunity of comparing his public with his private utterances. The consistency of these is unmistakable, and together they illustrate most strikingly the *measure* of his language.

This language was, from the outset of his anti-slavery career, condemned for its "harshness," but it was always scrupulously weighed and adapted, and therein lay its effectiveness, since it could not be confounded with mere abuse. The charge is again and again met in these pages by Mr. Garrison himself, and it is made clear that the real ground of offence—in him as well as in his colleagues, not a few of whom easily surpassed him in "harshness"—was the abolition *doctrine*, and not the phraseology with which it was advocated. Deaf ears did not wish to hear the truth about the national sin and the national danger. His voice reached them as no other had done, even when, as in the case of Bourne, the harshness was greater and the doctrine of immediate emancipation the same. "I will be heard," said the editor of the *Liberator* in his salutatory, and he was heard: the means were conformable to the end. Before him, as John Quincy Adams recorded in 1820, there was "a great mass of cool judgment and of plain sense on the side of freedom and humanity, but the ardent spirits and passions [were] on the side of oppression." In Mr. Garrison these qualities were united, while his speech remained truly dispassionate.

We have a test of this in the curious paradoxes that, as persecution increased and involved his own person, he was led the more speedily to the doctrine of Christian non-resistance; and as the churches and the clergy grew more and more openly pro-slavery, he was drawn more irresistibly than ever to the study of the Bible. This ended (toward the close of the present narrative) in his embracing "Perfectionism," as others called it, or "practical holiness," as he termed it—"the doctrine that total abstinence from sin in this life is not only commanded but necessarily obtainable." It was the outgrowth of his reflections on the subject of peace as enforced in the New Testament, and it exacted a total separation of himself from all existing human governments, as being transient institutions based on violence, and destined to disappear on the coming of Christ's kingdom. Whatever may be thought of this doctrine as a working one in our world, it was drawn from the Bible, and was modelled upon the character and teachings of Jesus. In other words, it was a Bible heresy, not an "infidel" one. So was Mr. Garrison's view of the supersession of the Jewish Sabbath, which agreed with Luther's and Tyndale's, though far less rudely expressed. His formula of duty in this regard was "to keep not one in seven, but all days holy."

These heresies, nevertheless, became grounds of division (culminating in 1840) between himself and the clergy and the sectarians, both anti-slavery and pro-slavery; and the breach was completed by a third scandalous mistake in exercising the Protestant right of private interpretation of the Scriptures: Mr. Garrison refused to oppose the speaking of women in public. It seems laughable now, but the feeling excited by the anti-slavery lecturing of the Grimké sisters begot a sham clerical anti-slavery organization in rivalry of the old, which had remained faithful to Mr. Garrison. The controversy marks the beginning of the woman's-rights agitation in this country, and in it also the Liberty Party had one of its roots. The true history of the rise of this political organization will be sought in vain outside of these volumes. The reader will judge whether to have had a hand in laying its foundations is matter for boasting, and whether Mr. Garrison's active opposition to its inception was unnatural, short-sighted, or unjustified by the result.

More searchingly than any similar work, this biography serves as a touchstone to reputations that have been labelled and catalogued and placed upon the shelf. The greatest is liable to be recalled and tried anew by the question, Which side did this man take in the vital conflict between slavery and freedom? A conspicuous example is furnished by Harrison Gray Otis, once a Senator of the United States, a most admired orator, a member of the Hartford Convention, finally, Mayor of Boston. Perhaps, all told, there is more of him in these pages than can be found in any other one place, and upon it posterity is as likely to make up its final judgment of him as upon any other source. Yet he could see nothing in the *Liberator* office but "an obscure hole," and took the lead in that Faneuil Hall meeting for discountenancing the Abolitionists which engendered "the Boston mob" *par excellence* of October 21, 1835. Mayor Lyman, too, a Boston citizen of the best type, with many local claims to remembrance, will probably owe his fame, for better or worse, to the exhaustive account of the mobbing of Mr. Garrison during his term of office, as given in the work before us. The same event is made to cast a side-light even upon Channing's character, and indeed the relations of this divine to the editor of the *Liberator* and the anti-slavery organization will surprise many of his traditional admirers. That downright opponents like Dr. Wayland and Dr. Leonard Bacon fare still more badly at the hands of the documents here mustered, was to be expected.

Next after the Boston mob, the fiftieth anniversary of which is close at hand, the episode of the founding of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 will probably most fix the attention. But, in truth, there was no important gathering or occasion in the period under review from which Mr. Garrison was absent, or concerning which he has not left some description in his familiar correspondence. Thus, we do not know where there exists so full a report of the memorable meeting of the "Seventy Agents" in New York in November, 1836. The burning of Pennsylvania Hall in 1838 is similarly narrated at first hand, while numerous autograph letters epitomize the London World's Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840. A special interest attaches to incidents which are not absolutely new to print, though practically out of sight. Such are the interviews with Wilberforce and Clarkson in England, and with Harriet Martineau in this country; the sittings to the painter Haydon in London; the "temptation" of Garrison by Aaron Burr. When one has turned the thousandth page of the ever-changing story, it seems as if the hero of it were long past his prime. The running-title, however, allots, as we have said, but thirty-five years to the play upon which the curtain drops. More of life has seldom been compressed into so brief a span.

The typography of these handsome volumes, from the De Vinne Press, is beyond praise. The notes and references are abundant if not superabundant. There is a minute index of forty pages. Scattered through the chapters are portraits of Mr. Garrison and his nearest friends, and sundry facsimiles, by which the reader is helped into the very spirit of the time. Among the portraits, which number no less than twenty, and have been engraved (many for the first time) by the best artists of the *Century*, we remark those of Benjamin Lundy, Arthur Tappan, Arnold Buffum, Isaac Knapp, Oliver Johnson, S. E. Sewall, E. G. Loring, S. J. May, Wendell Phillips, Theodore D. Weld, Francis Jackson, George Thompson, Charles Follen, Prudence Crandall, the Grimké sisters, Abby Kelley, Mrs. M. W. Chapman, etc. The whole work is a key to the files of the *Liberator* and to the contemporary anti-slavery literature, including the manuscript sources, which it is announced will be deposited with the Boston Public Library in perpetuity.

MARTINEAU'S TYPES OF ETHICAL THEORY.

Types of Ethical Theory. By James Martineau, D.D., LL.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xxiv + 479; Vol. II., pp. viii + 539.

ONE must speak hesitatingly about the historical importance of a new book; and yet we should not wonder if, in the end, Doctor Martineau's present work were to come nearer than any other English ethical treatise so far published in this age, to filling a place beside the standard English ethical discussions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Surely, at all events, this book, viewed with reference to the needs of its own time, reminds us, despite its diffuseness and its lack of literary unity, of the kind of work that was for their own times done by Hobbes or Shaftesbury or Smith or Butler. And this we say without meaning thereby to express our own agreement with Doctor Martineau's doctrine, any more than we intend to express agreement with Hobbes or with Shaftesbury or Smith or Butler. Our judgment is for the first a purely formal judgment, based on the quality of the work done. Of the doctrine we shall speak further very soon. But at all events the book is, in every respect save one, abreast with the learning of its time. This one great lack lies in the direction of a closer knowledge of modern German thought, and few ethical writers could better dispense with this knowledge than Doctor Martineau. The defect is, even for him, however, serious; yet in compensation therefor we have a very wide range of historical study and appreciation, a definite and significant positive doctrine, and an enthusiastic affection for human nature. These are enough to constitute a more considerable contribution to philosophical ethics than this generation in English thought has so far otherwise known.

In a literary point of view, the book plainly suffers from its origin in the author's lectures. It suffers yet more, artistically, from the author's naturally genial and infinitely diffuse flow of learned discourse. His estate is wide, full of winding roads, of pleasant views, of gardens and of thickets. He has certain fine outlooks, certain especially beautiful meadow-lands and mountain summits that he wants you to see. So he takes you to them: but first, by the way, numberless paths open, and must be followed here and there, to show you whither they lead. At last the heights are reached and the views seen; but then you must be taken home again by another road, through more groves and thickets. When you are done you know not exactly why just this route has been followed; and your guide, confident that you have been at all events well instructed, refuses to give you any further explanation, save that he has willed it so, and likes that road best himself.

By this figure we may express the impression produced by the curious and original arrangement of this work, and by the fact that you can

find such things as biographical details about Spinoza or Comte, philological excursions concerning Plato, an exposition of the Cartesian physics, and numerous other irrelevant outbursts of ardent scholarship, scattered all through what aims to be a united argument concerning the difference between right and wrong. Yet Doctor Martineau is never pedantic, and never quite garrulous. You hear much from him, and the effect is, at worst, still good. As for the mentioned curious arrangement, the author begins with an historical sketch of certain selected "non-psychological theories" of ethics. These theories, such as Plato's, Spinoza's, or Comte's, seek for the origin and truth of moral distinctions in the world without, and then bring into man's nature the moral law thus physically deduced. They are in so far all alike wrong; for, according to Doctor Martineau, the moral law is only to be spiritually discerned—that is, the true theory must be "psychological," and so must first find the moral distinctions in man's own mind and nowhere else. But when you resolve to get your moral doctrine psychologically, your troubles are not done. For you may still get, by mistake, not an "idiopsychological" ethical theory, as Doctor Martineau's terminology runs, but an "heteropsychological" theory. And that would be disastrous. For only "idiopsychological" ethics, seeking the origin of the moral distinctions in a moral faculty proper, *i. e.*, in Conscience, can satisfy the conditions. "Heteropsychological" ethics may hunt for the moral nature in the love of pleasure, or in the abstract reason, or, with Shaftesbury, in an æsthetic sense of the fitness of things. But such a search is one for a false unity. The Conscience can be reduced to nothing simpler than itself. Conscience proper Doctor Martineau treats at the opening of his second volume, thus discussing the "idiopsychological" theory in between the "non-psychological" theories, set aside in the first volume, and the "heteropsychological" theories, whose refutation concludes his work. The truth is thus sandwiched between two generous layers of error, and so this philosophical titbit is prepared.

Conscience, however, is an old friend in ethics. The theory of Doctor Martineau is made in the fear of old objections, and is a revised version of Butler's doctrine. Conscience for him is not merely a storehouse of dogmatic moral maxims, but a perceptive faculty. And what it perceives is the existence of a graded moral scale of active principles, *i. e.*, "incentives" or "springs" of action, in our nature. In this scale we perceive a regular series, from lowest "dispositions" or "springs of action," through the higher to the highest. In estimating conduct, our conscience applies itself, not to our acts directly, nor to their consequences as such, but to their incentives. The incentives once graded, an act is good in proportion as, in presence of any lower incentive, it involves a choice of a higher. And so, in general, our lives ought to express our higher rather than our lower springs of action. Yet the lower cannot be wholly excluded. The judgments of conscience are thus not passed upon the consequences of the acts as such. Yet, by a process that Doctor Martineau does not make very clear, the computation of consequences (vol. ii, p. 255) "is already more or less involved in the preference of this or that spring of action; for in proportion as the springs of action are self-conscious, they contemplate their own effects, and judgment upon them [*i. e.*, upon the effects] is included in our judgment on the disposition." However this may be, Doctor Martineau's method of defining conscience obviously escapes some of the traditional theoretical difficulties about that rather pretentious faculty. Conscience, in his view, does not set out with a mass of querulous "thou shalt not" maxims, but only excludes relatively, declaring that *when* a higher incentive can be followed, then a lower must, by comparison, be rejected. But if the incentive A is rejected by comparison with B, when the two happen to conflict, the incentive B is rejected by comparison with its own higher incentive C, when the conflict is between these; and conscience thus has, in general, no absolute respect for the incentives, but only a relative interest in them. Exception is to be made in favor of the highest and lowest incentives in the known scale. Reverence, as the highest incentive, has for us an absolute moral value among motives, and acts that are necessary to express it have the highest possible warrant as against all opponents. On the other hand, Vindictiveness, being on the lowest grade among our motives—far lower, for instance, than mere natural Antipathy—has for us an absolute moral worthlessness, being rejected as against any other motive that may move us, and so rejected altogether. Even at the highest extreme of the scale, however, the mentioned absolute value of Reverence must be practically limited by the fact that our nature does not permit us always to be revering, but forces us to be often eating or fighting; and that, in fact, an effort to be continually reverential, and nothing else, would make us all vile prigs, and so would defeat its own aim. The complexity of our nature must thus be regarded in giving its due place to even our highest motive.

This theory of conscience is not only more liberal than many past theories, but it escapes that repeated objection of the opponents of intuitional moral theories, according to which the actual variations of moral judgment among men exclude the possibility of a conscience as an authoritative and uniform faculty. When men differ in moral judgment, they are, in fact, according to our author, judging different things. For acts are practically so complex, and incentives so numerous, that we seldom take all things into account. A wrong analysis of the facts may bring to conscience a false case, which this highest judge, who knows only the law, and accepts the evidence as he finds it, must then estimate incorrectly.

Such we understand to be Doctor Martineau's position. Its agreement with one whole growth of ethical tradition is perfectly manifest and admitted; but its statement is frequently original, and is accompanied by a very keen psychological analysis of human acts and motives.

That this psychological theory includes a belief in our moral freedom of will, and is also not disconnected from theological considerations, every reader of Doctor Martineau's previous publications will know without being told. Man is constantly in the presence, says Doctor Martineau, of Nature and God, *i. e.*, of the perceptible world, and of its eternal cause. To understand them, however, we do best to begin with our own souls, "to believe what the soul says of them," rather "than what they have to say about the soul." We thus obtain a "volitional theory of nature," and escape what Doctor Martineau especially abhors, "a naturalistic theory of volition." In relation to ethics, the two methods of philosophizing thus indicated are evidently identical respectively with Doctor Martineau's "psychological" method, and with his great opponent, the "non-psychological" method. The same tendency that leads him to look within for the moral distinctions, leads him to assume, as the complement and support of his ethical doctrine, a "volitional theory of nature." The human conscience demands that we should be in a world worthy of our reverence, and capable of understanding our graded scale of inner excellence. We must interpret the outer world by our knowledge of our own inner nature, and especially of our moral nature. But hence the need, Doctor Martineau thinks, of supplementing our ethics by a theism. In defining this theism, his moral doctrine pursues him to the end. God, in order to be such a God as our conscience reveres, cannot be simply immanent in the world, but must transcend it. What is realized in the world cannot be simply and absolutely necessary; there must be personal freedom still in God, something that might be and is not chosen, something more than any phenomenal world can manifest. For, after all, in Doctor Martineau's way of thinking, one of the most noteworthy characteristics of a person obviously is, that as person he is "not all there," and might be other than he is.

This is the outline of our author's doctrine. We admire the exposition, and think very highly, as the reader sees, of the historical influence that it may hope to have. As against the naïve and stubbornly unprogressive hedonism of some of the recent ethical theorists among the evolutionists, it has great logical advantages. It is free from their Philistinism, and yet it does not despise their facts. But still we cannot in the least disguise our fundamental disagreement with our author—a disagreement that expresses itself at once in our feeling that his lack of appreciation for modern German thought is a serious defect, even in so wealthy a thinker as he. There are some lessons to be learned from the historical outcome of the critical philosophy, and one of these lessons is, that no graded scale of incentives, intuitively and dogmatically established by any independent moral faculty, can be in the least adequate to the vast undertakings of ethical doctrine. Every such scale thus arbitrarily established is a mere personal whim on its very face, a caprice of the man who makes it. Conscience, defined as a private intuitive faculty, is once for all *defined as* a mere individual prejudice. The mere chance fact that two men or many men have or may have the same caprice, gives no logical universality to the moral perception. By the very definition, any logical universality is thus excluded from morals, and ethical questions become for such a system mere questions of taste. With another private scale of gradation, we should have another code; and this scale is, after all, an accidental system of pigeon-holes, useful in our own studies. To assure us that, meanwhile, it is of divine origin, and that God arranges incentives in just such an order of pigeon-holes, would be to give up the whole case, and make our ethics depend on our physics. Yet to confine ourselves to our own minds, and to say, "Such is the scale, because we find it given in our own souls," is to abandon universality for a confessedly private preference. How to look successfully for universality in ethics is another matter. Doctor Martineau's method will always be, we doubt not, of great historical importance, and, expounded as he here expounds it, with all the liveliness of controversial and psychological illustration and observation that distinguishes his thought, the result is a really great book. But our historical success in philosophical writing is, fortunately or unfortunately, not coincident with our success as mere logicians, or even as correct expounders of the fundamental difficulties of our chosen problems. Philosophy is valuable, as a social force, in quickening men to wrestle with life-problems for themselves; and incomplete theoretical success is often, from this social point of view, immensely important. Hence our admiration for this book, despite our objections.

Doctor Martineau's graded scale of springs of action has another very serious defect, besides the capricious and accidental basis upon which it all rests. Most of the steps, namely, by which it is reached, involve processes of false abstraction, which all the author's concrete interest in human nature cannot render other than obviously unfruitful. After all, who can decide whether, ab-

stractly and in themselves, viewed wholly apart from their consequences, compassion is higher than gratitude, or fear morally higher than the tendency to spontaneous activity? Yet just such questions Doctor Martineau's conscience undertakes to answer for him. In fact, of course, he never really answers as abstract questions as he puts to himself. Suppressed and concrete considerations really decide. Yet his problems, as they are stated, are often merely amusing in their unreality. He is, for instance, studying the *Love of gain*, in its moral relations in the scale, and at the moment is comparing it with *Antipathy* or *Hatred*, considered as a primary passion or as an instinctive "movement of self-protection." He is courageous enough to assume an ideal case much in this way: Banish all consideration of consequences, concentrate attention on the one moment of action, and suppose a purely abstract and momentary man, "who has an intense horror of blood," and "receives an offer of an abattoir with a good butcher's business attached." Ought he, leaving out altogether for the moment his family and friends and position in life, and balancing only his primary passion of blood-hatred against his love of gain, to accept or not? Doctor Martineau's conscience is equal to this bit of abstraction, and decides that "to me it appears certain that we should look with contempt upon the suppression of even such aversion by hire." Much more, of course, if one's antipathy is felt toward a person, say a negro, it is obvious to Doctor Martineau that this primary "self-protecting" antipathy ought not to yield to a mere love of gain, however it may properly yield to compassion, or possibly to reverence, if these come into play. Californians who employ the hated Chinese for cheap labor's sake will please take notice of Doctor Martineau's conscience on this matter, as indicated by this remark.

Now, such abstraction as this is plainly unpractical, not to say immoral. There is a true scientific abstraction, giving us unreal, or even physically impossible cases, which, with the abstraction itself, are still useful. Such an abstraction is that of the mathematical physicist, who studies the disposition of the heat conducted from a given source along a homogeneous bar, of a given shape and conductivity, immersed in a perfectly non-conducting medium, after the lapse of a given time from the beginning of the process. Such cases do not occur in nature; but they are valuable for the study of nature. But a false abstraction it would be to discuss in biology whether, in case a living animal consisted only of a great toe and a tail, it would find the toe more valuable than the tail. Yet just such an abstraction is Doctor Martineau's in the case mentioned. Even a butcher's life-work is an organic whole, and he is a member of a social order, with family, friends, and endless social duties. His love of gain is itself no quality capable of being understood by abstraction. Like the great toe or the tail of an animal, its nature is determined by the total of the organism, viz., here, of the character to which it belongs. And even so with the butcher's antipathy for blood. Hence the answer to Dr. Martineau's question is as indeterminate as would be the answer to the supposed biological question—as indeterminate and as worthless. A man is no more made of "springs of action," in Doctor Martineau's sense, than he is of quiddities or of second intentions.

Morality is, after all, what Aristotle made it, a science of gradations among Ends. The determination of the worth of Ends, and the consequent gradation of motives, cannot be made from any capricious and purely subjective examination of abstract "springs of action," but must find some other rational basis. If, for instance, the "greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the highest End, then we shall have one possible gradation of the motives of men. But if the social order as such, the organization of civilized humanity, is our highest End, motives will get some other sort of judgment. Conscience, merely as something in us, is unauthoritative, and may be wicked. And so we find Doctor Martineau's ethical doctrine fundamentally defective, deeply as we admire the learning, the keen observation, and the hard-won personal wisdom with which the venerable teacher has adorned his work. We repeat, this book will live long and prosper; yet not because its fundamental doctrines are very novel, or logically satisfactory, but because a true man wrote it, and because his generous learning vivifies and warms its dust, and clothes the old body with precious and enduring garments.

TWO BOOKS ON THE VOICE.

The Child's Voice: Its Treatment with regard to After-Development. By Emil Behnke and Lennox Browne. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 1885.

Voice Use and Stimulants. By Lennox Browne. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 1885.

THE authors of these two brief treatises have adopted a plan of composition which has been used before, and which threatens to become a literary fashion that has, no doubt, its advantages, though it will add one more terror to the martyrdom of being a famous man. In order to determine some disputed points regarding the use of the voice at certain periods of life, and regarding the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the vocal organs, they sent circulars with questions to hundreds of well-known singing teachers and vocalists, in order to secure their opinions, as well as a brief account of their personal experiences. The names of all who responded to the call are printed in the appendix of each book, besides being in many cases quoted in the preceding pages.

The monograph on the Child's Voice is by far the more valuable of the two, and should be consulted by all parents who wish to cultivate the voices of their children, but do not know when to begin. The decision of this question should rarely be left to a vocal teacher, for the obvious reason that it is his advantage to begin as soon as possible. That singing lessons should be given to all young people who have the least gift for it, is a point which cannot be sufficiently recommended to parents. For, aside from the æsthetic pleasure to be derived from music, the exercise of the vocal organs often has a most remarkable effect on health. Dr. Martin, of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, who has had twenty years' experience in training an average of forty choir boys, states that he has never witnessed any pulmonary delicacy engendered, and that the health of many boys of consumptive disposition has improved under his training. Moreover, "it is very rare to see children trained in singing suffering from that very common defect in this country, of breathing through the mouth instead of through the nostrils"; and the full respiration required in singing also has a beneficial influence on digestion: singing engenders hunger, and "singing boys have often lusty appetites."

Although a few of the vocalists who replied to the questions sent them by our authors, state that voice-training may safely and advantageously begin at a very early age, by far the best and most copious evidence is to the opposite effect. Coupling this with their own experience, the authors "are bound to say we think the advantages of early training have been greatly overrated." There is, however, a great difference between the natural and the artistic use of the voice, which is well expressed by Mme. Antoinette Sterling: "A girl may commence singing as early as possible. *Cultivation* of the voice should not commence till *after* the change to womanhood, ordinarily." Doctor Stainer says: "Little girls should not be taught to sing at all, as their tender voices are often *permanently* injured by premature efforts. A female voice should not go through *any serious work or training* until womanhood has been reached." And Mrs. Curwen gives her personal testimony thus: "When I was a child, singing was not taught in schools, . . . so I escaped the habit of shouting and straining so common now with children who go to school. And I never had singing *lessons* till nearly nineteen years of age." Provided the natural voice is only used, avoiding all strain and loudness, children cannot easily sing too soon and too much. For, as Mme. Sherrington says, "Early training sharpens the sense of hearing, and early use of the vocal cords stretches and strengthens them. Children should therefore from earliest childhood be taught little songs *and dancing to acquire rhythm.*"

In the case of boys, complete rest at the period of puberty is much more important than in the case of girls, and the common neglect of such rest in the case of choir boys is probably the principal reason why "the number of boy choristers with fine voices who attain to eminence as singers in after life is very small." Mr. Turpin also touches upon a cause of the rarity of good voices: "Rough play in noisy streets, attended by loud shouting, I find to be, through forcing the tones of the lower register, the most frequent cause of failure in training boys' voices"; and the objection that interference with such sport would lessen the manliness and cheerfulness of boys, is met by the reply that complete suppression is not called for, but only moderation. Many interesting points regarding the differences between boys' and men's and girls' and women's voices are noticed, and a separate chapter considers the cause of the greater change of the male than the female voice, without coming to any satisfactory conclusions.

Dr. Lennox Browne's 'Voice Use and Stimulants,' though comprising only 110 pages of text, contains a good deal of "padding," including a twenty-page disquisition on the question, "Was Mme. Malibran a Drunkard?" If she, one of the world's greatest vocalists, had been a drunkard, the Doctor's thesis that alcohol is injurious to vocalists would have received a serious blow; and he therefore determines this mooted and mysterious question to his satisfaction as well as he can. Mr. Sims Reeves, too, who had been named as a case refuting his theory, is quoted as having written in 1876 regarding stimulants, that "by long experience I find it better to do without them entirely. A glycerine lozenge is preferable; on very rare occasions a small quantity of claret and water may be necessary; but all alcoholic stimulants are detrimental." Of 380 vocalists who were questioned regarding their drinking habits, almost 70 per cent. admitted that they drank regularly or occasionally; but 75 per cent., on the other hand, refuse to take any stimulant either immediately before or during use of the voice, as an aid to its exercise. Spirits are used by only 8 per cent., "while a much larger number take the trouble to especially condemn" their use. Doctor Browne, however, is sufficiently liberal to admit that after work, at meal time, such a small amount of alcohol as is contained in a pint of claret is harmless, and may even be useful by its effects on digestion. The best way of taking wine for vocalists, however, would seem to be "in pills," as Theodore Hook puts it; for one vocalist writes that he has "found good dried raisins a nice stimulant to the voice, eaten fasting or shortly before singing"; and the author adds: "I learn also that Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt has

great faith in the value of raisins, and largely recommends them to her pupils."

Outline Study of Political Economy. By George M. Steele, LL.D. Chautauqua Press. 1885.

IT is the aim of this book to make the science of Political Economy intelligible to "younger students and those who have not had long discipline in severer studies." While it may be possible for a master of the science to construct a "primer" that shall interest and instruct the young in economic subjects—such a work, for example, as Harriet Martineau's stories—it is preposterous for any one to attempt to explain to undisciplined minds principles that absolutely require severe discipline for their comprehension. You cannot explain Hydrodynamics to persons that have no acquaintance with algebra. A perusal of this work leads us to the opinion that the author himself is deficient in the discipline necessary to qualify him for the discussion of his subject, and the attempt of the blind to lead the blind cannot fail to end in disaster. The apparent simplicity that is attained is due to the omission of whatever is difficult. The "younger students" who may be compelled to study this treatise are to be pitied, for they can hardly escape forming the impression that they are learning something about Political Economy—an impression of which they will of course feel a reluctance to be disabused.

The qualifications of the author for the work that he has undertaken may be inferred from a few of his statements. He regards the quantity of money of which a community is possessed as of great consequence; so that if this quantity were reduced below a certain figure, commerce would be crippled, production checked, labor unemployed, and the purchasing power of the community diminished. Hence the issue of greenbacks during the war was a most beneficial measure, setting "in motion at once the commerce and industry which had been languishing." The policy of protection he considers a wholesome one. The objection that a protective duty is of the nature of a tax on other industries seems to him "to be specious and fallacious." This conclusion does not appear to have been reached by any process of ratiocination, but to have been adopted upon the authority of Horace Greeley. With incredible simplicity the author calls our attention to the fact that the duty on steel rails was increased at the petition of the consumers, who knew that this was the true way to secure lower prices. Why the manufacturers acquiesced in this increase, when they must have known its pernicious character, we are not informed. Even in matters of fact, where ordinary care would prevent serious error, we find that Mr. Steele is not to be trusted. Thus, to take one example only, we are told that every national bank must deliver to the Treasury bonds "equal in value to two-thirds of the capital," and that the banks are required to keep on hand for the redemption of their notes a certain proportion of lawful money; twenty-five per cent. in sixteen cities, fifteen per cent. elsewhere.

We have reserved the choicest illustration of our author's merits for the last; and, indeed, were it not for this, we should hardly have felt justified in calling our readers' attention to his book at all. In his account of "Lombard Street" Mr. Bagehot makes the following observations:

"In the last century a favorite subject of literary ingenuity was 'conjectural history,' as it was then called. Upon grounds of probability, a fictitious sketch was made of the possible origin of things existing. If this kind of speculation were now applied to banking, the natural and first idea would be that large systems of deposit banking grew up in the early world, just as they grow up now in any large English colony. . . . Conjectural history would be inclined to say that all banking began thus; but such history is rarely of any value. The basis of it is false. It assumes that what works most easily when established is that which it would be most easy to establish, and that what seems simplest when familiar would be most easily appreciated by the mind though unfamiliar. But exactly the contrary is true. Many things which seem simple and which work well when firmly established are very hard to establish among new people, and not very easy to explain to them. Deposit banking is of this sort."

We have not space to quote Mr. Bagehot's classical account of the origin of deposit banking. Suffice it to say that he shows that this kind of banking is an institution peculiar to the English people, and that it arose quite incidentally from the practice of issuing notes by bankers. A system of note issues, he observes, is historically the only introduction to a large system of deposit banking. In fact, until some time in the present century banks paid very little attention to their deposits, and it may be doubted whether there was a bank in existence fifty years since that had been formed with any thought of this branch of business. "Hypothetical history, which explains the past by what is simplest and commonest in the present, is in banking, as in most things, quite untrue."

It seems incredible that, with this detailed and deliberate warning from the pen of the most distinguished writer upon the subject that this generation has seen, any person should be found so presumptuous as to offer his own ignorant conjectures in the guise of actual history. Nevertheless, Mr. Steele writes as follows:

"The beginning of the modern system was probably something in this way: In communities where there was a considerable variety of industry, and there were consequently many exchanges, there would necessarily be greater or smaller accumulations of money in the hands of individuals. It would be found inconvenient, hazardous, or expensive to keep these in one's own possession. A strong-box, perpetual watching, and manifold precautions might secure safety. But it would naturally occur to practical business men that one strongly protected place, under the care of a competent person who should devote himself to the charge of the treasures of his employers, would be at least less expensive than each individual's custody of his own valuables; and that it might be vastly cheaper, as well as more effective, for the whole community of business men to combine, and assign the guardianship to one man, than for each to exercise it on his own account. Hence would result a building centrally located, with strong vaults and other safeguards and securities, where each person having surplus funds would deposit them for safe keeping," etc., etc.

It is safe to say that no bank was ever formed in any such way. A safe-deposit company is not a bank, and this is not even a correct account of the formation of a safe-deposit company. We trust that this is not a sample of the teaching usually dispensed to the audiences at Chautauqua. Certainly "younger students and those who have not had long discipline in severer studies" may be conscientiously advised to waste no time in listening to such instruction.

Matrimony by Advertisement, and Other Real Adventures of a Journalist. By Charles G. Payne. London: Vizetelly & Co.

THIS little volume of reprinted articles is very clever newspaper work, and will furnish an hour of entertaining and often genuinely humorous reading. At the bidding of different editors Mr. Payne has succeeded in taking his readers through a variety of strange and startling adventures, but whether or not he went through them himself previously is not always certain. The first article, "Matrimony by Advertisement," tells how the author explored the mysterious abode of the editor of the flourishing London *Matrimonial Journal,* his impressions of the various photographs of eligible and other aspirants to wedded bliss which he saw there, and his subsequent interviews with several of the celibate ladies. He simulated the garb and manner of the gouty and desolate old widower, of the ardent costermonger, of the hard-up swell in search of a partner with a purse, and of a number of other uxorious pilgrims; and he comes to the conclusion—though the statement will be received with deserved incredulity—that a man desirous of marrying through the agency of the matrimonial papers, can generally get what he wants with large choice. Though convinced that the women who advertise personally are for the most part of a coarse disposition, Mr. Payne, with apparent seriousness, declares that the system of obtaining husbands for really modest and lovable girls by the activity of parents and guardians is one that very largely prevails. He ventures the opinion also that a companionable and courageous man may without much difficulty find a well-to-do wife through one of these advertisements, by giving a first place to affection and a second place to money.

The best article, however, and probably the one that has served the best end, is "A Spell in a Madhouse as an Amateur Maniac," an exciting description of the interior of a private lunatic asylum. Mr. Payne has no difficulty in showing that the present English lunacy laws, in their medico-legal aspect, are wofully lax. Two doctors, neither of whom had ever seen the supposed patient before, were easily induced to certify him for an asylum, after visiting him separately, neither staying more than four minutes. As Mr. Payne puts it, they were bounced into the thing—put upon their dignity by the doubt expressed as to their power of diagnosis, and readily imposed upon by a last will ostensibly in the handwriting of the imaginary maniac, but in reality concocted by a young lady, and in regard to which neither of the doctors sought any proof of the handwriting. Very useful criticisms upon the lunacy laws and procedure are embodied in this sketch, which contains graphic and amusing descriptions of the every-day life of the asylum in which the author found a temporary home.

As an amateur cabby, Mr. Payne's chief adventure was to leave at the circular road, Regent's Park, a hapless fare who had asked to be driven to Bedford Park, but the driver could not for the life of him remember the way to that outlandish West-London suburb, and feared to ask his way lest he might be detected as a non-licensed driver, in which case the real driver of the cab would have been fined and disgraced. For this act, however, the journalistic Jehu atoned by giving a gratuitous drive in Hyde Park to a poor invalid lady. Referring to the many accidents to cab horses, the author suggests the formation of a veterinary ambulance association for the purpose of instructing cabmen in the preliminary treatment of accidents.

The "Robber's Vade-Mecum" contains full and very humorously written descriptions of the arts by the practice of which the thief, in his many capacities, is able to prey successfully upon the more honest and more sleepy sections of the community. The reader is let into the secrets of artistic robbery on the street and on the race-course, and is presented with a detailed essay upon the most approved methods of modern housebreaking. With doubtful wisdom, although certain entertainment, this chapter contains illustrations of "burgling tools." A reference to these cuts will in some cases show the reader how to guard against the wiles of the professor of the jimmy, but it will perhaps be of greater service to him should he contemplate following the profession of the late Mr. Sikes and of the pious Mr. Charles Peace. Among the drawings are those of some of the favorite implements by the use of

which the last-named gentleman rose to eminence.

"Twenty Years' Penal Servitude" and "A Talk with a Birmingham Thief" show a remarkable aptitude for discovering and describing the lives, habits, and slang of the criminal and convict classes, and bringing out their best side. A number of ingenious and graphic expressions, such as gonophs, mollhooks, tecks, mugs, bangoes, snides, and coshes; the cadger's drag, the bludgeter; and dipping, wiring, hoisting, snowdropping, screwing and sticking, and tying up a Jay, will doubtless enter at once into the vocabulary of Mr. Payne's readers, and Juggins may become as familiar to them as a household word. This versatile journalist says in a prefatory note that his "principal incentives have been the mandates of editors desirous of serving the public," and adds that "the desire to study various phases of life as an aid to the writing of works of fiction has been subsidiary." Mr. Payne's readers, however, will probably come to the conclusion that he stands in no need of aid to write excellent fiction.

The Hazen Court-martial: The responsibility for the disaster to the Lady Franklin Bay Polar expedition definitely established, with proposed reforms in the law and practice of court-martial. By T. J. Mackey. 8vo, pp. 364. D. Van Nostrand. 1885.

It is a matter of history that, after the wreck of the *Proteus* relief expedition and the return of the United States steamer *Yantic* to St. Johns, N. F., General Hazen of the Army Signal Office urged the Secretary to despatch immediately one of the vessels then ready for sea at that port to the rescue of Greely; that the Secretary of War, after consulting with the Secretary of the Navy and several Arctic travellers, decided not to do so; that after the disasters of the following winter had been revealed by the return of the naval expedition under Schley, General Hazen, deeming that he had been unjustly reflected upon in the report of the Secretary of War, and that he had information which would demonstrate this injustice, addressed a letter to the Secretary with the supposed proofs enclosed; that this letter was returned to him by the Secretary as transcending official propriety; that the verbal reply of General Hazen to a question on the matter from a friend, who was also a newspaper reporter, was more or less accurately reproduced the next day in a Washington newspaper; that at the instance of the Secretary of War a court-martial was ordered, before which it was charged and by which it was decided that, in this letter and conversation, General Hazen had been guilty of unwarranted and captious criticism of his superior officer, and was accordingly sentenced to be censured in orders by the President of the United States as reviewing authority. The question as to the accuracy and weight of General Hazen's defence of himself to the Secretary (the chief matter of interest to the public in the whole proceedings), was not considered by the court, whose whole duty resolved itself into a decision as to the military etiquette of the manner of the defence, and the discussion by the General in public of the Secretary's refusal to consider it.

Mr. Mackey, General Hazen's counsel at the time, now publishes the record of the court-martial and its consequences, with an appendix containing the evidence submitted to the Secretary but not to the court, with an introduction of some sixty pages in which the whole subject is considered. This may fairly be taken as General Hazen's defence of himself against public criticism on the main issue, and only in a minor sense

ected against the verdict of the court, which considered special circumstances arising out of that issue. In fact, the ordinary reader, divested of interest in technicalities and acquainted with the restrictions imposed by military discipline, can hardly suppose that the verdict of the court should have been other than what it was. As in the book on the rescue by Schley and Soley the naval view of the *Proteus* disaster was very clearly and impartially presented, so we have from Mr. Mackey in the present volume the case as seen from the standpoint of the head of the Signal Office. Counsel, being unrestricted by military discipline, has, however, brought out very clearly certain matters, essential to the understanding of the whole, which etiquette forbade should appear in a volume prepared by naval officers. If his evidence remain uncontroverted, it would seem undeniable that an unfortunate friction existed between the Secretary and the head of the Signal Office; that there was at least a chance that a second expedition in 1883, as suggested by General Hazen, might have rescued or succored Greely, and that prompt action might have got it off in time, and, consequently, that the Secretary's decision not to attempt it is to be regretted, though at worst only an error of judgment. The conduct of Garlington, as presented in the testimony of two of his companions, appears in a less favorable light than before, and the censure of Commander Wildes by the Secretary of the Navy would seem to have been even more fully justified than has been generally supposed. Before the assignment of responsibility for the final tragedy can be impartially made, however, the public will probably wish to hear from the late Secretary of War, who, under this combined attack with argument and evidence, can hardly continue to keep silent.

Two Years in the Jungle. By W. T. Hornaday. 8vo, pp. xxii, 512. Maps and illustrations. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1885.

The author of this work is well known to the habitués of American museums of natural history by the specimens of artistic taxidermy which he has contributed to their collections. He is now chief taxidermist to the National Museum at Washington. Previous to his engagement there he had studied his profession in Ward's well-known establishment in Rochester, and the travel and experiences recounted in these pages were undertaken for the purpose of obtaining the skins and skeletons of rare animals for Mr. Ward. The record is rather of action than of observation, of pursuit and capture rather than of study, of sturdy delights of the energetic hunter rather than the rapture of a biologist in a strange and novel fauna. The writer makes no pretensions to literary art, but writes in an easy, straightforward manner, which, if it might have benefited by some revision, at least savors of entire sincerity. The uncivilized people with whom he came in contact are regarded from the point of view of the employer, companion, or guest, rather than as ethnological specimens; and in these features the book forms a marked and interesting contrast to most of those which will find a place on the same shelf. For the ordinary reader it lacks condensation: though not tedious it is too long. The commercial naturalist who may follow in Mr. Hornaday's footsteps, will probably find much that will be useful and important to him in the very details which a more practised writer would have omitted.

The animals which were the object of the journey were chiefly the larger mammals—deer, antelope, elephant, wildcats, tigers, monkeys (especially the anthropoid apes); the various crocodiles; and the larger fishes. The search for these carried Mr. Hornaday to the banks of the Jumna and Ganges, the Nilgiri Hills, and Indian forests; to Ceylon, the Malay peninsula, and Borneo. The most important parts of the book are those relating to gavial shooting on the Jumna, to the long and finally successful chase for wild elephants, and to orang-hunting in Borneo. The latter detained Mr. Hornaday some time among the Dyaks, for whom he expresses almost unqualified admiration. To the biologist the observations on the habits of the larger game will convey much of interest and permanent value, as will the exact and careful measurements which the author has tabulated. The ethnologist will find less, but still some not unimportant, contributions to his stock of information; the sportsman and collector will profit more than either by a perusal of the work. There are two good maps, numerous rather coarse illustrations, of which those representing fishes are much the best, and a satisfactory index. An appendix contains various notes useful to collectors, and a table showing the destruction of human life and domestic animals annually caused by wild beasts and serpents in India.

The author seems to have enjoyed unusually good health in his jungle wanderings, though not entirely exempt from fever. His good fortune is largely to be attributed to his temperate living and suitable dress. It need hardly be added that the objects of his journey were secured—in fact, he seems to have attained a very unusual measure of success.

The Two Hundredth Birthday of Bishop Berkeley. A Discourse given at Yale College on the 12th of March, 1885. By Noah Porter. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Considering how contemptuously Bishop Berkeley regarded all material things, the material aspect of President Porter's monograph has an undisguisedly satirical suggestiveness. A more beautiful bit of book-making one does not often see. The thick hand-made paper is very tempting to the eye, and might distract the reader were not the letter-press in the best manner of Messrs. De Vinne & Co. It is a pity that there should be an erratum, and strange that President Porter should have made such a mistake. It is also a pity that all the parts of a conversation on p. 11 should be included in one set of quotation marks, as if Hartley Coleridge had done all the talking.

Turning from the material form to the spiritual contents of the book, we find in them an agreeable presentation of the facts of Berkeley's life and the principles of his philosophy. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's monograph, in the lately published 'History of the American Episcopal Church,' is fuller in regard to his American residence, and the accompanying monograph on his relations to Yale College is fuller in regard to these. As for the philosophical positions of Berkeley, the essays of Mill and Huxley will be useful reading in connection with this discourse. President Porter devotes a note in his appendix to the former. Mill's admiration for Berkeley was very great, but it was not directed to that which was most admirable in him for President Porter. This was not his subjective idealism, but its theistic implications. But the revival of Berkeley's fame, which has of late been quite remarkable, has certainly not been in virtue of his speculative Theism. It is in virtue of this, however, that President Porter finds him an excellent stalking horse, from behind which he sends many a hissing shot into the philosophers and scientists who are not to his mind. Indeed, he is evidently irritated not a little by the praises which Berkeley has elicited from the scientific school, and he is at pains to show that his disagreement with them is much more than his agreement.

It was not necessary to such a discourse as this that the writer should engage in any labor

of original investigation. President Porter has avowedly drawn his material from the most obvious sources, viz.: Professor Fraser's 'Life and Letters'; the same author's sketch in Knight's 'Philosophical Classics'; the 'Selections from Berkeley for the use of Students in Universities,' also edited by Professor Fraser, of which a new edition was recently noticed in these columns; and Professor Krauth's annotated edition of the 'Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge.' The story of Berkeley's life and the discussion of his system are intermingled in a pleasant manner, and in proportions suited to the conditions of a discourse publicly delivered. The relation of Berkeley to Locke and Hume and Kant is elaborated in the appendix (the opinion of Kant being remarkably contemptuous in comparison with the retreat upon him that has been generally sounded), and also the criticism upon J. S. Mill. There is further an elaborate note upon the Berkeley fellowships at Yale, showing that their significance consists in their being the first fellowships for graduate students provided in any American college.

Those who have not heretofore informed themselves concerning Berkeley's personal history will be astonished to find that the three works on which his philosophical fame principally rests were written from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-eighth year of his age. Another interesting fact is that Miss Van Homrigh, Swift's Vanessa, gave Berkeley half her fortune on the strength of an hour's acquaintance, coming hard upon her disgust with Swift's marriage to Stella. Two of Berkeley's Newport company, Harrison and Smybert, have monuments in Boston of their own making, for the former was the architect of King's Chapel and the latter of the Old Statehouse. Whatever may be thought of Berkeley's philosophy, his personal character was certainly most lovable, and his religious tolerance remarkable for his generation. President Porter's quotations from his letters, in which he speaks of his little daughter and the son whom he had lost, make up the page that will be read over oftener than any other in his handsome book.

Thoughts on Science, Theology, and Ethics. By John Wilson, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. London: Trübner. 1885.

THIS is a convenient compendium, in 200 small and openly printed pages, of the current Positivistic opinions, with surprisingly little sophistication or individual color. One would think Mr. Wilson must be a new convert to Positivism, for he writes with a good deal of vigor, and a vigorous thinker could hardly if he tried produce a book so commonplace. It will have a real value for the professed student of philosophy as a compend of the current commonplaces of Positivistic thought for the year 1884. It will give a young person a good introduction to Positivism; and it will be seized upon with avidity by the idealists, who will delight in making mincemeat of it. It consists of two parts, the first about science, the second about ethics. The first chapter, entitled "What is Science?" shows that the author does not know enough to distinguish science itself from a system of philosophy supposed to be in harmony with the spirit of science. He quotes with approval the remark of Doctor Magee, present Bishop of Peterborough, that "science abhors finality in belief"; if so, it does very unwisely to continue making observations, for these have the strongest tendency to bringing questions to a settlement. In chapter second the author asks "What is the Use of Science?" and answers that it is to satisfy the craving of the mind for a theory. That is the function of a philosophy. Chapter third treats of the methods of science:

"If a proposition stands the tests of both induction and deduction, we have the best warrant possible for believing in its truth; that is to say, for the truth of a general proposition we have the best verification when all the particular facts known to us are in accordance with it, and when experience verifies all the particular propositions logically deducible from it."

According to this, induction tests a proposition by old experience, and deduction by new experience. This is the most original idea in the book.

The ethics is substantially that of Spencer:

"The scientific sanction [of morality] rests on the nature of things. In man has been evolved in some degree a sympathetic nature, by which the pain and injury of others becomes self-pain and self-injury. This sympathetic nature is the subjective sanction. Secondly, living in society, a condition of life which to a sympathetic nature becomes a necessity, he is continually surrounded by the influence of his fellows. Whenever his conduct is painful or injurious to these, he finds it resented. Whenever it is beneficial, he finds it encouraged. This constant, ever-present influence of the many upon the individual constitutes the objective sanction."

The Haunted Adjutant, and Other Stories. By Edmund Quincy. Edited by his Son, Edmund Quincy. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1885.

WE have already noticed the first volume of this series of reprints from the works of an admirable writer and man. The story which gives a title to the present volume is the only one having a plot, or belonging in the category of our popular short-measure fiction. It is thoroughly entertaining and very skilfully worked up, and had it been placed at the beginning it would have whetted the reader's appetite more than does "An Octogenary," which precedes it. Some of the tales are true, like "Two Nights in San Domingo," to which we can affix the date 1843, since it appeared in the *Liberty Bell* of that year; or like "Dinah Rollins," "Phoebe Mallory," and, presumably, "Lewis Herbert: an Incident of New England Slavery." Five out of the seven deal with the Revolutionary epoch, or that immediately succeeding, which took a singular hold on Mr. Quincy's imagination, particularly with reference to the siege of Boston and the sufferings of the exiled Tories. He delighted to reconstruct the social aspect of his native city—the houses, furniture, books, manners, amusements, costumes, tone—of which he must have had close traditions in his own circle, though, as is hinted on p. 309, he got "a clearer notion of the way in which people lived in Boston eighty years since" from such African house-servants as survived the war and Massachusetts slavery than from more dignified sources. There is naturally a sameness and a certain amount of even verbal repetition in the *mise-en-scène* of the tales here brought together; and it would have been more just to Mr. Quincy if the date and original medium of publication of each had been noted in the table of contents.

As for our author's peculiar pleasantry, so easily converted into satire fatal to the politico-clerical humbug and hypocrisy of the time in which he wrote, one cannot weary of it. Nor is it uninstructive to observe how his humor was controlled by his profound moral convictions, so that, for example, as a total abstainer he apologizes between the lines for making a merry picture of our ancestors at the wine-table, necessary as this touch was to a complete realization of them. The total impression that the book makes is that Mr. Quincy was, both by intellectual affinity and by direct descent, a gentleman of the old school; and this is fully borne out by the capital likeness, in heliotype, which serves as a frontispiece. To commune with one in a book, as the species is getting rarer, is a privilege which the public ought to appreciate, even if Mr. Quincy's English style had not independent attractions for those who regard such matters.

The Light of Asia and the Light of the World. By S. H. Kellogg, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THIS is a Christian missionary's "apology" for the integrity of the Christian Gospels against the suggestions of poets and radicals who would bring in another gospel. Dr. Kellogg confesses that he writes as a partisan, and is not unbiassed. He is zealous to prove not so much the truth of his Christian belief as the falseness and absurdity of all other beliefs. He is an instance, theologically, of that class of men who shut one eye when viewing an object, that their whole power of vision may be exercised without hindrance, through the other. In fact, he can see nothing good or true except it be "true to him." His mode of reasoning will not satisfy the candid thinker. It is this class of readers who will seek and not find in Dr. Kellogg's book any solution of the difficulties which beset their path. Others, who follow implicitly the leading of their own apostles, will perhaps be edified, and shut up the book with an inward sense of its complete sufficiency.

But, seriously, how is it that Dr. Kellogg and those who rank themselves on his side cannot see the difference between the imperfection of a belief and its falseness? If Buddha denied the existence of God, it was not the Christian's God he had an eye to, but the anthropomorphic, passionate, lustful God of the heathen world, or, if this phrase will not do, of the purely idolatrous world. Every one knows that Buddha denounced idolatry: was he right or wrong in so doing? He did not flatly deny the existence of Devas and Devîs, but he said, as *we* say, that they were not worthy of worship. If he had not a true knowledge of God, he at least would not worship false gods. Is there no virtue, no good in this? Dr. Kellogg cannot see it.

Again, about the "soul." The orthodox side say that Buddha denied the existence of soul. But we should do well to inquire what Buddha meant by *attâ*, or soul. It is defined to be "either a material form, or the aggregate of sensation, perception, reason, and consciousness." There is the *attâ* named the eye, the *attâ* named the ear, etc. Buddha denied the eternal existence of any such quiddity as this. Was he wrong? Will Dr. Kellogg even venture to define his idea of "the soul"? In the *Indian Evangelical Review* for April, 1885, there is an excellent article on the "Tripartite Nature of Man"; in this same number there is also an equally excellent article by Dr. Kellogg on "The Antagonisms between Hinduism and Christianity." We assume, therefore, that Dr. Kellogg has read the first-named article. Does he accept its statements? Does he believe that the soul, except it be reunited with the spirit, may perish like the souls of beasts? If so, how can he find fault with the Eastern teacher, who was feeling for light, and denied the necessary eternity of the part of man called "the soul"? Buddha knew nothing of the life-giving spirit, but he did not deny its existence. He was waiting to be taught; he was standing at the door till it opened; he was doubtless in the dark, but his face was turned to catch the first stream of the dawn.

In Sunny Lands: Out-door Life in Nassau and Cuba. By William Drysdale. With illustrations of places and people. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

AMERICANS are so much more in the habit of going to Europe than to the West Indies that

every one of us who visits the latter is apt to feel as if he were an original discoverer. If he communicates to the world, as he generally does, the results of his investigations in the strange lands he has visited, he writes much as if he believed that no one had ever been there before. The Southern Cross, the cocoanut, the milk in the cocoanut, the plantations with their strange new products of sugar, of coffee, and of cocoa, all are described with a minuteness and a prodigality of epithet which show how oblivious the writer is of the fact that most of his information is accessible elsewhere. Mr. Drysdale is no exception to this rule. He tells us much that we seem to have read before; but then he tells it in a somewhat new way, which gives an air of novelty to his book. He is, as he somewhere mentions, a newspaper man, and he writes newspaper English. His style is radically different from that of Kingsley, Gallenga, or any of the more recent writers about the tropics. "The way," he says, speaking of his appetite on board ship, "we used to work in six meals a day was a caution." Many things have been said of the Gulf Stream, but surely never before that "in winter there is not heat enough in it to melt a cake of ice, and in summer it's about as warm as boarding-house coffee." This light method of treatment occasionally gives an air of frivolity and even vulgarity to Mr. Drysdale's book, which does injustice to its underlying seriousness. It really contains not only a great many illustrations (which seem to be from old plates), but also a great deal of information of one kind and another of value to any one who thinks of going to Nassau or Cuba.

College Latin Course in English. By William Cleaver Wilkinson. Chautauqua Press. 1885.

MR. WILKINSON'S "After School Series" is, we suppose, brought to a conclusion with the 'College Latin Course,' a work fully deserving the high commendation which we have bestowed upon the earlier volumes. The selections here given are from Livy, Tacitus, Plautus, and Terence, Lucretius, Horace, Juvenal, Cicero (as men of letters), Pliny, and Quintilian. The treatment is animated and intelligent, the chief defect being a certain intolerance of spirit which makes it impossible for the author to appreciate fully what is most characteristic in the classical spirit: Christianity does not need to depreciate its rivals. There are several portraits, but for the most part too small and inartistic to convey a vivid conception of personality. The plan of ancient Rome makes the walls and gates of the republican period far too prominent as accompaniments of the Pantheon and the Colosseum. The course of the Via Sacra is no doubt uncertain and disputed, but who would think of having it end at the Porta Carmentalis?

Menschen- und Völkernamen. Etymologische Streifzüge auf dem Gebiete der Eigennamen. Von Rudolf Kleinpaul. Leipzig: Carl Reissner; New York: B. Westermann & Co. 1885. 420 pp.

THIS work purports to give the history of names —national, family, and Christian. The common or famous names which the author discusses are grouped in divisions and subdivisions without number. Thus the *first* chapter, on "Human Names," is divided into three divisions, of which "Children's Names" is the third. This, again, is divided into two subdivisions, and the first subdivision into four sub-subdivisions, the fourth sub-subdivision being redivided into five sub-sub-subdivisions. After wandering through this kind of a table of contents, one is not surprised to find the author's third chapter beginning: "*Omnes eodem cogimur.* Jedes Volk und jede Klasse des Volkes muss sich dazu verstehen $(a+b)^2$ statt $\times$ zu sagen." When one examines any particular subdivision he finds it to consist only of a list of names, diversified, but hardly enlivened, by heterogeneous allusions to persons and places, historical and imaginary.

We can say no more of this work beyond brief mention of the tables, the like of which, says Herr Kleinpaul, have never, so far as he knows, been attempted. One of them arranges common given names by countries, each column being supposed to contain the names most usual with a particular people. Thus under England, we find, properly enough, William (*e. g.*, William the Conqueror), Alfred (Alfred the Great), Richard (of which Dicken is given as an abbreviation, and whose most famous illustration is "Cœur de Lyon)." But when we come to "Bayard," and find Bayard Taylor mentioned as an Englishman (there are subdivisions for Americans and Scotch), any doubt we may have felt as to the justice of our author's claim to originality is nearly gone; and when, further down, we find "Stanley," "from Stanley, the African explorer, *e. g.*, 'Stanley Huntley,' the chief of the Sioux," there is not left even a shred of it.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Addresses and Historical Papers before the Centennial Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia, May 20-24, 1885. Thomas Whittaker.

Fenn, G. M. The Dark House: A Knot Unravelled. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 25 cents.

Littell's Living Age, Vol. 166. July-September, 1885. Boston: E. Littell & Co.

Rational Communism: The Present and Future Republic of North America. The Social Science Publishing Company. $1.50.

St. Nicholas Songs. With Illustrations. The Century Company. $3.50.

Smart, H. Two Kisses. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.

Warden, Florence. A Vagrant Wife: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 25 Cents.

Something New and Approved in United States History for Schools.

History of the United States.

By Alexander Johnston, Professor in Princeton College, author of a History of American Politics, etc., etc. With numerous Maps and Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 473. $1.40.

A history of the United States, and not principally a history of the colonies from which the United States sprang. It is not a story book or a picture book. The author has written in the conviction that what the mass of pupils need is to learn from the history of the past how best to perform the simple and homely duties of good citizenship. Very few boys will ever have an opportunity to exhibit the virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers or the ability of John Smith; but almost every one of them will soon be called upon to vote upon questions which involve some understanding of the political, financial, or economic problems of the past.

What some leading teachers think of the book.

From Wm. F. Allen, Professor in University of Wisconsin:

"It is the only school history which gives constitutional and political history the importance which they deserve."

From James Monroe, Professor in Oberlin College:

"I approve of the substitution of important facts, political, military, or economic—in other words, of real history—for the romantic stories that have filled so large a space in our school books. I know of no school history of the United States which includes so much that it is necessary to know, and excludes so much that it is not."

From J. D. Crawford, Professor in University of Illinois:

"Without neglecting the ordinary statements of histories of the United States for schools, and without political bias, the author seems to have attempted to bring forward practical lessons that our youth must learn or our citizens remain ignorant of their duties. I should be very well satisfied that youth in whom I am interested should learn their history and infer their responsibilities from this work.

From E. B. Andrews, Professor in Brown University:

"It will also fill a place for which, perhaps, the author had little thought of adapting it—that of the best brief manual for general readers, and for rapid reference and verification of minor points on the part of scholars themselves."

From Geo. H. Hoss, President of Baker University:

"Prof. Johnston has found out that there are some other things in history besides wars and political conventions. It seems time that our children should be taught that we are a nation of civilians, and not a tribe of warriors. This book is a step in that direction."

From E. H. Russell, Principal of Mass. State Normal School, Worcester:

"There is a seriousness, and vigor, and thoroughness about the book that will help to raise the study above the rank of a mere pastime in school, and this, I think, will be a valuable service done to our youth."

From James H. Canfield, Professor in University of Kansas:

"Most admirable in plan and in execution. For high-school work, and even for review in college or university, I doubt if it can be excelled. He who knows well this little work and the contents of the volume by the same author, 'American Politics,' will be far better informed than the average 'statesman.'"

From Jas. W. Bell, Professor in University of Colorado:

"People whose time is limited naturally wish to know about the growth of the United States during its late years, and this Prof. Johnston's history gives more fully than other school-books. Interesting it certainly is, and that is the highest aim of a text-book."

A copy sent to a teacher for examination, with a view to adoption, on receipt of 70 cents.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, P. O. Box 1550, New York.

JUST OUT.

The OCTOBER NUMBER of

Le Français.

REVUE MENSUELLE DE GRAMMAIRE ET DE LITTÉRATURE.

Subscription terms: Per Year (nine months), $2.00; Single Numbers, 25 cents.

Edited by JULES LÉVY, Roxbury, Mass.

"By all odds, the best educational French journal ever attempted in this country."—*The Nation.*

IN any family, whether large or small, but especially where the number of children is large, a record of the constitutional peculiarities of each one, and the whole course of its physical development in sickness and in health, is certain to be instructive and may prove invaluable. Such a record is Professor J. B. Fonssagrives's 'Mother's Register,' consisting of a series of tables scientifically arranged for brief and convenient entries. A separate volume for boys and for girls. Price, post-paid, 75 cents per volume, or $1 25 for two volumes

Address Publisher of the *Nation.*

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

SEND STAMP FOR THE "ADIRONDACK Forests and the Great Natural Water-ways of the State of New York," to

J. B. HARRISON,
Franklin Falls, N. H.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1059. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Important New Books.

I.

A LARGER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES of America to the close of President Jackson's Administration. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author of 'Young Folks' History of the United States,' etc. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, Portraits, and other Engravings. Pp. xii, 470. 8vo. cloth, $3.50.

II.

WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF SAMUEL J. Tilden. Edited by John Bigelow. Pp. xviii, 1202. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, gilt tops and uncut edges, $6.

III.

*THE PRINCIPLES OF EXPRESSION IN PIA-*no-forte Playing. By Adolph F. Christiani. Illustrated with Numerous Examples. Pp. 304. 8vo, cloth, $3.

IV.

NEWCOMB'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. Principles of Political Economy. By Simon Newcomb, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, Professor in the Johns Hopkins University, author of 'Popular Astronomy,' 'The A B C of Finance,' etc. Pp. xvi, 548. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

V.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By Henry C. Sheldon, Professor of Historical Theology in Boston University. 2 vols., pp. xiv, 856. 8vo, cloth, $3.50 per set.

VI.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH AMERICA. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, and Chili. With Descriptions of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and Voyages upon the Amazon and La Plata Rivers. By Thomas W. Knox, author of 'The Boy Travellers in the Far East,' 'The Voyage of the Fr[illegible]' 'The Young Nimrods,' etc. Profusely illustrated. Pp. xvi, 498, 8vo, ornamental cloth, $3.

VII.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF BATTLE LYRICS. By Thomas Dunn English. Illustrated. Pp. xii, 168. Square 8vo, illuminated cloth, $2.

VIII.

CITY BALLADS. By Will Carleton, author of 'Farm Ballads,' 'Farm Legends,' 'Farm Festivals,' 'Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes,' etc. Illustrated. Pp. 180. Square 8vo, ornamental cloth, $2; gilt edges, $2.50.

IX.

STANLEY'S CONGO AND THE FOUNDING OF its Free State: A Story of Work and Exploration. By H. M. Stanley, author of 'Through the Dark Continent,' 'Coomassie and Magdala,' etc. With over 100 illustrations and two large maps in pockets and smaller maps. 2 vols. Pp. 1130. 8vo, ornamental cloth, $10 per set.

X.

GEORGE ELIOT'S POEMS. "*Poems,*" *together with* "Brother Jacob" and "The Lifted Veil." By George Eliot, author of 'Romola,' 'Middlemarch,' 'Daniel Deronda,' etc. Pp. 380. Library edition, 12mo, cloth, $1.25; popular edition, 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

XI.

AS WE WENT MARCHING ON. A Story of the War. By G. W. Hosmer, M.D. Pp. 310. 16mo, cloth, $1.

XII.

A NATURALIST'S WANDERINGS IN THE Eastern Archipelago. A Narrative of Travel and Exploration from 1878 to 1883. By Henry O. Forbes, F.R.G.S., etc. With many illustrations (including a colored Frontispiece) and Maps. Pp. xx, 536. 8vo, ornamental cloth, $5.

XIII.

*THE UNRIVALLED COOK-BOOK AND HOUSE-*keepers' Guide. By Mrs. Washington. With Index and Blank Pages for additional Receipts. Pp. viii, 640. 12mo, cloth, $2.

XIV.

FRANKLIN SQUARE SONG COLLECTION. Part 3. Containing Two Hundred Favorite Songs and Hymns. Selected by J. P. McCaskey, editor of Parts 1 and 2 of the "Franklin Square Song Collection." 8vo, paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Complete Lists of "Harper's Handy Series" and of "Harper's Franklin Square Library" sent free on application.

The above works sent, carriage paid, to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE sent on receipt of ten cents.

Conclusion of the 71st Volume.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(No. 426) FOR NOVEMBER

CONTAINS:

"THE OTTER HUNT."

Frontispiece Engraving from Sir Edwin Landseer's celebrated painting, which serves as an illustration for an article in the Number entitled "An Otter Hunt in the Hebrides."

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

By Dr. R. Wheatley. With Twenty Superb Illustrations, including views of the principal rooms, and portraits of J. Edward Simmons, President, D. C. Hays, Treasurer, George W. Ely, Secretary, James Mitchell, Chairman, W. H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Cyrus W. Field, Addison Cammack, Brayton Ives, W. E. Conner, C. J. Osborne, S. V. White, and Jacob Little.

AN INDIAN JOURNEY.

An Autumn Sketch of the Plymouth Coast, Massachusetts. By Lucy C. Lillie. Illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain Gifford.

GUATEMALA.

By O. J. Victor. Illustrated by P. Frenzeny.

THE FAMILISTÈRE AT GUISE, FRANCE.

With especial reference to the recent coöperative features of the enterprise. By Edward Howland. With a Portrit of M. Godin, the Founder.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Conclusion of Act II. With Six Illustrations by E. A. Abbey.

THE DEFENCE OF OUR SEAPORTS

By Henry P. Wells. Illustrated.

AN ART STUDY.

With an outli[illegible]ketch of Murillo's original (painted) Design for his "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," [illegible]ull-page Engraving by W. B. Closson of the finished Masterpiece.

SUMMER'S DECAY.

A Poem. By Nora Perry. With full-page Illustration by C. Y. Turner.

SERIAL NOVELS:

Indian Summer. Part V. By W. D. Howells.

East Angels. Part XI. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.

SHORT STORIES:

The Captain of the "Heather Bell." By Helen Hunt Jackson.

The Singular Case of Samuel Spoolin. By F. Anstey, author of 'Vice Versa.' Illustrated by C. S. Reinhart.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD HOUGHTON.

By the Hon. John Bigelow.

POEMS.

By Frances L. Mace and Louise Chandler Moulton.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

By George William Curtis. The Historic Importance of the Individual.—The Professional Swagger of Newspapers.—The Revision of American History.—General Grant's Monument.—The Wise Conservatism.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

Conducted by Charles Dudley Warner.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS (Per Year):

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

Index to Harper's Magazine, 1 to 60, 8vo, cloth, $4.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 311

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 314

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Uniformity in Election Seasons 316
Two Typical States 316
The Tory Programme in England 317
The "Educated Unemployed" 317
Burgoyne's Hanau Artillery 318

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
A Phase of English Opinion 319

CORRESPONDENCE:
An English Water-Color Collection 321
Post-Office Sinecures 321
The Swiss Constitution 321
Favoritism and Persecution at German Universities 321

NOTES 321

REVIEWS:
Sanborn's John Brown 324
Recent Novels 325
Scribners' Statistical Atlas 327
The Ecstasy of Woe 328
A Treatise on the Adjustment of Observations 329
The English and Scottish Popular Ballads 329
Wild Flowers of Colorado 330

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

Scale of Agate lines.
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
5
—
—
—
—
10
—
—
—
—
15
—
—

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern), San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—*A family and* Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE, Principal.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—*A Family and* Day School. Charmingly situated; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Baldwinville.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL HOME AND School for Education and Treatment of Children suffering from Convulsive Disorders. L. W. BAKER, M.D

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other well-known scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF Housekeeping.—Miss Putnam proposes to add a new department to her school, the object of which will be to teach young ladies how to conduct a household, select and manage servants, make necessary purchases—in short, to impart a thorough and practical training in all that pertains to housekeeping and the science of domestic economy. A limited number of parlor boarders will be received. Application must be made at once.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y.
FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—*DR. ABBOT AD-* mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 10, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — *PREPARA-* tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—*A PRE-* paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI- ty of Michigan. Pharmacy; analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—*A BOARDING* School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—*A Prepara-* tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address
J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—*Second* year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD- ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.

MRS. L. A. GALLAHER has removed her School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.
No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.

SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY School. A High School of Science and English. J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.
Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the ancient languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 20th year; for both sexes. Address Mrs. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—*A Military* Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENG- lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science. Extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.
J. H. DILLARD, M.A., } Principals.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., }

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE- mont St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Wants.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE THE position of governess to young children. Country preferred. Best references. Address, "G," Lima, Penn.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

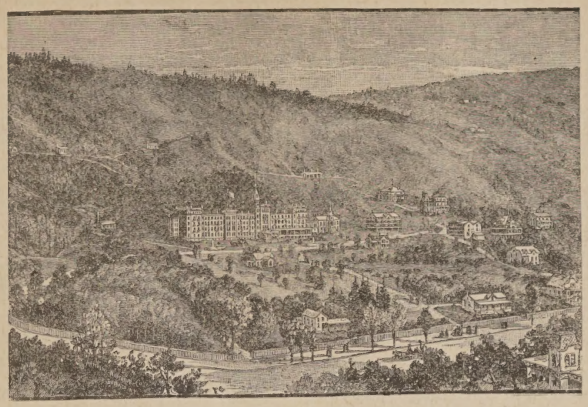
Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mentio the *Nation*.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN- guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The Sanatorium, Dansville, N. Y.



[Long Known as Our Home on the Hillside.]

An institution for the scientific treatment of chronic invalids, as well as for rest and recuperation of those who are tired out. It is under the management and personal care of a corps of regularly educated and experienced physicians, devoted to their work. Massage, Electro-Massage; Doctor Taylor's Swedish Movements; Electricity (Galvanic, Faradic, and Franklinic, the latter from most approved Holtz machine); Inunction; and all forms of baths, including the Moliere Thermo-Electric, Turkish, Roman, and Russian, are employed according to individual needs. The plan of treatment comprehends proper regulation of daily life, including diet, exercise, etc., together with cheerful and helpful social and religious influences. The comforts and pleasures, without the cares of home; entire freedom from taxations of fashionable life; and opportunities for recreation and amusements, under reasonable regulations, are enjoyed. Thoroughly skilled attendants administer to every want.

The Sanatorium consists of a main building and nine cottages, located on an eastern mountain slope overlooking the town of Dansville, and 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. For beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate, and purity of air and water, it is unrivalled. Winters exceptionally mild for this climate. *Malaria utterly unknown.*

The main building, occupied since 1883, is 300 feet long, five stories high, of brick and iron construction, and

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

It is constructed to meet every need of the invalid or seeker of rest and quiet, and is complete in minutest sanitary details. Among its attractions are light, airy rooms, ventilated after the best plan, and heated by steam; open grates in public and many private rooms; safety elevators; electric bells in every room; spacious halls and corridors, kept at uniform heat; perfect sewerage (closets in annex, separate from building, but connected by warmed corridors); best modern appliances in culinary department; abundant, varied, and well-prepared dietary; extensive apartments for treatment, arranged to secure entire individual privacy, etc.

Autumn and winter months are considered most favorable for treatment. Throughout the entire main building a uniform and agreeable steam heat is constantly maintained, and this, with the perfect ventilation, induces many to prefer a winter residence here to one in a tropical climate.

Special rates to clergymen and physicians. Dansville is accessible from all quarters by Del. & Lack. and by the Erie R. R. For illustrated descriptive pamphlet, circular, and other particulars, address

FACULTY OF THE SANATORIUM,
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY & CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COL- lege wishes a position as private tutor, or as instructor in a good school. Classics a specialty. Mathematics, etc., taught also. Excellent references. Address ANDREW H. WARD, JR., Farrington Ave., Allston, Mass.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references. J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR.—College Pre- paratory, etc., accomplishments; best of New York city references. Address INSTRUCTOR, 220 W. 42d St.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college. P. H. GOEPP, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—BY A GRADUATE OF A New England College, a situation as private tutor, or as teacher in an Academy or High School. Address Box 140, Bridgewater, Mass.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

The Life of George Brummell, Esq.,

Commonly called Beau Brummell. By Captain Jesse. Revised and Annotated Edition from the Author's own Interleaved Copy. With Forty Portraits in color of Brummell and his Contemporaries. 2 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, $12.00.

*** He was a man who, without birth, rank, fortune, or great intelligence, established himself as the *arbiter elegantiarum* among a proud and exclusive aristocracy; who was a favorite and companion of George IV. when Prince of Wales, and whose latter career was too pitiable even for comment.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, Lucy. New Edition, Revised and Edited by Charles H. Firth, M.A. With many letters never published, and much other new matter. With Ten Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, medium 8vo, and handsome binding, $12.00.

"For the first time since they saw the light, the 'Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson' have appeared in a garb worthy of their interest and value. Posterity will, it may safely be predicted, never tire of reading the 'Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson.' Besides furnishing an insight into the greatest struggle England has known clearer than is elsewhere to be obtained—showing how the conflict affected the quiet homes of England, the discord it bred in families, the treachery it produced among friends—the book furnishes pictures of men and women so characteristically English that the stamp is recognizable in whatever is best in previous and subsequent history."—*Notes and Queries.*

THE IDEAL SERIES.

In beautiful duodecimo volumes, printed on hand-made, uncut paper, and handsomely bound. Each volume is a gem of the printers' and binders' arts.

OLD WORLD IDYLS AND Other Verses. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

BALLADES IN BLUE CHINA. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, cloth, $2.

RHYMES À LA MODE. By Andrew Lang. With frontispiece by E. A. Abbey. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*CONFESSION OF AN ENG*lish Opium-Eater. By Thomas De Quincey. With notes by Richard Woodhouse, etc. Edited by Richard Garnett. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*ANCIENT BALLADS AND LE*gends of Hindustan. By Toru Dutt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*THE LOVE SONNETS OF PRO*teus. By Wilfrid Blunt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THREE HUNDRED ENGLISH Sonnets. Chosen and edited by David M. Main. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With a Preface and Notes by Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol. Cecilia. 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays. Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Charles Scribner's Sons

HAVE JUST READY:

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Bric-a-Brac Stories.

By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Walter Crane. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.00.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has the art of the teller of fairy tales in perfection, and she has filled this book with the most charming and absorbing stories of that kind to which children listen eagerly through the longest evenings. Mr. Walter Crane, whose pencil has been hitherto devoted to illustrating the works of English writers, has furnished twenty-four full-page pictures, quaint and beautiful. He has also made for it an especially bright and ingenious cover.

Marvels of Animal Life.

By C. F. Holder. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.00.

One of the most curious and entertaining books ever written in the field of natural history—a book as far out of the ordinary course of "popular science" as the matters it describes are out of the common routine of a naturalist's study, which will interest young and old readers alike. Mr. Holder describes in a most entertaining way all the odd and curious things animals do, their housekeeping, their manufactures, their modes of self-protection, etc., etc. The volume is fully and cleverly illustrated.

Roses of Shadow.

By T. R. Sullivan. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

A most pleasant revival of a type of novel that has been growing rare; a story well told, with the charm of a sincere, self-respecting style, that does not lose itself in a search after effects and oddities, and with a strong and healthy plot, not frittered away by perpetual analysis.

The Last Meeting.

By Brander Matthews. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

A novel which combines successfully the old style of story, full of plot, and the modern, more subtle, analytical methods. The *motif* is most original and clever, and at the same time the author shows an uncommon literary dexterity. The scene is laid in New York, and the book gives an interesting picture of the semi-literary society of the metropolis.

Sermons on the Christian Life.

By John De Witt, D.D. 1 vol., 8vo, $2.50.

Dr. De Witt's book deals with correlate Christianity, considered as a whole, from various aspects of human life. His chapters form a strong, manly, earnest discourse upon many elements of Christian character.

Corea, the Hermit Nation.

By William Eliot Griffis. 1 vol. Illustrated. *A new and cheaper edition.* 8vo, $2.50.

This new edition has afforded Mr. Griffis an opportunity to add several new pages to his history, which is the standard and authoritative work of Corea, down to the present year.

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

The Week.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signalized his Administration by no act more decisively right and conspicuously just than by bringing under review the suit instituted in the Attorney-General's office to set aside the Bell Telephone patent. The fact that the suit was at once dismissed when the President called for the reasons why it was begun in an *ex-parte* manner, is sufficient proof that the reasons were not good, and that the step taken by the Solicitor-General was indefensible. Attorney-General Garland does not make a satisfactory defence of himself; for, although it is true that he did not order or authorize the suit to be begun, it was his duty, upon his return to his office, to have done what the President has now done—that is, to have reviewed the action taken by the Solicitor-General in his absence. And this was all the more incumbent on him since he was a party having an interest in the suit. All that needs to be said is that the President has gained in public estimation through this incident as much as some other people have lost.

A correspondent of the *World* has had an interview on the political situation with Judge Thurman, of Ohio, in which he is reported as saying of the New York Independents:

"What will they do? Why, I think it is very plain what they will do. They are going back about as fast as they can. I was opposed to having anything to do with them from the first. I never had any confidence in them. I have just been reading the New York *Times* this morning, and its attacks on Governor Hill are surprisingly bitter. It is worse than it was before. No, I don't think we can trust the Mugwumps, as you call them."

This is on the whole the most sensible Democratic talk about the Mugwumps we have seen for a good while. No better advice can be given to Democratic politicians than "not to trust the Mugwumps." There is nothing which the Mugwumps so much desire as not to be trusted by the politicians of either party. What they seek, indeed, above all things to inspire in both is distrust. They want no politician to be able to count on their support for the things he would most like to do. They seek to diffuse through all party conventions a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty. What Judge Thurman means by "not having anything to do with them," we do not know. Who has "had anything to do" with the Mugwumps? The Mugwump does not wish either Republicans or Democrats "to have anything to do" with him in the sense in which politicians understand that term. He is essentially a solitary animal, and prefers to "flock by himself," as Lord Dundreary says. The only place he cares to meet politicians or have anything to do with them is at the polls, and for his presence there he is indebted to no man's favor, and his sole business is to leave little notes for the active politicians on both sides, expressing his approval or disapproval of their goings on. By all means let him be distrusted, for he is not trustworthy.

The latest reinforcement against the Mugwumps received by the Life-Long Democrat comes in the person of Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, some time editor of the *World*, and more recently a candidate for the Italian mission, and opposed for that office by the New York *Times*, on the ground that he would, if appointed, follow the example of Alaric and plunder Rome. He writes a longer letter than either the Life-Long or the Jeffersonian Democrat, and, as well as we can make out, indicates that he dislikes Mugwumps, thinks they did not help Cleveland, and wishes they would not continue to vote the Democratic ticket. The letter is so long, and so well fortified with "significant" figures, that we fear hardly any of the *Sun* Democrats will find time to read it, as they all, or nearly all, have to repeat the words aloud when reading anything, which of course is very tedious, and prevents any close following of the sense. No Mugwump, we feel sure, will read it on seeing the signature, owing to a profound indifference on their part about Mr. William Henry Hurlbert's opinions on all subjects.

Mr. Davenport's letter of acceptance will strengthen him in the estimation of the Independent voters. He does, what the Republican platform would have done had it been the production of sensible men, recognizes President Cleveland's sincerity as a civil-service reformer, and his determination to enforce "in good faith the policy to which he stands committed," Indeed, in speaking of his own position toward the reform, Mr. Davenport uses the President's identical language: "I believe in civil-service reform," and again recognizes the President's work by adding, "and welcome any action by any official, Federal or State, which shows a sincere purpose to promote and establish it." This is a complete justification of the Independents' position, that in supporting Mr. Davenport they are taking the only course possible for approving President Cleveland's policy. Every day's developments are adding force to what Mr. Davenport says about the opposition of the Democratic party to the President's course, and nothing will show that party the folly of such opposition except defeat.

Aside from the issue of civil-service reform, Mr. Davenport dwells only upon two points in the platform, the silver question and the labor problem. On both these his views are sound and well defined. He wisely makes civil-service reform, or the question of good government, the leading issue in the canvass, and unmistakably indicates that he is something more than a mere partisan candidate by declaring a "sincere purpose," in case of his election, "to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and with firm regard to the interests of the State." These are sound Independent doctrines, and armed with them the Independents can brush aside the trumpery platform constructed by Col. George Bliss as unworthy of further consideration. Mr. Davenport has cleared away all the rubbish with which foolish Republican partisans were endeavoring to obscure the real issue, and has put the campaign in its true light before the people. This letter will inevitably force Governor Hill to come out more openly than ever as the candidate of the spoilsmen of his party, for on that ground alone has he even a shadow of a hope of success. He must follow the course marked out for him by the *Sun*, and repel scornfully the support of all the "dudes and aristocrats."

According to present appearances, the Ohio Democrats have got their thrashing. The majority against them may not be large, but it is sufficient. They have lost their State ticket, and probably the Legislature also. They carried both at the election two years ago. They have misused the advantages which the fair fame of President Cleveland's Administration placed in their hands, by failing to endorse his civil-service policy, and by treating it with ill-disguised contempt or open hostility. They went into the campaign with no issue that appealed to the popular desire for reform of any sort. The spoils system and the liquor interest were their main reliance in the campaign. Governor Hoadly, it must be allowed, was better than his party, but his ability and good character were overborne in the public estimation by his surroundings, and outweighed by the bad conduct of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gang. The apprehension existed that if the Democrats carried the State, John R. McLean would be elected Senator by the same influences that elected Payne in place of Pendleton, and this apprehension received a powerful impulse, a few days before the election, through the publication of a lot of affidavits affirming that McLean had been driving around Cincinnati in a hack, offering greenbacks to local Republican leaders to betray their legislative ticket. Everybody was prepared to credit such a statement, and its damaging effect was heightened by the belief that McLean would not plant his money in this way unless he expected to reap the harvest of the Senatorship. The returns indicate that the Prohibition vote was drawn from both parties about equally, and that the Germans voted the Republican ticket as heretofore. The total Prohibition vote is almost 25,000, or more than double the vote given for St. John last year.

General Logan has taken hold of the sectional issue in a way which is calculated to show Senators Hoar and Sherman, and ex-Governor Long, that they have a good deal to learn yet before they can do the subject justice. Like all the other advocates of the issue, the General starts off by saying he is willing to "stand alone," if necessary, in its defence. Evidently there is a lack of popular sympathy which is felt in common by all of them. The General does not dwell so much as the others upon the suppression of the negro vote, but he comes out with great vigor upon the "treason-stained saddle" of the late Robert E. Lee, and appears to be under the impression that it is running for the Governorship of Virginia. This is

a very strong card, and a photograph of the saddle, with the treason stains well defined, ought to be forwarded at once to Messrs. Hoar, Sherman, and Long, and published in the *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*. It is a much more vital aspect of the issue than the utterances of either Jeff Davis or Robert Toombs.

Ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain has written a very pungent letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, in answer to Messrs. Hoar, Long, Lodge, and others, on "the bloody-shirt" question. He makes the point that to continue railing at and threatening the South, after the Republican party had voluntarily relinquished all attempt to control it, was bad and mischievous politics. But he goes further than this, and fairly slaughters the unfortunate Hoar, by showing that, by the corrupt agreement which he and his Republican brethren in the Senate entered into with Mahone, he helped fasten on the negroes of Virginia a far more debasing yoke than any imposed on them by the white Bourbons in other States, besides helping to degrade the public service. But we warn Mr. Chamberlain that he need not expect to make Mr. Hoar wince or retreat. Long years of steeping in self-esteem have made him proof against all the arts of the rhetorician.

Mr. Hoar, to do him justice, has retracted one of the many reckless and inaccurate statements publicly made by him about the present Administration. He announced with much solemnity at the late Republican State Convention at Worcester, that the entire force of the Department of Justice had been changed by the Attorney-General. He now writes to the Boston *Herald* that this was an error; that the force of the Department of Justice contains sixty-nine persons, and of these only twenty-five have been removed. He adds, most sanctimoniously:

> "Such statements ought seldom if ever to be made without being based on the authority of official records or reports, and I should not ordinarily make them without such authority. But such documents are not easily accessible relating to matters which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress. The source of information on which I relied, and supposed I could rely with entire safety, was one most friendly to the Administration; and the statement had been very widely and repeatedly circulated without contradiction."

The truth is that the Senator makes such statements nearly every time he opens his mouth about politics, and on such authority as that on which he made this one — that is, somebody on "whom he relied, and supposed he could rely with entire safety," but on whom he would not have thought of "relying" if his news had been unwelcome, or had been damaging to James G. Blaine, for instance. And further, in the present case, the Senator is in error touching the absence of contradiction. The story he adopted was contradicted in the Washington despatches of the *Evening Post*, and we think in other papers, some weeks before the Senator's speech. Mr. Cabot Lodge's reading at a club dinner a list of some half-dozen bad minor appointments, somewhere at the West, as a fair illustration of the general way in which the Administration was dealing with the civil service, was, in its disingenuousness, fully as bad as Mr. Hoar's out-and-out blundering; in fact, we think it was worse, for it is a kind of thing that a man always does deliberately and of malice aforethought.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention on Wednesday showed that the party has at last escaped from the sway of Butlerism, the candidate named for Governor, ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, being honorably distinguished as one of the few leaders who never concealed their contempt for the political free-booter, and who thus incurred his lasting hostility. The Convention also showed its comprehension of the fact that the only hope for the party's future is in pledging Cleveland its hearty support, although the resolution endorsing the President's policy regarding civil-service reform is decidedly halting, and adopts the old demagogical fling about the danger of creating an official class, while a similar spirit characterizes the bid for the soldier vote in the utterly false charge that the law abridges the right of veterans to office. The most hopeful feature of the gathering was the fact that it made its President a man who had sense enough to see, and courage enough to state, the truth about the party's present position, in such plain words as these:

> "We must remember that we are only in the probationary period. Our triumph was as much the result of distrust on the part of the people in the candidate and leaders of the Republican party as of implicit confidence in us. We were triumphant on the faith of promises made, and because, as a pledge of our sincerity, we nominated a man for President who in his official life was an embodiment of the sound principles of our party platform. Honor and patriotism alike demand that our pledges to the people shall be kept and faithfully carried out, so that when our years of probation are at an end the voters of the land shall say: 'Well done, good and faithful servants,' and intrust us with their affairs for four years more."

The Convention failed to take the pronounced position in favor of a reform policy which Mr. Fitzgerald here assumed, but it at least showed that the party in Massachusetts did not propose to follow the example of the Bourbons who secured control in New York.

The contest between the liquor-dealers and the general public in Wisconsin is growing very bitter, and developing some features of general interest. The last Legislature passed a law raising the minimum fee for licenses throughout the State to $200, and allowing any municipality to increase the rate to a maximum of $500. Compared with the system in operation in the neighboring State of Illinois, and in view of the growing sentiment everywhere in favor of imposing heavier license fees, this was a moderate proposition, which the liquor interest would have been wise to accept without grumbling. Instead of doing so, the dealers have furiously opposed every movement toward securing the higher rates, and they have begun to apply boycotting tactics to people who favored such movements. The tone of a State Convention which they have just held at Milwaukee was thoroughly insolent and overbearing, and betrayed a singular obtuseness to the prevailing feeling among the people. When liquor-sellers boast of being "more powertul than any other class in the land," and endorse the policy of boycotting men for simply seeking an application of reasonable restrictions upon their traffic, they are making a bad mistake. While the public will not endorse the utterly impracticable policy of prohibiting all sales of liquor, it will never submit to being ruled by liquor-sellers.

The most important matter before the Georgia Legislature at its present session has been the question of restricting the powers of the State Railroad Commission. The anti-corporation movement which swept over the West under the lead of the Grangers a dozen years ago, made itself felt in the South somewhat later, and the Georgia Legislature in 1879 created a Board of Commissioners who were vested with almost dictatorial powers over the railroads. The Commissioners have never been slow to employ these powers, and the fact seems to be established that they have often abused their authority by arbitrarily reducing and changing rates without reason, and even without excuse. The companies were naturally and properly indignant at such treatment, and sought relief by pressing the passage of a bill which allowed them to make their own rates, and provided that those rates should stand until some individual or corporation should make formal complaint to the Commissioners, who were still to retain the power of changing the rates in such a contingency. The proposition was so reasonable that it should easily have commanded assent, but demagogical outcries against corporations availed to prevent its securing the constitutional majority of members required to pass a bill, although more than half of those voting supported it. The advocates of the change urged that, unless such a bill were passed, foreign capital would no longer be invested in the construction of railroads, and they are undoubtedly right, for no prudent investor will subject his money to the caprices of a board so irresponsible and omnipotent as the Georgia Commissioners now are.

The official organ of the Mormon Church has printed a long address from the Bishops, or whatever they are—John Taylor and George Q. Cannon—who have for months been trying to escape arrest at the hands of United States officers. They stand by "celestial marriage," as the sign of a standing or falling church, and show that it has been made imperative on them by divine revelation, and that they cannot give it up, in deference to Gentile prejudices, without incurring the risk of eternal damnation. Of course, under these circumstances, any good Mormon will freely incur stripes or imprisonment sooner than cut down the number of his wives. The theological arrangements of the Saints in this matter are, in fact, most comfortable. Among all other religious denominations damnation follows on doing something one likes to do very much, which of course makes their yoke a little hard for the ordinary run of sinners. But, in the Mormon Church, damnation follows on failure to follow one of the sinner's strongest inclinations. Mahomet has always been thought to have exhibited a deep knowledge of human nature in the matrimonial rules he devised for his flock. But he only permitted polygamy. In making it obligatory, the Mormon divines have far outdone him, both as theologians and social philosophers. Taylor and Cannon, following the example of party

conventions, append to their confession of faith a regular "arraignment" of the Gentiles from the moral point of view. On this very delicate ground, it must be confessed, the Saints are very strong and the Gentiles very weak. United States Christians are certainly but poorly prepared for controversy with the Mormons over the question of comparative domestic purity and matrimonial permanence.

The Grand Jury, which for some days had been in session at Green River, Wyoming, came into court Wednesday week reporting no bill against the sixteen persons arrested under charge of murdering the Chinese at Rock Springs; and on their return home in freedom to the scene of the slaughter, the accused were "treated to an enthusiastic reception" by "several hundred men, women, and children," or, in other words, the entire Rock Springs population. "Some testimony of a startling character," the telegraph says, "was given to the Grand Jury," "which is calculated to throw new light on the affair." The Rev. Timothy Thirloway, a Congregational minister, who resided at Rock Springs with his family at the time of the riot, made a sworn statement showing that the Chinese set fire to their own houses to prevent white men from robbing them of their money, which was buried in the ground underneath their dwellings. The Rev. Timothy must be, like Warren Hastings, amazed at his own moderation. It was quite open to him to charge the Chinese with suicide, or with murdering each other, or driving each other into that awful region of desolate mountains where they died of starvation or as the wild beasts' prey. Possibly he thought it safer to confine his "sworn statement" to its modest limits because there is authority for accusing the Chinese of burning houses to roast pigs. But that was in a milder climate than Wyoming, and the houses were frail and inexpensive; in short, we do not think the existence of such a race-habit can be established. The Rev. Timothy has, however, made a valuable contribution to the study of sociology. He may be supposed a little better than his neighbors, and from his behavior may be inferred the condition of public morals among all classes of society in that wild frontier region.

The ten columns of printed matter furnished to the *Herald* by Ferdinand Ward as his statement of the rise and fall of the firm of Grant & Ward, embrace very few facts not known before, and as to these it must be said that little credence is to be attached to anything except the documentary evidence introduced. Several of the persons implicated have made reply to the half-truths and whole-cloth lies embraced in the statement. Mayor Grace says that he never heard of any Government contracts or any city contracts in his dealings with Grant & Ward, and that he never asked Ward to take him (Grace) as a partner in the firm. The statement of Ward upon the latter point is altogether beyond belief, since he knew at the time when he says he declined to take Mr. Grace into partnership that Grant & Ward were insolvent, and that Grace possessed means sufficient to extricate the firm from their difficulties, and that he would be compelled as a general partner to do so. Why Ward should tell so self-evident and aimless an untruth now is one of a great cloud of mysteries which thicken every time he opens his mouth. An accusation against Mr. George D. Morgan, of the Mercantile Trust Company, implying that he had privately pocketed $20,000 as a bonus from Ward for a loan of $300,000 from that institution, or from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is answered by the statement of his superior officer that he (Morgan) turned the bonus over to the corporation, and that the bonus was for loans amounting to $1,250,000, or about 1½ per cent. —not an extravagant commission. The inferences which Ward intended the public should draw to the detriment of General Gordon, are likewise dispelled by the fact that the Georgia coal mine was examined by Ward's brother at the instance of the firm, and favorably reported on before Grant & Ward assumed General Gordon's debt at the Marine Bank—that is, Grant & Ward bought the mine after investigation and not upon any kind of compulsion, moral or legal. It was not necessary for the sons of General Grant to say anything in reply to Ward. The fact that they put actual money into the business in the beginning and had nothing left when the crash came, but were in debt to others for enormous sums, is sufficient to clear them of every charge except that of blindness.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the day is the kindly way in which men of all creeds and ministers of all denominations speak of the late Cardinal McCloskey. Fifty years ago it would have seemed impossible that a Roman prelate should be followed to the grave in this city by so many regrets and so much respect. The secret of the change is, not that the deceased Cardinal's creed has become any more acceptable, but that he, its most conspicuous professor, was above all things a minister of peace. He avoided all controversies, he turned away wrath with soft answers; he disarmed prejudices by a life of singular purity and simplicity; he covered all men, and not those of his own faith only, with the mantle of charity. There could hardly be a better propagandist than he, and yet probably no Catholic priest ever occupied himself less with propagandism.

Lord Randolph Churchill, not to be beaten by Salisbury and Gladstone, has got out a manifesto of his own, which in meaninglessness apparently closely resembles the one which Dickens ascribed to Disraeli, many years ago, in the *Household Words*, in which Dizzy declared that "others might do as they pleased, but he was for the Star and Garter, the Crown and Sceptre, the Elephant and Castle, the Blue Boar and the Red Lion," these being the signs of various well-known inns in and around London. Lord Randolph promises harmony with all the Powers, an imperial confederation for the colonies, complete reconciliation with his "Irish brethren," absolute security for the Indian Empire, and local self-government for the country districts. On the other hand, the Tories are to oppose firmly "the social ruin" threatened by the Liberal programme. Parnell, in the meantime, does not grow more conciliatory. On the other hand, he announces that the judicial rents fixed by the Commissioners under the Land Act are no more sacred than any other rents, are too high and will have to come down. The truth is, the condition of Irish agriculture and trade both seem to indicate that the rents are still much too high, or, in other words, that Ireland cannot afford a landed gentry; that the utmost the soil can do in the presence of American competition is to maintain the people actually engaged in its cultivation.

The only danger to the peace in Eastern Europe seems to arise from the warlike attitude of Greece and Servia, each of whom claims an addition to its territory, if Bulgaria is to have one. Servia claims, in fact, a slice of the present Bulgaria, and Greece wants Macedonia, if there is going to be anything in the nature of a redistribution. Apparently Prince Bismarck proposes to let Turkey take care of herself in case the Greeks and Servians persist in their aggressiveness, but in case they do not, to accept the unification of Bulgaria under Turkish suzerainty. It seems a very good settlement on its face, but it really contains a snare of the worst kind for the Turks. If they succeed in their military operations, they will of course carry them on in the old fashion, with massacre and pillage, and then nothing will prevent the participation of Russia in the contest, and probably of Rumania also. The Russian people will never again see their co-religionists slaughtered by the Turks without drawing the sword. Austria, too, would promptly advance on Salonica as a measure of precaution in case there was any disturbance in Macedonia, and in the end the victories of the Turks, like those they won in Servia in 1877, would be ruinous.

The continued defeats and dissensions of the German Liberals in Cisleithan Austria have finally led to a disruption of their representation in the Reichsrath into two distinct camps, each represented by a separate Parliamentary club. The separation was consummated on the eve of the opening of the Parliament, after a last attempt by a committee to save the unity of the once so powerful party. The majority of the Liberal representatives, upwards of seventy, remained faithful to the old banner, as members of the German-Austrian Club; the minority, less than fifty, formed a new organization, named the German Club. Intrinsically, the difference between the two factions may be stated to be this: the majority are Austrians and Liberals first and Germans next; the minority are Germans first, Liberals next, and Austrians last of all. On most occasions the members of both are expected to vote in harmony in opposition to the Slavs and the Taaffe Cabinet, but the seceders are more irreconcilable and more vehemently outspoken. They are mostly representatives of German constituencies in provinces predominantly Slavic, like Bohemia. That the split, which was brought about by the irreconcilables, will contribute to the further decline of the German cause in Austria is doubted by nobody. It is characteristic of the national Babel which Cisleithania presents that the swearing in of the representatives, at the opening of the Reichsrath, took place in all the following languages: German, Bohemian (or Czech), Polish, Ruthene, Slovene, Wallachian (or Ruman), Italian, and Serbo-Croat.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 7, to TUESDAY, October 13, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President having called Attorney-General Garland's attention to the comments of the press upon the action of the Solicitor-General regarding the suit to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patent, Mr. Garland has made a statement to the President and the Cabinet. He says that he has always regarded himself as "incapacitated" by his interest in the Pan-Electric Company from taking any interest in the suit; that the Solicitor-General, who has the authority, acted on the request for the use of the name of the United States in the suit without the Attorney-General's knowledge; and that, the President having called the Solicitor-General's attention to the fact that by precedent the matter ought to have been referred to the Interior Department, that officer has directed the suit in question to be discontinued.

On Friday the President appointed Charles D. Jacobs to be Minister to the United States of Colombia. Mr. Jacobs is about fifty-five years of age. He was a member of the Common Council of Louisville, and was twice elected Mayor of that city. He was a prominent candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1884, and is a lawyer of ability.

President Cleveland has appointed Jabez L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., Minister to Spain. Mr. Curry is a native of Georgia, and a graduate of the University of Georgia and of the Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Confederate Congress and served in the rebel army. In 1865 he became President of Howard College, at Marion, Ala. In 1868 he went to Richmond College, Richmond, Va., as Professor of English and Mental Philosophy, and about this time, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he consented to be ordained to the ministry. He, however, declined to accept any of the numerous calls he received. During several years past Mr. Curry has been the general agent of the Peabody educational fund, and has been very active in forwarding the cause of education in the South. He has been an earnest opponent of Mahone.

There is a well-supported rumor in Washington that Mr. Charles R. Codman, of Boston, has accepted the place of Civil-Service Commissioner to be vacated on November 1st by Dorman B. Eaton. Mr. Codman has been very reluctant to accept the position because its duties necessarily interfere with his private business. Civil-service reformers will unquestionably regard the appointment of Mr. Codman as one to be highly commended. He is enthusiastically in favor of such a civil service as President Cleveland aims to secure. He has taken a leading part in the Republican politics of Massachusetts in recent years, but in 1884 refused to support Blaine.

Requests having been preferred by Generals Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, and Howard, that their present personal aides be made exceptions to the recently issued order sending back to their regiments all officers who have been absent therefrom on detached or staff duty four years or more, Secretary Endicott has decided that no exceptions shall be made to the operation of the order.

The Administration has rebuked a good many cavillers by causing the department clerks to understand that they are all at liberty to go home to vote, and to vote for whatever candidate they please, provided that they have not already exhausted their leaves of absence.

The delivery of special-stamp letters on Sunday has been made optional by the Post-office Department.

An election was held in Ohio on Tuesday for Governor and other State officers and a Legislature, which will be called upon to choose a United States Senator to succeed John Sherman, whose term expires in 1887. The people of the State also voted upon proposed amendments to four sections of their State Constitution, which change the time of the biennial elections of State officers and Legislature to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and do away with October elections. Four tickets were in the field: Republican, headed by J. B. Foraker; Democratic, by George Hoadly; Greenback, by G. W. Northrop; and Prohibitionist, by A. B. Leonard. The latest returns indicate the election of Foraker and the Republican State ticket by about 15,000 plurality. It is also probable that the Republicans have secured a working majority of the Legislature. The Constitutional amendments are said to have been carried. The Prohibition vote is estimated at 20,000, drawn from both parties. The day was rainy. There were no serious disorders. Hamilton County probably gave a Republican majority.

The Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in this State published their letters of acceptance on Friday. Ira Davenport in his letter said: "I would remark that the emphatic utterances of the Convention on the three commanding subjects of civil-service reform, the currency, and labor have my earnest concurrence. I believe in civil service reform, and welcome any action by any official, Federal or State, which shows a sincere purpose to promote and establish it. When it comes to be thoroughly understood and its methods perfected, I am confident that it will commend itself to the people through the improvement of their official service and the purification of their political life. The experience of seven months would seem to show that no matter how well disposed the President of the United States may be toward civil-service reform, or even how determined he may be to promote it, he cannot in this command the support of the party which stands arrayed in opposition to ourselves. Every day adds to the proof that the least worthy and the apparently controlling elements of that party are resolved to thwart every movement the President may make toward any enforcement in good faith of the policy to which he stands committed. I fully concur in the demand of the Convention for appropriate legislation by Congress putting an end to the silver coinage, already excessive, and calling for honest silver dollars on the basis of the gold standard."

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held at Worcester on Wednesday. The platform adopted contained the following planks: "We have full faith and confidence in the President, in his wise caution, his far-seeing sagacity, his courage and firmness, his determination to administer the Government in the interests of the whole people, and his devotion to the fundamental principles of national Democracy. We expect that under his Administration every reform required to make the Government pure and honest will be made; that the liberty and rights of every citizen in every section of our own country and on the soil of every foreign country will be jealously guarded and carefully preserved; that sectional prejudice and jealousy will disappear, and that that pervading spirit of nationality will be revived which makes every citizen glory in the prosperity and honor of a common country; that the civil service will be established on a broad basis of justice and equality, securing to the Administration official sympathy with its policy—not creating an unofficial class which shall be above and beyond the people, but giving to each and every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment; that it will recognize the principle that every officer of the republic is a public servant, strictly responsible to the people, and holding his office subject to the will of the people."

Frederick O. Prince, ex-Mayor of Boston, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot. Other nominees are ex-Senator H. H. Gilmore, of Cambridge for Lieutenant-Governor; ex-Senator Jeremiah Crowley, of Lowell, for Secretary of State; ex-Mayor Henry K. Braley, of Fall River, for Attorney-General; Representative Henry M. Cross, of Newburyport, for State Treasurer; and Mr. James Delaney, of Holyoke, for Auditor.

Information which daily comes from Virginia shows that the purpose of Mahone is to elect members of the Legislature enough to secure a working majority on joint ballot, and that he does not expect to elect Wise Governor. Fifty-one members of the House of Delegates will be a clear Mahone majority of two.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, has dictated the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Baltimore. The Independents and best Democrats are indignant and will bolt.

The Governor of Oregon has called an extra session of the Legislature for November 9, to choose a United States Senator.

The Mormon Church organ at Salt Lake on Wednesday night printed five columns and a half of an address from John Taylor and George Q. Cannon. It is devoted to strictures on the judicial proceedings there, calling them prejudiced and harsh. It says: "We join with all saints in invoking blessings upon the noble men and women who have exhibited their integrity to God and the cause, and their devotion to principle, by submitting to bonds and imprisonment rather than deny the faith or break the covenants."

A street-car strike in St. Louis occasioned serious riots on Thursday and Friday evenings. Quiet was completely restored on Tuesday, and all cars were running unmolested.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Virginia about 11:30 o'clock on Friday night.

The great explosion at Flood Rock, near Hallet's Point, New York Harbor, which has been awaited for many months, took place at 11:13 A. M. on Saturday. It was a complete success in every way. The shock was felt throughout this city, but no damage was done to property. Onlookers observed a spectacle of much grandeur. An apparently solid mass of water, acres in extent, rose about 200 feet in the air, with jets and peaks shooting up much higher. Its resemblance to an immense iceberg was remarkable. The whole river from Astoria to New York seemed to boil for a few moments, and then subsided. Vibrations were observed 50 miles away.

The work upon Hallet's Point reef was begun in 1869, and the obstruction was blown up on Sunday, September 24, 1876. As soon as the great value of what had been done was ascertained, work was begun upon Flood Rock, a reef of about nine acres in area, which obstructed the main channel between Hallet's Point and the New York shore. An island was constructed on top of the rock, and a shaft was sunk to a depth of 64 feet below low-tide level. From this main shaft radiating galleries were blasted out, and the reef honeycombed. The total length of the galleries was 21,670 feet. The roof of the galleries was drilled with 13,286 holes, of an average depth of 9 feet. These holes were loaded with cartridges containing 6 pounds of explosive. About 75,000 pounds of No. 1 dynamite and 240,000 pounds of rack-a-rock, a mixture of chlorate of potash and dinitro-benzole, were used. The blast was six times as large as that of September, 1876, and was the largest ever made.

Cardinal McCloskey died at his residence in this city at 12:50 o'clock on Saturday morning. John McCloskey, the first American Cardinal, was born in Brooklyn March 20, 1810. His early promise caused his mother, who was left a widow when he was ten years of age, to give him a liberal education. He was ordained a priest in 1834, became a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in 1844, an archbishop in 1864, and Cardinal on March 15, 1875. On January 12, 1884, Cardinal McCloskey celebrated his golden jubilee, or the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He has been in failing health for some time, and his death was expected.

FOREIGN.

A careful calculation shows that the Conservatives in the French Chamber of Deputies will probably number about 210, M. Clémenceau's Radical party 124, and the Republicans of other shades 250. M. Clémenceau's position, therefore, will be somewhat like Mr. Parnell's in the English Parliament.

It is understood that the French Cabinet have resolved to resign just before the assembling of the Chambers.

France has asked for the postponement of the date of convening the Latin Monetary Conference. The date fixed was October 12.

The French War Office received a despatch on Friday, dated Tamatave, from Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, stating that the French and Hovas had an indecisive fight on the 26th of September. The French lost 21 killed and wounded, and the Hovas 200.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France, and M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, have arrived at an understanding by which their respective Governments will observe a strict neutrality if Turkey fights any of the Balkan States or Greece, and the other Powers hold aloof. It is believed that hostilities are inevitable, as both Servia and Greece disregard the injunction to adopt a peace policy, and state that they will keep quiet only on condition that they be compensated. Turkish troops which formed the garrison at Salonica are moving toward the Rumelian frontier.

It is asserted in Berlin that Germany, with the approval of Russia, Austria, and England, has proposed, in a plan for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, that the following principles be observed: First, that the Greek and Servian demands be rejected. Second, that Turkey be advised to complete her military preparations, so as to be ready to interfere in the event of Greece and Servia moving to enforce their demands. Lastly, that the union of Bulgaria and Rumelia under Prince Alexander, the latter avowing the sovereignty of the Sultan, be recognized. France has also assented to this plan. Mr. Gladstone favors the unity of Bulgaria, but trusts that its territory will not exceed its present limits, because he fears disastrous complications.

King Milan, of Servia, at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, declared that in the event of the union between Bulgaria and Rumelia being recognized by the Powers, Servia would fight unless her demands for an extension of territory were granted.

The Russian Government has ordered all Russian officers to leave Bulgaria.

A despatch from Sophia, Bulgaria, on Monday said: "The populace are fleeing. Rumors are current that the Servian army has crossed the frontier. The Government has telegraphed to Philippopolis, entreating Prince Alexander to return. A telegram from Nish says the Servian War Office has given contracts for 6,000,000 kilos of corn. Troops are advancing toward Ak-Palanka and Leskovatz."

Lord Salisbury, the Conservative Premier, at the National Conservative Conference in Newport, Eng., on Wednesday, outlined his policy. Referring to the disturbances in the Balkans, the Premier said: "It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Rumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been frustrated nor has the San Stefano treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish Empire, and wherever it is possible to do so genuinely and healthily, to uphold, cherish, and foster strong, self-sustained nationalities which have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present I have hopes that the Powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of the Rumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Rumelia if the latter country had united with Bulgaria in 1878." He favored a great change in the present measures for local self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indispensable part of the new Government's policy. People having wealth should bear the burden of the expenses of the country. He regarded the integrity of the Empire above all other political considerations. He favored the imperial federation movement, but his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly shaped.

In the course of the speech Lord Salisbury also said he had seen no plan for the solution of the Irish question. He denied that the Crimes Act had diminished the number of outrages. He believed in a closer union of England and her colonies with a view to proving the real strength of the nation in European councils, and said that it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapening and simplifying the sale and transfer of land. He stated that the Government had received returns showing that general crime in Ireland had decreased. Boycotting was amenable to the ordinary law, which must be sternly enforced. Thirty-five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self-government to Ireland, he declared, was an open question, but it was desirable so far as possible to give Ireland the same benefits as were enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom. He was agreeable to local trials of the closing of taverns on Sunday. He thought an imperial federation would not solve the Irish question. He was in favor of an easy system for the transfer of land. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of small freeholds, which, he said, would lead to domination or corruption.

The Irish Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish Parliamentary seat except twelve. The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have passed a resolution condemning acts of violence and intimidation, and warning their respective flocks against indulging in illegal excesses. Such acts, they say, are certain to bring the anger of God upon the evil-doers and their families, besides disgracing the Irish people in the eyes of the civilized world.

Mr. Parnell was given a great reception at Kildare, Ireland, on Sunday. The occasion was the consecration of the church of Dr. Kavanagh. Archbishops Walsh and Croke and Bishops Duggan and Lynch were present, Archbishop Walsh denounced Dublin Castle, and declared in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy. Archbishop Croke preached a semi political sermon in the presence of the assembled bishops and priests. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. In the afternoon Mr. Parnell made a great speech denouncing landlords and the land act of 1881. He predicted that the land act would be amended in the very near future, either by the English or by an Irish Parliament, so as to bring about a further reduction of judicial rents of 30 or 40 per cent. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to avoid outrages and violence. This meeting is taken as a significant indication of the close alliance of Irish religious and political leaders.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an address to his constituents. In it he says: "The policy of the Tories is to regain the friendship of the Powers, which prejudice, presumption, and poltroonery have almost forfeited, and to use that friendship to secure European peace; imperial federation for defensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies; to conciliate by equal laws and just and firm administration the Irish brethren now irritated and estranged, so that the union which nature as well as policy effected may eternally endure; to place the security of the Indian empire beyond the influence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural farming population self-government, which has already benefited the great towns. The Tories will oppose the dismemberment of the Empire under the guise of national councils. The abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablishment of the Church, the use of its endowments for purposes of secular education, the wholesale plunder of all who acquired property by inheritance or thrift, under the guise of ransom and graduated taxation—all mean social ruin, and must be confined to Mr. Chamberlain. If the people restore the Liberals to power, the Tories will patiently accept the judgment of the people, but history will mourn and wonder at the insanity of a people who deliberately flung away a priceless heritage, thereby consigning to the grave a great and glorious empire."

The London *Standard* (Conservative) entirely ignores Lord Randolph Churchill's manifesto.

There is a sensational report in London that the Government is determined on the annexation of Upper Burmah.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, on Monday, said that all Liberals were agreed that the office of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland should be abolished. He thought that in time England would voluntarily yield home rule to Ireland, maintaining, however, the rights of the Crown. Mr. John Bright, in a speech at Street, declined to pass an opinion on the subject of free education. Regarding the land question, he said he only wanted the transfer of land made easy, and did not approve of certain new-fangled proposals on the subject. He deprecated the fact that certain politicians were teaching the masses that they were slaves. The statements made by these men were absurd in the face of the recent reforms. Mr. Bright concluded with a forcible protest against a resort to arms as a means of settling international disputes. He attributed the prevailing war feeling to "jingoism" in the newspapers.

A despatch from Constantinople to the *Herald* on Saturday said: "Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission has been crowned with success. His understanding with the Porte on Egyptian affairs is complete, and an imperial *irade* will soon be issued sanctioning an arrangement, the principal points of which are as follows: Turkey appoints six commissioners—two for finance, two for military organization, and two for general administration. England, on her side, will appoint a similar number. When the labors of these men have been completed and Egyptian affairs have been placed on a satisfactory footing, the British occupation will cease."

Official advices have been received at Cairo from Ras Alula, the commander of the Abyssinian expedition marching to the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Kassala, to the effect that, after a severe battle, the Abyssinians defeated a large force of dervishes under Osman Digna, and that 3,000 dervishes were killed in the encounter. The Abyssinian General is now rapidly advancing on Kassala.

Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, has been appointed Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick. The Duke of Cumberland has protested against the appointment, as being himself heir to the dukedom.

A Berlin despatch says: "Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, purposes coming to an early agreement with the German Government with reference to the Bancroft treaty, as cases of expulsion and enrolment of Americans living in Germany in the army have largely increased."

Émile Perrin, painter, art writer, and impresario, but best known as Director of the Théâtre-Français in Paris since 1871, is dead. He was born in Rouen in 1814, and was a pupil of Gros and Delaroche.

A fire in the Charterhouse Buildings, London, on Thursday, destroyed thirteen warehouses. The loss was estimated at $15,000,000.

The hearing of Riel's case in London was postponed on Tuesday until October 21. Riel has been again respited to October 26.

The New Zealand Government has renewed the mail service with San Francisco.

UNIFORMITY IN ELECTION SEASONS.

THE Ohio election on Tuesday was the last October election that will ever be held in that State. The last Legislature submitted to the people a proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the day for choosing State officers to the date when Congressmen and Presidents are elected—the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. All the parties declared in favor of the movement, and thus ensured the adoption of the amendment by an overwhelming majority. In the large view this was the most important feature of Tuesday's voting. Whether Hoadly or Foraker should be elected Governor for two years, or whether the Republicans or the Democrats should secure the Senatorship for six years, were matters of only transient consequence compared with the permanent result that the demoralization of "October States" in national elections is practically at an end.

One of the surest signs of political progress in the United States during the last half century is the steady approach toward uniformity in the times of election. Men now living can remember the period when the confusion which prevailed in this matter was almost appalling. Forty years ago the people not only did not cast their ballots for Presidential electors upon the same day throughout the country, but the voting actually extended over a period of a fortnight. In the famous campaign of 1840 the balloting began in Pennsylvania and Ohio upon the last Friday in October, which fell that year upon the 30th of the month, and closed in North Carolina upon the second Thursday of November, which was the 12th day. Twelve of the States voted upon the first Monday in November, two upon the first Tuesday, one on the first Wednesday, and several others upon the second Monday or second Tuesday, while New Jersey took two days (the first Tuesday and Wednesday), and New York, opening the polls on the first Monday morning, did not close them until Wednesday night. In 1840 the success of Harrison in Pennsylvania decided the election before the last States cast their ballots, and in 1844 the defeat of Clay in New York, through the defection of the anti-slavery Whigs, who supported Birney, also settled the issue days before North Carolina voted. Fortunately the people had the good sense to insist upon uniformity before the crisis which must, sooner or later, inevitably have come if the States had gone on voting for President in this helter-skelter fashion, until in some year it would have been found that the result depended upon a close State which voted last of all.

Originally there was an even greater lack of uniformity about the time of holding State elections. In Connecticut the inauguration of the Governor used to be the great holiday of the year, and, as the early part of May appeared the most favorable season for such a celebration, the election was held a few weeks earlier, in April. New Hampshire began her political year in June, and also held her election in the spring, selecting, with curious thoughtlessness, a day in early March—the worst month in the year for travelling over the country roads of that mountainous State. The first part of August would seem about as disagreeable a time as could be picked out for an election, and yet Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri originally selected the first Monday of August, as did also States nearer the equator, like Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. Maine and Vermont chose different dates in September, while the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio were imitated by Indiana, and later by Iowa and West Virginia, in selecting the second Tuesday in October.

Reform had begun before the rebellion, Illinois, for instance, having changed from August to November; but the great changes have come about during the last fifteen years. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," had become a political motto, justified by the fact that, after the reorganization of parties in 1825, her electoral votes had never been cast for an unsuccessful candidate; and the consequence was that in every Presidential year both parties concentrated their energies upon the October State election in Pennsylvania. The State was often very close before the war, Harrison receiving only 349 more votes than Van Buren in 1840; and even after the war, although the Republicans had greatly the advantage, it was bitterly contested. The demoralization of these struggles at last became so manifest that the people rebelled against the system of a separate State election earlier than the national one, and in 1873 they heartily ratified a new Constitution which changed the time to November. Soon after, by the way, Connecticut and New Hampshire gave up their spring elections, and fell into the November column. This left Ohio and Indiana still to be fought for in the same old way, for the sake of the "moral effect" which a preliminary victory there would exert throughout the country. Indiana bore the brunt of the struggle as a really doubtful State until it had also wearied of the strain. The people sought to end the nuisance by changing the time to November before the election of 1880, but Mr. Hendricks persuaded the Democratic Supreme Court to overthrow the amendment on technical grounds in order to retain Indiana as an October State, and thus help his chances in the Democratic Presidential Convention. The scheme failed, so far as Mr. Hendricks was concerned, but resulted in making the State the real battle-ground in the Presidential election of 1880; and its October contest in that year was probably the most debauched State election ever known in our history. The people were so thoroughly disgusted that they ratified the amendment the next time so emphatically that no question could be raised about it. West Virginia and Iowa followed their example in 1884, and now Ohio does the same thing. There are now left only eleven of the thirty-eight States which do not hold their State elections in November, and these will probably one by one follow the drift.

This change is cause for national congratulation. The whole country has suffered from having the result of a Presidential election made to turn upon the decision of what was theoretically only a State election a few weeks earlier. The old scenes in Pennsylvania every fourth October, the more recent performances in Indiana in the same month of 1880, and in Ohio in October, 1884, were not only disgraceful, but dangerous. As the stake to be won became more valuable, the players grew more reckless, and we finally reached the point where a Vice-President elect cynically referred in a public speech to the success of his party in carrying a national election by a liberal use of "soap" in the State election upon which the larger issue was made to hinge. The fact that the people of these great States have realized the folly and danger of the old way and insisted upon a reform, in the face of persistent opposition by the professional politicians, encourages the hope that the republic will cure other evils in the administration of Government as they may arise.

TWO TYPICAL STATES.

By a rather curious coincidence there assembled last week in an Eastern and in a Western State two companies of men who had been prominent in their development as commonwealths. At Montpelier there gathered, to the number of many hundreds, members of the Vermont Legislature for more than half a century past, while at Indianapolis was held a reunion of the survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1850–51. Each occasion brought out a flood of local reminiscence, and each gathering, in its very composition, threw much light upon the history of the State. The simultaneous occurrence of the two reunions served to portray in a striking light the points of difference and of resemblance between States which are typical of two very different methods of development.

Among all the States Vermont comes the nearest to a survival of the ancient Puritan commonwealth. Settled almost exclusively by the original Puritan stock, it has always retained a large share of their peculiar character. For half a century its growth in population has been trifling, the increase in each of two decades being less than 2,000, and for the whole fifty years from 1830 to 1880 only from 280,652 to 332,286. The distribution of the population continues almost the same as in the earliest period of New England, when cities in the modern sense were unknown, and the people were thinly scattered through the agricultural sections. The largest place in the State, Rutland, has only about 12,000 people, and there are but five others with as many as 5,000 apiece. The foreign element is very small, and is chiefly massed in the towns, so that there are counties where not more than one in fifteen of the people were born abroad. The native-born are to a remarkable extent the descendants of Vermonters, only 14 in every 100 having been born in other States. Nowhere else in the country can the antiquarian discover so many communities which preserve in the closing years of the nineteenth century so many of the characteristics which distinguished them at its beginning.

While Vermont is thus still a State of one prevailing type, Indiana is a good sample of a composite commonwealth, which has grown rapidly by accretions from all parts of the country and world. In the half-century when the New England State increased her population less than one-fifth, the Western one advanced by leaps and bounds, so that its 343,-

031 people of 1830 had become almost sixfold as numerous when the census of 1880 disclosed 1,978,301 souls. The extent to which Indiana has drawn from the older parts of the country is forcibly shown by the statistics as to the birthplace of the members of the Convention of 1850. Kentucky heads the list, with 22; next come Pennsylvania and Virginia, each with 19; then Ohio, with 17, and New York, with 16, while Indiana itself, although admitted to the Union a full generation before, stood sixth, with 13, followed closely by Maryland and Tennessee, with 7 apiece, by Massachusetts and South Carolina with 4 each, and by Vermont with 1. Of course, the proportions of the whole population contributed from these sources would not agree with the divisions in the Convention, but as such a body was recruited from the most prominent men in the State, the figures give a good idea of the varying forces which shared in the development of the State.

Each State has found itself able to learn from the other. It is a curious illustration of the fact that a community made up of various elements is often more open to progressive ideas than a more homogeneous one, that Indiana as early as 1850 saw the wisdom of having the Legislature meet only once in two years, while the conservatism of Vermont clung to the annual system until 1870. Indiana, on the other hand, took the New England State for a copy in its provisions for public education. The Eastern common-school system thus transplanted immediately took root and throve finely in Western soil. While Vermont went backwards in the matter of illiteracy between 1850 and 1860, the number of adults in Indiana who could not read and write fell off from 72,710 to 62,716 in the decade after the Convention, although the population increased by more than one-third in the same period. By 1880 the Western State had caught up and passed the Eastern one, the percentage of persons returned as unable to read by the last census being 4.9 per cent. in Vermont and 4.8 per cent. in Indiana. Much stress was laid at Montpelier last week upon the services of Vermont to the Union during the war, and it is highly creditable to the little State that she contributed 35,262 men to the army out of 60,580 males of the military age in 1860, or 58 per cent. of all. Yet Indiana, despite the large Southern element in her population, did even better, with 197,147 out of 265,295, or 74 per cent., her nearness to the scene of military operations accounting in part for this remarkable showing.

The relative weight of the two States in the Government has undergone a wonderful change. Vermont once had six representatives in Congress out of 181 and Indiana but three, while now Vermont has only two out of 325 and Indiana thirteen. The transformation is only typical of that which has befallen New England as a section. In the first years of this century that part of the country contributed a quarter of the lower house; now it sends only a twelfth. It is hard for these older States to find themselves remaining almost stationary in population and thereby dwindling in political power—unless they have the shrewdness to arrest the process by retaining in service, when they can find them, such men as Senators Edmunds and Morrill. They are inclined, not unnaturally, to feel that this apparent decay of the old stock in relative influence bodes ill for the country. It is well, therefore, that they should realize that the newer and more heterogeneous States, to which they have themselves made large contributions, are keeping pace with them in all that goes to make a successful commonwealth, and that New England may even profitably take an occasional lesson from the West.

THE TORY PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY'S programme can hardly be called anything more than a rehash of Mr. Gladstone's. He proposes nearly everything that Mr. Gladstone proposes, including the cheapening of land transfers. There is evidently no fight left in the Tory leader, combative as he is by nature. In truth, it would be almost impossible for a stranger who knew nothing of the existing condition of English politics, to guess from the expository portion of the speech of an English politician of to-day to what party he belonged. It is only in the "arraignment" of the other party that he shows his colors. A state of things strikingly similar may be observed in American politics. Nobody can tell, except by reading the "arraignment" clauses, whether a platform has been issued by the Republicans or Democrats. The only marked differences between them lie in their opinions of each other. A Democrat may in fact be defined as a man who thinks Republicans never do right, and a Republican as a man who thinks Democrats always do wrong. On all other points, even civil-service reform, the two parties agree, for each is in favor of "real civil-service reform" conducted by itself, and opposed to sham civil-service reform conducted by the other—excepting, of course, Hill's followers in this city, who are opposed to reform of all kinds.

There is, therefore, one may say, nothing in English politics to-day on which the two great parties join issue. Lord Salisbury's address settles that. But there is, nevertheless, a question on the horizon which is probably more serious than any with which either of them has ever had to grapple. As the canvass goes on, and the time for the meeting of the new Parliament draws near, the prospects of such obstruction from the Irish party in the House as will prevent either Salisbury or Gladstone from fulfilling his promises to the electors on English and Scotch questions, becomes painfully apparent. In other words, the Irish question, from being the standing bore of British politics, which every English and Scotch member put as far from him as possible, has become the one question of vital importance. It stands between the English constituencies and every change which either Salisbury or Gladstone has undertaken to bring about. In whichever way the wistful English or Scotch elector turns his eyes, Parnell and his Nationalists block the way and insist on a settlement.

What makes the prospect all the more gloomy is that the old plan of governing the Irish by bargaining with the malcontents is still persisted in by both sides—that is, instead of finding out what is necessary to put Ireland on a perfectly equal footing with England and Scotland, and then doing it without any more debate, the old mistake of asking the Irish what they will take to be quiet is still adhered to. In answer to this Parnell naturally names a very big price, that is, he says he will not be quiet, and abandon obstruction and boycotting, for anything short of legislative independence. Then there is in England another burst of denunciation of Parnell and Irishmen in general, and another burst of vows that nothing will ever induce Englishmen to submit to anything of the kind, at which Parnell smiles and goes on perfecting his arrangements.

The Tories, after reviling the Liberals for four years for not making their measures of repression in Ireland more severe, thought they could win the Parnellites over by abandoning the Liberal Coercion Bill when they came into office. There were even rumors, at the time, of a secret alliance between Parnell and Salisbury. It now plainly appears that there never was any foundation for these rumors. The abandonment of the Coercion Bill has not had the smallest effect on the policy of the Irish. They discovered under the Land League that boycotting was a good means of enforcing obedience to the League's orders. They are now using it to enforce obedience to the orders of the National League. It is a dreadful weapon, but it is powerful and effective, and it puts "the Castle" at its wit's ends, and keeps the English public in mind, as no amount of talk would do, that the Irish question is not settled, and that next winter will not be a quiet winter, in which the House of Commons will be able to postpone the consideration of Irish business and take up matters of Imperial or purely English concern.

For, unfortunately, it is a mistake, as the English public is discovering, to suppose that Irish crime and outrage are simply intended for local effect. When an obnoxious landlord, or a man who takes the place of an evicted farmer, or livery-stable keeper who supplies conveyances to the police, is boycotted, the object is not simply to bring the offender to his knees; it is also to spread the news of Irish discontent in England, and bear it in on the English mind. That it is most valuable in this way there is no denying. There are, unhappily, very few Englishmen who would read a single word Parnell or Sexton or Healy says on any political question, if the orator were not backed up by some form of turbulence or lawlessness in Ireland. If reports, if speeches, if books, if appeals, arguments, discussions of every kind known to civilized man could have settled the Irish question, it would have been settled one hundred years ago. It is because peaceable agitation has failed, because appeals to "reason and justice," to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase, have so long fallen on leaden ears, that the Irish question has risen into proportions before which politicians of both parties to-day stand appalled.

THE "EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED."

MR. WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard College last June, upon a class of modern society which suffers a great deal without ex-

citing much sympathy—namely, the men who, after receiving what is called "the best education the country affords," are unable to earn a living. They are now, in every modern country, a very large class as well as a very unhappy one. In France they are mainly collected in Paris, where they are said to have furnished, in very bitterness of soul, a large portion of the energy and capacity as well as the ferocity of the Commune. In Russia they are supposed to constitute the bulk of the Nihilists. In Germany, although they show no signs of hostility to society, their rapid multiplication has been such as to excite genuine alarm among those who speculate about the future of the German race. In England they pour into London and pour out to the colonies by thousands every year, after attempts, more or less feeble, to obtain a footing in some one of the learned professions. In America their case is less hard than elsewhere, because the country is so full of openings of one sort or another, and because here it costs a man far less than in the Old World to confess that he has made a mistake in the choice of a calling, and to try some occupation for which he was not bred. But the amount of silent suffering, of heart-sickness, of dying hopes among them in all countries is enormous. If they paraded the streets with banners, or described their struggles in a hall, as the uneducated unemployed do, their tale would probably be as woful as any that discontented labor has ever thundered into the ears of capital.

Mr. Rawle discusses their case mainly from the standpoint of his own profession, and he has but little comfort to offer them. He points out, what every one now sees with more or less clearness, that the day has gone by "when the mere fact of a college education is of itself an assurance of success in life." And then he most mercilessly adds, that while it was never so true that "there is plenty of room on the front bench, it cannot be known too soon that there is little room in the legal profession for mediocre talent." The reasons he gives for this are perhaps the most interesting portion of the address, as he describes with the authority of a master the profound changes which within thirty or forty years have taken place in the relations of the bar to the community at large. There is no young man thinking of adopting the legal profession who will not profit by Mr. Rawle's exposition of the great increase of the obstacles to success through mere industry and perseverance. Mr. Rawle's conclusion is that though a college education does do many other valuable things for him, it does little or nothing to start him in practice in the law.

Any detailed or adequate review of the address (which may be had now in pamphlet form) in an article like this is out of the question. We commend it to the perusal both of young professional men, and of young men intending to be professional. But in doing so we will mention some points on which we think Mr. Rawle has generalized too freely. We think, in the first place, that the overcrowding of the professions which he describes as one of the marked phenomena of our day, is not as new as he supposes it to be. The overcrowding of the bar in England, for instance, and in all the large cities in this country, is one of our most ancient tales of wrong. We make bold to say that success seemed as hard to achieve, and was as hard, to Eldon and Erskine, as it is to the young men who are going to try their luck at it to-day in New York. Victory in open competition remains, all things considered, about as difficult in one generation as another. The game is played in all the professions on a much larger scale than it used to be, but in the competitive professions, *i. e.*, the bar and medicine, the way of the beginner has always been inexpressibly hard and toilsome, and the percentage of failures enormous.

In the next place, Mr. Rawle, while helping to dispel some mischievous delusions about the conditions of professional success, indirectly encourages what we think is also a mischievous delusion—that success in what is called "business," that is, trade, or exchange, or manufactures, is any easier than in the professions. The truth is, that anything that can be called success, that is, anything more than a salary sufficient for the meagre support of a family and an obscure and somewhat precarious existence, is just as difficult of attainment for the boy who does not go to college as for the boy who does. The great bulk of men who engage in business on their own account, beginning either in a small or great way—95 per cent. we believe it has been calculated by good authority—fail early in their career. A few of these recover, and finally achieve independence. But it is safe to say a larger proportion of the young who try business than of those who try professions sink long before middle life into a sort of cowed content as the recipients of small salaries, and, far from aiming at fame, or honor, or fortune, are only too happy if their subsistence is not precarious, as well as modest.

College education, considered as a preparation for active life, has suffered, and must always necessarily suffer, a good deal from the sort of conspicuousness which surrounds undergraduates and graduates, and from the high expectations which the expense and elaboration of a college course naturally create in the minds of parents and guardians. The truth we believe to be that at twenty-one the chances of achievement and comfort and foothold among successful men at thirty are as good for the graduate as for the boy in the store or in the machine shop or the counting-room. The ability, after saving, borrowing, or inheriting $10,000, to invest it in a business in which it will go on yielding 20 or 30 per cent. for a series of years—say ten—in the teeth of competition, is, we believe, as rare as ability to succeed in any of the learned professions, and is as little the creation of training of any sort.

Training is of enormous value: nobody can rate its power more highly than we do. But we are inclined to believe that in most discussions about the conditions of success in life, as in most of the recent discussions about college curricula, a great deal too much has been made of it. It cannot either harm or help a man nearly as much as many people imagine. We doubt very much, for instance, whether Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., was nearly as much damaged by the attempts to teach him Greek at college as he fancies he was. And no elective system, and no substitution of modern for ancient languages, or of science for literature, is going to make the human brain *much* more capacious or receptive than it now is. In spite of all the improvements made of late years in educational machinery, the difficulties of effecting an entrance into the pupil's skull remain very much what they used to be. This applies to the store and the shop and the counting-room as well as to the school and college. Every one of them does something toward enabling a mediocre man to earn his bread. But none of them does much to assist an able man to win the prizes of life. Hence attempts to formulate the conditions of success are rarely satisfactory. Most of the books which tell young men how "to make their mark" are ludicrous failures. Success in life in all the callings means ability to

> "Grasp the skirts of happy chance,
> And breast the blows of circumstance."

No man can be either taught to do this, or be hindered from doing it, by teaching. In winning the prizes of life the "personal equation," as it is called, does nine-tenths, the education not over one-tenth of the work. In other words, it is easy to educate a man to earn a bare livelihood, but nobody can be educated to take a seat on the front bench, or be prevented from taking it by any particular kind of education. So that we think it may be safely said to any youth who feels he has the seeds of greatness in him—that is, has the right kind of moral constitution—that it cannot hurt him to go to college, even if he means to be a machinist or a dry goods man, while it is likely to add enormously to the finer pleasures of a prosperous career.

BURGOYNE'S HANAU ARTILLERY.

As the failure of Burgoyne was the success of the American Revolution, all particulars relating to his campaign will always grow in interest. More than three thousand of his troops were Germans, and not a few of the German officers daily recorded their experiences. These manuscript journals are still to a great extent treasured in Hessian archives, and have been consulted, but by no means exhausted, by Bancroft and other historians. A volume concerning the German auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, by E. J. Lowell, was published last year. Its material was largely obtained by personal research among the state papers in Cassel, and the result was a more vivid, picturesque, and minutely accurate narrative than could otherwise have been produced. In Mr. Lowell's valuable monograph is given a list of no less than thirteen manuscripts written by German officers serving in America, and now for the most part deposited in the State Library at Cassel ("Ständische Landesbibliothek"). Congress, in aid of historical research, ought to secure the publication of them all, as it has already provided for the printing of so many Parisian documents respecting French discoveries and establishments in the Mississippi Valley. History is the last result of comparing and combining all possible *matériaux pour servir*.

Without waiting for Congressional action, Mr. William L. Stone long ago translated and published several works by the Riedesels, and has since procured a copy of the Diary of G. Pausch, chief of the Hanau artillery during the Burgoyne

campaign, which he found in the State Library at Cassel. This manuscript, of one hundred and seventy pages, which has never been published, details the fates and fortunes of Pausch and his men from May 15, 1776—the day they left Hanau—to the close of Burgoyne's last battle, October 7, 1777. Hanau is on the Main. The vessels in which they there embarked conveyed them to a transport at the mouth of the Waal, which took them to Spithead, to Quebec, and so to the river Sorel. The whole transit occupied three months and a half. To guard against desertion in passing down the Rhine, the vessels anchored in the middle of the river, or were moored on islands. The transport had been engaged in the Guinea slave trade, and so was fit for the German slave trade. She started with one recalcitrant gunner in chains.

The white slaves were, however, less discontented than their captain had anticipated. "They never forgot," he says, "to sing devotional hymns morning and evening—the offering due to their Almighty Protector." They slept six in each bed, probably just as the negroes had slept, but did not complain. Twenty transports set out together, but were scattered by a storm which broke the mainmast of the Hanau ship, the *Juno*, and made all on board despair. Soon after, the *Juno* on her solitary way encountered a little two-master which was at once pronounced by the English captain an American corsair or pirate, but turned out to be a French fishing-smack. This mistake was repeated more than once and was peculiarly distressing to Captain Pausch, because his cannon had been stowed away in the hold, and he had no more than a dozen muskets for his men, whose swords, also, were too short to be of any avail against boarding-pikes. The fear of Paul Jones was already widespread. Another mistake was taking an iceberg for a cliff of Newfoundland, a less ludicrous blunder than the British cruiser thinking Schooner Rock on Mount Desert an American vessel and opening fire upon it.

The command of Captain Pausch amounted to 128 men with six cannon. They arrived in Canada in health, yet were speedily attacked with diarrhœa, and about one-sixth of them, sometimes one-fourth, thus became non-combatants and continued so. Their chief did his utmost for their comfort as to rations, clothing, and quarters. His intentions were, however, often incapable of execution, owing to the high prices of every necessary. His journal incidentally gives curious details on the cost of living, which was fivefold that in Hanau.

The people whom he had before called Americans, after arriving in Canada he styles "rebels." Among camp rumors he mentions that an attack on St. Johns was expected on the 4th of September. It is scarcely possible that there was any ground for such a fear, but its existence delayed the British advance, which, had it begun earlier, might have taken Ticonderoga in 1776. Had Burgoyne started from this lake fortress the next spring, his progress must have been as triumphant as it proved tragical. Through neglect to consider the moral effect of the fighting at Valcour Island, Bancroft condemns Arnold. Arnold fought there against fivefold his number. He was overwhelmed as Leonidas was, but his sacrifice was a success. Arnold's heroism and that of his men made his conquerors afraid to move forward from Crown Point, or even to winter there. Pausch, who first met the rebels at Valcour, testifies to th ir firing so well as to sink one of his vessels, and firing still when their own were sinking. His minute account of this action must correct and complete those already in circulation.

After a useless blockade of the lake at Crown Point for a fortnight, the British retreated to Canada. Life in winter-quarters at Montreal is well described. From first to last all orders were issued to Pausch in French, of which he knew something, but nothing of Engli h. Sometimes when on detached service with an English force who were ignorant of German, he compares himself to David's "pelican of the wilderness" (Ps. 102, vi). His men were more homesick than he. They had, indeed, an unexpected luxury in each ration, and one unknown in modern armies, namely, a pound of excellent butter every week, and a daily dram of rum; but then there is no mention of beer, and the poorest red wine cost thirty-six kreutzers a bottle, and Madeira a dollar. Besides, many were in the hospital, and always, day and night as long as their breath held out, talked about brides and wives, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and relatives further removed, as well as the devilries of their native villages.

Captain Pausch confesses that the English artillerymen were taller and stronger than his own, yet in a competitive drill and cannonade his battery gained the victory. The English adopted his style of swab and linstock or fuse, and yet stirred up in him bitter hostility by the rule of their service which prescribed that English officers should command Germans, while German officers should have no authority over English soldiers. He was also offended by British interference with his discipline, and an attempt to deprive his men of side-arms when off duty. But it angered him to the heart most of all that he was obliged to share in the quick step, perhaps double-quick. It may be he was as fat as *Falstaff*, and so naturally says:

"Such a march has never been made in Hesse nor in Prussia, nor in all the world except in a steeple-chase with fleet horses and dogs. It is ridiculous on parade, useless in war, since you cannot march a charging column in this way, and whoever should try to conduct thus an orderly retreat would not only come off badly, but would lay himself open to all manner of abuse from all the journalists of Europe and America."

In describing the charge of the Americans at Stillwater, however, he says they came on at the self-same double-quick, but were reported to be all drunk.

The journal of Captain Pausch is most copious in describing the three battles in which he and his battery bore an active part, namely, the naval action against Arnold on Lake Champlain, and the battles on the 19th of September and the 7th of October, the two last before the surrender of Burgoyne. No historian of these conflicts could fail to learn something he would be glad to know from the minutiæ noted in the day-book of the Hessian officer. His courage and skill on all these occasions won special commendations from his superiors.

His notes concerning the Indian allies of the British confirm the American accounts of savage barbarities raging unrestrained. After most of the Indians had deserted and fled home to their wigwams, the remnant, he says, on the morning after an engagement, "had a fine time in plundering and (according to their wretched custom) scalping the dead and wounded Americans." As scouts they were of no use, but on the eve of the last conflict "they came in bringing one prisoner half dead and two scalps which they had taken after their own neat fashion."

In the September struggle the Americans were finally repulsed. They had no artillery, and, at the sight and sound of Pausch's great guns, gave way as the Romans did when they were first confronted on the field of battle by the elephants of Pyrrhus. But in the October contest, perceiving that they had been more scared than hurt, they stormed and captured the batteries both of the Germans and English. The Captain went into the last fight with about forty artillerymen and more than twice as many as an infantry support. Some he saw killed or wounded at their posts and others made prisoners, and at length found himself serving a cannon with only three helpers. Returning to camp, convinced that his command was annihilated, he discovered almost all of them there without even a wound. The truth was, that, the battle being waged amid thick underwood, it was easy for every one who chose to slip away unperceived. Few were they who did not see their opportunity and make the most of it. It was clear to him that they had given "leg-bail" early, or some of them would have had wounds to show.

The manuscript from which Mr. Stone's copy was made is imperfect. Between the 8th of June, 1777, and the 19th of September following there is no entry. It has been supposed that during these three months the Captain was too actively engaged for writing at all. This supposition runs counter to the fact that Burgoyne's artillery was doing no service whatever during much of his campaign. Besides, there is a similar gap in the diary stretching over forty-four days of the previous December and January—the most leisurely period of winter-quarters. Not one syllable respecting these six weeks is found in the Captain's day-book. But that book shows that the writer was in the habit of transmitting his daily records, either the first draft or a copy, to Hesse by every opportunity. It is natural to think that hundreds of notes were made by the Hanau chief relating to days as to which his manuscript, as we now have it, is silent. Those notes may be still extant, but not yet detected, in Hessian manuscript collections, public or private, and may turn up where least looked for.

A PHASE OF ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, October 1, 1885.

AN American observer who gathers his impression of England from the newspapers, must, I suppose, come to the conclusion that the English people are at the present moment keenly excited on public affairs, and that the country is distracted by political passions. Many obvious facts favor this impression. The Archbishop of Canterbury must believe that a great crisis is at hand, for he has just issued a series of petitions to heaven which he terms, with the infelicity characteristic of official language, "prayers for the approaching election." Politicians high and low are all agog. Mr. Gladstone publishes an address to his constituents which is a pamphlet on all the main topics of the day, and forms a guide for inexperienced Liberal candidates. Mr. Chamberlain announces schemes for abolishing at the public expense half the evils of poverty. Mr. Morley denounces government by actual "soft speeches" and promised "hard cash." Mr. Parnell proclaims the approaching legislative independence of Ireland, and one English member after another replies that an independent Parliament in Ireland is incompatible with the existence of the British Empire. Conservatives of all types meanwhile denounce Mr. Gladstone and deride Mr. Chamberlain, and add to the general confusion by asserting that the Conservatives are the true friends of the Irish, and that by some curious hocus-pocus the Tories can keep order in Ireland while keeping on good terms with men whose whole policy is opposition to the law of the land, and that Tory statesmanship may achieve all that is valuable in Mr. Chamberlain's programme without the disturbance of vested rights or the increase of public taxation. Meanwhile the one indisputable fact is that the last reform bills have extended the suffrage to a class who have never before exercised power, and that a mob of poor and uneducated electors will in the course of a month or two be able, nominally at

least, to exercise predominant power over all things which depend upon the will of Parliament.

An American observer who notes these facts and a hundred like them, must, as I have said, draw the inference that the English people are passing through a period of vehement and even of revolutionary excitement. No conclusion, however, could be more entirely false. The present phase of public feeling is curious and noteworthy, but the last thing which any one who sees English life from the inside would assert is, that the nation displays passionate interest on any topic whatever. We may, indeed, be passing through the calm which precedes a storm, but for the moment the waves are still. I have no talent or taste for the part of a prophet. My aim in this letter is simply to describe the actual state of feeling among the classes of Englishmen with which alone I have any acquaintance—those classes, namely, who read and support the daily press. These classes may be no wiser or better than the large body of artisans or country laborers. But the persons whom I have in my mind have, on the whole, been hitherto the predominant power in English political life, and to ascertain their feeling at a given moment is a matter of curiosity, if not of importance.

The existing phase of opinion—a phase which one may well suspect to be very transitory—is marked by three characteristics.

The first, the salient, and the most indisputable of these features is the consciousness among well-to-do Englishmen of their own profound ignorance as to the wishes of the new electors. Every one forms his own conjectures as to the way in which the village householders will vote. One observer believes that they are deeply imbued with the kind of socialism natural to men who have always looked to the parish for relief; another holds that the laborers will be guided by the influence of Mr. Gladstone; a third asserts that they will be led by the squire or the parson; a fourth prophet is convinced—and this apparently is the predominant belief—that the laborers on the whole will as a body look for advice to the dissenting ministers. The one conclusion on which all who think seriously on the matter are substantially agreed, is, that any prediction with reference to the conduct of the new voters is nothing better than a guess. That this should be so must appear strange enough even to Americans, who understand English habits and sentiments far better than do Continental observers. Yet the reasons for this ignorance are not far to seek. One of the least satisfactory traits of English life is the separation of classes, and no class is so little known to those who do not belong to it as the agricultural population. The process, also, by which the inhabitants of cottages have come to be admitted among those whom a Frenchman would call "active citizens,' has contributed to maintain the general ignorance of rural sentiment. The Parliamentary franchise has in their case been obtained without any serious struggle on the part of those claiming votes, or, to speak accurately, for whom votes were claimed. The £10 householders, or the artisans of the towns, had to press hard for their share of the suffrage. Their effort to obtain a recognized position in the body politic had at least the advantage of making known to their countrymen the views of the men who claimed a right to vote. The laborers, who have been given votes almost without the trouble of asking, have had no opportunity of forcing their wishes, their principles, or their prejudices upon the attention of the whole nation. The middle classes, moreover, had, before the great Reform Bill of 1832, taken an active part not only in municipal government, but in social and religious movements, and the workmen of the cities had between 1832 and 1866 displayed their virtues and their faults to the whole nation in the conduct of trade disputes. The "hands" were better known than liked by employers, but, after all, they were known. Laborers, on the other hand, who have lived in villages where no form of local government exists, and who have until recently been unable to combine in "unions," have not had any opportunity of exhibiting on any public stage either their merits or their faults as citizens, and if they have never, like the artisans, roused the censure or the hostility, have also hardly arrested the attention, of the wealthier members of the community.

To the mystery which at the present moment shrouds the wishes and opinions of the new electors must in the main be attributed the second peculiarity in the present state of feeling. This peculiarity is one for which it is extremely hard to find an appropriate name. It might perhaps be described as instability. The utterances of public men are marked by an extraordinary kind of uncertainty and vagueness. Whether the matter in hand be the disestablishment of the Church, the reform of the land laws, the relation of England to Ireland, or the foreign policy of the country, English politicians of all parties seem to be smitten with an incapacity for delivering any clear opinion whatever. Nothing illustrates this better than the eulogies bestowed by Mr. Gladstone's warmest admirers on his recent manifesto. It lays down, we are told, a platform on which all sections of the Liberal party can unite; its merit is that it is a creed which can be repeated with equal fervor by Lord Hartington, by Mr. Chamberlain, by Mr. Jesse Collins, by Mr. Goschen. It is supposed, that is to say, to supply formulas vague enough to be honestly subscribed to by men who entertain very different, if not actually opposed, political opinions. Whether flatterers who attribute this kind of merit to the late Premier's letter do justice to him or to it, need not now be discussed; the point to note is the satisfaction felt by Liberal critics at the authoritative promulgation of a vague political creed. No stronger proof could be given of the indefiniteness which marks the Liberalism of the day.

Nor is uncertainty of belief or of utterance peculiar to Liberal or Radical speakers. A similar instability deforms the speeches and proposals of Conservatives. Tory orators criticise Mr. Gladstone's mistakes or expose Mr. Chamberlain's fallacies, but they can do nothing else. Each and all of them are afraid of finding themselves in contradiction with the sentiments of their colleagues or with their own former assertions. They are hampered partly by the past: men who for years, both by word and vote, maintained the necessity for stringent Coercion Acts, and derided Bright's dictum that "force is no remedy," can hardly with comfort to themselves insist that Ireland must be governed by the ordinary law of the land, and that exceptional combinations against law can never justify exceptional legislation for the maintenance of order. They are hampered even more by their uncertainty as to the future. The incalculable element in all forecasts as to the policy even of next year is the bias of the new electors. Till doubt on this matter is removed, anything seems possible. There are persons of judgment who believe that the next Parliament will give the franchise to women, remodel the tenure of land, and grant Ireland everything which Mr. Parnell chooses to demand. There are persons of equally sound judgment who assert that the next Parliament will show by its action that the English nation are opposed to all fundamental change in our institutions. But whatever individuals may assert, it is pretty clear that the ordinary guides of opinion are haunted by a presentiment that anything is possible. It were unjust to believe that this instability of feeling arises purely from political causes. The true source of uncertainty is to be found not in external influences, but in internal doubts. Leaders hesitate partly because they do not know how far they may depend on the support of their followers, but still more because their own convictions are shaken. Conservatives, to give one example of my meaning, are not quite certain whether in Ireland "force" really will or can prove a remedy for evils which violence has never yet cured, and Liberals are harassed by secret scepticism as to whether further concessions will remove discontent which has appeared to English observers to increase with each removal of a just ground for its existence.

The last and the most startling singularity or anomaly in the popular sentiment of the day is its calmness or apathy.

The form of government in England is about to undergo a pacific revolution. No one can tell for certain what will be the tendencies for good or bad of the new electors, who, technically at least, will be masters of the situation. Every one knows that, theoretically at least, the carrying out of any change which law can effect is within the bounds of possibility, and that the introduction of grave changes into the constitution and the policy of the state are certainties. Under such circumstances, one might expect to hear of wild hopes on the part of all to whom radical innovations might bring advantage, and of panic or passion on the part of every man whose fortune or importance is bound up with the maintenance of existing institutions. But such an expectation, however apparently rational, is not justified by anything in the state of public opinion. The country is for the moment equally incapable of enthusiasm and of fear. Mr. Trevelyan and a few other politicians who may consider themselves the original authors of recent reform acts, may believe that the laborers are filled with gratitude to the leaders who gained for them the right to vote, and are elated by hope of the blessings to be gained from the possession of the full rights of citizenship. But gratitude and hope easily find for themselves means for their adequate expression: and if thousands of farm laborers utter no sentiments of thankfulness and joy, we may reasonably attribute the absence of all expressions of emotion to the absence of any emotions which require to be expressed. In any case, it is clear that the middle-class Liberals whose votes enabled the late Government to carry through a reform of Parliament, are not at all unduly elated by the prospect of a House of Commons really representing the convictions of the householders throughout the country. But Englishmen of the present day, if they hope little, fear nothing from changes which not forty years ago would have seemed to every man not a fanatic or a fool to be the certain precursors of violence and anarchy. Mr. Chamberlain is not frightened at charges of Socialism or of confiscation, and, what is much odder, Lord Hartington shows no dread of schemes which seem to imply that the owners of landed property ought to pay a "ransom" for the lands which they are allowed to possess, and that it is the duty of the rich to relieve the poor from the worst evils of poverty. No class are in general more morbidly sensitive about their corporate interests than the clergy; nothing can be clearer than that within a very short time the disestablishment of the Church may become the question of the day. Yet English clergymen, though their own position and the property of the Church are menaced, display an unruffled calmness and a serene good-temper which may be very becoming in Christian evangelists who are threatened with loss of prestige or money, but which is rarely exhibited either by priests or laymen when threatened with spoliation. If there be a thing on which the citi-

zens of a great country are in general sensitive, it is national prestige and power; and Englishmen might naturally be expected to be even morbidly alarmed by any proposal to destroy the unity of the United Kingdom. Yet seemingly, at least, Mr. Parnell's undisguised resolution to break up the union with Ireland has excited among the mass of the English people neither panic nor indignation. Oddly enough, the strongest protests against the methods and the policy of Irish agitators have proceeded from John Bright. The honesty, the patriotism, and the vehemence of his language form an impressive contrast to the indifference, the silence, or the calmness of younger statesmen. It is, however, impossible not to recollect that John Bright is not only in years, but in character, an old man; and it is equally impossible not to suspect that his words represent the tone of a past, rather than the prevailing sentiment of the present, generation. However this may be, the phase of opinion which I have tried to describe is assuredly well worth observation. In another letter I may attempt to analyze its causes; my object in this letter has been to note its existence and define its character. A. V. DICEY.

Correspondence.

AN ENGLISH WATER-COLOR COLLECTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: I wish to commend to the American public the collection of English water-color drawings soon to open for exhibition in Boston. If it could be seen in New York and Philadelphia as well, I think it would be for the good of our art, for it is not only representative of the best water-color painting of England to-day, but of the best side of English art, which is in the water-color societies and not in the Royal Academy. I have had occasion in my letter to the *Nation* on the water-color exhibitions of this year, to notice several of the drawings included in this collection as the best of the year; and I believe that, with the exception of Mr. Watts's work, which is never in water color, this collection contains something of nearly all, if not all, the best and truest painters in England, and more really good art than is to be found in a Royal Academy exhibition on the average.

Its stay in America will be short, Mr. Blackburn tells me, and any negotiations leading to its being seen in New York and Philadelphia must be quickly undertaken. I hope that it may do much good in America by curing our water-colorists of the too prevalent tendency to mere slap-dash as the only way of expressing strength.

Yours truly, W. J. STILLMAN.

LONDON, September 27, 1885.

POST-OFFICE SINECURES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: It strikes me that in the matter of the reform of our civil service, we ought to insist that offices which pay their incumbents the salaries that our post-offices do in most of our cities, should be filled only by men who are in position to and willing to give the Government their entire services for the compensation, which is certainly large enough to secure efficient officers. One reason why there has always been such a scramble for these positions is the fact that, unlike good business houses, Uncle Sam pays for a year's services and gets in many instances hardly what would figure up a month; and thus it becomes a fat thing in connection with one's regular business.

That is the way of late it has been here, and I note that the newly appointed Postmaster, who is paymaster in one of our corporations, proposes to "give" the Government two or three hours (?) of his valuable time. Is this business-like? Is it as it should be?—Yours, CIVIL SERVICE.

LOWELL, MASS., October 5, 1885.

THE SWISS CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: In a letter dated London, September 15, published in the last *Nation*, October 8, the writer says:

"The statesmen who in 1848 gave Switzerland a new constitution and a new life, were profoundly influenced by the lessons of American federalism. Indeed, a hasty glance at their work suggests an idea, which is at bottom profoundly erroneous, that Swiss politicians have achieved little else than the working out of a copy in small of their great American model."

All this is nearer the truth than Mr. A. V. Dicey is inclined to believe. Doctor Kern, who was for twenty-five years Ambassador from Switzerland at Paris, and previously the President of the Federal Polytechnic School at Zurich, was the framer of the Federal Constitution of the 12th September, 1848; and he told me a few years later that he had before him all the time the American Constitution, and followed it article by article as closely as was consistent with the previous political institutions and customs of the Swiss people. JULES MARCOU.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., October 10, 1885.

FAVORITISM AND PERSECUTION AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: Permit me to call attention to a little pamphlet published anonymously, at the beginning of this year, in Berlin and Leipzig, by the house of Wilhelm Friedrich. Under the title 'Die akademische Carrière der Gegenwart,' it discusses the treatment of privatdocents and the calling of new professors, and undertakes to expose the evils of a system "that has begun to sap the foundation of German credit (*Solidität*) at German universities."

We of America are unfortunately acquainted with many strange methods of selecting professors, but we hear with surprise that the German privatdocents are often systematically abused and persecuted, and we refuse to believe that scarcely one professor in *thirty* is appointed upon the ground of merit. In discussing the book recently with German scholars, we never heard its grave accusations denied, but we hold them to be exaggerated. Indeed, the sharpness and bitterness of the style suggest a personal interest incompatible with perfect calmness. It is probable that the author was badly treated at Tübingen.

The book has four chapters: 1. The Academical Aspirants (*Streber*). 2. The Trials (*Nöthe*) of the Docent. 3. Calls and Sham Calls. 4. (Proposed) Changes in the Method of Calling.

The trials of the docent are stated very effectively. At the outset of his career at a university, he must face two sorts of persons—the professors in his department and the social clubs of the university families. If he be poor, talented, and without strong friends, he is sure to be opposed by his Ordinarius as a dangerous rival for the students' fees. A powerful and hostile professor has a host of persecutions within reach: the *Habilitation* comes to resemble a Spanish bull-fight. There is no lecture-room to spare, no hour unoccupied, or no subject of lecture to assign; and, above all, direct and indirect slander may both ruin the docent in the estimation of the students, and destroy all chance of his promotion. As to the students, we believe them to be more independent than the author suggests. But slander is the chosen work of the clubs. These are the social reunions which furnish the sole recreation of the small towns. Dominated by the women, who are supplied with all Faculty secrets by their *tiefsinnige* but obedient husbands, these clubs discuss and decide the gravest university matters. The childless women, being less engaged at home, are said to be the most virulent, and the hysterical are the hardest to please.

If the persecution of merit is outrageous, the conditions of success are degrading. One must be the slave and eloquent admirer of his Ordinarius, dance and skate industriously with the ladies, especially the old and faded, be a blind follower of the club, active in private theatricals and music, and, to make sure, marry a professor's daughter. In a word, success means toadyism. Woe to the young scholar who is too manly to bow before all these tyrants; he is already judged and condemned.

The second part of the book discusses the calling of new professors. While the ultimate power of appointing and calling is vested in the Minister of Education, the university faculties have at present the lion's share of the decision. As in the treatment of docents, we find the professors in this case also equally mean-spirited, while the women are a genuine "calamity." We are told of recommendations made to order, of favorable letters suppressed—in short, of all the wiles that ungenerous and unscrupulous people can practise. Nobody seems to consider the real fitness of the candidate; he ought to be rich, but he must be *congenial*.

Such are the doings of the "world's schoolmasters." We are acquainted with the prejudice of friends and relations, but we cannot believe with the author that 96 per cent. of the German professors are appointed by this prejudice. It is, however, fair to state that our observations were made in North Germany, while the author's criticism is directed mainly against the small universities of South Germany.

It is, of course, in the proposed remedies that the practical value of the book is to be sought. In the choice of professors and the promotion of privatdocents the author wishes not to suppress the advice of the Faculty, but to increase the authority of the Government, and to secure greater fairness by taking the judgment of non-university men. He develops his plan at length, but is wise enough not to call it perfect. In his judgment, it will at least drive the women out of university politics into the nursery. But he is not ungenerous. In case the *Professorenfrau* should be absolutely and persistently childless, she may adopt poor children, knit stockings for the orphans, make socks for the boys in Congo and Kamerun, or cultivate herself in music.

The little pamphlet is good reading. We believe that it will profoundly interest that large circle of your readers who justly respect and admire the German universities.—Respectfully,

W. D. T.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., October 3, 1885.

Notes.

AT the same time that we welcome the removal of *Science* from Boston to New York, we can congratulate the publishers on the improved typography of this useful journal. The issue for October 9 has a timely article on Bulgaria and its inhabitants, with a folded map of Turkey in Europe. A novel feature is a Supplement, of which the most popular feature is an article, by Mr. J. Jastrow, on "Racial Characteristics of the Jews," illustrated by a "composite" derived by Mr. Galton from five photographs of

Jewish boys—these last being also exhibited along with the "type," which is much the most attractive of the lot of faces.

The Messrs. Harper have concluded an arrangement with Mr. W. D. Howells by which all the new writings of that author—his novels, short stories, descriptive sketches, and dramatic pieces—will be exclusively at their disposal from the beginning of next year. Mr. Howells is also to contribute monthly to *Harper's Magazine*, beginning with the January number, an editorial department having a relation to literature corresponding to that which the "Editor's Easy Chair" has to society. The new department will probably be styled the "Editor's Study." It will be purely literary in its character—not a review of books, but a discussion of literary topics suggested by the salient features of current literature in America and Europe.

We are requested by the family of Ralph Waldo Emerson to say that a number of his letters to Carlyle appear to have been stolen. They wish to caution all persons against buying, selling, or publishing any papers purporting to be the originals of letters from Emerson to Carlyle, and to ask that any one who may hear of the existence of any such letters will do them the favor to inform them where the letters may be found. Address Mr. Edward W. Emerson, Concord, Mass. These manuscripts were all given by Carlyle to a member of Emerson's family, and the right of publication, of course, belongs to the writer's family by law.

Mr. Francis E. Abbot will shortly publish through Little, Brown & Co., Boston, a work entitled 'Organic Scientific Philosophy and Scientific Atheism.' It is based on two articles contributed to the *North American Review* in 1864, and a lecture given last summer before the Concord School of Philosophy.

Lotze's 'Outlines of Psychology,' translated by Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale, will be ready December 1, as Ginn & Co. announce.

Canon Farrar's 'Success in Life,' with a brief biography of the author, is in the press of Cupples, Upham & Co.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, have in press a Japanese story entitled 'A Captive of Love,' by Edward Greey, author of 'The Golden Lotus,' etc., and one of the translators of 'The Loyal Ronins.'

The sixth edition of Parkman's 'Montcalm and Wolfe' (Little, Brown & Co.) is before us—proof of the rapid popularity which this standard work has attained.

'Picturesque Russia and Greece,' by Leo De Colange, just published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, as one of their gift-books for this season, and dated 1886, is not a new book. It is simply a selection from a larger work called 'The Picturesque World,' published by the same firm in 1878.

Another gift-book recently issued by the same firm, and entitled 'Forest, Rock, and Stream,' twenty steel line-engravings by W. H. Bartlett and others, with descriptive text by N. P. Willis and others, is a selection of plates from a book published in London in 1840, with the title 'American Scenery.' The text is the same as in the old book, except that a few poems have been added to the prose descriptions.

Nothing flattering can be said of any of the figure pieces in the illustrated edition of Tennyson's Poetical Works just issued by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; nor can we believe that the designers themselves took much pleasure in them. On the other hand, the landscapes are few, but, as usual, much the best of the twenty-three woodcuts. The typographical execution is fair to the eye, but faulty proof-reading must be inferred when we meet with this grave error in "The Daisy":

"Nor knew Ae well what pleased us most,"

where, by a comical juxtaposition, *he* (for "we") can only refer to Columbus. So, on the next page but one,

"Sown in a wrinkle *in* the monstrous hill,

for "of." Defects like these are not compensated by gilt borders to the pages.

More pains in every way have been taken with the illustrated edition of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,' which Ticknor & Co. offer as one of their holiday books. The result, however, so far as the designs are concerned, seems to us hardly less insufficient than that of the Tennyson volume. The majority of them are to us simply uninteresting, and we should much prefer in their stead the unadorned beauty of a well-studied page of letterpress.

We reach still a third grade of size and of pretentiousness in Whittier's 'Poems of Nature, illustrated from Nature by Elbridge Kingsley' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The difficulties of so large a page have not been successfully overcome in the choice of type: elegance has been missed, and this is particularly true of the verses placed opposite the pictures which interpret them. As for the artist's part, Mr. Kingsley's style is both marked and familiar to our magazine readers. His designs are generally lacking in coherency of motive, construction, and lighting, and his sense of perspective is very weak. Thus, the solitary tree in foliage in the middle distance of "Mount Chocorua" may be 500 feet high, to say nothing of the icy appearance of the stream and bank in the foreground, and the utter misrepresentation of the divine shape of Chocorua. Again, the relative position of the two vessels in the "Night after a Storm at Sea" is preposterous. Very dubious is the rainbow in the "Storm on Lake Asquam," and at all events the angry dropping cloud against which it is set is quite different from the "spent, broken clouds" called for by the poet's text. All the plates are not so fantastic, and in several the poetic quality pleases while the draughtsmanship is inoffensive, if not quite true.

E. & G. Goldsmid, Edinburgh, have issued the first volume of their long-promised 'Complete Catalogue of all the Publications of the Elzevier Presses at Leyden, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht,' which forms part of their "Bibliotheca Curiosa." It embraces the letters A—D. The introduction, by Mr. Edmund Goldsmid, acknowledges that the present work is "no more than a revised and abridged translation" of Willems; and that his revision has not corrected a dozen errors. But he has adopted for convenience an alphabetical arrangement.

In response to a request from the Paris Geographical Society, Mr. Joseph Moore, jr., F.R.G.S., has been forming a collection of photographs of this section of the United States for the Society's Album. He has been assisted in the work by officers of the great railway lines, by Mr. F. Gutekunst, and others.

Schliemann's spades have unearthed the vaults and treasures, and the very skulls, of the Trojans, and the relics are photographed and described and exhibited in museums, and yet Professor Forchhammer, that veteran Hellenist of the University of Kiel, remains unconvinced of the fact that Homer painted real men and things of Troy, as he knew them to be or to have been. On the contrary, "in the twenty-fifth Olympiad" of his life—he was born in 1805—the professor most solemnly reiterates, in a learned epitome which we find in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Homeric theory which he matured while studying the topography of the Trojan plain, on the spot, half a century ago, and which he has since expounded and expanded in many wonderfully erudite works—namely, that the Iliad depicts not the clash and grapple of helmeted warriors, but the winter strife of the elements in the exceptionally exposed fields of the Scamander and Simois; that the Cyclic poets continued and completed the narrative down "to the burning of Troy—that is, to the total evaporation of the flood in midsummer," etc. Who, he asks, can doubt the correctness of this view after pondering on the "literal mention of cloud-gathering, of again and again returning mists, of totally flooded plains, of thunderbolt-hurling Zeus, of Hera wrapt in a cloud, of Pallas stalking with the ægis [wave], of the wandering of the gods to the Æthiopes, and on many allusions to kindred things?"

The German magazine *Auf der Höhe* will be merged in Paul Lindau's *Nord und Süd* at the end of the year. Its editor, Sacher-Masoch, writes: "After having suffered from the measles in September, 1883, and lost my son in March, 1884, I have become afflicted with an ocular disease which is getting more and more serious, thus making it impossible for me to read and prepare manuscripts; and besides this, the desire for solitude and seclusion from the world is becoming stronger every day."

The well-edited *Vom Fels zum Meer* (New York: F. W. Christern) has been materially enlarged and beautified with the October number. A folded panorama of the incomparable Ring-Strasse in Vienna is one of its attractions.

Among Novello, Ewer & Co.'s latest musical publications are Dvořák's "Spectre Bride" and "A Patriotic Hymn," F. H. Cowen's "Sleeping Beauty," T. Anderton's "Yule-tide," H. E. Hodson's cantata, "The Golden Legend," and Gounod's "Mors et Vita." In accuracy and clearness of print the Novello edition is among English publications what Breitkopf & Härtel's is among German editions; and nothing better could be said in commendation of it than that it is the edition of choral works commonly used by Mr. Theodore Thomas.

Apropos of Leopardi, writes still another correspondent, some readers may like to know of a recent Italian publication, 'Studio su Giacomo Leopardi,' a posthumous work of Prof. F. de Sanctis, of the University of Naples, edited by Prof. R. Bonari (Naples, 1885). We will add that No. 467 of Virchow and Holtzendorff's "Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge," just received from Carl Habel in Berlin, is 'Giacomi Leopardi,' by Prof. Dr. F. Zschech.

No. 217 of the same publisher's "Zeit- und Streit-Fragen" treats of a topic discussed in our last issue by Professor Dicey, viz., 'Das Referendum in der Schweiz'; the essayist being Johann Adolph Herzog.

The last two issues of the Shakspere Quarto Facsimiles are perhaps the best illustration of the value of the series to students of Shakspere's text. They are of the two copies of "Lear" known as the first and second quartos of 1608. Of these the earlier, the so-called Pide Bull edition, considered surreptitious, was so full of errors that an attempt at revision was made while it was in progress, and consequently revised and unrevised sheets got bound up together, for the confusion of editors; it thus happens that of six copies collated only two agree. The second quarto is proved to have been printed from this; and incidentally the editor expresses his surprise at the late Mr. Grant White's statement that the priority could not be settled. It is of more interest that Mr. Daniel, who furnishes the Introduction, offers further support to his theory that the first folio was printed, in the case of "Lear," from a quarto copy corrected from the theatre's manuscript, and not from the latter directly; though his proof is not so complete as it was in the case of "Richard III." The varying states of the text may be clearly seen from these remarks, and the great convenience, if not necessity, of the thorough Shaksperian having the co-

pies at hand. The two volumes just published place the complete quarto text before us for the first time, in lithographic facsimile, with stars and daggers to show each line that differs from the folio. Of the few emendations which Mr. Daniel suggests we can only say that they are slight and seem reasonable. Fifteen of these quartos have already been issued, at the low subscription price of 6s, raised after publication to 10s. 6d. (London: B. Quaritch). Between twenty and twenty-five more will be printed.

—The first volume of a curious work of reference has lately been issued under the style of 'Alden's Cyclopædia of Universal Literature' (New York: John B. Alden). It furnishes an excellent oblique illustration of the advantages of a division of labors among compilers; for only by the aid of special dictionaries could it have been made, and after it is done it glares with those defects which are only possible to ambitious omniscience. Its 478 pages extend only from Abbot to Arnold, and the names included are fairly representative of the better known foreign literatures, particularly the Spanish, thanks to Ticknor, and the Greek; but it is in the American department that it relies for distinction, and its thoroughness in this may be judged by the fact that it sweeps from Hannah Adams, the first female author, whose venture had the phenomenal financial success of paying her debts and allowing her "to put out a small sum at interest," to Mrs. Allerton, the Kansas poetess, whose verses "are imbued with the fresh, vigorous spirit of civilized life on the broad fertile prairies." Under the circumstances it was inevitable that it should be highly spiced with theology, which occupies so much of American "literature." Not much can be said for the biographical notices, which are not condensed with intelligence from the obvious sources; but that does not matter, for the feature of the work is its extracts. We have never seen a more melancholy illustration of the way in which mediocrity in literature at last dribbles away to death, or been more impressed with the dead weight of classicism that time carries. Of course there are essays of Addison, and stories of Andersen, and songs of Anacreon; but what can be said of twenty fine-printed pages of Allison's prose, fifteen of the Duke of Argyll's, six of John Abercrombie's, and ten of Miss Alcott's? What will be done with Macaulay, Swift, Adam Smith, and Dickens in their turn we forbear to guess, but some hint of it may be found in the fact that Edwin Arnold has twenty-six pages to Matthew Arnold's eight, and of the latter's prose the writer seems practically acquainted only with the 'Discourses in America.' Mr. Aldrich is the leading American poet of the letter A, and has five pages; the poems quoted are from early texts, and carelessly copied, and of them three have been suppressed by the author; of his prose works not one is mentioned by name. But sufficient indications of the quality of this cyclopædia have been given; the extracts from the authors with whom we are acquainted are, generally speaking, indiscriminating, and as to the others, most of whom have probably now found their last publisher, when we read their works we expect to buy them by the pound.

—The Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co., which may rightly claim priority of announcement for the *Weekly Reporters* east of the Mississippi River, has issued, under dates of October 8 and 0, initial numbers of the *Western Reporter*, under the editorship of Mr. Robert Desty, with Mr. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Mr. James E. Briggs as associates; and of the *New England Reporter*, with Mr. James E. Briggs as editor, and Messrs. Abbott and Desty associates. The first number of the *Western Reporter*, containing eighty pages, and reporting twenty-three cases decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio between February 24 and June 16, may be taken as a favorable specimen of what the publishers promise. At first glance the form adopted, a double-column page about the size used in the well-known 'Abbott's National Digest,' strikes one unfavorably, and the type, brevier size, is smaller than is commonly used in Reports. But a very little use will discover that the excellent quality of the paper, the black ink, and the smooth impression, together with the short line of type, make the page easy and pleasant to read. An excellent departure is made in the head-notes, which, instead of being in the usual fine print, are in a rather larger type if anything than the text, and in addition to this advantage the novel idea has been adopted of emphasizing such words or phrases as contain the kernel of the head-note, by printing them in full-faced type. And this is so carefully done that the words in black-faced type, in nearly all cases, read as connectedly and smoothly as though they had been set out in a distinct paragraph; so that the busy lawyer can at a glance secure the main points of each case reported. Remarkable care has been exercised in making the typography aid in distinguishing the different parts of the text, and with marked success. The strong point in this number is the editorial work, which deserves nothing but most hearty commendation, and which would put to shame the work of most of the State reporters. While the opinions are reproduced *verbatim et literatim* from the records of the court, there are added, besides the head-notes, carefully prepared statements of each case, and concise abstracts of the briefs of counsel, retaining all citations of authorities; and, where needed, foot-notes and references to decisions of the United States Supreme Court. In all the added matter the first consideration seems to have been to furnish the lawyer as much valuable matter as possible, in such form as will enable him to use it with the least expenditure of time.

—We have been much amused by a pamphlet recently published by the owner of a "subscription" cook-book. "When the lady of the house opens the door"—so begin the "Instructions to Agents"—"look her *frankly* in the face, and say," etc.; and "when you have entered the house, *still looking her in the eye*, you can say," and so on. This advice is evidently important, for without it the Agent might appear with a sheepish or hang-dog air, in which case success would of course be hopeless; but what is to be done in case the door is opened by some one else than "the lady of the house"—by the small boy, for instance—the Agent is not told. But once in, and confronted by the Lady, the Agent must politely "point to a chair, and say 'Please sit down.' . . . Seat yourself beside her, place your open book on her lap, and say," etc., etc. These are among the general directions; we have space to mention hardly any of those adapted to special circumstances, which are, indeed, too numerous for mention. "If there happens to be a large chromo of the Pope in the room," the Agent is advised to "enlarge on the fish department," though why under these circumstances exclusively we fail to see, since people who get along without a large chromo of the Pope eat fish as often, if not so regularly, as those who enjoy this privilege. Of more general application is the direction "never, under any circumstances, permit yourself to be drawn into an argument with a customer." If the Lady replies, to the Agent's insinuating address, that she "has two (more or less) Cook-Books already," he is to assure her that ladies who have ten and thirteen ("a fact") cook-books buy his. If she is "'afraid the receipts are not good,' about the best answer is to say that you yourself have used it, . . . and *proved* the receipts to be good. *There is no answer to this, except to accuse you of lying.*" If the Lady remarks that she doesn't "like the subscription plan of buying books," the Agent is to assure her that "*all* the best class of books are sold in that way now." Finally, the Agent is cautioned against a little game which the lady, in her turn, may try: "'I may see you again when you are delivering, and possibly I may take a copy then.' *This is an attempt to get rid of you.*"

—The will of George Fox is the greatest curiosity in Mr. Henry F. Waters's tenth instalment of "Genealogical Gleanings in England," printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for October. "I do give to Thomas Lower," it begins, "my sadle and bridle they are at John Nelson's and spurrs and Bootts inward leathers and the New England Indian Bible," etc. "And Sarah," continued the testator, addressing his step-daughter, the wife of William Meade, "thou may give Sarah Freckelton halfe a guinea for she hath been serviceable to me an honest carefull young woman G. ff." The will of Bold Boughey, Esq., Warden of the Fleete, 17 October, 1669, is also quaint reading. "Whereas," said this unfortunate matrimonial adventurer, "since my marriage with Jane the widow & relict of William Celey, Esq, by whom I have had no children, and who either hath or pretended to have a reasonable good estate, which I have not wasted or intermedled with; since which marriage I have lived but an uncomfortable life; I do therefore give and bequeath unto my said wife, for her better support," etc. In New England the name Boughey was written phonetically Boffee. Peter Hodges, "late of East West Guersey in America, planter," devises certain real estate near Burlington, N. J., "to my dearly and well beloved friend Elizabeth Willis, spinster, whom I intended for my lawful wife." John Cooper, again, leaves his wife the "benefit" of forty pounds during her widowhood, the sum to be divided afterwards between his brother and sister. "Yet notwithstandinge it it shall please God to afflict my wife in anie of his providences towards her that shee hath neede of all that I have," then the bequest to his own kin shall be void, "and shall not be exported from her." Such are some of the humane aspects of the documents here reproduced by Mr. Waters. The genealogical and historical interest, as in the case of Wheatland, Parris, Fish, Horsford, etc., is still greater. The Rev. F. J. Poynton, rector of Kelston, near Bath, England, writes as to John Harvard that he suspects the name to be "one of the many representations of the old name Herford or Harford"—the latter form being extremely common in the west of England. He traces, in fact, the successive changes down to Harvard in the Marshfield parish registers. Mr. G. D. Scull contributes some important documents relating to the Rev. Hugh Peters, including one from Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, Mass., who writes to Peters on December 27, 1645, "Toleration of all upon pretence of Conscience I thanke God my soule abhors it." Early next year we are promised the Cleveland Genealogy, which takes account of both the Northern and the Southern branches of this family, viz., descendants of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass., 1635, the ancestor of President Cleveland, and descendants of Alexander Cleveland, of Bull Run, Va., 1635.

—Poetry, music, and pictorial art have entered into a charming combination in the collection of '*St. Nicholas* Songs' printed by the Century Company. Most of the poetry appeared originally in the *St. Nicholas* magazine, and the music was written by American and English com-

posers—among whom we note the familiar names of Damrosch, Gilchrist, Warren, R. Hoffman, Mosenthal, Millard, Molloy, Hatton, Foote, Bristow, Schlesinger, W. S. Pratt, the editor, and others. There are 112 songs by thirty-two composers, and 140 illustrations, many of them as amusing as they are appropriate. Of course real originality in music at the present day requires harmonic and rhythmic complications which would have been out of place in a collection of this sort; but from every other point of view these songs are interesting, and quite as good, at any rate, as our average magazine literature. The editor states that "the music is meant to be truly interpretative of the words"; and in general this claim may be allowed. But on page 19 occurs a passage which shows an amusing and quite Rossinian disregard for the text. That intellectual song "Hey! Diddle, Diddle" is set to allegro vivace time, but when it comes to the thrilling climax, "the dish ran away with the spoon," the composer puts in a "*motto ritenuto*," as if a dish were—a messenger boy.

—The illness of the compiler has delayed till the present year the issue of the reports of the observations of the total eclipse of the sun, August 7, 1869, made by parties equipped under the instructions of Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, under the provisions of an appropriation of $5,000 by Congress, made in response to the representations of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, and the American Philosophical Society and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. The nature of the scientific results of these observations has, of course, been a long time known through the medium of the various periodicals in which they were early published in brief. The infinitude of detail which characterizes all such work is now, however, for the first time made accessible to those who take interest in the successful accomplishment of similar work in the future. It will be well to recall that the astronomers and others who were amenable to the instructions of Professor Coffin—some twenty-five in all—were divided into three general parties, observing in the State of Iowa. Stationed at Burlington were Professor Coffin, Doctor Gould, Professor Young, Professor Mayer, and Miss Mitchell; at Mount Pleasant, Professor Watson, Professor Van Vleck, Doctor Morton, and Professor Pickering; while at Ottumwa were Professor Alexander, Professor Himes, and Professor Gummere. To the reports of all these individual observers Professor Coffin has added reports from a number of others not formally connected with the expeditions. The rich materials contributed in general observations and notes on the corona, by Doctor Gould; in spectral analysis, by Professor Young; and in photography, by the "Philadelphia Photographic Expedition," organized by Professor Morton, are especially valuable. The photographs taken during the phase of total eclipse are described, and engravings of several of them are appended to the volume. Copies of these photographs have been distributed to observatories and individuals, so far as the limited means at hand have allowed. The remarkable spectroscopic achievements of Professor Young on the occasion of this eclipse have long ago become part of the history of astronomy. The admirably precise method which he then for the first time essayed, of observing spectroscopically the time of absolute contact of the moon's limb with the sun's, is perhaps unsurpassed; and the notable line, 1474 K, which he discovered on this occasion in the spectrum of the sun's corona, still remains the most distinguishing spectroscopic feature of that object, and has not yet been identified in the spectrum of any terrestrial substance. This eclipse was also about the first in which a thorough search for supposed intra-Mercurial planets was undertaken. The negative conclusions from Doctor Gould's careful work might well have been accepted by all observers of subsequent eclipses who have spent many precious moments in fruitless search for such objects.

—Tcheng-Ki-Tong, who now signs himself General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, encouraged by the success of his first book on China, will probably soon be ready with a second. He is now giving in the *Temps* a series of articles on the Theatre of the Chinese, full of details of private life and of allusions to things of all kinds that have nothing to do with the stage. He tells us, by the way, of "Chinese porcelain which is sold in China and which is not Chinese porcelain." He gives very amusing descriptions of the ceremonies of a Chinese banquet, tells us that his countrymen prefer, as many other people do, game and poultry to the fantastical dishes that travellers like to describe. "We do have a few special dishes," he admits: "autrement ce ne serait vraiment pas la peine d'être chinois." Toasts and after-dinner speeches are unknown in Chinese society; General Tcheng does not think that it is to be pitied on that account. Tcheng-Ki-Tong would not have been classed by Tom Hood among those who were in France without knowing the "lingo." His French is very idiomatic. He is thoroughly familiar with the technicalities of the stage, "l'argot des coulisses," and with what might be called the slang of polite society. He knows his La Fontaine and his Molière well and can quote them upon occasion, not directly and in so many words, but covertly, with an allusion to some passage well known to every educated Frenchman. Nor does he allow himself to be dazzled by the western civilization with which he is in contact. He takes a keen delight, while seeming to praise and admire, in showing the futility of certain pretensions, as when he tells us that in France "nos porcelaines sont trop connues pour être appréciées à leur valeur artistique." Incidentally the Chinese stage leads him to speak of marriage, of love-making, of the stereotyped ending of Chinese as well as of French comedies. Some officials and men of business, it seems, are not "more scrupulous in China than in Europe," and he adds, without taking pains to use quotation marks: "les affaires, c'est partout l'argent des autres."

SANBORN'S JOHN BROWN.

The Life and Letters of John Brown, Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE present year seems likely to be remarkable for its series of authoritative biographies of men prominent in American history or literature. A laborious and almost exhaustive effort in that line is Mr. Sanborn's memoir of John Brown. Three biographies of the same person have preceded this, but Mr. Redpath's was rather sensational and journalistic; Mr. R. D. Webb's was that of a transatlantic sympathizer, who necessarily took his facts at second-hand; while Mr. Sanborn's own sketch, prepared for the Torrington (Ct.) celebration, was merely preliminary to this larger work. For the first time we have now the full facts, the correspondence, the contemporary testimony upon which the whole story rests. These have been collected with unwearying care, and are reproduced with a fulness of detail that would be excessive but for the historic interest of the subject. The claim made for Captain Brown as "Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia" will doubtless call forth criticism, as does every attempt to insert an epigram in a title-page; but it must be admitted that Mr. Sanborn amply exhibits his evidence as well as his verdict.

John Brown belonged to that class of men, among whom Savonarola is the most conspicuous example, into whom a certain excess or overconcentration of mind enters just enough to inflame the imagination, ennoble the aim, and finally defeat the immediate undertaking. There is nothing in history finer than the long and arduous career of self-devotion in the Brown family during the Kansas struggle and after it; and the one or two early instances mentioned by Mr. Sanborn where the zeal of the sons needed a little spurring from the father, only make the subsequent self-sacrifice more interesting because more human. Mr. Sanborn's claim is, that in the long pursuit of this career—during much of which he and his sons were almost outlaws—Captain Brown committed but one act that could possibly be charged with cold-blooded cruelty; and that this—the Pottawatomie affair—really turned the scale in the history of Kansas, and so was justified not merely by its provocations, but by its results.

This affair is the key to John Brown's mental make-up. Brown was a true hero in the sense that he had a high purpose in view, to which he sacrificed everything in life and life itself. The question whether he was mentally sound, or whether, during his later years, he was off his balance and ought to have been under mild restraint and medical treatment, must be answered by the view we take of the massacre which Mr. Sanborn calls "the Pottawatomie executions." An execution implies the coöperation of judge, jury, counsel, witnesses, and the sheriff—in short, due process of law. None of these were present at Pottawatomie Creek on the 23d of May, 1856, but, instead of them, one man leading six others armed with cutlasses, under cover of darkness, to the cabins of five other men, knocking at their doors and butchering them in their night-clothes as they came out. This was no execution, but a carefully-planned midnight assassination. There is only one way to save both Brown's moral character and his mental equilibrium in the presence of such a transaction, and that is to assume that he was divinely inspired in the Old Testament sense, as Samuel was inspired when he hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal. This Mr. Sanborn assumes with such high assurance that we wonder why he "long refused to believe that Brown participated in these executions" (p. 281). Was his belief in Brown's divine inspiration incomplete until the proof of his participation in the massacres was complete?

When a writer is fully persuaded that his hero "believed himself to be, and in fact was, divinely inspired," all rough places in his career ought to become smooth. But the Pottawatomie ghost will not down even in Mr. Sanborn's sight; for we have a labored argument to show that if Brown was a murderer, so also were Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and all the generals of the Union armies. It was not thus that Samuel justified himself when he hewed Agag in pieces. "Thus saith the Lord" covered his act with such an awful sanction that it was quite needless to add that Saul killed all the rest of the Amalekites. It is not necessary to point out the distinction between a government and private persons as "executioners," or between battle and midnight assassination. The Phœnix Park murderers and the Destroying Angels of Brigham Young can be defended in the same way that Mr. Sanborn defends Brown. Civilized society could not exist if such defence were allowable. This part of Mr. Sanborn's work is so full of pernicious teaching that criticism is puzzled to know where to begin or to leave off. Before passing to other chapters, we shall notice only his frequent sarcastic references to ex-Governor Robinson of Kansas, who, it appears, at times severely condemned Brown for his conduct at Pottawatomie, and at other

times spoke of the affair as highly advantageous to the free-State cause, because "it had the effect to strike terror into the hearts of all pro-slavery men." This is like saying, for instance, that the slayer of Jim Fisk committed an atrocious crime, but that, according to human ken, the removal of Fisk was an advantage to society. Both propositions may be true. They certainly involve no inconsistency. The teleological point of view gets the better of the historical in Mr. Sanborn's book constantly. A reader who had no other guide would be led to believe that Brown brought on the war. He is spoken of (p. 119) as "the restorer of the Republic" in the sense and to the degree that Washington was its founder. Of course all persons who reject the theory of inspiration, and who do not believe that Brown was a vulgar murderer, will conclude that much thinking on the wrongs of slavery had unsettled his mind, and that he was not quite responsible for what he did, or caused to be done, at Pottawatomie.

As to the main enterprise with which the memory of Brown will be forever identified, there was in it nothing savage or brutal. He used to say that the mountains of the Virginia "Blue Ridge" were designed by the Almighty from the foundation of the world as an ultimate refuge for fugitive slaves; just as Bishop Meade records that Washington had selected the "East and West Fort" elevations as the place to which he should lead the remnant of his army, if defeated in the War of the Revolution. To some such spot he proposed to conduct whole families and plantations of fugitive slaves, from time to time; with the alternative, if hard pressed, of making a sortie with them for Canada. This is what he intended—or, to speak more strictly, often intended—for in the mind of a brooding enthusiast a project may take as many varying forms as *Hamlet* saw in the cloud; and thus it undoubtedly was with Brown. But whatever his plan or plans, there is very little doubt that when he had once taken the mighty responsibility of facing the power of the United States Government, his overstrained mind swerved again from its balance, and he amazed his followers by remaining at Harper's Ferry to their common destruction. As is often seen, again, in such cases, his intellect recovered its poise when the crisis was past, and he accepted as unflinchingly the part of martyr as he had planned to enact that of deliverer. All this is plain from Mr. Sanborn's book; and though it only confirms in this respect the impression that had been already formed by thoughtful students, it is much to have it in a shape so cogent and convincing.

Mr. Sanborn's work as annalist and editor has been done, as already intimated, with great research and thoroughness, and by the aid of vast accumulations of material. There is sometimes a certain amount of inflation in his tone, and there are more serious literary faults. It is curious to note in him how the habit of journalism works both ways—to condense comment, but to amplify quotation. A letter or two more or less may not seem much to one accustomed to the vast and elastic columns of a daily journal; but the accumulated citations swell a book far more rapidly. Yet so far as Captain Brown's letters are concerned, it may be doubted whether the editor has given us one too many, for Brown never wrote a line that did not show his idiosyncrasies; and these will be the subject of renewed study, for many years, from all possible points of view. Sometimes, on the other hand, the reader grows a little impatient with the introduction of other letters or documents, given in full, where a smaller portion would have sufficed; as when an entire page is given (p. 513) to a letter from Theodore Parker to Emerson, which is exceedingly interesting of itself, but of which only a dozen lines relate to Brown. To balance this, there are other points where the author does not sufficiently amplify; as, for instance, in respect to Brown's refusal to be rescued. It is undoubtedly true, though Mr. Sanborn states it as probable only (p. 624), that it was Judge Russell who brought from Brown in Virginia this distinct announcement to his friends in Boston. But the book does not add, what is well known to be a fact, that Mrs. Brown was expressly sent for, by those friends, in the hope that her presence with her husband in prison might soften this magnanimous resolution on his part, and that if a rescue were attempted she might then be the medium of communication. This she was quite ready to do, it is understood, and had got so far as Boston when a telegraphic despatch was received from her husband, absolutely prohibiting her from coming to him, as if the writer comprehended the real purpose of her mission. It was not until after his trial and sentence that he consented to have her come. All this series of incidents—very important as illustrating the characters of both husband and wife, and also, perhaps, as indicating the fidelity of his Boston friends—is omitted by Mr. Sanborn. His only statement is: "When the struggle at Harper's Ferry was terminated and she knew that her husband's life-work was ended, she visited him and received his last messages" (p. 498).

Whatever faults may be found with the arrangement of the book, it covers a great deal of ground. It gives the most ample details as to John Brown's ancestry, childhood and youth; his home relations; his business life; his pioneer life in the Adirondacks; his career in Kansas, justly called the skirmish-ground of the Civil War; the maturing, interruption, and final consummation of his plans; the Virginia foray, and the final tragedy. Upon this last point so much has been written that it is hard to find new features in the event, though Mr. Sanborn has found them; but the part of the book in which most new light is thrown, next to the Kansas period, is the time of concealment in Virginia which preceded the final outbreak. The whole record of this is made intensely interesting, and nothing brings out more clearly the finer and more delicate traits in the Brown family than the letters of the sons during this period. Separated from those whom they loved most dearly—bound upon a desperate effort in behalf of men and women whom they had never even seen—they write uniformly in a tone nobler, because tenderer, than any that is recorded by Greek or Roman fame. "I would here say," writes Oliver, the youngest, to his mother, "that I think there is no good reason why any of us should be discouraged, for if we have done but one good act, life is not a failure" (p. 547). Watson, who was just twenty-four, and whose only child had been born in his absence, writes:

> "We have only two black men with us now; one of these has a wife and seven children in slavery. I sometimes feel as if I could not make the sacrifice, but what would I want to do, were I in their place? . . . Oh, Bell, I do want to see you and the little fellow very much, but I must wait. There was a slave near here, whose wife was sold off south, the other day, and he was found in Thomas Kennedy's orchard dead, the next morning. Cannot come home so long as such things are done here. . . . I sometimes think perhaps we shall not meet again. If we should not, you have an object to live for—to be a mother to our little Fred" (p. 549).

This, be it observed, was more than the Scriptural "remembering those that be in bonds as bound with them"—it was actually being bound, linked irrevocably with them. Both these young men lost their lives at Harper's Ferry; and Mr. C. W. Tayleure, a South Carolinian, writes that when he gave the wounded Watson Brown a cup of water—finding it "impossible not to feel respect to men who offer up their lives in support of their convictions"—he followed up this deed of mercy by the question, "What brought you here?" to which the young man simply answered, "Duty, sir" (p. 112). Thus much for the men; and during all this period the women whom they had left at home were living, for the sake of the enterprise, on a little mountain farm so high and cold that corn would not ripen there, and in such poverty that they could only pay postage on their letters by picking and selling whortleberries for that express purpose.

Mr. Sanborn's book will always remain the permanent *thesaurus* of knowledge in regard to John Brown and his enterprise; it can never be superseded, because no other writer will combine the same opportunities and the same zeal. It leaves the way open for a book of less than one-quarter the size, which shall give to all, and especially to the young, a brief and simple picture of the life of self-devotion here portrayed. As time goes on, this work of condensed estimate will be easier. Brown and his sons disarmed the prejudice of their captors even before they died. The tributes that have been paid to them by prejudiced eye-witnesses would of themselves fill a small volume, and the absence of a full bibliography of these and other tributes is a serious defect in the present volume. It would also be a great defect that Mr. Sanborn tells us next to nothing about John Brown's associates, did he not expressly inform us in his preface that he hopes to devote to them another volume.

RECENT NOVELS.

A Tinted Venus. By F. Anstey. D. Appleton & Co.

She's All the World to Me. By Hall Caine. Harper's Handy Series.

The Waters of Hercules. By E. D. Gerard. Harper's Handy Series.

Sweet Mace. By George Manville Fenn. Cassell & Co.

Silken Threads. By George Afterem. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

Nemesis, or, Tinted Vapors. By J. Maclaren Cobban. D. Appleton & Co.

The Bar-Sinister. Cassell & Co.

A New England Conscience. By Belle C. Greene. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. ANSTEY'S farcical romance, 'The Tinted Venus,' inevitably challenges comparison with 'Vice Versâ.' It is better literary work, more rapid and direct, and attesting throughout the author's mastery of his idea and plan. The memory of it will be effaced sooner than that of 'Vice Versâ,' because there is not that serious undercurrent which gives to impression a permanence never achieved by unalloyed extravagance. We do not laugh at it so heartily, because we are not compelled by daring originality of conceit. The story of a statue of Venus quickened to life by the touch of a man who has slipped a ring on her brazen finger, and claiming the unlucky wight as her own, has often been told in prose and verse. Mr. Anstey refers to one or two English renderings, and is probably familiar with 'La Vénus d'Ille,' Prosper Mérimée's thrilling tragic version. When Leander Tweddle, hair-dresser, momentarily forgetful of his obligations as an engaged man, stung by the ironical chaff of an old sweetheart, slips his Matilda's ring on the curved finger of the marble Venus in Rosherwich Gardens, eager anticipation of awful consequences to the erring Leander is excited. The cleverness and fun of the story lie in the incongruity between the supernatural character of the events and the preëminent, unre-

mitting commonplaceness of Leander. After the first slight shock of alarm at seeing on his threshold the cold statue, now an inconveniently warm goddess, he applies himself briskly to the task of getting back Matilda's ring. Through all the harrowing complications that ensue he wastes no time in contemplating them with the eye of the imagination, or in idle speculation about their portentous strangeness. They excite him only because they may damage his business, impeach his respectability among the neighbors, and make a breach between him and Matilda. In avoiding and counteracting these calamities, he puts to noble use that astuteness which had led him to see profits accruing from "Tweddle's rejuvenator," "Tweddle's cream of coral" personally manufactured. In every exigency he displays that coolness which is sometimes the expression of trained intelligence, but seen to perfection oftenest in the absolutely prosaic and self-centred. As a passing acquaintance he is in every attitude entertaining, and, as a character study, acute and thorough. The lesser people keep up the farce with adequate spirit, but the naïveté of the Venus sometimes misses point. She is not such an unfettered innocent as Mr. Gilbert's *Galatea*, but Mr. Gilbert has no scruple about pushing a ludicrous conception beyond the limits prescribed by decorum. Mr. Anstey, on the contrary, though free from literary prudery, rigidly foregoes the temptation of the equivocal.

There is nothing cheap about Hall Caine's novel, 'She's All the World to Me,' except the title, which is as misleading as it is unworthy. On the wild west coast of the Isle of Man he has heard and idealized the "history of a love that was lost and a love that was won, of death that had no sting and the grave that had no victory." He has written a poem in strength and beauty of idea, in artistic unity and completeness, in the harmony between the expression and the scenes, incidents, and thoughts presented. It inculcates no more direct moral than may be derived from an extended and sympathetic contemplation of life. Every day, somewhere, an heroic deed is impelling a weak or erring multitude toward well-doing and high-thinking; of the multitude, there are some to whom the nature of the heroism pleads so specially that the impulse becomes a controlling power. Christian Mylrea was weak, selfish, untrustworthy. Measured by just standards of human conduct, he had been in more than one way criminal; yet we may believe that the splendid devotion of Danny Fayle effected a moral revolution in the man, and that the memory of it would shine before him as a star lighting the way to better things than he had ever known. The author believes such a result to be possible, and his moral has a much wider significance than that of many works which discuss exclusively situations and sentiments of austere, conventional virtue. It is the moral inevitably taught by martyrdom even for a mistaken cause, and by that art which, representing only the sublime, the heroic, and the beautiful, is the highest.

'The Waters of Hercules' is burdened in the beginning with a discouraging Roman legend and a prologue, neither of which is essential to the development of a picturesque modern story. The author has poached on Maurice Jókai's ground, Southern Hungary and Rumania; but he has sagaciously concentrated his strength on the foreign loungers at the baths of Hercules, by the Djerna River. Count István Tolnay, the valley-king, is, it is true, a prominent figure, but, being cosmopolitan by education, there are fewer obstacles to a successful delineation of him than are presented by the uncontaminated native of a superficially known region. All the romance centres round the search for the *Gaura Draculuí*, a yawning abyss on the mountain side, discovery of which, in an almost impenetrable forest, is rendered doubly difficult by the myths and superstitions of a semi-pagan peasantry. Miss Gretchen Mohr, the indefatigable leader of the search party, imagines herself to be a singularly just and logical person. She certainly does her best to live up to the trying reputation of a *prix de logique;* but, as her friend Belita Francopazzi frequently observed with sorrow, being a German, she could not escape the national taint of sentimentality. Therefore, in addition to the desire for a striking contrast to the brilliancy of the valley-king, the author probably made Vincenz Komers distressingly unpresentable in order to show that the sentiment which seduced Gretchen from the pursuit of happiness (mathematically reduced to known quantities, such as the possession of the largest and finest assortment of tangible possessions) was a spiritual exaltation, sweeping her beyond cognizance of stooping shoulders, a shuffling gait, and no eyesight worth mentioning. In the choice of characters to carry on the story, the author is particularly happy. The testy Englishman, with reverence for nothing but the British Constitution and the art of fishing, is an old caricature, but here has distinctly original improvements. He, with the *dulcêtia*-eating Rumanian Countess, the Italian Countess Belita, the insouciant Kurz, and the archæologists seeking rest, refreshment, and scientific facts, at the Government's expense, makes a company in which it is impossible to be dull. It is a pity that, in so good a book, so much indefinite description and loose phraseology may be found.

'Sweet Mace' is a romantic novel with the scene laid by the sea in Sussex, during the reign of King James the First. It is not in any sense historical, and the occasional spasms of antiquated phraseology do not seriously embarrass the flow of the narrative. In spite of the pretty name and gentle nature of the maiden who bears it, it is a very noisy novel, and would have been more enjoyable to a nervous generation if the author had gone about his work more quietly. We are intellectually deafened by the clashing of sabres, the crashing of shell, the long-echoing boom of exploding cannon and powder magazines, and the scolding of Mother Goodhugh, prolific both in prophetic imprecations and in wiles to make them good. But the story conducted with so much racket is ingenious and interesting. The characters are full of life, sometimes, as may be inferred, a little too full. Master Peasegood and Father Brisdone are remarkably pleasant foils to the very hearty cannon-founder and all the blustering sea-rovers. Whether they go a-fishing, or talk theology, or smoke tobacco, in private contempt of royal anathema upon the weed, we delight in them, and in the easy, friendly relation between the prosperous representative of a church but newly established and the forlorn, hunted priest of a church whose glory had so recently been extinguished in the land. The device which relieves the despair into which the supposed death of Sweet Mace has plunged her father, the founder, and her lover, the captain of the pirate-crew, is startling, but close attention to the plot assures us that the circumstances are possible. As for the twin villains, Sir Mark Leslie and Mistress Anne Beckley, they no doubt found their punishment in the discomfort bred in the married estate by equally apportioned fickleness, vanity, and selfishness.

The apparent craze for mystery and its shadow, the detective, is not yet exhausted, but we are hopeful that its days are numbered. It is a kind of fiction easily produced by persons of some small ingenuity and a facility in scribbling—a facility which by no means implies an ability to scribble to the amusement or instruction of any one whatever. The feeling that the whole class has worked itself out, is what makes us hopeful about an approaching lull in the production. To manufacture a marketable mystery, it is of course not necessary that the characters shall be more soulful than machines. Indeed, the machinists who give undivided attention to wire-pulling are the artists in their *genre*. He who does more, in the way of characterization, than to emphasize the peculiarly penetrating gleam of his pet detective's abnormally small gray eye, and the same detective's greatness in detecting, generally succeeds in providing the delectable morsel which is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring. Another error, commoner, and always fatal in 'prentice hands, is opening with a number of clues to the perpetrator of the murder, or burglary, or whatever phase of crime has most allured him. There is a seeming, but purely illusory, advantage in this method. Ingenuity, failing to work up sufficient evidence to convict one person, may be freshened and invigorated by remorseless pursuit of another. But this is hard work, and always ends in exhaustion and collapse. The only respectable way out is to convict the most unlikely. Then comes the obligation to run over the MS. and in cert palpable hints, with intent to convince the reader that the end has been foreseen, provided for, and cunningly led up to. We cannot shake off the impression that the story, 'Silken Threads,' was constructed on a principle analogous to this. There are half-a-dozen people, any one of whom might have murdered Bryce Barclay, and most of the book is given to the vindictive pursuit of two. In two short chapters at the end the name of the murderer is revealed, with the method by which he effected the murder, and the means employed to convict him. The hint is to be found pally inserted in an early chapter.

'A Nemesis, or Tinted Vapors' has the merit of directness, and the novelty of a pair of clergymen in full tilt after the clues to a "strange disappearance." The reader very soon makes up his mind about the meaning of the disappearance of Mr. Lacroix, and has no more mental exercise than to follow the wildly misdirected, and therefore naturally futile, efforts of the Rev. Gerald Unwin to find the facts in the case. That half of the story represented in the title by "Nemesis" is peculiarly worthless, but the descriptive half belonging to the "Tinted Vapors" which, issuing from the chimneys of the Steinhardt chemical works, cast a scorching blight on animate and inanimate nature, is vivid and impressive. The mania for money-getting in an unhealthy, not to say filthy, occupation has transformed a once smiling Lancashire valley into an earthly hell. The people who toil from morning till night and sleep again till morning, in a poisoned atmosphere, ignorant of the beauty of a blue sky or a clear stream or a green tree, have the mental, moral, and physical development of imps. Of all this, Mr. Unwin, the narrator, discourses with sensibility and passion, and scores at the same time a rare success in making his disquisitions an integral part of his story. It is perhaps to be regretted that he paused so often to point out the "weirdness" of everything, since a nudge from an author is pretty sure death to appreciation.

To write a novel which shall help on a general agitation against a monstrous evil at once social and political, a high order of literary ability is as requisite as intense conviction. Mrs. Stowe was an abolitionist, but, before that, she was a story-teller. Though she had been filled to overflowing with a sense of the negro's wrongs, had she not known how to make those wrongs cry out to the popular imagination, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would have failed in its mission. The

author of 'The Bar-Sinister' is boiling over with abhorrence of Mormonism. She has extensive and accurate information about the system in all its pernicious ramifications, but she has none of the distinctive qualities of a novelist. She can excite neither interest in her plot nor sympathy with her people, and the fervor of her feeling vents itself in intemperate and frequently ungrammatical invective, which is as tiresome as it is useless. The principal incidents are necessarily disgusting, and that very necessity is demonstration that the subject is unfitted for treatment in fiction. The Mr. John Quimby of the tale is probably a representative specimen of the men who embrace a creed founded on fraud, fostered by lust, and depending for its perpetuity on the voluntary or enforced degradation of women. His repentance and recantation of Mormon doctrine are, like his conversion, matters of personal gratification, and there is not any doubt that he would incontinently become a Mahommedan should his business lead him to Turkey.

'A New England Conscience' is little more than a sketch of some of the strange, irrational forms of religious belief and worship which always are finding adherents in New England towns—the fungi without substance, shooting up in a night round the roots of the oak of orthodoxy. Illustrating through her characters the wide variations, both absurd and pathetic, in the New England conscience, the author gives us some notion of the peculiar susceptibility of the practical Yankee to spiritual aberration. Some of these characterizations are telling and novel, but the lady who expressed her intention to seek out Beethoven in heaven had probably been reading Miss Phelps assiduously. The slight romance is unimportant, and, though there are hints of power in the delineation of Desire Fielding, it is incomplete and inconsistent.

SCRIBNERS' STATISTICAL ATLAS.

Scribners' Statistical Atlas of the United States. By Fletcher W. Hewes and Henry Gannett. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE present is a good time to get out a statistical atlas of this country. A comparison of the work before us with the atlas published by General Walker in 1874 shows how greatly the stock of available statistical information has been added to during the last decade, thanks, be it said in passing, largely to the labors and influence of General Walker himself. Nor is it only the supply of statistics which has grown: the demand for them has increased quite as rapidly. With the coming to the front of economic and administrative questions, and the more general understanding of the important part which statistical science must take in their proper settlement, there has sprung up a desire for full and accurate statistics upon all important matters. To the average man, however, tables of figures tell no tale. Their lessons must be put in another dress if he is to profit by them. The tables and their details must be given form and color. The census reports must be turned into an atlas in which the "present condition" and the "political, social, and industrial development" of the country are shown by "graphic methods."

This is what Messrs. Hewes and Gannett have undertaken to do. No one who turns over their 151 plates can doubt that they have labored faithfully, intelligently, and withal successfully to attain their end. Many of the maps are wonderfully suggestive. Thus, that which shows the political complexion of each county in the United States at the election of 1880 cannot fail to raise the question how it came about that some counties are overwhelmingly Republican, while others, it may be next adjoining, are as heavily Democratic. The answer may be found, perhaps, in the topographical or climatic conditions of one or the other group; in the original character of their settlement; in the circumstance that a half-century ago one of them was interested in an industry which it was supposed a protective tariff would benefit; in the fact that in the thirties a knot of determined residents of one took up abolition principles; that in the fifties there was a bitter personal feud between the popular political leaders in the two; or that in the seventies the local government in one set had become very corrupt, and in the other had remained reasonably decent. The knowledge that in Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, in a region in which the negro vote is inconsiderable, there is a continuous tract of land, in area larger than Massachusetts, comprising numerous counties, every one of which is Republican, would modify not a few impressions as to the solidity of the "Solid South." Still more surprising would it be to learn that Garfield carried a couple of Arkansas counties in which the colored vote is proportionably not one-nineteenth as heavy as it is in Boston.

The material for any amount of study, investigation, and discussion is furnished by the maps which show respectively the relative membership in Protestant churches and the proportionate number of illiterates to total population, and which, when taken together, apparently indicate that the church is usually strongest in the most ignorant communities. The maps which make clear the enormous preponderance in the South of the very "uncavalier" sects of Baptists and Methodists, ought to suggest to every one who is not a professional stump-speaker the absurdity of tracing all Southern peculiarities to the manners and customs of the Cavaliers. Most persons would rub their eyes and look again to see if there was not a mistake somewhere, when the map setting forth the comparative proportion of the total population employed in gainful occupations showed that there were relatively more persons engaged in money-making in the far Southern States than in any other portion of the country east of the Mississippi River. The list of pregnant suggestions which may be drawn from the Atlas could be indefinitely extended, for the plates portray the growth, political history, progress, population, mortality, education, religion, finance, commerce, agriculture, live-stock interests, manufactures, mining, fisheries, and transportation agencies of the country. There are maps, charts, and diagrams, as the case may be, for everything, whether it be the political complexion of the counties of the country or the number of mules and asses to the square mile; the location of the law schools or the annual manufacture of rolled brass; the per capita wealth by counties, or the deaths from nervous disorders; the yearly production of sulphur, or the proportion of Presbyterians to total population.

Indeed, if the scope of the work is open to any criticism, it is that it includes too much. There are plates and diagrams, making comparisons between States and sections, which are necessarily deceptive because of the inaccuracy or insufficiency of the statistics upon which they are based. For example, one map purports to show the relative prison population of the respective States. It is constructed from the figures furnished by the Tenth Census, but in the Census reports the "novice" was expressly warned "against confiding in any deductions drawn from comparisons which may be made between the number of prisoners in one State and in another." The "novice" is like enough to see the Atlas. Unfortunately he will find in it the comparison without the warning. As the *Nation* some time ago demonstrated, no reliance can safely be placed on the returns of true wealth contained in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Censuses. In the Atlas there are a series of maps based upon these returns.

In a work whose contents are so varied the way in which the indexing is done is of prime importance. In this respect its compilers have left nothing to be desired. If you know even but vaguely what you want you can find it in a moment, or be satisfied that it is not in the book. The maps, charts, and diagrams have been designed with good judgment and practical sense. They are both comprehensive and minute, while the too common error of so loading them with names and details that they convey no clear impression to the eye, has been avoided. Certain classes of statistics, such as those relating to religion, were specially collected for the Atlas, but, of course, in most cases its compilers made use of those which are contained in the Census reports and the various unofficial statistical publications. It is to be regretted that in a few instances more care was not taken to discover and correct typographical and other errors in the statistics copied from these authorities. Thus, the hypsometric, temperature, and rainfall maps are a reproduction upon a smaller scale of those published in the first edition of the population volume of the Census, with all their errors as these were pointed out by the *Nation* at the time, including as well those which were subsequently corrected in the second edition as those which were not. The map showing the political complexion of the counties of the United States in 1880 is based upon the returns published in the *American Almanac*. In an almanac of the sort some typographical slips are inevitable. Ordinarily, however, such of them as occur among the election returns can be readily detected by any one familiar with the results of previous contests. A good many have been carried over from the *Almanac* to the Atlas; thus, following the former, in the latter, the counties of Banks and Douglas, in the State of Georgia, which ought to have been colored Democratic, appear as Republican, while on the other hand the counties of Cape May, N. J., Sumner, Kan., Sherburn, Minn., and Taney, Mo., and the Parish of Terrebonne, La., which voted for Garfield, are on the map given to Hancock.

When the amount of work involved in the preparation of the Atlas and the comparative novelty of some of it is considered, the number of errors which have struck us has not been great, though some of them, it would seem, could have been very easily prevented. Such, for instance, is the statement on plate 7, that in 1832 neither Wirt nor Floyd carried any State, although in fact the former received the vote of Vermont and the latter that of South Carolina; or the blunder by which, on plate 51, a map showing by States the ratio of white persons over 21 unable to write to total white persons over 21, is said to show the ratio of white persons unable to write to total white persons—with the result that on opposite pages two different and differing maps are said to indicate the same thing. A similar mistake is made on the same plate with reference to the map showing the proportion of colored persons over 21 unable to write to total colored persons over 21. On plate 25, by an obvious misprint, grade 7 in the key appears to be uncolored. On the map giving the political complexion of counties in 1880, Jefferson County, Ark., and the Parish of East Carroll, La., are colored as if they were Democratic, although they gave in fact a Republican majority, while the counties of Johnson, Iowa, and Monroe, Ill., and the Parish of West Carroll, La., which voted for Hancock, are represented as having been carried by his opponent. General Weaver is deprived of one of the few counties in which he had

a plurality by the crediting of Douglas County, Mo., to Garfield.

The coloring on plate 7 of the map showing how the States voted in 1824 in such a way as to make it appear that Jackson and Adams represented one political leaning, and Clay and Crawford another, is perhaps only an error of judgment, but no such excuse can be made for portraying the Mormon vote in Utah in 1880 as Republican, as is done on plate 11. That class of religionists care little for either party, and if they prefer one to the other, the Republican is certainly not their favorite.

There are not many noticeable errors in the letterpress, though some have attracted our attention. For example, on page xlvi. it is said that 40 out of the 45 cities in the country having over 40,000 inhabitants are situated between the thirty-ninth and the forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. In fact, the cities of Charleston, Louisville, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Washington—ten in all—are outside these limits. On page xlix it is said that in Arizona, Nevada, Dakota, Minnesota, and California the foreign-born element forms more than half the total population, when what is meant is, that in numbers the foreigners are more than half as numerous as the natives.

In some instances the methods of reasoning followed are open to severe criticism. Particularly is this the case with reference to the discussion of the relative rates of natural increase among the native white, the colored, and the foreign white classes of our population. The conclusion arrived at is, that the growth of the first-named is most rapid. This may or may not be true, but much of what seems by the editors to be regarded as conclusive evidence in its favor is altogether irrelevant. Thus, in arguing for the superior fertility of our native stock, they begin by showing that the increase between 1870 and 1880 in the number of natives in the country was greater in proportion than that of the foreigners. This is, of course, utterly beside the question. Let us suppose an island which in 1830 had a population of 100 natives and 100 foreigners. In 1880 all of both of these classes are dead. The natives have left 80 descendants; the persons sprung from the foreigners number 200. They were all born on the island, and consequently a census taken in 1881 would report a native population of 200. *Ergo*, according to the editors of the Atlas, the native stock was the most productive. After making a good deal of this argument, the editors say that perhaps it will be objected to on the ground that among the natives are included children of foreign-born parents. To remove the objection they make the comparison between the rate of increase in the number of persons with native parents and the number of persons of foreign parentage, and arrive at substantially the same result as before. It would be very strange if they did not, as the principle of the two methods of comparison is the same, and both are equally unsound, the only difference being that in one the vitiating element is introduced one generation further back than in the other.

It will be worth while to test the difference in the rates of natural increase as determined by the methods employed in the Atlas, and the true rates. The increase in the number of native whites from 1870 to 1880 was at the rate of 31.25 per cent.; in the number of persons of native white parentage, 28 per cent. The number of white inhabitants in 1870 was 33,589,377. In 1880 it was 43,402,971. The increase was 9,813,593. The immigration during the decade was 2,812,191. The increase due to an excess of births over deaths was therefore but 7,001,402, or at the rate of 20.84 per cent. The method of estimating the reproductive powers of the native stock by the increase in the number of natives, is a favorite one with the editors of the Atlas; for later on they remark that an increase of 30 per cent. in the decade in the number of native inhabitants in the State of New York is a proof that the American race is not dying out.

In the discussion of the comparative rates of increase in the white and colored races, it is not easy to make out what is the proposition which it is wished to prove. All that is shown is that, during any considerable period of time, the number of white inhabitants of the country has increased more rapidly than of negro—something which no one of adequate information doubts, the apparent exception of the decade from 1870 to 1880 to the contrary notwithstanding. What the editors sometimes appear to have had in mind, however, is the much more important question of the relative rates of natural increase, the factor of immigration being eliminated. As since the census of 1810 there has been practically no colored immigration; as before 1820 the white immigration was inconsiderable, and since that time statistics of it have been preserved, it is easy to say just what proportion of the white increase during any decade was due to an excess of births over deaths, and what to the coming in of foreigners. As the point is of moment, and the treatment of it in the Atlas unsatisfactory, we will here separate the increase into its two component parts, as is done in the following table:

Decade.	White Increase, All Causes.	Immigration.	Natural.	Colored Increase, Natural.
1810-20.....	34.12	.....	34.12	28.57
1820-30.....	34.03	1.83	32.20	31.41
1830-40.....	34.72	5.78	28.94	28.28
1840-50.....	37.74	12.30	25.44	26.61
1850-60.....	37.09	12.83	24.86	22.06
1860-70.....	24.76	9.00	15.76	9.80
1870-80.....	29.21	8.37	20.84	34.85

It is clear that the negro race in this country has never grown as fast as the white race at one time did, a large portion of the apparent gain in negro population between 1870 and 1880 being beyond all question fictitious. But whether the causes which have so steadily lowered the rate of increase among the whites, or others of like tendency, have had an equal influence upon the blacks, cannot be determined until another census shall give us data for a comparison with that of 1880. In the last twenty years the whites have gained by natural increase 42 per cent., the blacks 48 per cent.

THE ECSTASY OF WOE.

Die Wonne des Leids. Von Oswald Zimmermann. Leipzig: Carl Reissner. 1885.

GERMAN pessimism has never produced a more curious fruit than this little book. The author's deities are Hamerling, Wagner, and Schopenhauer, and his title is taken from one of Hamerling's poems, in which is contradicted the common notion that sadness is the source of poetry: "Joy alone is ever its only source; even where it seems to spring from bitterest sorrow, its fountain yet is in the *ecstasy of woe*." This "ecstasy of woe," or "Wonne des Leids," Zimmermann regards as a phase of emotion entirely distinct from pleasure or pain, pure and simple; and so long as it is not the outcome of morbid sensualism, he feels inclined to place it "higher than mere pleasure, higher *even* than pain, despite its ethical import." This "even," which we have italicized, is a delicious pessimistic touch. Unfortunately, this ecstasy of woe is an emotion which Philistine souls are as incapable of experiencing or even conceiving as a blind man is of perceiving colors. The author is especially sarcastic on the Philistine newspaper critics who, instead of greeting his discovery of a new emotion as a scientific revelation, cracked poor jokes about it. He should console himself with the thought that it has always been so: the average man can conceive no use for the Promethean fire if he cannot light his cigar with it. A tone of scientific martyrdom is also assumed in the preface, where the author tells us that the first edition of his work was confiscated by the Austrian Staatsanwaltschaft, on account of his remarks on certain reprehensible and morbid manifestations of the "ecstasy of woe" in mediæval monasteries. These remarks have been removed in the new edition, and the book otherwise improved and enlarged.

Herr Zimmermann's ethical standpoint is infinitely exalted not only above that of the great masses who avoid the anguish of pain because "it hurts," but above that of the philosophers, from Spinoza and Kant to Bain and Spencer, who seem to look upon pain as an evil because it implies a lowering of the vital energies. Herr Zimmermann's doctrine is, that although an increase of intelligence is accompanied by an increased susceptibility to pain, there goes along with it, at the same time, a greater capacity of enduring the pain which has been recognized by the pessimistic mind as being inevitable. And then comes the final ethical attitude—for which the author coins the word "Dionysian"—which enables a superior mind not only to endure pain with indifference, but actually to derive pleasure from it; to use his own words: "die dionysische Wirkung des Leids, die dahin geht dass der Mensch dem Schmerze Wonne abzugewinnen weiss."

This capacity of deriving delight from anguish—this Dionysian element, or ecstasy of woe—is, according to our author, the distinguishing trait of modern art and literature. Though most conspicuous in the music-dramas of Wagner, the poems of Hamerling and Lingg, and the novels of Turgeneff and Sacher-Masoch, traces of it are—as he endeavors to show in his chapters on "Die Genieperiode" and "Die classisch-romantische Epoche"—to be found throughout German literature, as in Goethe's poem "Wonne der Wehmut," and in Heine *passim*. Other chapters are concerned with the ancient festivals of Dionysius and Aphrodite, the Mediæval Flagellantes, Mysticism, Beauty in Art and Nature, Death, and Love—in each of which spheres the writer endeavors to show mankind revelling in the luxury of woe. His reasoning unfortunately bears always the character of a *non sequitur;* for he soon forgets his emotional paradox—that the ecstasy of woe is a unique feeling, differing from ordinary pleasure—and contents himself with showing how often pleasurable and painful feelings are mingled in our experiences. He subscribes to Hartmann's assertion that "there is *no* pleasure which does not contain an element of grief, and no pain unmixed with pleasure"—to which there are obviously many exceptions, though as a general rule it holds good; and the chief interest of Herr Zimmermann's book lies in the copious illustrations of this theme which it furnishes.

If the author could have made up his mind to sacrifice his metaphysical fetish—the notion that the "ecstasy of woe" is something *sui generis* and capable of explaining anything—he might have rendered a real service to psychological research. He is right in claiming that pleasure mingled with woe is more potent than pleasure undiluted; but the reason of this strange phe-

nomenon is not, as he imagines, because pain itself yields a pleasure—because there is "Eine Lust am Schmerze," an ecstasy of woe, but simply because of the power of contrast. If a person suffering the pangs of home-sickness or of the loss of a friend is unwilling to purchase freedom from anguish at the cost of memory, this is not because the anguish itself is enjoyed and valued, but because all feeling has a regular pulsation or rhythm, so that hours of anguish are always interrupted by intervals of hope and happy reminiscence, which appear doubly delicious and dazzling by contrast with the dark depths of despair. Hence it is, also, that an uncertain lover gloats over the anguish of doubt and jealousy: for when the reaction of hope and confidence comes he enjoys an ecstasy of the imagination of which an always-confident lover has no conception.

There is another interesting point regarding these mingled feelings of joy and sadness, which is very inadequately treated by Herr Zimmermann, and which is one of the most perplexing and disputed problems in emotional psychology. Is there such a thing in fact as a mixed emotion? do pleasure and pain ever coalesce in one feeling? Nahlowsky gives a negative answer to this question. He thinks that the attention is fixed on only one feeling at a time, and that it is only their rapid succession which makes two feelings appear simultaneous. We prefer, however, the view of Hume, as expressed in his remarkable Dissertation on the Passions:

"If we consider the human mind, we shall observe that, with regard to the passions, it is not like a wind instrument of music, which, in running over all the notes, immediately loses the sound when the breath ceases; but rather resembles a string instrument, where, after each stroke, the vibrations still retain some sound, which gradually and insensibly decays. The imagination is extremely quick and agile, but the passions in comparison are slow and restive; for which reason, when any object is presented which affords a variety of views to the one and emotions to the other, though the fancy may change its views with great celerity, each stroke will not produce a clear and distinct note of passion, but the one passion will always be mixt and confounded with the other."

This admirable passage explains very clearly why it is that the majority of our emotions are mixed moods, and why the pleasure of sadness, the "ecstasy of woe," is less of a paradox than it seems.

A Treatise on the Adjustment of Observations, with Applications to Geodetic Work and other Measures of Precision. By T. W. Wright, B.A., C.E., late Assistant Engineer U. S. Lake Survey. D. Van Nostrand. 8vo, pp. 437.

In the formation of the wonderful product of modern science, especially during the present century, perhaps no factor has been so potent as the conviction on the part of scientific men of the necessity of precision of measurement. Two results have followed from this conviction—first, an unwearied effort to attain absolute precision; and secondly, the knowledge that absolute precision is unattainable. Nevertheless, the unattainable must be continually striven after if the attainable is to be of any value. The old Greek philosopher Thales held that there is no such state of anything as perfect rest: everything is in a constant state of flux; the ultimate elements are always moving among themselves. That which in the time of Thales was merely a disputed hypothesis, is now known to be a physical fact. Nothing in the material universe ever remains for twenty-four consecutive hours in the same condition; and were our methods of observation sufficiently refined, we should undoubtedly find the statement equally true for any twenty-four consecutive seconds. Hence arises the impossibility of constructing any absolute standard of measurement. It will, no doubt, prove interesting, especially to the general reader who has never been engaged in scientific work requiring measurements of precision, to notice two or three of the difficulties which, among others, render the attainment of absolute precision impossible.

The first great obstacle is change of temperature. Suppose that upon a straight metal bar, kept at a certain temperature, two fine marks are made, intended to be just one metre apart. Now, if the bar be exposed to varying temperatures, the distance between the two marks will constantly vary. This fact is known to every one acquainted with the elements of physics; but there is another fact not so generally known. If, after making the marks, the bar be exposed to considerable changes of temperature and is then brought to the same temperature as at first, the distance between the marks will not be the same as it was originally. Restoring its temperature exactly does not exactly restore the length of bar or the distance between the marks. The instruments which the observer employs are also affected. Thus, "if while the observer was measuring horizontal angles the sun shone on one side of his instrument, its adjustments would be so disturbed that good work could not be expected."

In certain kinds of measurement one of the most potent causes of error is atmospheric refraction. Thus, in determining the difference in elevation between two stations by "trigonometrical levelling," the discrepancies produced by refraction between observations made at different hours of the same day is often astonishing to the uninitiated. Mr. Wright says (p. 382):

"For example, in India, where in certain districts the triangulation has been carried for hundreds of miles over a level country, with stations ten or twelve miles apart and from eighteen to twenty-four feet high—just high enough to be mutually visible at the time of minimum refraction—numerous instances are recorded of the vertical angles varying through a range of six to nine minutes, corresponding to an apparent change of altitude of 100 to 150 feet in the course of 24 hours."

No satisfactory method of subjecting these variations to any fixed law has been found.

Another source of error is found in the constitution and temperament of the observer himself. Thus, in attempting to determine the exact instant at which a star passes over a meridian, some observers invariably fix it a little earlier, others a little later, than the true time. The more skilful and experienced the observer becomes, the more this error tends to become a fixed quantity, technically called his "personal equation," for which he always makes due allowance.

The above are only specimens of the numberless sources of uncertainty in all measurements. But the nicety of construction, the facility and exactness of adjustment of modern mathematical instruments, the skill with which they are handled, the refinement and ingenuity of the methods of making observations, have all become so great that the observer is able to obtain data from which, though still discrepant within narrow limits, he evolves results which excite the wonder and admiration of the ignorant, and answer all the requirements of practical life and scientific exactitude.

The points which we have briefly noticed, with many others of similar character, are also only briefly, but very clearly, treated by Mr. Wright. The construction, adjustment, and manipulation of instruments; the physical and mental condition which the observer should strive to attain; the methods of observation which he should follow, are only treated so far as is necessary to render intelligible that which is the main object of the book, namely, the course to be pursued when the observer transforms himself into the mathematician, and seeks to evolve from many discordant results one which, on the whole, shall be more probable and more trustworthy than any afforded by observation alone. In doing this, the constant employment of the differential and integral calculus and the calculus of probabilities becomes necessary, and Mr. Wright uses them in the development and demonstration of his formulæ with the ease, freedom, and clearness which come only from long-continued study and practice.

The number of original authorities cited by Mr. Wright, in every language in which anything of value can be found, is very great, and the manner in which they are referred to and in many instances commented on, makes it evident that he cites them not to parade his learning, but to confirm his statements, and to indicate the sources of information to those who may wish to study any point on a more extended scale than can be done in Mr. Wright's or in any other single work. Indeed, a bibliography of more than average extent might be made up from his pages.

Another characteristic of his treatise is the tone of common-sense and sobriety which pervades it. The author rides no hobbies, and discusses doubtful points with none of that passion and apparently personal feeling which are so often found in the writings of German scientists. A noteworthy example of this is afforded by his discussion (p. 131, *et seq.*) of the question of the "rejection of observations." It often happens that in a long series of observations some one will be found to differ in a very marked degree from the "general run" of the rest of the series. The question immediately arises, What rule shall be followed in deciding whether the discrepant observation shall be taken into account, or shall be wholly disregarded in the final adjustment? After discussing with judicial fairness the various criteria proposed by different authors, he gives one of his own remarkable for its simplicity and ease of application; but instead of insisting on its universality, he merely says that any observation which does not stand the test "should at least be bracketed and attention called to it." The final decision he relegates to common-sense and that feeling of fitness which results from long experience.

Although Mr. Wright's book contains much that is interesting to the general reader, it is eminently a professional treatise. The physicist, the astronomer, the engineer, and all others whose professional duties involve "measures of precision," by providing themselves with it and with the English translation of Kohlrausch's 'Physical Measurements' will find themselves, so far as books are concerned, in possession of sufficient aid to enable them to do good and praiseworthy work.

The English and Scottish Popular Ballads. Edited by Francis James Child. Part III. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The third part of this work embraces twenty-nine ballads, and among them are some of the best and best-known. As in the two previous publications, every form the ballad assumed has been given, and in the introduction prefixed to each of these there is furnished the same wealth of information, based upon the widest knowledge of its literary history, and of the variations which the story told in it has undergone both in our own and in other literatures. A careful examination of this part only confirms us more strongly in the view expressed in our notice of part first, that this edition, when completed, will be the most important contribution that American scholarship has yet made to any subject primarily connected with literature. Here will be found everything that is now known, and un-

fortunately everything that is likely to be known, of these celebrated pieces.

The immense labor already expended and to be expended upon this work might well prevent the suggestion of anything additional to the task undertaken and thus far so successfully completed. Yet it is to be hoped that in connection with this edition of the individual ballads, or as a supplement to it, Professor Child may give us a history of these productions as a whole. It is a chapter as yet unsupplied in the story of English literature. The account even of the revival of interest in these poems during the last century, the imitations to which that revival gave rise, and the influence exerted by it upon modern poetry, has never yet been more than slightly told. Professor Child is the highest living authority upon the whole subject; and years will certainly pass, and generations may, before any one will bring to its consideration the same store of full and exact information combined with the same clearness of judgment.

Wild Flowers of Colorado, from Original Water Color Sketches drawn from Nature. By Emma Homan Thayer. Cassell & Co.

HERE is a handsome gift-book, betimes, for the coming holidays; a quarto, with letterpress, descriptive of a journey into the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, printed in large type upon paper as like card-board as that of the illustrations. These, twenty-four in number, have more artistic than botanical merit. Most are quite good in their way, but we could not advise a comparison of the author's mountain columbine (painted purple instead of blue, and with hooked spurs and uncompounded leaves) with that of Sprague's 'Wild Flowers.' Nor does one relish the name of fairy lily for the mountain flax, nor that of aster for a yellow-flowered composite. The figures are nearly all characteristic of the region, and will serve well as souvenirs.

Messrs. HENRY HOLT & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS:

SOUVENIRS OF A DIPLOMAT.

Private letters from America during the Administrations of Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler, by the Chevalier de Bacourt, Minister from France. 12mo. $1 50.

We do not hesitate to say that a more readable, and, in the main, more discriminating picture of the period covered by them does not exist, due regard being had to the scope of these private jottings. At every page our pencil has made marks, to satisfy which would involve practically a translation of the entire work.—*The Nation.*

AN ILL-REGULATED MIND.

By Katherine Wylde (Author of "A Dreamer"). 16mo, Leisure Hour Series, $1; Leisure Moment Series, 25 cents.

MUSIC. By Henry C. Banister, Professor of Harmony and Composition at the Royal Academy of Music. 16mo (Hand-book Series). $1.

'CHOUANS ET BLEUS.' By Paul Feval. Edited with notes, introduction, and map for the use of schools, by Charles Sankey, M.A., head master of King Edward's School, Bury St. Edmunds. 12mo, $1.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Schools can obtain from Dr. Sauveur his new volume, *'Grammaire Française pour les Anglais,'* at the introduction price of 80 cents, and the *'Corrigé des Exercices de la Grammaire Française'* at 25 cents. The books are sent C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. Descriptive circulars will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

SEND STAMP FOR THE "ADIRONDACK Forests and the Great Natural Water-ways of the State of New York," to
J. B. HARRISON,
Franklin Falls, N. H.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

TILES FROM DAME MARJORIE'S CHIMNEY-CORNER, AND CHINA FROM HER CUPBOARD.

By F. S. J. Burne and H. J. A. Miles. Oblong 8vo, illuminated paper boards, colored edges, $1.50.

This unique volume is illustrated with twenty-seven drawings in imitation of the old Dutch Tiles, but with Modern Figure Drawing, illustrating the Days of the Week, Seven Ages, The Seasons, etc. Each tile is accompanied with a descriptive verse. There are also representations of 56 rare specimens of Blue China, selected from some of the best collections.

A, B, C.

Drawn and colored by Pym. Square 16mo, illuminated paper boards, colored edges, 75 cents.

Each letter of the Alphabet is charmingly portrayed in Figures and Flowers, daintily colored; and on opposite pages is a verse, with an appropriate illustration printed in brown ink.

GORDON:

A Life of Faith and Duty. The text by W. J. G. With colored illustrations by R. André. Small 4to. Illuminated paper boards, 30 cents net.

JULIANA HORATIA EWING AND HER BOOKS.

By Horatia K. F. Gatty. With a portrait by George Reid, R.S.A. Illustrated by fac-similes from Mrs. Ewing's Sketches, and a cover designed by Randolph Caldecott. Small 4to, paper boards, 30 cents net. *In Preparation.*

LOB LIE-BY-THE-FIRE; OR, THE LUCK OF LINGBOROUGH.

By the late Mrs. Ewing. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott. Small 4to, paper boards, 30 cents net. *Nearly Ready.*

Mrs. Ewing was engaged up to the time of her death in preparing, in conjunction with Mr. Caldecott, this work for the press. It received her last cares, and reflects in its external appearance, as well as in its contents, the cultured mind of the authoress.

Cooper Union, Fourth Ave., New York.

CATALOGUE NO. 77

OF

STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.

Just ready and will be sent free on application.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

CENTURY COMPANY — Type Writing. — 241 BROADWAY, New York. — Moderate prices and accurate work. Lectures, Legal Papers, Authors' MSS. carefully copied. Orders by mail sent C.O.D. — COMPANY.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Dodd, Mead & Company

WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY:

Sakoontala; or, The Lost Ring.

From the Sanscrit of Kalidasa. By MONIER WILLIAMS, Professor of Sanscrit at the East India College. Octavo, cloth, $2 50.

"The Hindus possess a distinguishing treasure in their drama. The most charming specimen of this known to us, as yet, is Sakoontala, an episode drawn from the Mahabharata, and constructed by Kalidasa. Goethe paid this play the following magnificent compliment:

"'Wouldst thou the blossoms of the spring, the autumn's fruits,
Wouldst thou what charms and thrills, wouldst thou what sates and feeds,
Wouldst thou the heaven, the earth, in one sole word compress,
I name Sakoontala, and so have said it all.'"

From Alger's Poetry of the Orient.

From Shakespeare to Pope.

An Inquiry into the Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of Classical Poetry in England, being the lectures delivered the last winter before the Lowell Institute and Johns Hopkins University. By EDMUND GOSSE, Clark Lecturer in English Literature at the University of Cambridge. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

Mustard Leaves. A Glimpse of London society.

A Novel. By D. T. S. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,
New York.

INVESTORS

should confer with the

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

First Mortgage Real Estate Loans paid in New York. Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed. For reliability, consult Third Nat. Bank, N. Y. City, or Nat. Bank, Lawrence, Kan. Security large. Interest promptly paid. Send for pamphlet, with testimonials, sample forms, etc.

F. M. Perkins, Pres. } N. F. Hart, } L. H. Perkins, Sec.
J. T. Warne, V. Pres. } Auditor. } C. W. Gillett, Treas.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & Co.,
110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.

Sketches of Sport on the Northern Cattle Plains, together with Personal Experiences of Life on a Cattle Ranch. By Theodore Roosevelt, author of the 'Naval War of 1812.' The Medora Edition, printed for subscribers, and limited to 500 numbered copies, beautifully printed in quarto form, on fine paper, and copiously illustrated with etchings and engravings on wood from designs by Frost, Gifford, Beard, and Sandham. Cloth extra, $15.

From New York Tribune.

"One of those distinctively American books which ought to be welcomed as contributing distinctly to raise the literary prestige of the country all over the world. . . . The make-up of the work is really magnificent, and the publishers may well be proud of this elegant production of their 'Knickerbocker Press.' The illustrations are plentiful and excellent, and the engravings are effectively printed on Japanese paper in the daintiest possible style. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's hunting experiences embrace all the game on the plains. No writer on sport has a keener or more sensitive perception of natural beauties, while it is evident on every page that he has made special studies of the different birds and animals, and his natural history observations and his running sketches of scenery and phenomena add a wonderful charm and interest to the book. Many of his narratives are enriched by bits of vivid realism which linger in the memory like snatches of poetry."

From Atlantic Monthly.

"Mr. Roosevelt has given a peculiar charm to his book from his intense love of nature and his capacity to communicate to others his own impressions. A great debt is due to him for having preserved in such a charming manner one of the most important chapters in the long history of the conquest of the American Wilderness. The 'Hunting Trips of a Ranchman' is a model of fine bookmaking; it is handsome in type, paper, and form, and good taste reigns throughout. The illustrations are numerous and excellent."

From Saturday Review, London:

"One of the rare books which sportsmen will be glad to add to their libraries. Nothing so good of the sort has appeared for years. . . . Nothing can be in better taste than this luxurious quarto, with its thick hand-woven paper, admirable type, and above all, with its spirited engravings and etchings of ranch life, sporting scenes, and picturesque prairie game. . . . The book will take rank among the sporting classics. . . . What we like about the author is the certainty that he is thoroughly trustworthy, and we feel that we may receive his sporting experiences for gospel. . . . His narrative is a repertory of thoughtful woodcraft or prairie craft."

From Athenæum, London:

"Mr. Roosevelt's volume is as readable as it is handsome. . . . The illustrations are excellent, the typography could hardly be improved, and the paper and presswork would rejoice the heart of the most exacting bibliophile. The author is an eager sportsman and a good writer. His pen is as elegant as his rifle is effective. . . . The book presents all the charm of prairie life."

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

[*READY SATURDAY, 17TH.*]

POETS OF AMERICA. By Edmund Clarence Stedman, author of 'Victorian Poets,' etc. 1 vol. crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.25.

Contents: Early and recent Conditions; Growth of the American School; William Cullen Bryant; John Greenleaf Whittier; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Edgar Allan Poe; Oliver Wendell Holmes; James Russell Lowell; Walt Whitman; Bayard Taylor; The Outlook.

In this book Mr. Stedman continues the admirable work begun in his volume on 'Victorian Poets.' Or, rather, in this later volume he does for all American poets the service which in his earlier volume he did for the poets who have made English literature illustrious during the reign of Queen Victoria.

STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. By Richard Grant White, author of a 'Life of Shakespeare,' 'Words and their Uses,' 'England Without and Within,' etc. Uniform with 'Words and their Uses; also uniform with the Riverside Edition of Shakespeare. 1 vol. crown 8vo, $1.75.

Mr. White possessed in a rare degree qualities and acquirements which peculiarly fitted him to interpret Shakespeare with great profit to all who read him. The present volume contains the ripe results of years of study, and its insight, thoughtfulness, and vigorous sense render it a rich and permanent contribution to Shakespeare literature.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE Growth of the Mind. By Sampson Reed. New Edition, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author by Rev. James Reed, and a Portrait. 1 vol. 16mo, $1.

This book many years ago won hearty praise from Emerson, Carlyle, and Harriet Martineau.

Mr. Reed believed profoundly in the views of Swedenborg, and his thoughtful book is based upon, and permeated by, the New Church philosophy. Its ability and earnestness commend it to a new and wider circle of readers.

RUTLEDGE. A Novel, by Miriam Coles Harris. New Edition, $1.25.

This novel enjoyed a remarkable popularity when it was first published. In its new form it will reach another circle of readers who will doubtless find in it the same charm which its earlier readers found.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A New Thoroughly Revised and Greatly Enlarged Edition of

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

A UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY. By JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D., author of the system of pronunciation in 'Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World,' of 'A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary,' etc. In one imperial 8vo volume, containing 2,550 pages and several thousand new names. Library, sheep, $12 00; half turkey, $15 00; half russia, $15 00.

The publishers have the pleasure of announcing that this magnificent work, which for more than fifteen years has been in its department without a rival in the estimation of scholars, has lately undergone such a complete revision as the lapse of time since its first issue rendered necessary, and is now offered to the public in a greatly enlarged and improved volume, extending to 2,550 pages, and embracing, besides the revisions of old articles, several thousand new biographical sketches, many of them constructed from original data, and now for the first time appearing in print.

*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of the price by*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

Important Publications IN *Economic Science.*

I. PRACTICAL ECONOMICS, a consideration of certain recent economic experiences of the United States. By David A. Wells. Octavo, cloth, extra, $1.50.

Among the subjects treated in this volume are A Modern Financial Utopia, The True Story of the Leaden Statuary, The Silver Question, Gold and Silver as Measures of Value, Tariff Revision, Recent Phases of the Tariff Question, Pauper Labor, The Taxation of Distilled Spirits, etc., etc.

II. THE POSTULATES OF English Political Economy. By Walter Bagehot. Edited with introduction by Prof. A. Marshall. 8vo, cloth, $1.

". . . I propose to take the principal assumptions of Political Economy, one by one, and to show, not exhaustively, for that would require a long work, but roughly, where each is true and where it is not. We shall then find that our Political Economy is not a questionable thing of unlimited extent, but a most certain and useful thing of limited extent. . . ."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

III. SIX CENTURIES OF WORK and Wages. The History of English Labor. By James E. Thorold Rogers, M. P. 2d edition. Octavo, cloth, $3.

"The book is a strong pleading of the cause of labor, and the spirit in which it is written, no less than the great amount of valuable matter which it contains recommends it to thoughtful perusal."—*Advertiser, Boston.*

IV. THE SCIENCE OF BUSI- ness. A Study of the Principles Controlling the Laws of Exchange. By Roderick H. Smith. Octavo, cloth, $1.25.

"An eminently practical book. It is a book intended for business men, and treats of topics of vital interest to them in the transaction of general business."—*Journal of Education, Boston.*

"Is not a dry book, but on the contrary an original and decidedly entertaining volume."—*Commercial and Financial Chronicle, N. Y.*

**** Putnam's Economic Lists sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

SECOND EDITION.

Sanborn's Life of John Brown, one of the most important historical works of the year and a book which must find its way into all well-selected libraries, is heartily endorsed by the martyr's family.

"After carefully reading the 'Life and Letters of John Brown,' by F. B. Sanborn, we consider it the most complete, impartial, and *truthful* record of father's life and acts that can be written by any person now living."

[Signed], JASON BROWN,
HENRY THOMPSON.
RUTH B. THOMPSON.

"My expectations in regard to the book, which were very high, are more than realized. It is a most worthy production in every respect—worthy of the subject worthy of yourself as its author, and worthy of high praise as a specimen of printing and binding."

[Signed], JOHN BROWN, Jr.

One handsome volume, with portraits and fac-similes. Price $3 00. Sold everywhere. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

BOOKS.

ARTISTIC AND DAINTY COLOR-BOOKS.

ROSEBUDS. One of the most charming color-books for children which have ever been published. Sixty-four pages of designs of little ones in many colors and in mono-tints, by Virginia Gerson. Beautifully printed in the highest grade of color work. Bound in double covers, with design of rosebud and little children. 4to, boards, varnished covers, cloth back, $2.00.

LITTLE BLOSSOMS. MERRY LITTLE PEOPLE. TINY MEN AND MAIDENS. Each one of these three books contains a part of 'Rosebuds,' and each one of the three has its own separate and distinct cover of most delicate and beautiful coloring. Boards, varnished covers, cloth back. Each book, $1.00.

A HUMOROUS AND ATTRACTIVE BOOK FOR LITTLE ONES.

By F. OPPER (of *Puck*) and EMMA OPPER.

SLATE AND PENCIL PEOPLE. Large first edition already sold. Second in press. The illustrations are amusing, and are engraved so that their lines appear in white upon a black ground, in "slate and pencil" style. With bright colored cover designed by F. Opper. Large flat 4to, boards, $1.00.

RECENT AMERICAN ETCHINGS. A collection of recent etchings made or selected especially for this book. With text, including an essay on etching in America. By J. P. W. Hitchcock. Size of page, 17½ x 3 inches.

A companion to the extremely successful 'Some Modern Etchings,' of which every copy has been sold.

Original plates by some of our foremost American etchers, comprising:

BRETON COURTYARD (An Impression of Sunlight), by J. S. King.—CHRISTMAS EVE, by W. H. Shelton.—A SEASIDE RESIDENCE, by Henry Farrer.—A MORNING WALK, by Hamilton Hamilton.—MOONLIGHT AT LOW TIDE, by T. C. Nicoll.—THE DUCK'S PARADISE, by Charles Volkmar.—GRANDPA, by Katherine Levin.—GOATS, by J. A. S. Monks.—BEACH AT GLOUCESTER, MASS., by Kruseman van Elten.—THE MANDOLIN PLAYER, by J. J. Calahan.

Regular impressions on etching paper. Bound in dark olive-green cloth, with remarkable stamping on cover in white and gold, $10.00; same, in black portfolio, $12.50. Each copy numbered.

THE ABOVE PRICES WILL BE INCREASED WITHOUT NOTICE AS SOON AS FEW COPIES REMAIN UNSOLD.

Only six of the proof copies remain unsold.

STUDIES FOR PAINTING FLOWERS. By Susie Barstow Skelding. Studies of many flowers printed in the highest grade of color work in reproduction of this celebrated artist's water-color designs. 4 series, each containing 12 different designs. Size of plate, 8 x 9 inches. Price, each series in a neat box, $2.00.

Prepared in deference to frequently expressed wishes for Miss Skelding's designs in this shape.

A COMPANION TO 'FIFTY SOUPS.'

BREAKFAST DAINTIES. By Thomas J. Murrey, formerly professional caterer of the Astor House. With many valuable hints and directions concerning breakfast breads, fruits, beverages, and dainty dishes. Mr. Murrey's own recipes. A most desirable little volume. Attractively printed on fine laid paper. Covers in colors, with dainty and appropriate design. 16mo, boards, 50 cents; cloth, stamped in gold and color, 75 cents.

A NEW EDITION OF

VALUABLE COOKING RECIPES. By the author of 'Fifty Soups.' Cloth, attractively bound, 75 cents.

A REMARKABLE NOVEL.

A MISSION FLOWER. By George H. Picard. The Publishers are confident of marked success for this excellent piece of work. Most attractive ly printed and bound, with design of apple-blossoms stamped in colors on cloth cover, $1.

A WELCOME LAUGH-PRODUCER.

THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE. Second Series. Selected from the brightest American humorous paper, *Life*. A collection of the best things which have appeared in it since the issue of the 'The Good Things of Life.' First Series.

Oblong quarto, with highly ornamental and humorous design on brown cover in red and gold.

Cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges, $2.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE 16MO SERIES OF DAINTILY-BOUND POETICAL WORKS.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY. Edited by Francis Turner Palgrave.

CHARLES DICKENS'S POEMS. Now first collected in one volume, which will be an agreeable surprise to lovers of Dickens.

Each of these two is beautifully printed on the finest laid paper, uniformly with the other volumes in this now noted series.

The other volumes in the series are:

1. Charlotte Brontë's Poems.
2. George Eliot's Miscellaneous Poems.
3. George Eliot's Spanish Gypsy.
4. Thomas Gray's Poems.
5. W. M. Thackeray's Poems.
6. Goethe's Faust.
7. London Lyrics. Locker.
8. London Rhymes. Locker.
9. Heine's Book of Songs.

New Illuminated Parchment Paper Binding for this series.

Each volume bound in limp, parchment-paper with hand-illuminated design in colors and metal on cover, title and back printed in red ink. Separate design of each volume, $1; cloth, new colors, gilt tops, novel design in metal, $1; half calf, extra, new colors, gilt top, $2.50; limp, full pocket-book calf, round corners, red-under-gold edges, $3.50; tree calf, new colors, gilt edges, $4.50; mottled calf, solid gilt edges, elegant (new), $6.50.

NOTE.—The Series now numbers 11 vols., including the above two, and a new very plain and neat binding is ready, in which they will be sold in SETS ONLY at $10 for the 11 vols.

FIELDING'S NOVELS. I. The New "Favorite Edition," printed from the same plates as the octavo edition, on good paper. With numerous new illustrations, made especially for these novels. In a neat and attractive binding. Four volumes, brown cloth, extra, $1.50 per volume.

For full description, send for White, Stokes & Allen's new catalogue. Mailed free to any address.

Contains announcements of many interesting new miscellaneous and holiday books.

Any of the above books can be had of your bookseller, or will be sent to any address at publishers' expense, on receipt of advertised price.

WHITE, STOKES & ALLEN, Publishers,

182 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

I. THE HISTORY OF A GREAT TREATY.

A Review of the War of the Spanish Succession and of the Treaty of Utrecht. By James W. Gerard. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

Mr. Gerard has given his attention to the period embraced in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne of England and the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. of France.

The Treaty of Utrecht, which closed the war of the Spanish Succession, brought about greater changes in the map of Europe than had occurred since the Treaty of Westphalia, which terminated three-quarters of a century earlier, the long struggle of the Thirty Years' War. The influence of the Treaty of Utrecht upon the history and the conditions of Europe of to-day has proved most significant. The curious intrigues at the Spanish Court, the military events of the war, the diplomatic negotiations for the peace, and the bearing of the Treaty upon the present national conditions will be found of interest to the general reader as well as to the political student.

Mr. Gerard's narrative is forcible and picturesque, and is enlivened by much curious anecdote and previously unprinted correspondence.

II. THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO.

Edition for Boys and Girls, with Explanatory Notes and Comments by Thomas W. Knox, author of 'Boy Travellers in the East,' etc. Quarto, with over 200 illustrations. Uniform with the Boy's 'Plutarch' and 'Herodotus.' $3.00.

It was from Marco Polo that Europe first learned of the existence of Japan, and from him, too, it derived its first knowledge of the Land of Darkness in the Far North, and of the Arctic Ocean beyond. His description ranges from Siberia to Ceylon, and from the Adriatic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. The story of his travels was received with incredulity, and he died while Europe was gravely doubting its truth. It has remained for later generations to establish the correctness of his narrative and accord him the praise he so richly deserves.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PLINY THE Elder. Edited for Boys and Girls, by John S. White, LL.D. Uniform with 'Herodotus' and 'Plutarch.' Quarto, with 52 illustrations. Extra cloth, $3.00.

Cuvier says: "The work of Pliny is one of the most precious monuments that have come down to us from ancient times."

III. THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.

1. THE STORY OF GREECE. By Prof. James A. Harrison. 12mo, beautifully printed and bound. $1.50.

"A writer of rare grace, whose skill in the art has been abundantly proved. . . . Familiar with the land and its people as well as with its recorded history. . . . A good index at the end and a good analytical table of contents are features to be commended."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"It is told in a delightfully fascinating way, and it is as interesting as any novel."—*N. Y. School Journal.*

2. THE STORY OF ROME. By Arthur Gilman. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

These will be immediately followed by 'The Story of the Jews,' by Professor Hosmer, and 'The Story of Chaldea,' by Z. Ragozin.

IV. SONGS AND RHYMES FOR THE LITTLE Ones. Compiled by Mary J. Morrison. The "Ruby" Edition. Quarto, with varied illustrated borders printed in tints. Cloth extra, $2.50.

"A book of gems. . . . A household treasure for every family with young children."—*Woman's Journal.*

V. OLD-TIME CLASSICS. Selected and edited by John S. White.

1. PLUTARCH'S LIVES. 2 vols. $2.50.
2. THE HISTORIES OF HERODOTUS. 2 vols. $2.50. 16mo, printed from new type, and fully illustrated.

"There is nothing better in all secular literature for young readers."—*Independent, N. Y.*

VI. REPRESENTATIVE ESSAYS. Being selections from 'Prose Masterpieces from the Modern Essayists,' comprising papers by Irving, Lamb, De Quincey, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone. Octavo, cloth, $2.

"Your selection is carefully made, and I cannot but think that such a book will vastly benefit classes in English style, composition and rhetoric."—*Prof. James A. Harrison, Washington and Lee University.*

"The idea of issuing such a volume is an admirable one, and the selection of the essays could hardly be better done."—*Prof. Bliss Perry, Williams College.*

"A more valuable book could not be placed in the hands of the student of oratory and English style, the selections being as they are 'masterpieces' of the age."—*H. T. Hotchkiss, Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.*

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1060 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

AN ELEGANT AND CHOICELY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

TRAVELS

Into Several Remote Nations of the World,

BY

LEMUEL GULLIVER,

First a Surgeon and then a Captain of Several Ships.

By JONATHAN SWIFT,

Dean of St. Patrick.

With Prefatory Memoir by GEORGE SAINTSBURY,

And One Hundred and Eighty Colored and Sixty Plain Illustrations.

Royal 8vo, cloth extra, 450 pages, $5.00.

NOTE.—This edition of a famous English classic has been produced at very great expense, the colored as well as the plain illustrations having been produced and printed at the Quantin Press in Paris, and the letterpress at the Ballantyne Press in Edinburgh.

THE MERRY MONARCH; or, England Under Charles II.: its Art, Literature, and Society. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $9.00.

ROYALTY RESTORED; or, London under Charles II. By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY, Author of 'Court Life below Stairs; or London Under the Georges.' In two vols., large crown 8vo, with an etching of Charles II., and Ten other Portraits of Celebrities of the Court of Charles II., with Portraits and other Illustrations. Cloth, $7.50.

THE UNPOPULAR KING: the Life and Times of Richard III. By ALFRED O'LEGGE, Author of 'The Life of Pius IX.,' etc. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $12.00.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF English Coins, from the Conquest to the Present Time. By H. W. HENFREY. New and revised edition by C. F. KEARY. With a Historical Introduction by the editor. Numerous plates. 12mo, $2.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON. With the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New edition. With Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. NAPIER, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With frontispiece to each volume. 6 volumes, $8.40.

**** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue preparing.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, With Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, a Life of the Author, and Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. III., containing The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe. *Now ready.* $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

PLUTARCH'S MORALS: Theosophical Essays, Translated by C. W. King, M.A., author of 'The Gnostics and their Remains.' $2.00.

GOETHE'S EARLY AND MISCELLANEOUS Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Notes and a Short Biography by Edw. Bell, editor of 'Wilhelm Meister's Travels,' &c. $1.40.

GOETHE'S MISCELLANEOUS TRAVELS, including Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz and others. $1.40.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY:

FINE ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Rudder Grange.

By FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Illustrated by A. B. FROST. 1 vol., 12mo, gilt top, $2.

The first edition (5,000 copies) exhausted before publication.

The new 'Rudder Grange' has been illustrated in a strikingly original and unconventional way. Mr. Frost has given a series of interpretations of Mr. Stockton's fancies, which will delight every appreciative reader; sketches scattered through the text; larger pictures of many great and memorable events; and everywhere quaint ornaments. It is, on the whole, one of the best existing specimens of the complete supplementing of one another by author and artist. The book is luxurious in the best sense of the word, admirable in typography, convenient in size, and bound in a capital cover of Mr. Frost's design.

The Panama Canal.

Its History, its Political Aspects and Financial Difficulties. By J. C. Rodrigues, LLB. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

A most interesting and accurate history of the Panama Canal from the first suggestion of its feasibility until the present time. A complete statement of all the treaties, concessions, surveys that have been made looking to its construction. An examination of the diplomatic and financial schemes of Ferdinand de Lesseps and his co-laborers. The *Nation* says "it is a mine of facts for editors and diplomatists." Invaluable as a book of reference.

A LAYMAN'S STUDY OF THE English Bible considered in its Literary and Secular Aspects. By Francis Bowen, LL.D. 1 vol., $1.

The views presented in this volume are strikingly independent and free from the trammels of the schools, but at the same time they are wholly reverent and in accord with the spirit of the Bible. The point of view is secular as opposed to the usual theological and doctrinal position.

COMMON SENSE IN THE Nursery. By Marion Harland. 1 vol., $1.

A practical and sensible little book which will receive the same welcome, no doubt, as that extended to the author's earlier works in the Common Sense Series.

**** These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 331

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 334

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Sincerity in Politics 336
Why Prohibition Does Not Prohibit 336
The Appreciation of Gold 337
Overpressure in Schools 338

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
England: The Party Programmes 339
Why Englishmen are not Alarmed at the Political Crisis 340

CORRESPONDENCE:
Personal Leadership 341
Republican Independents in Cincinnati 341
The Attorney-General and the Bell Patent 342
The Duty on an Architect's Tools 342
A Correction 342
"Scientific Theism" 342

NOTES 342

REVIEWS:
Malthus 345
The Fairfaxes 346
Annals of a Sportsman 346
The Rise of Silas Lapham 347
Small Yachts 348
The World's Lumber-room 348

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 348

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York.*

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 *cents per line each insertion; with choice of page,* 20 *cents.*

A column (140 *lines*), $30 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $27.

A page (3 *columns*), $80 *each insertion; with choice of position,* $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 *cents each.*

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 *per cent.;* $500, 15 *per cent.;* $750, 20 *per cent.;* $1,000, 25 *per cent. Credits are made December* 31. *On a yearly account amounting to* 52 *pages the discount is one-third.*

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 *P. M.*

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,700 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.*

Scale of Agate lines.

5

10

15

For convenience of subscribers wishing to permanently bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

in regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern), San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—*A family and* Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND Delicate Children and Youth.
MRS. W. D. HERRICK, Prin.
References { Pres. J. H. Seelye, Amherst College, / Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Baldwinville.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL HOME AND School for Education and Treatment of Children suffering from Convulsive Disorders. L. W. BAKER, M.D

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School, Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (*58th Year*). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided through real culture and practical English education; the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF Housekeeping.—Miss Putnam proposes to add a new department to her school, the object of which will be to teach young ladies how to conduct a household, select and manage servants, make necessary purchases—in short, to impart a thorough and practical training in all that pertains to housekeeping and the science of domestic economy. A limited number of parlor boarders will be received. Application must be made at once.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—*DR. ABBOT AD-* mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869.
Next year begins September 16, 1885.
JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — *PREPARA-* tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—*A PRE-* paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new staple rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—*A BOARDING* School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—*A Prepara-* tory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address
J. RENSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (*for Boys*).—*Second* year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.

MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 29th.
No *Home* study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 and 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.

SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY School. A High School of Science and English. J. Wood Clarke Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.
Here can be obtained a good general education, with a little greater leaning toward science and English and a little less toward the languages than is common; but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific colleges. Four years' course, including French, German, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 39th year; for both sexes. Address MRS. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE. — *A Military* Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—*A NEW ENG-* lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1519 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.

Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL, SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

VIRGINIA, Norfolk.

THE NORFOLK ACADEMY FITS boys for college. Reopens September 23.

J. H. DILLARD, M.A., } Principals.
R. W. TUNSTALL, B.A., }

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE wishes a position as private tutor, or as instructor in a good school. Classics a specialty. Mathematics, etc., taught also. Excellent references. Address

ANDREW H. WARD, Jr.,
Farrington Ave., Allston, Mass.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references.

J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR.—College Preparatory, etc., accomplishments; best of New York city references. Address INSTRUCTOR, 220 W. 43d St.

RECENT HARVARD GRADUATE, experienced and well-recommended, wants several pupils to prepare for college.

P. H. GOEPP, 62 Cedar St., N. Y.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

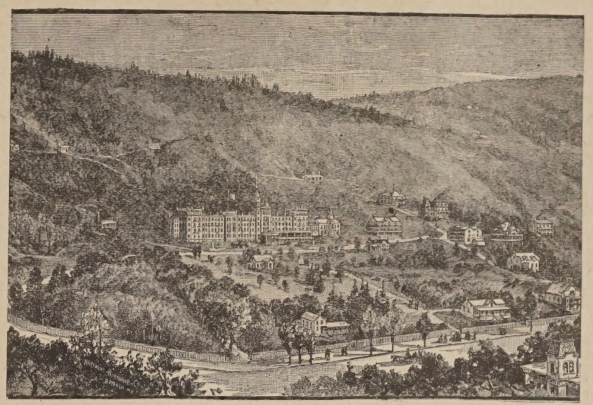
WANTED.—BY A GRADUATE OF A New England College, a situation as private tutor, or as teacher in an Academy or High School. Address Box 140, Bridgewater, Mass.

Wants.

NATIONS WANTED—Will Pay Liberally for Nos. 152, 201, 293, 452, 529, 530, 531, 936, and 960 of *The Nation*. C. L. CLAPP, Carrollton, Ill.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

The Sanatorium, Dansville, N. Y.



[Long Known as Our Home on the Hillside.]

An institution for the scientific treatment of chronic invalids, as well as for rest and recuperation of those who are tired out. It is under the management and personal care of a corps of regularly educated and experienced physicians, devoted to their work. Massage, Electro-Massage; Doctor Taylor's Swedish Movements; Electricity (Galvanic, Faradic, and Franklinic, the latter from most approved Holtz machine); Inunction; and all forms of baths, including the Moliere Thermo-Electric, Turkish, Roman, and Russian, are employed according to individual needs. The plan of treatment comprehends proper regulation of daily life, including diet, exercise, etc., together with cheerful and helpful social and religious influences. The comforts and pleasures, without the cares of home; entire freedom from taxations of fashionable life; and opportunities for recreation and amusements, under reasonable regulations, are enjoyed. Thoroughly skilled attendants administer to every want.

The Sanatorium consists of a main building and nine cottages, located on an eastern mountain slope overlooking the town of Dansville, and 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. For beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate, and purity of air and water, it is unrivalled. Winters exceptionally mild for this climate. *Malaria utterly unknown.*

The main building, occupied since 1883, is 300 feet long, five stories high, of brick and iron construction, and

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

It is constructed to meet every need of the invalid or seeker of rest and quiet, and is complete in minutest sanitary details. Among its attractions are light, airy rooms, ventilated after the best plan, and heated by steam; open grates in public and many private rooms; safety elevators; electric bells in every room; spacious halls and corridors, kept at uniform heat; perfect sewerage (closets in annex, separate from building, but connected by warmed corridors); best modern appliances in culinary department; abundant, varied, and well-prepared dietary; extensive apartments for treatment, arranged to secure entire individual privacy, etc.

Autumn and winter months are considered most favorable for treatment. Throughout the entire main building a uniform and agreeable steam heat is constantly maintained, and this, with the perfect ventilation, induces many to prefer a winter residence here to one in a tropical climate.

Special rates to clergymen and physicians. Dansville is accessible from all quarters by Del. & Lack. and by the Erie R. R. For illustrated descriptive pamphlet, circular, and other particulars, address

FACULTY OF THE SANATORIUM,
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

HOMŒOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS giving plain directions for their use, are a necessity for every family removing to the country or sea shore. Descriptive catalogues of all the sizes with prices, furnished free on application to

BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
145 Grand St., New York.

BOERICKE & TAFEL received *the only Centennial* Prize Medal at Philadelphia, and *only medal of the first class* at New Orleans, 1885, awarded for Homœopathic medicines. Business Established in 1835.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation*, and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Schools can obtain from Dr. Sauveur his new volume, '*Grammaire Française pour les Anglais*,' at the introduction price of 80 cents, and the '*Corrigé des Exercices de la Grammaire Française*' at 25 cents. The books are sent C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed upon. Descriptive circulars will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

I. THE HISTORY OF A GREAT Treaty. A Review of the War of the Spanish Succession and of the Treaty of Utrecht. By JAMES W. GERARD. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

Mr. Gerard has given his attention to the period embraced in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne of England and the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. of France.

The Treaty of Utrecht, which closed the war of the Spanish Succession, brought about greater changes in the map of Europe than had occurred since the Treaty of Westphalia, which terminated three-quarters of a century earlier, the long struggle of the Thirty Years' War.

The influence of the Treaty of Utrecht upon the history and the conditions of Europe of to-day has proved most significant. The curious intrigues at the Spanish Court, the military events of the war, the diplomatic negotiations for the peace, and the bearing of the Treaty upon the present national conditions will be found of interest to the general reader as well as to the political student.

Mr. Gerard's narrative is forcible and picturesque, and is enlivened by much curious anecdote and previously unprinted correspondence.

II. THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.

A series of graphic historical studies, intended to present for young readers the stories of the different nations that have attained prominence in history. The subjects of the different volumes will be planned to cover connecting as far as possible consecutive epochs or periods, so that the set, when completed, will present in a comprehensive narrative the chief events in the great "STORY OF THE NATIONS." The stories will be printed in large type, and in handsome 12mo form. They will be fully illustrated and furnished with maps and indexes.

III. THE STORY OF ROME. By ARTHUR GILMAN. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED IN THIS SERIES:

I. THE STORY OF GREECE. By Prof. JAMES A. HARRISON. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"He has so succeeded in telling the splendid story of Grecian achievements as to fire the imagination of a bright boy or girl with a keen desire to know more of a people whose life was so artistic, whose work was so varied and so wonderful in its perfection, and whose influence remains among the foremost, if not the foremost, in all history."—*Christian Union, New York.*

IV. PRACTICAL ECONOMICS. A Collection of essays respecting certain of the recent economic experiences of the United States. By DAVID A. WELLS, LL.D., D.C.L. Octavo, Cloth, $1.50.

V. POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY. By the late WALTER BAGEHOT, with an introduction by PROF. ALFRED MARSHALL, of Cambridge, England. Cloth, $1.00.

*** Putnam's New Catalogue sent on application.

The School Herald

Has Just Published:

1. LESSONS IN CURRENT HISTORY. Price 10c. Containing topical outlines of the history of 1881-85, with references and dates, full history of Afghan question and other specimen narratives. Illustrated with maps and portraits.
2. QUESTIONS FOR THE YEAR '84-'5. Price 20c A catechetical review of the events of the year. Illustrated.
3. CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. Cloth. Price 75c.

A text book on the nature, origin, and history of the "Powers That Be" in direct comparison with the United States Government.

For further particulars and sample copy of SCHOOL HERALD, address, W. I. CHASE, 125 Clark St., CHICAGO. (Mention this Paper.)

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

WORKS BY THE

Ven. Archdeacon Farrar,

PUBLISHED BY

Macmillan & Co.

THE FALL OF MAN and OTHER Sermons. 12mo, $1.75.

SEEKERS AFTER GOD. The Lives of Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius. 12mo, $1.50.

THE WITNESS OF HISTORY to Christ. Hulsean Lectures. 12mo, $1.50.

THE SILENCE AND VOICES of God. University and other Sermons. 12mo, $1.25.

SAINTLY WORKERS. Lenten Lectures. 12mo, $1.25.

EPHPHATHA; or, The Amelioration of the World. Sermons preached at Westminster. 12mo, $1.50.

A New Work by Bishop Lightfoot.

THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS. Part II. S. Ignatius. S. Polycarp. Revised Texts, with Introductions, Notes, Dissertations, and Translations. By J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Bishop of Durham. Vol. I. and Vol. II., Secs. 1 and 2. (3 Vols.) 8vo, $16.50.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS FROM the Point of View of Christian Theology. By the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone. 12mo, $2.

BIBLE READINGS. Selected from the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua. By the Rev. J. A. Cross. 16mo, 60 cents.

*LECTURES ON THE APOCA*lypse; or, Book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A. Second Edition. 12mo, $2.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA AND the Light of the World. A comparison of the Legend, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of the Buddha, with the Story, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of Christ. By S. H. Kellogg, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., late Missionary to India, etc., etc. 12mo, $2.

"Professor Kellogg disposes effectually of 'The Light of Asia,' vindicates 'The Light of the World,' and ought to put an end to the attempts to bring Buddhism into favor with men possessing the light of Christianity. The book is timely, conclusive, tells us clearly all we need to know on this subject, and is written in a spirit that commands admiration."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Professor Kellogg affords them an opportunity of learning what Buddhism really is, from one who has actually seen it. There is no other book in the English language which fills exactly the place of this book, and the American reader will appreciate Professor Kellogg's work none the less because it comes from an American scholar rather than from a German or an English one."—*Sunday-school Times.*

"We earnestly commend this masterly volume. It will be to them a new revelation as to the real Buddhism."—*Christian Union.*

"Doctor Kellogg has done a good service to the cause of Christianity in the preparation of this work, and one that will be highly appreciated by the Christian public."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

MACMILLAN & CO.,
New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

To buyers of books who do not consider themselves book-buyers.

The October number of BOOK NEWS is so nearly gone that we shall sell no more at the price. The price is now 25 cents for the number. All the numbers since the Author Portraits began are scarce, prices as follows:

July (Hawthorne)	$1.00
August (Stowe)	.50
September (James)	.25
October (Longfellow)	.25
November (Emerson)	.03

November not yet out. The price for a year is 25 cents.

Can't find out how many to print. More every month but never enough. Here we are, short with a third of the month before us. And "book time" not yet begun!

Nearly half of the books of the year have got to be bought between now and Christmas. They have got to be thought of beforehand, or money wasted. How will you think of them without BOOK NEWS? In the store the books themselves bewilder you. The best, perhaps, escape you altogether. The biggest piles are not always the best books. BOOK NEWS puts them all in a row, pictures and contents and prices—our prices.

Whatever you think beforehand, when the pressure comes you'll have BOOK NEWS or lose much more than it costs. A single number isn't enough. You feel the pressure more these Christmas months perhaps; but it's just as helpful and economical all the year round.

Did you ever think of this? The more books you buy, the less disposition you have for less improving diversions. Books well chosen are more than time and money and transient pleasure. Well chosen—there's the rub! For nobody knows but yourself what books to choose. You don't know? You will learn by choosing, if you go the right way about it. BOOK NEWS again. Whatever way you turn you bring up against it. That's what we make it for. If we could cover all our merchandise with buying counsel as well as we cover books, what easy shopping! what insurance against mistakes!

BOOK NEWS or blunders—which shall it be?

JOHN WANAMAKER,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

The Week.

Two features of the Ohio election have not received the attention which they deserve. One is the fact that it was the first important election in the country for many years in which the Federal Administration had not taken an active interest. The most censorious Republican could find no evidence that the Democratic officials at Washington were employing their influence in any way to affect the result, while there was no attempt whatever to extort campaign contributions from persons in the Government service, or to make them vote for a particular party. There was, in short, absolutely nothing to indicate that the Administration favored either party, and the people of the State were left to make their choice, free from all attempts to affect the result on the part of United States officials. No less noteworthy is the fact that the successful party made its canvass this year for the first time since 1860 solely upon the merits of its cause, and without any assistance from the Federal Government. There could not be a more complete answer to the old theory of the professional politicians, that "patronage" is essential to the success of a party, than the victory of the Republicans in the first campaign for a quarter of a century in which they got no help from Washington.

If any Democrat should suggest that the defeat of his party was due to the lack of Federal interference in its behalf, it would be sufficient answer to point to the result in the same State two years ago. In 1883 the Republicans sent the Washington clerks home to vote, put Federal officials upon the stump, and used all the power of the national Government to elect their ticket in Ohio, and yet they were badly beaten. Granting that the Democrats did not profit by the change of Administration at Washington, and, therefore, stood on the same footing in 1885 as in 1883, it remains true that the Republicans lost the State when they had the Federal "Machine" in their favor, and carried it when they had no help from Washington. The same lesson had been already taught more than once on a national scale. In 1860 the Democrats controlled the Federal Government, while the Republicans had no offices, and the Republicans carried the day. In 1884 the Republicans had all the offices and used them "for all they were worth," while the Democrats had no help of this sort, and the Democrats won. The idea that a party must have and use the offices in order to carry an election is not only unrepublican, but untrue in the light of our political history.

The President evidently regards the matter in its true light. All accounts agree that he is not in the slightest degree disturbed over the result, and refuses to consider his Administration as in any way involved. The Washington correspondent of the *Sun* reports a Democratic Senator as saying that he went to the White House "expecting to find Cleveland either ugly or humble," but that he "was both surprised and disappointed, for the President did not act as if anything had happened, and was as complacent as Nero was when Rome was burning." And why, pray, should the President not be "complacent"? The Ohio Democrats had put themselves under the lead of a man who did all he could last fall to elect Blaine, and who has been the bitter foe of Mr. Cleveland's policy from the day of his inauguration. There certainly was nothing in the defeat of the party under such management to make Mr. Cleveland either "ugly or humble." The Democratic Senator aforesaid furthermore declared that "he had made up his mind that Mr. Cleveland cared nothing whatever about the success of the Democratic party, but intended to go on as he had been doing, indifferent to everybody but the Mugwumps." The idea that the President would change his policy and break his pledges because "Johnny" McLean had not succeeded in buying the Senatorship, is an extraordinary one for anybody to have harbored, but there is no doubt that a great many Democrats have really cherished such a delusion. After the calm way in which he accepts the Ohio result, we probably shall hear no more about Mr. Cleveland's "yielding" to the worst elements of his party.

The returns from Ohio confirm the early indications as to the dimensions of the Republican victory, while they make more plain the desperate tactics to which the McLean gang, who managed the Democratic canvass, resorted in their attempt to capture the Legislature, and thus secure the United States Senatorship. It is clear that this gang not only "sold out" Hoadly, who was the best Democratic candidate in the field, but employed bribery and corruption at the polls, and attempted, if they did not carry out, gross frauds in the count of the ballots in Cincinnati, which they expected would decide the political control of the Legislature. Happily they appear to have been beaten outside of that city, and will not succeed in their scheme to change the result in Cincinnati, but the exposure of their methods makes the Democratic defeat cause for profound rejoicing on the part of all friends of good government.

There is a vast amount of speculation among politicians and newspapers as to the causes of the result, much of which is utterly ridiculous. The true explanation undoubtedly is that the voters regarded the election as really being what it theoretically was—an issue as to which of the parties would give the State the best local administration and the best man for United States Senator. The people knew that the last Democratic Legislature was a bad body, which handed over the Senatorship to the highest bidder, interfered with municipal administration for purely partisan purposes, and muddled the liquor question. They saw that even worse influences controlled the Democratic canvass this year. They observed that Thurman was snubbed by the party managers, and they saw reason to fear that if the Democrats secured the Legislature, the party would actually go to such lengths as to elect a notorious corruptionist to the Senate. On the other hand, they knew that a Republican Legislature would reelect Sherman, who, despite all his faults, is worthy of the honor, and that it would be more likely to legislate wisely regarding State affairs. Hoadly suffered the fate of poor dog Tray, while Foraker profited by being in good company; but the real question was whether the Republicans should elect a fit man to the Senate, or the Democrats send to Washington a corruptionist. The election is seen to have been decided by German and American voters of independence, and they gave victory to the Republicans simply because the Democratic managers had made it impossible for Independents to support their party. The result means not that Ohio rejects Cleveland's civil-service reform policy, nor that the State will vote for a Republican candidate on a bloody shirt platform in 1888, for neither of these questions was at issue; but that the men who held the balance of power are thoroughly disgusted with the McLean school of politics, and will have no more of it.

It is plain that the Election Law of Ohio is in a deplorable state of inefficiency when it is possible for the judges or inspectors to withhold the returns of the city of Cincinnati forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls. If the Republicans have carried the Legislature, it will be their first duty, and they should esteem it their highest privilege, to pass an election law like that of New York, or one equally stringent, which shall provide for the canvassing of the votes and the public declaration of the result before the judges of the election adjourn, and also for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of any judge or clerk who fails of this duty. Election frauds are most commonly prompted and made possible by the withholding of returns in certain precincts until other precincts can be heard from, so that the ballot-box stuffers can find out how much fraud is necessary for their purposes. The most effective safeguard of elections is the simultaneous counting and publication of the returns, giving no time to villains to confer together and prepare their post-election campaigns. The State of Illinois has recently enacted the principal parts of the New York election law as applied to large cities. Ohio can provide for her future security in this way much more effectively than by mobbing the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office, or by lynching a few ballot-box stuffers.

The election in Ohio showed very clearly that the prejudice against the negro which survives in the North is chiefly confined to the foreign element in the population. In Hamilton County, of which Cincinnati composes the greater part, the Republicans put a colored man on their legislative ticket, while the Democrats nominated one of the race on their legislative ticket in Cuyahoga County, of which Cleveland is the seat. The Cin-

cinnati negro was "scratched" more or less everywhere, but suffered most in the Irish and German wards, where he ran so far behind that he is doubtless beaten even if the other candidates on the ticket prove to have been elected. The Cleveland negro in like manner ran far behind in the foreign wards of that city, while in the score of country towns, which are chiefly inhabited by natives, he was within 149 votes of the highest candidate, and in several places was not "scratched" by a single man. It is those classes of the whites which are newest to the privileges of American citizenship that resent most bitterly the admission of blacks to participation in those privileges.

The same rule holds true as to all movements directed against equal rights. The Pacific Coast agitation against the Chinese had its origin in San Francisco, which has the smallest proportion of native-born residents among all our cities, and its fit leader was an Irish immigrant. The recent massacre of Chinamen at Rock Springs, Wyoming, was entirely the work of foreigners, and foreigners who have so little in common with this country that they had not even become naturalized, so that it is a fact, of which we may well feel proud, that not a single American citizen was implicated in the outrage. There was a time, a generation ago, when the catchword "America for the Americans" found a good deal of acceptance among the descendants of the original settlers, but things have changed since then. Nowadays it is the people who represent the original stock that insist most strenuously upon fair play for newcomers, while the man who is loudest in crying that somebody else "must go" from this country is pretty sure to be a man who has only recently come to it himself.

After the Chinese outrages in Wyoming, it is refreshing to find evidence that a healthier public sentiment prevails in some parts of the extreme West. After the Rock Springs massacre last month, attempts were made to start a no less deadly warfare against the Chinese in Oregon and Washington. For a short time there seemed to be some danger of serious trouble, but the peril was soon past, for it was found that the governing forces in those regions were sound. The beginning of an agitation in Seattle, Washington, was promptly followed by the organization of a large committee of the leading men of the place to keep the peace, and threatened troubles in Portland, Oregon, were speedily averted by the evidence that the people would not endure any lawlessness. The *Oregonian*, the leading newspaper in that part of the country, has forcibly demonstrated the folly and absurdity of the "scare" about the Chinese, and declares that the effort to drive them out of the country will fail, "because it is senseless, absurd, and carries with it suggestions of disorder, outrage, and crime." That is the sort of talk which is needed, and it speaks well for the extreme Northwest that it has not been carried away by the craze which has swept so generally over that part of the United States.

General Carr, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, ought either to bridle his tongue or keep off the stump during the present campaign. If he keeps on in the style of his speech in this city on Wednesday week, a great many thoughtful men will conclude that he will be most useful to his country as a private citizen. He coolly announced on the occasion in question that "he was not there to argue upon any of the questions in this canvass." In that case he ought not to have been there at all. The only good excuse for the appearance of a speaker in this canvass is his willingness to argue on the questions of the canvass. Instead of this, General Carr's sole reference to public affairs was the following:

"Are you willing to be governed by traitors, by men who sought to dissolve the Union? For myself, I am willing to forgive and forget, but I am not willing to condone or to reward traitors, as the President of the United States has been doing ever since he has been in office. It seems to me that Mr. Cleveland, in selecting his Cabinet and the officers of the Government, made a mistake that he did not pick up the roster of the Union army instead of the roster of the rebel army from which to make his selections."

The silliness of this is difficult to describe. There are no technical "traitors" in the United States except such as the law has pronounced traitors; and there are no real traitors except such as are actually engaged in plotting for the overthrow or discredit of the United States Government. If General Carr meant anything by this talk, he must have meant that President Cleveland, and Messrs. Bayard, Manning, Garland, Whitney, Lamar, Vilas, and Endicott are engaged in seeking the ruin of the Government which they have sworn to uphold and administer. This General Carr knows well to be either a deliberate falsehood or a foolish joke. Nothing does more to discredit the Republican party and diminish its chances of getting back to power than gabble of this sort from its leading men. That one of its picked representatives should, in a contest like this now pending in this State, have nothing better to offer by way of informing the judgment of the voters than this bit of bar-room vituperation, must inevitably damage the party with that increasing body of voters on whom the old catchwords have lost their influence. General Carr is not governed by "traitors." He is governed to-day by far honester men, and better patriots, than the Blaines, Chandlers, Robesons, Tellers, Belknaps, Hattons, and Delanos, under whom he so long managed to live very comfortably.

A squad of stump speakers, including Senators Sherman, Logan, Miller, and Evarts, Judge Foraker and Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, is to be sent out by the State Committee presently to arouse the voters in behalf of Davenport. It is announced that Senator Sherman will make one speech and Senator Logan three. If we may be allowed the suggestion, we think it would be the part of discretion for the Committee to be careful where they allow these two orators to make their appearance, unless they talk in a different strain from that of their recent speeches. New York is a very different State from Ohio. We know all about the bloody shirt and the treason-stained saddle of Robert E. Lee here, and nothing that Messrs. Sherman and Logan can tell us will be either new or interesting. If they propose to talk about these things, it would be wisest to let them loose in remote corners of the State, where the people have seen no newspaper nearer in tone to the present epoch than an occasional copy of the *Weekly Tribune*. In this part of the State thousands of voters are considering mainly the question of good government as it will be affected by the election of either Hill or Davenport, and if they are asked to turn from that and look at the uninteresting relics which Messrs. Sherman and Logan are exhibiting with such grotesque solemnity, they will be likely to make disrespectful remarks.

Senator Logan was in Richmond recently in close consultation with Mahone concerning the Republican campaign, but there is no statement made concerning his intention to take the stump there for the Republican ticket. We hope he will do so, however, for it would be very interesting to see what would happen. Mahone's newspaper organ is claiming support for the Republican ticket on the ground that the Republican members of the Virginia Legislature voted in favor of pensioning rebel soldiers, and the Bourbon members defeated the bill. The Republican platform also favors rebel pensions. Logan's position in the North is, that the Bourbons of the South are rampant with treason, and that in Virginia they are worshipping the "treason-stained saddle" of Robert E. Lee. It would be great fun to see Logan "harmonizing" his views with Mahone's upon the stump.

Mr. Cleveland apparently believes that the business of a President is to supervise the administration of the Federal Government, and not to "run" State elections. The White House has seldom had an incumbent who paid such close attention to the proper duties of an executive, and who was so prompt to exercise his prerogatives when occasion required. There is something refreshing about the summary way in which he brought to book one of his appointees in New Mexico last week. A few months ago the President was persuaded, upon the strength of hearty endorsements, to make William A. Vincent Chief Justice of New Mexico, although it afterward came out that Vincent was concerned in a land controversy in that Territory some time ago, in the course of which he was imprisoned for contempt of court. On Wednesday week news reached Washington that he had appointed "Steve" Dorsey one of the three Commissioners to draw grand and petit jurors for the Territory, although Dorsey notoriously has many disputed land claims pending in the courts, and was thus given the power to pick out his tools as jurors. Upon learning these facts Mr. Cleveland promptly suspended Vincent, and his judicial career is undoubtedly ended. There is no part of the Federal service which needs closer watching than that in the Territories, and an object-lesson such as the President has given in the Vincent case will do an immense amount of good.

We think the question will suggest itself to a large number of the President's friends and supporters why, if it was proper to remove Judge Vincent for appointing Dorsey—and it certainly was proper—it is not also proper to

remove Hedden and Beattie, or at least Hedden, for appointing Sterling. The selection of Sterling for a weighership, after making room for him by the removal of a competent officer, was certainly as gross an abuse of a trust as Judge Vincent's selection of Dorsey for a Commissionership of Jurors. It showed just the same want of judgment, the same obtuseness as to the condition of public opinion and as to the condition of fitness in a public officer, and the same ignorant disregard of the President's policy. If a man who thinks Dorsey is fit to be a Commissioner of Jurors is not fit to be a judge, surely a man who goes straight to a pot-house to look for a Custom-house weigher is not fit to be the Collector of a great port.

Mr. Cleveland's idea of conducting the Government upon business principles is being carried out by Mr. Whitney in regard to the book-keeping of the Navy Department. It would be hard to imagine anything more unbusinesslike than the state of things which has existed. Each of the bureaus had its own system of accounts, and there was also a set of books belonging to the branch of the Department known as the Secretary's office, but there was nowhere a central and clearly organized method of book-keeping. The consequence was that the Secretary could only find out how much money had been expended, or how much was still on hand, by sending for his bureau chiefs and securing reports from all of them. Moreover, there was no effective check upon expenditures, since the auditing officers were connected with the Treasury Department, and only discharged their duties after the money had been paid, when there was no way for the Government to recover it in case it had been misspent. Mr. Whitney, soon after assuming charge of the Department, employed an expert accountant to reconstruct these involved and roundabout methods, and a simple system has been substituted, which enables the Secretary to know at any time the exact financial condition of the Department, and prevents any requisition for money from being approved until it has passed through the hands of the accounting officers of the Department and has been checked by them. This is one of those reforms which could hardly have been accomplished short of a revolution in the political control of the Government, so strong is the force of tradition and custom.

The Boston Fish Bureau, embracing the bulk of the capital in New England invested not in fishing but in the fish trade, have issued a circular stating the reasons why an arrangement should be made for reciprocal free trade with Canada in the products of the sea. They say that the opposition to such a policy comes from "one hundred vessel owners." On the other side are all the consumers of salted and smoked fish in the United States, who are mainly people of moderate means, and all the dealers in such fish. They mention another fact not so generally known, viz., that the labor employed in catching these fish is mainly Canadian, and therefore that the usual argument in favor of protecting home labor does not apply, or applies only to a limited extent. Upon this point they say:

"The pretence that protective duties on fish are an encouragement to American fishermen, and the argument that the fisheries furnish a training school for our navy, were long since exploded by the fact that a very large proportion of the men who fish in American vessels are citizens of the British provinces. Hordes of them come here every spring, man our vessels for the fishing season, and return home when it is over. It is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the men in the Gloucester mackerel fleet are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, and the same is true to a greater or less extent of other fishing ports. It is acknowledged that without them we should be unable to man our fleet. These men have no interest in our country and its institutions, and in event of war with England would be found in the enemy's fleet. Is it fair that we should be taxed for their support, or that a few owners of fishing vessels should reap an advantage obtained at the expense of the great body of consumers of fish in all parts of the country?"

So it appears that the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington, the subject of so much deliberation and painful anxiety, which led to the payment, on our part, of $5,000,000 in gold to Great Britain, were abrogated, and the whole question was thrown open to a fresh international controversy and a new negotiation, in order to accommodate the interests, or the supposed interests, of one hundred owners of fishing smacks. As to the American sailors employed, it is certain that they will get their living by fishing just the same, whether fish are admitted free of duty or not, and will get just as good wages in the one case as in the other, since they are brought into competition with Canadian fishermen on the decks of their own vessels. Viewed in the light of these facts, the fisheries dispute becomes a glaring case of much ado about nothing.

According to the latest advices, it appears as if Servia had satisfied Turkey that her armaments were not directed against the Sultan, and that if she should now begin hostilities, they will be directed against Bulgaria, which includes within its new limits a piece of territory claimed by the Servians as part of "old Servia." In any such conflict King George, of Greece, would probably be compelled by his people to take part, they, too, hating the Bulgarians cordially and longing for a slice of Macedonia. Of course, Turkey could not keep very long out of a mêlée of this kind, but the latest accounts of the condition of her army are so deplorable that it is not likely she could interfere with any effect. It appears clear that, besides the garrison of Constantinople, she has only about 25,000 ill-armed and ill-clothed troops ready for active service, and since the last war nothing has been done to replenish the military stores, or organize a transport or commissariat service. From all this, it is still safe to infer that the Powers will not permit any serious fighting, though King Milan may be carried into a fray of some kind.

The claim of Servia is for territory which the Berlin conference refused to give her, when setting aside the San Stefano Treaty. It is not likely that the Bulgarians, in their present position of uncertainty over the intentions of Turkey and of the Powers, would be willing to fight, and it is not likely either that just at this juncture the Servians will force a crisis, unless the army has got from under the control of the King more completely than has been supposed. The aim of Servia is to obtain her old mediæval boundaries in case there is to be a rearrangement of territory in the Balkans. If she fights now she is very likely to bring on interference which might spoil her game ultimately.

There has been no fighting as yet in the Balkans, and the probability that there will not be increases, no matter how near it may be allowed to come in appearance. All the great Powers know well that they cannot allow any of the combatants to win; that they would have to interfere sooner or later, and consequently that war would be a mere waste of life and treasure. The spectacle of these small principalities, just emerged from barbarism, beginning their national existence with a complete stock of uniformed kings and armies, is a melancholy one for the philosophical observer, but it would be more melancholy still if they were allowed to use them.

Premier Tisza's declarations in the Hungarian House of Representatives in reply to interpellations concerning the Emperors' meeting at Kremsier and the Bulgarian imbroglio, are the only ministerial enunciations regarding those affairs which have yet reached us, and as such are interesting. The meeting, he says, was merely a matter of courtesy, Alexander III. returning Francis Joseph's visit at Skierniewice. Assurances of amity were exchanged and peaceful intentions emphatically expressed. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a contingency was not spoken of, nor was the possible union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. The revolutionary outbreak in Rumelia, the work of a conspiracy, was a surprise, though the agitation which preceded it was well known. Austria-Hungary recognizes the right of the Porte to maintain and restore in the Balkans, by every means at its disposal, the order of things established by the Treaty of Berlin. If Turkey fails to do it, it will be the duty of the Austro-Hungarian Government so to act, in accord with all the signatory Powers, that affairs shall be settled agreeably to that treaty, as far as possible, a general conflagration be prevented, and the equilibrium created at Berlin maintained. It is the obligation of the signatory Powers so to act. But, barring the right of Turkey, it is not the business of any single Power to intervene by force and arms. Austria-Hungary certainly does not meditate any such thing. Nor is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conscious of any other Power's inclination to discard its neutrality in case the determination of Turkey to restore the *status quo* should lead to an armed conflict between her and Bulgaria. The signatory Powers have done their best to prevent the revolutionary movement from spreading in any direction. They also agreed, meeting an invitation of the Porte to intervene in an amicable way, that their ambassadors should convene in Constantinople in a preparatory conference for the consideration of the most burning questions. Austria-Hungary has positively no intention to profit by the complication for annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, or for an advance on Turkish territory. However, should unforeseen events baffle all peaceable efforts and endanger the vital interests of the empire, the Government will know how to guard its freedom of resolution.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 14, to TUESDAY, October 20, 1885 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND some months ago, on the recommendation of Congressman Springer and others, appointed William A. Vincent, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, in place of Judge Axtell, removed. On Wednesday the President suspended Justice Vincent for having appointed Stephen W. Dorsey one of three Commissioners to draw grand and petit jurors for the Territory. The President is determined that no land speculators' ring shall run the affairs of the Territory.

Complete unofficial returns from Ohio give Foraker (Rep.), for Governor, 17,688 plurality. Omitting Hamilton County, the closest analysis that can be made is that the Republicans have elected to the House 58 members, the Democrats 41, doubtful, Stark County. The Senate, omitting Hamilton County, contains Republicans 17, Democrats 16. Hamilton County is in doubt, and can only be determined by the official count.

Governor Hoadly denies having admitted that the Republicans have a majority in the Ohio Legislature. Both parties claim a majority of three on joint ballot. The result probably hinges on Hamilton County, where the official count is proceeding very slowly. Frauds were unearthed in Columbus on Monday. 300 Democratic votes had been added in one district.

The Democratic plans for election frauds in Cincinnati have caused great excitement there, especially among the Germans, and on Thursday night crowds gathered, and open threats were made against John R. McLean, of the *Enquirer*, and other bosses. The *Enquirer* office was under guard of the police.

On complaint of the Cincinnati Committee of One Hundred, Colonel Edwin Hudson, the Chief of Police, was arrested on Saturday, charged with wilfully failing to serve the warrants of arrest which were secured by the Committee against offenders under the Registry Law. The Chief Deputy of the Sheriff's office was also arrested.

Dorman B. Eaton has written a letter fully vindicating the Civil-Service Commission from the charges of partisanship made by the Democratic State Convention of New York.

Mr. Carl Schurz has written a letter on the political outlook in this State, in which he says: "We have to choose between Mr. Davenport and Mr. Hill for the Governorship. Both have been in conspicuous positions which tested their qualities. Mr. Davenport has proved himself a man of ability and high character, thoroughly devoted to his public duties, and in sincere sympathy with those reform movements which aim at the improvement of the public service and the elevation of our whole political life. Mr. Hill has on many occasions proved that he looks upon official power as a means of party service and of personal advancement, regardless of the public interest, and that he is in thorough accord with that class of politicians who do all in their power to obstruct and defeat a healthy reformation of our public concerns, and thus to keep alive those demoralizing practices which for so long a period have degraded our political life and endangered the public welfare. They are both partisans, but Mr. Davenport represents the best tendencies not only in his own, but in both political parties, and Mr. Hill the worst. We have a President who is honestly and earnestly endeavoring to carry out certain reforms of the highest importance. In this endeavor he is embarrassed and obstructed by a very active element in his own party, which insists upon the distribution of the public offices as spoils, upon the organization of the public service as a party machine, and upon breaking down whatever stands in the way in the shape of laws and regulations or adopted methods and practices. Of this element Mr. Hill is a recognized representative. Now, it is clear that, if Mr. Hill, as a representative anti-reform man, is this year defeated in this important State of New York, in which last year another Democratic candidate was victorious as a representative reformer, the anti-reform element which seeks to baffle the President's efforts will thereby be materially weakened, and the cause of reform will gain new strength. Mr. Hill ought therefore to be defeated."

Timothy J. Campbell was nominated by Tammany and Irving Hall on Saturday night to succeed S. S. Cox in Congress from the Fifth District of New York.

The chief clerk of the Post-office Department says that the contingent fund has been so carefully managed under the present Administration that, for the first time in the history of the Department, Congress will not be called upon to make a deficiency appropriation. There will probably be a surplus of more than $1,000.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, the carriers in the Free Delivery Postal Service delivered 464,996,842 mail letters, 104,742,598 mail postal cards, 143,406,578 local letters, 78,226,576 local postal cards, 3,187,965 registered letters, 256,054,602 newspapers. They collected 469,858,875 letters, 140,630,704 postal cards, and 83,432,673 newspapers. The total number of pieces handled was 1,741,537,413, or an average per carrier of 400,307. The aggregate cost of the service was $3,985,952, an average cost of 2.3 mills per piece, or of $912 90 per carrier.

Lieutenant George M. Stoney, commanding the Northern Alaska Exploring Expedition, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Pipe Point, August 24, that he has established his winter quarters at Fort Casmas, 330 miles up the Putnam River, the most central point for sledging. He has at the fort ample stores for twenty months. He intended to begin his explorations and surveying at once, working the river until it freezes, and then sledging. He was perfectly fitted out and needed nothing.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has been making some very emphatic representations to the Washington authorities relative to the management of the New York Custom-house. He maintains that there are not less than 100 Republican employees assigned to duty in New Jersey, who take an active part in the politics of that State, in opposition to the Democratic party. He thinks that these clerks should be removed on the ground of offensive partisanship, and has so informed Collector Hedden; but the latter has suggested that it would be necessary to present more serious charges than that a man is politically opposed to the Administration to secure his removal.

The Connecticut Tariff Reform League was organized in New Haven on Wednesday at a private meeting called by Professor William G. Sumner and J. B. Sargent, of New Haven; David A. Wells, of Norwich; James L. Cowles, of Farmington; and A. W. Thomas, of Waterbury. In the call they say: "The undersigned, believing that the time has come when the citizens of Connecticut, irrespective of party, who favor a reform and reduction of our existing tariff, a repeal of our antiquated and absurd navigation laws, and the adoption on the part of the Federal Government of a more liberal commercial policy in its intercourse with foreign nations, should organize for the purpose of disseminating their principles and of making their votes, if need be, potential in State politics." Fifty gentlemen, mostly manufacturers, representing all parts of the State, were present. It is proposed to circulate economic tracts and to hold public meetings throughout the State. J. B. Sargent, New Haven, was elected President.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city on Wednesday Colonel R. C. Clowry, of Chicago, was elected a director in place of Mr. John Pender, of London, resigned. The lease of the American and Rapid Company's wires, and the sale of the pole yard in Chicago to the city for the purpose of extending a street, were approved.

The street-car troubles broke out afresh in St. Louis on Sunday night, and a riot at Park Avenue and Third Street had assumed alarming proportions when a heavy rain came up and scattered the mob. Several of the mob were slightly injured.

William S. Warner, who secured the most of the funds of the bankrupt firm of Grant & Ward, surrendered himself to Commissioner Shields in this city on Saturday morning, saying that he understood there was a warrant issued against him.

Cardinal McCloskey's funeral services were held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in this city, on Thursday morning. It was the most solemn and elaborate ceremonial ever held in a Catholic church in this country. Archbishop Gibbons preached the sermon. The Cardinal was buried in the Cathedral crypt.

Henry W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," the humorist, died in Monterey, Cala., on Wednesday, of apoplexy. He was sixty-seven years of age. His birthplace was Lanesborough, Mass. He led a roving life in his youth, and did not write any of his sketches until he was forty-five years of age. His quaint spelling first attracted attention. He made a great deal of money out of his lectures and almanac.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General, died at his residence in Allegheny on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hay was a prominent lawyer of Allegheny City, and was about forty-three years of age. He had taken an active part in Democratic politics, but had never held political office other than as a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention in 1873, until his appointment in the Post-office Department by President Cleveland. As the distributor of fourth-class post-offices he showed an unwillingness to yield to the general demand for spoils, and his resignation, which was compelled by ill-health, was looked upon as a great loss to the public service.

FOREIGN.

Great activity prevailed on Wednesday in military circles throughout Turkey. Troops were hastily armed and equipped for immediate service. The Sultan has determined to fight against a further dismemberment of Turkey, and large bodies of troops are being rapidly concentrated on the frontier at strategic points within easy striking distances of Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia. The Moslems are enthusiastic, and volunteer in large numbers.

As an outcome of the conference at Constantinople, the Powers have sent a note to Prince Alexander at Sofia, urging him to pacify Rumelia, and warning him that otherwise he will run the risk of losing the union. In any event he must recognize the suzerainty of the Sultan.

A Bulgarian envoy in London gives this interpretation of the warlike movement of Servian troops toward Sofia, Bulgaria: "King Milan must fight or lose his throne. He applied to Austria for advice, and was told that he might mobilize his army. Now, having done that, he cannot stop. The conclusion is that the present movement is a blind to conceal a sudden attack upon Turkey. The envoy believed war inevitable, and that Turkey would be left by the Powers to fight it out alone."

Servia on Thursday protested against the decision of the ambassadors on the Rumelian question, and began military operations against Bulgaria. A large force of Turkish troops were on Friday ordered to advance in the direction of Nissa.

The ambassadors presented a note to the Porte on Friday, in which they say that further time will have to be afforded them so as to obtain a complete European understanding

respecting the Rumelian difficulty, and advise the Sultan to continue his peaceful policy. They do not, however, dispute the Porte's right to send troops into Rumelia to assert its rights in that province.

The situation in the East again assumed a serious aspect on Monday, owing to the bellicose attitude of Servia. Prince Alexander, after endeavoring to patch up an agreement with King Milan, telegraphed the latter that he intended sending Minister Grekoff to the Servian Court on a special mission. King Milan declined, however, to receive the mission.

The Bulgarians were on Tuesday reported to be exasperated by Servia's attitude, and resolved to resist any violation of the frontier. War was considered inevitable. Prince Alexander on Tuesday summoned the whole of the national militia in Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia for immediate service.

The Council of Candia, the largest city in Crete, has voted in favor of a union with Greece, but the populace refuse to revolt against the Turkish Government before Greece declares war. The Greeks are wild with enthusiasm. Thirty thousand men of the reserves have been enrolled during five days, and thousands are arriving at Athens from all parts of Greece and the islands in the Ægean Sea. The people are clamoring for war.

The London *Daily News* of Saturday morning, in a powerful editorial, declared that Lord Hartington's leadership of the Liberals is a thing of the past. It said that Mr. Chamberlain is now the leader, and that Lord Hartington has only himself to thank for his retirement. Comparing Mr. Chamberlain's advance in politics with Lord Hartington's decline in influence, the *News* regrets the latter's dragchain policy. It continues: "If the Whigs wish to retain their influence, they must move forward. They can hardly grudge Mr. Chamberlain the position he has won with his abilities, courage, and sincerity. If the Liberals were all prepared to follow Mr. Chamberlain, things would go on right enough. The country, however, would like to feel more certain of the policy of the Liberals." The article was probably inspired.

Lord Londesborough has seceded from the Whig party, and will preside at a Tory meeting. Others, it is said, will follow Lord Londesborough's example. That gentleman, while in favor of a wide extension of suffrage and reform in taxation, is not prepared to adopt the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, as promulgated in his various speeches.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered a brilliant speech on Monday evening before a caucus at Birmingham. He violently assailed Lord Randolph Churchill, whose bright particular star, he said, was now eclipsed by the heavy hand of his master, Lord Salisbury. Lord Randolph's vaunted brilliancy was all gone and only coarse abuse remained. Mr. Chamberlain, amid an outburst of enthusiasm, concluded with a plea for extended liberties and confidence in democracy. He predicted that in the coming elections the Liberals would have the largest majority for half a century. He said he gloried in being abused.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Kings-Lynn on the same evening. He advised a reduction of the school fee to a penny a week for purely elementary education. On the general questions he said: "If you want gilded programmes, go to the Liberals; if you want good government and prudent progress, then I earnestly recommend the great landed interest to close its ranks and support the Conservative party."

Seven hundred unemployed workmen in Birmingham on Tuesday marched to the residence of Mr. Chamberlain. When they arrived they found the house surrounded by policemen. After a consultation, a deputation of three of the unemployed men were admitted to see Mr. Chamberlain. They detailed their grievances, and flatly accused Mr. Chamberlain of making a row with the wealthier classes to alienate sympathy for the suffering poor for personal political aggrandizement. Mr. Chamberlain refused to attend the meeting at the Town Hall in aid of the Distress Fund. The men then returned to their place of meeting, howling against Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, has acceded to a request for a searching inquiry into the affairs of India, apart from questions of policy.

British troops are massing in the direction of Burmah. The London *Telegraph* asserts that the Government has given the Earl of Dufferin carte blanche to act as occasion may require.

King Theebaw, of Burmah, has answered the communication sent by the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Government, with reference to the dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay and Burmah Trading Association. The King replied in an arrogant and insulting manner, and refused to discuss the claim of the trading company with the Indian Government.

An ultimatum has been sent to the King, ordering him to reduce the claim against the company and the restrictions against English traders, and to accept a British resident at Mandalay. Gunboats have been ordered to Rangoon to await orders to enforce the Government's demands by a demonstration at Mandalay. The annexation of Upper Burmah has been practically decided upon by the British Government.

Anarchy prevails in Burmah. A very hostile feeling is shown toward all foreigners and a general massacre is feared. The Italian Consul at Mandalay has been threatened with imprisonment.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Special British Envoy, and the Porte have signed the protocol respecting the Government of Egypt.

Field Marshal the Right Hon. Hugh Henry Rose, Baron Strathnairn, is dead. He was born in 1803. He succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-chief in India, and directed the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company, reforming many old-standing abuses. In 1865 he resigned and took command of the British forces in Ireland. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn in 1866, and was advanced to the rank of Field Marshal in 1877.

Thomas Davidson, the English scientist, is dead, at the age of sixty-eight. His researches were principally connected with geology and palæontology. His large work on 'British Fossil Brachiopoda,' in five quarto volumes, is considered one of the most complete monographs ever published. He has also published eighty scientific papers.

The Recorder, in charging the jury in London on Monday in relation to the Armstrong abduction case, urged them to return true bills against the prisoners for abduction, conspiracy, and indecent assault, stating that the motives alleged by the accused were not a legal defence. The Grand Jury accordingly on Tuesday found a true bill against Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the other prisoners.

The action of Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who owns an extensive deer park in Northern Scotland, in closing a roadway on his property so angered the people in that vicinity that they mobbed and stoned him on Sunday last. Mr. Winans has offered a reward of £500 for the capture of the culprits.

The second ballots for Members of the French Chamber of Deputies on Sunday passed off quietly. It is believed that the new Chamber will comprise 205 Conservatives and 391 Republicans or Radicals. The Republicans polled 61,000 votes in Paris and the Conservatives 31,000. The last Chamber contained 462 Republicans and 95 Conservatives.

The French Conservatives accuse the Republican prefects of intimidation during the recent elections. The Brisson Ministry will not resign, though several members of it, who failed of reëlection, have already resigned.

President Grévy, of France, has officially announced that he will enter the coming contest for the Presidency of that country.

Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, has been recalled for disobeying an order of the War Office in fighting the Hovas on the 10th of September last. The French Government is treating with the Hovas for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty through the Italian Consul at Tananarivo.

There were forty-two deaths from cholera in Spain on Monday. At Palermo, Italy, on the same day there were forty-four new cases and twenty-one deaths.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Palermo on Thursday morning. The disturbance caused a three-story house to fall, burying its occupants beneath the débris. Eight corpses were recovered.

The Italian Government has received advices confirming the report of the death of Osman Digna. After his death the rebels scattered, but continued to fight bravely. The march of the Abyssinians to Kassala has been checked.

The long continued arbitrary policy of King Christian of Denmark in refusing to dismiss the Estrupp Cabinet in compliance with a vote of Parliament, and levying alleged unconstitutional taxes because Parliament refused to vote the Budget, has led, so read an alarming despatch on Tuesday morning, to a number of serious riots and imposing demonstrations in Copenhagen against the King and the Estrupp Ministry. The people seem determined that their representatives in Parliament shall have some voice in the affairs of the Government, and have become so threatening in their demands that the King has ordered the garrison of Copenhagen to be largely reinforced. These popular manifestations are general throughout Denmark. It is expected that a state of siege will be declared, and it is feared that a revolution will ensue if the King persists in refusing the concessions asked by Parliament. Later news throws doubt on these representations.

The British steamer *Greyhound*, trading locally in Chinese waters, has arrived at Hong Kong, and her second officer reports that a daring attempt was made by Chinese pirates to capture the vessel. The captain of the *Greyhound* was inveigled on board a pirate ship, and was killed. The pirates then attempted to seize the *Greyhound*, and a desperate fight ensued, in which the other officers and the engineers of the latter vessel were badly wounded. The *Greyhound* put on a full head of steam and escaped.

The Amir of Afghanistan has rejected indirect overtures from Russia, and remains loyal to England.

It is understood in London that Riel's death sentence will be commuted to life-long servitude.

The Arctic steamer *Alert* arrived at Halifax on Sunday from Hudson's Bay, bringing fourteen of the eighteen observers who spent the past fifteen months at stations along the shores of Hudson's Strait and Bay, having been sent by the Dominion Government to take observations of temperature, movements of ice, etc., so as to determine the great question of opening up to American and Canadian northwestern traffic the Hudson's Bay route to Europe. Captain Gordon, commander of the vessel, is confirmed in the opinion that the whole route is feasible for navigation four months of the year by properly built and equipped steamers, and it is simply a question whether the opening up of the route with such a short season of navigation will pay, in competition with existing routes.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the Canadian Government has spent over $350,000 on immigration. Assisted immigration since 1880 has cost Canada about $1,500,000.

SINCERITY IN POLITICS.

THERE is one part of Mr. Schurz's letter on the approaching election in this State which particularly deserves the attention of Republican politicians. He says: "The professions of Republican politicians in favor of civil-service reform would deserve and receive more confidence if, while censuring real mistakes or violations of correct principle, they proved themselves at the same time willing to encourage with just recognition all the good that is done and all the honest efforts that are made in the right direction, no matter under what party auspices." This is important because, if there be one thing more than another which has produced and is strengthening Mugwumpism and loosening the old political ties, it is the weariness of voters of an independent turn with partisan denunciation, or "arraignment," as it is called. The young generation who have not inherited the hates and prejudices created by the anti-slavery struggle and the war, are applying to politics the common sense which governs them in the transaction of their private business, and out of this has grown the demand for that application of business methods to the work of government which is known as "civil-service reform." Civil-service reform, in fact, is neither more nor less than the infusion of rationality into the transaction of public business; and rationality in the transaction of business means also rationality in talking about business.

Now the talk of politicians about their opponents has long ceased to be rational. It was not rational to maintain, as Republican orators and writers did in the last campaign, that the Democratic party, containing nearly half the voters, was made up of traitors and thieves, whose main objection in trying to get possession of the Government was to break it up and rob the Treasury, or to lay prodigious taxes on themselves for the purpose of compensating a few thousand Southern slaveholders. It was not rational to maintain that no Democrat was a patriot, or cared for the safety, honor, or welfare of his country. It was not rational to assert that every Democrat who, like Tilden and Cleveland, attempted in any public office to effect any reform, was doing so from vile motives, or as a cover for some scheme of public wrong or private gain. It was not rational to assert that everybody, no matter what his character or antecedents, who asked for a change or revision of the tariff, was paid for so doing by foreigners and had no convictions of his own on the subject. It is not rational, either, to proclaim, in every party newspaper article and party platform, that the opposite party is, in *everything* it does, aiming at public ruin. Anybody who talked in this way down in Wall Street, or in any other haunt of business men, would be considered a lunatic. If a man were to go about from office to office maintaining on every possible occasion that any large body of apparently respectable men, who paid their debts, and supported their families by diligence and industry, devoted all their leisure time to schemes of villany, and played the hypocrite whenever they commended honesty, or truthfulness, or decency, he would be treated as a crank, and people would soon get chary of making contracts with him. Yet this is exactly what party newspaper editors and party orators constantly do about their political opponents. The "arraignment" planks in party platforms, in fact, read like the compositions of a man who has been demented by long brooding over a grievance, so utterly opposed are they to all our experience of human nature and of human affairs. Society in America could not hold together for six months if the Democrats were as bad as the Republicans annually declare them to be, or if the Republicans were as bad as the Democrats annually declare them to be.

Now the younger generation of voters is getting very tired of this stuff. When they "talk politics" they want to talk it in the language of ordinary life and business, saying what they mean and meaning what they say. They see very clearly that the Democratic half of the American people is not made up of criminals and traitors, and that there are a great many men in it animated by patriotic impulses, and capable of striving for the public good and of effecting solid reforms. They see in Mr. Cleveland one of these men. Like all his Republican predecessors—like Lincoln, like Grant, like Hayes, and like Garfield and Arthur—he is not perfect. He occasionally makes mistakes; he is occasionally deceived by false testimony and bad advice. He now and then yields to considerations of party expediency, though in a far less degree than any man who has occupied his place within the last half century. They see all this, and are willing to say it and have it said. But they see also that he has done a great number of things in the interest of reform; that he has made a large number of excellent appointments, and has refrained from making a vast number of removals which Republican usage would have fully justified him in making; and that he has in a hundred ways, some small, some great, fostered and encouraged the idea that public office is a public trust, and that public business should be transacted in the same manner as private business. Consequently, when they find Republican orators and writers picking out the bad things the President has done and ignoring the good ones, or maintaining that the good ones are only a disguise for bad ones, and that his whole public career has been a piece of hypocrisy, and that he and his Cabinet are mainly occupied with designs against the public peace, and credit, and security, they get sick and disgusted. They refuse to believe that this senseless and perpetual "arraignment" indicates any real interest in reform at all. They conclude that a writer or speaker who cannot see that Cleveland has made any good appointments whatever, or has done anything to break up administrative abuses, cannot be himself a reformer, and does not know reform when he sees it. They demand, in fact, as proof of sincerity, from every man who makes a display of reforming zeal, a full and frank recognition of such reforms as are made, no matter who makes them, and encouragement of everybody who makes them, no matter to what party he belongs. A Republican who cannot bear to have the Post-office or Custom-house improved by a Democrat may be a good Republican, but to call him a reformer is an abuse of language. The disposition of the rising generation is, in fact, to consider him both a humbug and a bore.

WHY PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

THE *Evening Post* prints a long-delayed letter from Mr. Neal Dow, explaining why prohibition has not proved as great a success in the State of Maine as its friends could wish, but denying that it has proved as great a failure as its enemies maintain. His theory is a very old and familiar one, which has done much service in defence of laws that were not enforced, viz., that the law would work very well if it were not for the opposition of bad men. It is true, for instance, he admits, that in Bangor prohibition does not prohibit; but why? Simply because the people of that city "are peculiar":

> "The moral and religious tones there are very low. Fifty years ago there was a great land speculation in Maine, of which Bangor was the centre. Many men of bad character became very rich and influential there, and by their example they poisoned the moral and religious character of the people, the virus remaining there to this day. By common consent of the churches, and the influential people of the city, including parsons and deacons, the grog-shops are permitted to run openly in defiance of the law and in violation of the official oath of Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and his deputies, the City Marshal, and the policemen, the condition being that the Paddies, the Macs, the O's, and the rest of them shall vote the Republican ticket, which they do."

Here we see that the statute is not executed because the whole community, including the parsons and deacons, agree to make it a dead letter. The very officials charged on their oaths with its execution refuse to execute it.

Bangor is, however, not the only example of the futility of the law. Says Mr. Dow:

> "The actual condition of the matter in Maine is this: In every city in the State under Republican government, there is an alliance, either open or implied, between the grog-shops and the Republican bosses, who are in desperate competition with the Democratic party for the rum vote of the State. In not one of these cities is the law enforced, except by private citizens, with no help from the officials, all whose influence is exerted to screen the violators of the law.
>
> "In Portland—a Republican city—at the last municipal election, we overthrew the Republican bosses because they were in open league with the grog-shops, electing a Democratic administration by a large majority, and in two weeks every grog-shop in the city was shut up. From the Republican Mayors, Sheriffs, and Marshals down to the Governor, all seem to be following the policy of protecting the liquor traffic, against the Constitution and against the homes of the people. In Maine we had a popular vote whereby prohibition was put into our Constitution by a majority of 47,075—the affirmative vote being within a small fraction three times larger than the negative vote, the majority being twice larger than was ever before given in Maine for any party or for any proposition. Notwithstanding that, the Republican bosses pursue the policy of protecting and fostering the grog-shops."

The Republican party, in Maine, be it remembered, as elsewhere, is supposed to contain more of the intelligence of the population than any other, and more of the liquor-hating portion than any other, and yet, whenever it is in power, all its officials, Governors, Mayors, Sheriffs, and Marshals, get rapidly into a league with the grog-shop keepers, and allow them to violate the law with impunity. In the country districts, Mr. Dow says, this state of things does not exist: the grog shops are shut up, and a generation has grown up which knows nothing of them. This may be true, but has

a generation grown up which knows nothing of secret tippling and soaking on smuggled liquor? On this point he is unfortunately silent, and probably because he has nothing to say. He says "half a million will cover all the cost of the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of the law." But what does he know of this? What can he know? The testimony of those who have resided in country districts in Maine of late years, and have been brought much in contact with the farmers and mechanics, points to the clandestine consumption of a vast quantity of liquor, and the growth of that most objectionable and deadly of all forms of drinking, private, solitary guzzling, from a secret bottle or demi john.

Mr. Neal Dow is apparently unconscious what a powerful weapon the admissions of his letter put into the hands of the anti-Prohibitionists. It is a virtual confession that Prof. Fisk P. Brewer, an old but converted Prohibitionist, who has been ably arguing against it in the last *New Englander*, is right in his position that prohibition requires for its successful enforcement the use of "government operations and methods of a sort" to which the English race will never submit. The history of the movement in all parts of this country proves clearly that although it is possible, owing to the almost equal strength of the two great parties, for the Prohibitionists every now and then to procure the passage of stringent legislation, they can never get it enforced on a large scale in the places in which it is most needed. Nothing is easier than to stop or greatly reduce the liquor traffic in country districts, where public opinion is strong enough to dispense with the aid of police. But as soon as the experiment is tried in the large cities and densely-populated districts, where opinion acts feebly, and the work of repression has to be done by the arm of the law, then it fails, and its advocates admit, as Neal Dow does, that it fails miserably.

He says the reason of this is that the officers of the law will not do their duty, and the people behind them do not insist on their doing it. This is simply another way of saying that the law is of no use because the wicked resist it. We must remind Mr. Dow, however, that the first requisite of a good law is that it shall be so framed and so supported that the wicked cannot resist it. The framers of a prohibitory law have to take the wicked into account. A law which cannot be enforced is indeed no law at all: it is simply a wish or an aspiration. What is needed for Maine, for instance, is an act which even "the churches and influential people" of the cities cannot set at defiance, and which can stop selling liquor not only where very few people want to buy it, but where a great many want to buy it. Nothing can be more unfortunate and mischievous than the habit into which politicians fall only too readily of passing laws which they never mean to enforce, as bunkum to satisfy a small body of voters. The Prohibitionists have fostered this habit more than any other class of voters. Its direct result is to bring all law into contempt, to make law-breaking seem a light matter, and to infuse into party platforms and speeches every year a larger and larger share of humbug and unreality.

THE APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

THE discussion started by Mr. Goschen and taken up by Mr. Giffen relative to the "appreciation of gold," and now going on in England and the United States, possesses much scientific interest apart from its relations to the silver question. Both Mr. Goschen and Mr. Giffen are of the opinion that there has been in late years an appreciation of gold in obedience to the law of supply and demand—that is, that the supply of this metal has fallen off relatively to the demand, or that the demand has increased relatively to the supply. They reach this conclusion from a study of the course of the general prices of commodities, which has unquestionably been downward during the past fifteen years, although there was a temporary advance during the "boom" period of 1879-1882.

There is, perhaps, no question in political economy more intricate—none the data of which are more elusive—than this. The influence of other causes than gold scarcity to bring prices to a lower level is everywhere apparent. Take for example the article of steel, the cost of which the Bessemer and the Gilchrist-Thomas processes have reduced, within ten or twelve years, from $100 per ton to $25 per ton. The lessened cost of this article has had a tremendous and world-wide influence upon the prices of all articles which need to be transported, and there is hardly any article of commerce which does not need to be transported a greater or less distance. The compound engine for ocean steamers came into use about the same time, cheapening the cost of sea transportation in nearly as great a ratio as the Bessemer rail lessened that upon land. The two together brought a vast amount of fertile and hitherto virgin territory under the plough, which could not have been cultivated otherwise—that is, they caused the supply of agricultural products to be increased in all the markets of the world, and by consequence the prices of the same to be lessened. Other inventions and improvements more nearly related to agriculture have contributed to the same end, so that the prices of cereals, and latterly those of meats and dairy products, have been forced downward simultaneously with those of all manufactured goods. The progress of invention, its illimitable scope and its resistless power over prices, is universally perceived, but *how much* it has contributed to lower prices we have no measuring rod to determine accurately. We can only say that before reaching any conclusion on the supposed "appreciation of gold" these things must be taken into account. So also must be taken into account the introduction of new agencies, grouped together under the general name of "banking facilities," which enable mankind to dispense with the use of gold. One of the most potent of these is the telegraph, by means of which transfers of money and exchanges of property are now effected in a single day between countries on opposite sides of the globe. Mr. Mulhall, in a recent article in the *Contemporary Review*, shows that the use of bank checks in London and New York has increased since the year 1850 *twelve times* faster than the ocean-borne commerce of England and America has grown in the same period of time.

It is clear from what has been said that we want a definition of the phrase "appreciation of gold." It cannot mean the same thing as depreciation of goods, since other and most potent causes are at work to lower prices, apart from the gold supply. It is safe to say, for instance, that the price of steel would have fallen nearly or quite as much as it has fallen, even if the gold supply had kept up to the standard of 1848-60, when the rich placers of California and Australia were pouring their treasures into the lap of commerce. It is begging the question altogether to say that because general prices have fallen there must be a shortage of gold. The truth is, that there is now three times as much gold in the commercial world as there was at the beginning of the present century, yet general prices have fallen about 50 per cent. The supposed rule does not work. Has the demand for gold increased? There is no evidence to show such a state of things, for to offset the growth of commerce we have the vastly greater growth of the substitutes for gold which commerce has invented. Commodities formerly exchanged for gold are now exchanged for each other by bank agencies to an ever-increasing and almost limitless extent.

To ascertain whether there have been within the last hundred years such variations of general prices as may without doubt be ascribed to the greater or less amount of the precious metals, we shall naturally look first at the period immediately following the gold discoveries in California and Australia. There is a striking difference among English statisticians on this question. The matter is carefully examined in the sixth volume of Tooke's 'History of Prices,' and the conclusion is stated that although the *annual* supply of gold in 1856 and the four preceding years had been fourfold greater than it had been in 1848 and previously, and although the *addition* to the metallic circulation of the leading commercial nations had been more than one-third of the preëxisting stock, yet the range of general prices had not been at that date (1857) noticeably influenced in England. Mr. Mulhall, in his article already cited, allows a small advance in general prices in the decade 1851-60 over the preceding decade—not more than 6 per cent., as against 33 per cent. of increase in the metallic money of the world. Even this small rise of prices he does not attribute to the increase of the money supply. On the other hand, Professor Jevons, in his paper read to the Statistical Society in 1865, holds that there was a rise of prices, in consequence of the new gold, somewhere between 11 and 21 per cent., probably nearer the latter than the former figure.

It is quite certain that there have been variations in general prices, comparing one decade with the next succeeding one, during the present century, much greater than any discoverable variation in the decade, or the two decades, following the Californian and Australian gold discoveries. Therefore we cannot affirm that the slight change which was then perceived was due to the new gold. There has been a pretty steady decline in prices from 1820 to the present time, which was interrupted during the twenty years following the new gold discoveries. If the admission is made that the increment of new

gold, which, between 1850 and 1870, nearly doubled the pre-existing stock of that metal, arrested for the time being a persistent decline of prices due to the cheapening processes of machinery and invention and improved facilities of transportation, this is all that can be safely affirmed. All the world is striving to put goods into the market at lower prices. That is what every farmer and manufacturer, every railway and steamship, every inventor and artificer, is striving to do, and what they strive to do they actually accomplish. There is no evidence that commerce requires an increment of the stock of gold proportioned to an increment of commercial transactions, or any increment at all. There is abundant evidence that forces are at work to reduce prices—have been at work from the dawn of civilization, and never more actively than now—which no possible gold supply could counteract.

OVERPRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.

Doctor Hertel, whose book upon this subject has just been published by Macmillan, instituted an inquiry into the state of health of the school-children of the better classes in Copenhagen, which, for thoroughness of method and reliability of results, outranks all investigation yet made upon this important subject. This inquiry took place in the autumn, when children were fresh from vacation. Failures to answer any questions of his extended list were thrown out instead of being set down (as most might have been) as cases of ill health. If the disorders were very slight, or even too imperfectly described to come under his headings, they were also disregarded; so that his percentages must be regarded as very moderate. He found that about one-third of all school-boys were suffering from some more or less serious chronic complaint. In the mixed schools 18 per cent. enter sickly, and in the third school year the number of sickly boys is about doubled, while in the second classical class over 41 per cent. were sickly. Especially worthy of note is the sudden increase in the proportion of feeble boys when they reach the age of about twelve and one-half, due, as Doctor Hertel no doubt rightly conjectures, to the development of manhood which begins then. The complete change which the whole organism then undergoes is "preceded by a short period of greater delicacy than usual, with greater susceptibility to unfavorable external influences." Doctor Kotelmann has shown that while from nine to twelve years of age boys grow about five and one-half inches in height and increase nineteen pounds in weight, and between seventeen and twenty years they grow in height but two and one-half inches and in weight twenty-three pounds, the triennial period of from thirteen to sixteen is marked by a growth of nine and one-half inches in height and an increased weight of forty-four pounds. During this latter period the entirely artificial condition which school life involves in the habits and feelings of the child is, in the author's opinion, the chief cause of the alarming invalidism his tables show.

With girls the case is still worse, although their schools are exempt by law from state examination, and the courses of study are more elective and the freedom of individual scholars more complete. Twelve per cent. enter school, and 61 per cent. emerge from it, more or less sickly. Before puberty the most common ailment of both sexes is scrofula, and after that period, anæmia, nervousness, headache, frequent nose-bleeding, with great and constant increase of eye diseases. In all these returns the number of cases exceeds the total number of sickly children, for no account is taken of the many cases in which the invalid children are suffering from more than one complaint. Although no comparison can be instituted with children who do not go to school, because attendance is enforced by law, no other important factor can be found adequate to explain the deterioration of health; and the author concludes that it is "an established fact that the school as now conducted, with all the concomitants of school life, undoubtedly exercises a pernicious influence upon the health of the child."

In a long introduction, Dr. J. Crichton-Browne, of England, complains of Doctor Hertel's moderation in view of the "juvenile serfdom" he describes, and thinks very radical changes needed if the Danes are to remain a vigorous and healthy people. In England overpressure falls not on all alike, but chiefly on clever children, who are forced forward to win scholarships, etc.; and, with some "difference of incidence," Doctor Hertel's observations will apply to still other countries. The stimulus of competition and the worry of examination, provoking boys, whatever they are trained to, to be something better, and to think it a disgrace to die where they are born, Ruskin calls "the most entirely and directly diabolic of all the countless stupidities into which the British nation has been of late betrayed by its avarice and irreligion." There are many teachers "so possessed by the demon of education," and so "professionally nearsighted," that they claim the almost exclusive right to the child's time, so that he has no opportunity to pursue privately studies that may especially attract him, and no chance for independent growth. Thus, many students come up to colleges and universities with so little knowledge of their own interests and powers that it is almost a matter of chance what branches they take up. Long before a child's capabilities can be known, parents with false views of life and of school, and perhaps not without vanity and cupidity, not only allow but sometimes encourage teachers to overpress their children, and sow seeds of suffering and incapacity. The narrowness of mind and weakness of character, the paucity of information and slowness of intellect shown by so many originally bright boys after long years of expensive schooling, the long period of listlessness and perhaps depression, the "loss of that keen interest in life which even healthy young animals should feel," are the too common symptoms of that nervous exhaustion, impaired nutrition, poverty of blood, imperfect appetite and sleep which is distinctively school-bred. The case is always worst of all with girls, who feel emulation and the dangerous thrill of success or failure more than boys. They are more susceptible to all these psychical disturbances which Ross tells us are likely to exercise a more and more predominant influence in the production of disease as civilization advances. The highest functions of the nervous system are latest evolved and the earliest to decay; and it is precisely to these that the strain is applied. The brain, we are told, is made up of explosive material, the explosiveness of which may be increased or diminished; and it is the brains of girls that are more likely to become over-excitable. True education, especially of girls, which is the great want of our time, must be first of all hygienic.

The ignorance of teachers on this subject is appalling. Many reported their schools to Dr. Hertel as exceptionally healthy, and were indignant at the least suspicion to the contrary, when a careful examination revealed that one-third of all their pupils were really sickly. They do not realize that without a good appetite for a hearty breakfast, and a solid sleep of eight or nine hours, children are drawing upon their constitutional reserves in being in school at all, because the activity of nutrition is suffering to a degree often irreparable, the nervous system is slowly taking on neurotic habits, and bodily growth being reduced below what it would naturally be. "We must," says Dr. Hertel, "put aside all illusions, and openly confess that the present generation of young girls is weakly, anæmic, and nervous to an extraordinary degree. The nervous and anæmic young people of the present day need much more considerate treatment than has hitherto been accorded them if there is to be any prospect of deriving from the future generations physically and mentally strong." He also describes a home under the guardianship of mothers thus enfeebled by excessive school work, and agrees with Dr. Hasse's characterization of phases of insanity due to overpressure.

The state of things in the Danish schools, it should be distinctly said, is probably worse than in most European States, both as regards the number of hours of work and the hygienic environment of school children; and our author's conclusions, which we have tried to give as far as possible in his own phraseology, do not apply as forcibly in the United States. When we reflect, however, on the mere incipiency of sanitary science among us, the indifference with which attempts to place our schools under the control of such sanitarian experts as we have encounters, and the violent opposition to all plans for shortening school hours, it is obvious that we, too, are in real and grave danger.

Among the remedies suggested are a reduction of the number of studies, an intermission of a few minutes each hour, a decided reduction of work from the thirteenth to the fifteenth year, especially for girls, with increased attention to bodily development; the avoidance of all that causes even temporary "nervousness," and, for children of the better classes, more exposure and less petting and less society. Special care is required in schools of superior grade. "A lad of eighteen ought not, as a rule, to go to school any more"; and Doctor Pilger adds, after much special attention to the subject, "It is a matter of fact that within the last few decades a considerable proportion of the youth at our high schools [in Germany] has mentally and morally degenerated to a great extent." A health-record book for each pupil filled up by the family doctor, parent, and teacher; an eight or seven o'clock opening of school, as in Sweden, with correspondingly early close, and more physiological systems of gymnastics are also recommended. Since the publication of Doctor Hertel's book the Danish Government has officially reinvestigated the subject with still greater thoroughness, and tabulated reports of nearly 30,000 children, with results which confirm Doctor Hertel's in nearly every particular.

The decrease of country population, the increasing haste and excitement of city life, the increasing demand of extensive at the cost of intensive education, the universal demand for luxury and pleasure—all favor precocity and make a simple, quiet, healthful life for childhood increasingly hard. To keep our 500,000,000 brain cells all in good tune, especially if we are brain workers (who perform, according to the recent estimate of a physiologist, about eight times as much mental work as a manual laborer), requires more rest and more sleep; a late, if not an artificially retarded, development; frequent holidays and vacations; an only moderate interest in romance or in theology; no enforced music lessons, for piano practice is sometimes the direct cause of nervousness in girls; restraint of the fatal inclination of nervous children to associate with others with like defects of temperament; the inculcation of the existence of other and higher objects of endeavor than money. In a word, the teachers of to-day must study long and hard the wider and more ethical bearings of their voca-

tion, to make the school a moralizing and not an insidiously demoralizing agency, if the hold our educational systems have laboriously secured upon public confidence is to be longer maintained and justified.

ENGLAND: THE PARTY PROGRAMMES.

LONDON, October 9, 1885.

As was perhaps to be expected, the truce between parties which followed the close of the Parliamentary session was a very short one. Within three weeks Lord Hartington had taken the stump, and he was soon followed by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir W. Harcourt. Mr. Chamberlain has been incessantly active, speaking in London, in the north of England, in Scotland, and has in fact—partly by his own aggressive energy, partly by the help of the Tories, who now direct most of their fire upon him—fairly won his way to the most prominent position, after Mr. Gladstone, in the ranks of his party. The Radicals, whose views he proclaims, are becoming more and more numerous and powerful, and will constitute at least two-thirds of the Liberal party in the next Parliament. Still, they are not the whole party, and therefore Mr. Chamberlain could not be deemed the authoritative exponent of the Liberal programme. It is to Mr. Gladstone that the right of speaking for all belongs, and his manifesto, issued on September 19 in the form of an address to the electors of the county of Edinburgh, is now the official platform of the Opposition, almost as much as if it had been adopted, as in America, by a national party convention.

Such a platform is a comparatively new thing in our politics, and it is another mark of the extent to which statesmen address their reasonings directly to the electors, instead of, as formerly, simply standing on their general merits and party character, and reserving argument for the House of Commons. No doubt platforms will be the rule in future. But there is a special reason for their importance at this crisis. There is no one issue on which the general election turns. The late Government fell upon a minor question, in an accidental way. The present Government has done little, in its four months of power, for which it can be arraigned. Both parties appeal to the nation, not so much in respect of past performances as of services to be rendered in the future; and neither has up till now been at all clear about what those future services are to be. The Liberals had not agreed what they should propose, nor the Tories what they should resist. Both felt that for the two millions of new electors there must be prepared a new bill of fare, and that it ought to contain something striking, something taking—something, in short, worthy of the occasion. But as most of the old questions have been used up, while new questions have ripened slowly, it was not easy even for the party of change to prepare a list of reforms which should attract the newly admitted working class, without alienating the sober upper and middle classes. Some of Mr. Chamberlain's propositions had alarmed these last, and at one moment a split between him and the moderate Liberals seemed imminent.

To avert such a split and give his whole party a flag to which they can rally, was the function of Mr. Gladstone's declaration of principles. It is a long document, longer even than his famous election manifesto of 1874; yet not diffuse, for it deals with a great variety of subjects, and upon all of them goes deeper than the oratorical commonplaces one expects at election times. It has that remarkable and characteristic feature of all Mr. Gladstone's writing and speaking—a large flexibility of expression, which ordinary readers find at first sight vague, but which has plainly not been vague to the writer, and is found, when analyzed, to convey, or at least to indicate, a much wider significance than it had appeared to bear. He is charged sometimes with obscurity, sometimes with over-subtlety, sometimes even with a wish to mislead; but the explanation lies partly, no doubt, in the habits of caution which a long official life has formed, yet mainly in the constitution of his mind, which takes the whole of a subject into its comprehensive view, and strives to express at once the leading principles and the various limitations under which those principles must be applied. In his present address, besides a vindication of and apology for the policy of his Ministry from 1880 till last June, there are contained declarations of policy as to four questions ripe for treatment, and three others belonging to the more remote future. He promises to deal forthwith with the procedure of the House of Commons, with local government and taxation, with the reform of the land laws, with the registration of Parliamentary voters. He discusses the reconstitution of the House of Lords, the proposal to disestablish the Established Churches of England and Scotland, the demand that elementary education should be made universally gratuitous, indicating his opinion upon all these points, which, however, he conceives to be beyond the scope of his own political action, which can hardly last for many years more. Finally, he intimates, as regards Ireland, that he is prepared to pursue the policy of largely increasing the liberty of self-government in local matters—a liberty which is to be limited only by the necessity for maintaining "the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the Empire, and all the authority of Parliament necessary for the conservation of that unity."

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the publication of this manifesto to enable its effects to be estimated. The first, and for the moment the most important, has been to save the harmony of Liberal leaders and the militant unity of the Liberal party. Lord Hartington, whose intellect is rather solid and sensible than creative, had said little to feed the hopes or touch the sentiment of the masses. Mr. Chamberlain had put forward bold schemes of policy, but some of them alarmed cautious men, and had provoked keen criticism from persons occupying the detached yet influential position of Mr. Goschen. Mr. Gladstone's four practical proposals had the merit of being at once constructive, practical, and yet moderate. They furnish a ground on which both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen may stand, so both these eminent men have hastened to declare their adhesion to the Midlothian programme, while the one claims his right to go somewhat beyond it, and the other to examine the details which it may involve. As the Tories have been reckoning all through upon a split in the Liberal ranks, the effect of this rally to the old flag, borne by the old leader, is for the moment immense. Even those who think that a schism must soon come, that when Mr. Gladstone retires, his successors will, like the generals of Alexander the Great, celebrate his departure with bloody battles, are glad that they can stand shoulder to shoulder under his leadership once more, and secure a majority at least for the opening of the new Parliament.

The second thing to be noted regarding the manifesto is the studied reserve and large admission of possible solutions in the language which Mr. Gladstone uses regarding Ireland and the Parnellite claim for a separate legislature. He was, of course, bound to insist—every English statesman must insist—on maintaining the unity of the British Empire and the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. But there is nothing in his phrases inconsistent with the creation in Ireland of a central national council or parliament subordinate to that of the three kingdoms. I do not say that he contemplates such a solution. Its difficulties are obvious, and one of them is that there is little ground for hope that such a solution would be accepted by the Nationalist party. But he does not repudiate it; he even admits the claim of Ireland to a somewhat larger measure of local self-government than it is proposed, by the approaching reforms, to confer upon the various parts of Great Britain.

There remains, in the third place, his expression of opinion on the question of established churches. It is an intimation, guarded but distinct, of his belief that the time will come when religious establishments will cease. That time, he thinks, will not fall within his own life. Much discussion must come first, many enormous practical difficulties will have to be considered and overcome before so strong and so old an institution as the Church of England can be severed from the soil which her roots have so deeply penetrated. There is no encouragement in Mr. Gladstone's words to any immediate agitation. But in avowing that he believes this great change will ultimately come, he has gone further than any statesman of similar rank ever went before, and has unquestionably given an immense stimulus to the hopes of the party, active and steadily growing, which desires to effect a complete severance of Church and State. And in the same measure he has alarmed the friends of establishments. It is all very well to be told that an institution you love and revere will last for years yet—will probably last, if you are an elderly man, beyond your own allotted span on earth. But this is, after all, somewhat cold comfort. A landowner does not greatly enjoy looking at a clump of tall trees upon his lawn, which he has watched for fifty years rising to superb maturity, when he knows that the next heir will cut them down as soon as he dies. To the clergy of the English Establishment, and to most of the most zealous and religious laymen, the struggle for her existence seems to have already begun when an ex-Prime Minister, and one whose attachment to religion and to episcopacy has always been profound, predicts her approaching fate.

It was impossible for the Tory party to leave Mr. Gladstone's programme unanswered. That they had kept silence so long (for since Parliament rose Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord R. Churchill have each of them spoken rarely, and said little to enlighten the electors, while Lord Salisbury had not spoken at all) was in itself surprising, when contrasted with the aggressive vivacity and copious constructiveness of Mr. Chamberlain. People had begun to surmise that the Tory chiefs really did not know what to say, or were too much divided in opinion to be able to agree on a platform. Their position is certainly embarrassing. They have got three sets of supporters to satisfy, and cannot satisfy any one set without offending one or both of the others. There are the country gentlemen, the capitalists, the upper classes generally, and the farmers, all of whom desire no political change whatever, unless it be one which would improve the value of land and revive our drooping agriculture. These classes have been the mainstay of Toryism in time past. They would be supreme in the Tory party now, were it not that their attachment is so well secured that they do not need, like doubtful adherents, to be frequently propitiated. Then, further, there is the Conservative middle and working class in the towns, an element which the Liberals used to ridicule, but whose existence, nay whose power, they have had to admit ever since the election of 1874. These people do not know what they want from a Government, unless, to be sure, something that would improve trade, but they are by no means op-

posed to change, or perfectly satisfied with the world as it stands. They don't want to let the Radicals have all the credit of proposing new measures. They hate the Radicals rather from pure party spirit than because they fear their measures; they admire Lord R. Churchill because they think he is not only a hard hitter, but abreast of the time, prepared to dish the Radicals by outbidding them if necessary. This section has now become so important, since the large towns have got additional members and the franchise has been extended in the counties, that it must be fed with something positive, and not merely bidden, as of yore, to rally in defence of the old institutions of the country. The temptation to offer it some kind of protection by a tariff against certain kinds of foreign goods would be strong, were it not that, in such a case, a duty on foreign corn would have to be also offered to the farmers. But the proposal of such a duty would in its turn alarm the townsfolk, and give a terrible opening to the Liberals. Hence this subject of protection has to be very gingerly handled. The minor lights of the Tory party may refer to it, and in the general restlessness of people's minds suck, or think they suck, some small advantage thereout. But the leaders do not venture to make it a part of their platform.

Then, lastly, there are the Irish Nationalists. One must not indeed call them supporters of the Tory Ministry: they are rather allies, temporary allies, allies till the election is over, against the Liberals, whom the Nationalists hate, not only on account of the coercion acts of the expiring Parliament, but because, being a stronger party than the Tories, they are more likely to come into conflict with Nationalist views in the new Parliament. The Tory chiefs cannot afford to quarrel with Mr. Parnell, because they want the votes of the Irishmen in England; it is a heavy vote in the northern and western cities. On the other hand, they cannot yield to him, or hold out any hopes of conceding the demand for home rule, without alienating the old-fashioned Conservatives of England, and losing the last chance of tempting away from the Liberal camp those moderate men whom the Radicals have terrified. Already Lord R. Churchill has damaged his party infinitely more by coquetting with the Nationalists and persuading the Cabinet to depart from Lord Spencer's policy, than he has helped it by stimulating the pugnacity of the new Tory democracy. He has, in fact, been the most powerful helper Mr. Gladstone could have desired: he has frightened back into the Liberal fold many straying sheep who dislike his methods and his tone even more than they disapprove of his practical proposals.

In these circumstances, the position of the Tory chief is not an easy one. No wonder Lord Salisbury has waited till now to speak; no wonder that he has spoken with unusual moderation and prudence. His platform has been less ambitious, but also more liberal, than most people expected. It may be described as a qualified and limited edition of Mr. Gladstone's platform, omitting, but not refusing, alterations in Parliamentary procedure; declaring for a reconstruction of local government and reforms in the land laws (while ridiculing some of Mr. Chamberlain's plans for that object); treating Irish demands in carefully non-committal phrases, which, while they agree with Mr. Gladstone in insisting on maintaining the unity of the Empire, do not negative the suggestion of an Irish Parliament; and showing very little of the traditional Toryism till the Church question is reached. There, indeed, Lord Salisbury becomes explicit, earnest, vehement. He and his party will oppose any and every proposal for disestablishment or disendowment, and he appeals not only to all Conservatives, but to all friends of the Church of England, to rally round him for her defence.

It was a matter of course that the opening which Mr. Gladstone's deliverance on this subject gave should be used as it has been. It gives a genuinely Tory character to what would otherwise be almost a Liberal programme; it will make a good cry at the elections. Apart from this, there is little or nothing in the Conservative promises to excite enthusiasm. But the cohesion of that party is so great that it can dispense with allurements and enthusiasm more readily than can the Liberals; and the Tories may now at least say that they are as ready as their opponents to give local government to the counties, to cheapen the transfer and simplify the laws of land. When one considers how many rocks lie around Lord Salisbury's course, he must be given the credit of having thus far steered with watchful judgment. Y.

WHY ENGLISHMEN ARE NOT ALARMED AT THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, October 10.

IN my last letter I described the strange calmness of public opinion in the face of impending political revolution. My object in this letter is to explain the reasons for the firmness, indifference, or apathy with which modern Englishmen contemplate constitutional innovations.

The causes of this temper, which differs radically from the tone of 1832, of 1848, or even of 1868, are various, and are closely connected as well with the weaknesses as with the strength of the national character. The first, the strongest, and the least rational ground for the confidence with which modern Englishmen believe that such vital alterations in the Constitution as an immense extension of the Parliamentary franchise will not seriously affect the prosperity of the country, is the unavowed belief in English luck. Fortunate nations, like successful men, believe in their own good fortune. Chances have turned out in their favor hitherto, and what has been they anticipate will be. Now England has for the last sixty years been the luckiest of countries. During centuries the land has been free from invasion; for the Revolution of 1688 was a national movement, though aided by Dutch troops. More than sixty years have passed since any large body of persons had serious reason to dread that England might be the victim of invaders. Nor do the mass of Englishmen now living remember a time when any part of Great Britain was threatened by serious internal disturbance. English experience shows, or seems to show, that English good sense or English good luck has carried the State harmless through all the rocks or quicksands on which less favored nations have made shipwreck. Liberal or democratic reforms have with us averted instead of stimulating violence. Socialism itself has passed among Englishmen from a dangerous political heresy into a discussable opinion, which good men and sensible men can argue over without displaying loss of temper, or fearing that appeals to reasoning may soon be superseded by an appeal to physical force. The very trades unions which were, ten years ago, the bugbear of all alarmists, have become, or seem to have become, the supporters of sound economic doctrine, and are relied upon (whether rightly or not, I cannot say) to resist the plausible fallacies of fair trade. Contrast all this with the experience of France, of Germany, of Italy, one might almost say of all Continental Europe. The ordinary politician is mainly guided by the very narrow experience afforded by the few years over which his own memory, or at most the memory of persons he has known, stretches; and if he talks of the lessons of the past, means, whether he knows it or not, the teaching of the last half century. To any one who forms his anticipations of the future solely with reference to the impressions produced by a vague knowledge of English history since say 1832, it must seem as clear as day that Englishmen have somehow or other been always able to avoid the calamities which have injured or crushed the prosperity of foreigners. Whether we attribute this success to skill or to luck makes little odds. If Englishmen are more skilful than others, why, it is thought, should their political talent fail them? if they are more fortunate, why should their luck turn? The good luck of England is the mainstay of English confidence.

A second and more creditable ground for absence of panic is, that in England permanent liberty of discussion has at last produced one of its most beneficial results. It has made it possible for thousands of citizens to argue about the most serious public affairs without losing either their temper or their heads. In England we have come to perceive the truth, hardly yet grasped by Frenchmen or even by Germans, that the avowal of dangerous doctrines does not at all necessarily lead to the doing of dangerous acts. We can allow a great deal for the immense interval which, at any rate in political matters, separates the word from the deed. Our politicians abuse each other heartily; but we all know, though we have not all of us the audacity to say it, that invective is the ornament of debate. There is not the least reason to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury could not sit down together with the greatest pleasure at the dinner-table of a common friend, and for my part nothing would surprise me less than to find, within the course of the next ten years, Lord Randolph Churchill seated in the same Cabinet as Mr. Chamberlain. It is fair to myself to add that an event which would cause me no surprise would certainly cause me no gratification. Many coalitions which are possible would, should they occur, be of very bad omen for the country.

Now the fact that Englishmen are little perturbed by public discussion leads to a further and less satisfactory consequence. It creates among the majority of the nation an unavowed but none the less real scepticism as to the genuineness of the attacks which leading public men make upon each other, and as to the reality of the dangers which our political teachers attribute to any policy which does not meet with their approval. Were a statesman to arise endowed with all the eloquence of Fox and the prophetic foresight of Burke, his denunciations of mistakes in policy, or his prophecies of public calamities, would go very little way to influence the permanent feelings of the electors. It is possible that such a man might gain their votes, but it is almost certain that he would not seriously rouse their alarms. So many persons have cried "wolf" without any wolf making his appearance, that the result has followed which the fable leads us to expect. The nation has been warned so often that the Constitution was on the point of being undermined, that Democracy meant Socialism, and that Socialism meant revolution and violence, that it has at last come to fancy that the Constitution will take care of itself, and that Democracy and even Socialism may after all not be such terrible evils. "Sufficient for the day are the evils thereof," is the principle which governs the political conduct of thousands who never formulate their grounds of action.

My aim, let me carefully note, is neither to defend nor to attack this condition of opinion. Those who think it worth while to read my letters must remember that I am acting as the reporter, not as the critic, of prevailing sentiment. Whether it be a blessing to the nation that its members should become tolerant of free discussion, is a matter which each of your

readers must decide for himself. What I insist upon is the existence of such toleration in England, and its immense effect in calming down the fever of political contests. The news of this very week shows us how different in this matter is the condition of France. The unexpected return by the electors of a large Conservative Opposition has perturbed the Republican party throughout the country, and has already led to riots at Paris. This alarm may not be groundless; the noticeable thing is its existence. But though Frenchmen have not yet acquired the coolness of Englishmen, the existence of something like freedom of discussion for the greater part of nearly a century has already done a good deal to strengthen the State's political nerve. Events like the late elections would, less than a century ago, have at once produced insurrections or *coups d'état*.

The last and the best reason which a reflective Englishman can adduce for his calmness in the midst of changes which may certainly lead to grave national calamities, is the conviction, which the knowledge not only of England but of all other modern civilized countries forces upon a candid observer, that changes in the form of a constitution—in what Mr. Frederic Harrison ingeniously calls the "State system"—of a country, and especially of such a country as England, do not produce (directly, at least) anything like the amount of effect which is naturally expected from such innovations by their promoters or by their opponents. Not fifty years ago the greater number of educated Englishmen believed that democratic government led all but certainly to the most obvious and grossest tyranny of numbers. The poor, it was argued, are and must be in every community the vast majority of the people; the poor must of necessity wish to share in the blessings of wealth. In a democratic community the majority—that is to say, the poor—are the sovereign power; the sovereign, whether consisting of one man or of a million, will follow his apparent interests; and where the poor are sovereign, their apparent interest will be to plunder the rich. Confiscation, therefore, and agrarian laws are not the accidents but the natural fruit of democratic government. This line of reasoning, in one form or another, was, and it seems to me still is, in substance, the strongest argument against an extended suffrage. No one can deny that it has in it elements of truth, and no one can wonder that, when reinforced by what seem to be the obvious lessons of the French Revolution, it should have moulded the convictions of the well-to-do classes throughout Europe. Every one, however, feels rather than knows, that for practical purposes this kind of argument has lost its hold on the world. The poor are still the vast majority in every country; rich men care as much for their property in the year 1885 as they did in 1800; yet not in England only, but in most countries of the civilized world, rich men feel no deep dread of an extended suffrage. The reason of this is plain: the formal possession of legal sovereignty, it has been found by experience, does not really make the poor supreme. Property, somehow or other, asserts its weight everywhere. It is not the spoliation of the rich, but the corruption of the poor, which, if we are to trust to experience, constitutes the worst disease of modern democracies. However this may be, the one thing which appears to be certain is, that millionaires may live and flourish in countries where universal suffrage is the basis of the national polity. This fact, like many obvious facts, may probably have produced an undue effect on the political sentiment of the day. That it has produced an immense influence is past a doubt. Conservative orators occasionally express rhetorical wonder at Lord Hartington's willingness to sit in the same Cabinet with a politician such as Mr. Chamberlain, who is not afraid of the name of a Socialist. Tories might just as well, by the way, wonder why a rich man like Mr. Chamberlain should patronize principles which, as it is alleged, would, if carried out, lead to the division of his wealth among his workmen. But no one really finds it hard to answer such inquiries. The reply is, that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, and thousands of other men with them, do not really believe that the formal possession of political power makes the poor the rulers of the nation.

A. V. DICEY.

Correspondence.

PERSONAL LEADERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is a feeling of jealousy and resentment among our people at any reference to English political methods in comparison with our own. But at a time when American inventions like the reaper and the sewing-machine are used all over the world, when English politicians have argued that the Senate of the United States as an institution is preferable to the House of Lords, and when the civilized world is studying with admiration the working of our Supreme Court, it seems as if that feeling was out of place. This country has arrived at a point where it need not fear comparison with anybody, and it is the part of wisdom to study all the lessons which political experience has to offer.

There are three men in England whose position at this moment is full of instruction for us: Mr. Parnell, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Parnell comes nearest to what we call a "boss." He proposes to dictate the nomination and the election of candidates in almost every district in Ireland, and it is quite probable he will succeed. But observe the vast difference when personal power is accompanied by personal responsibility. His strength is in the advocacy of home rule for Ireland; but he cannot declaim on the general subject and get all the advantage of this, and then step out and leave the details in the hands of some person or persons for whom he is not responsible. Every eye in the three kingdoms will be upon him for months to come, and every word and action will be watched by friend and foe. Any serious suspicion of using his position for personal advantage would kill him instantly. And he must not only be personally pure, but he must succeed. For the Irish people the movement is embodied in him, while for the English he is the centre of attack. It is he who must formulate the demand, and he must put it in such shape that it can be answered by yes or no. The mere abstract question might lead to violent revolution, and it is just this personal intervention which renders possible a clear test of the popular will. Either side may of course prefer civil war to submission, but the alternative is clearly defined.

It pleases Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to pose as a Radical demagogue. His proposals of a graduated income tax and the forcible expropriation of land on behalf of peasant proprietors is worthy of General Butler. But he cannot simply arouse popular passion and then evade personal responsibility. If he secures sufficient popular support, he must sooner or later take the Premiership, and put his plans into definite shape—in itself an extremely sobering process. The battle will rage, not about indefinite generalities and through the exasperating method of calling names, but about particular measures embodied in his personality. Both will be thoroughly discussed, and the result, whatever it is, will be a clear expression of the will of the majority of the people, which is, and must be, in popular governments, the final arbiter.

As to Mr. Gladstone's position, I wish to refer only to one particular point, which cannot be better expressed than in a recent issue of the London *Spectator*:

"The 'split' in the Liberal ranks, over which the Tories are so exultant, does not matter much, as it is in the main a split among leaders who, if Mr. Gladstone will command in chief, will soon arrive at some compromise; but what does matter is the confusion among the candidates. There are 500 of them in Britain alone; they are besieged by fanatic sections among the voters, and in the absence of guidance they are pledging themselves to all kinds of crude ideas, and are unable to defend themselves by the usual argument that the leaders have decided upon a possible plan of action. This anarchy should be terminated at once, or we may see the Liberal party reduced to 500 individualities, each declaring that he is compelled by his peculiar relation to his constituents to fight for his own hand. Mr. Gladstone must speak out soon even if it be on paper."

Since then Mr. Gladstone has spoken out, with the result of so closing up the Liberal ranks as to render their success almost certain. But does not this extract describe almost perfectly the condition of our politics and our candidates *at all times*?

The only way of arriving at this personality and these definite measures in place of our chaos of generalities and anonymous committees is Cabinet responsibility, and the sooner we come to it the sooner we shall get our Government into some kind of working condition.

G. B.

BOSTON, October 19, 1885.

REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENTS IN CINCINNATI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although there were many indications in the Cincinnati vote of last November which justified the *Commercial Gazette's* boast that it had trampled out Independency from the Republican party of the city—save from a handful of young men—there are some very hopeful signs shown by the election of this week that the leaven of the Mugwump has permeated a considerable body of Republicans who draw the line of their right to bolt at Presidential nominations. Several notoriously bad nominations for important county offices were made by the Republican Convention of Cincinnati. The conduct of the party organ was pretty nearly the same with regard to these nominations as toward the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. Before the Convention it denounced them as thoroughly unfit and unsafe to be made. After the Convention it derided the idea that an honest Republican could serve his party or his city best by refusing to obey the dictates of a reckless nominating body. Its denunciations of bolters were indeed less frantic and indecent than during the campaign for Blaine and Logan, for the stake was smaller and the nominees were too near home to make any temporary varnish efficacious to hide their well-known character. It is a token of returning sanity among reputable Republicans that in the suburban districts, which contain the largest body of intelligent Republican voters—such as Mt. Auburn, Walnut Hills, Avondale, and College Hill—these offensive nominees were so thoroughly "scratched" that their defeat is placed beyond peradventure, even while the result of the rest of the voting in Hamilton County is in doubt awaiting the official count.

Evidently the fear of the party organ is abating, and the custom of carrying sovereignty under the hat is gaining popularity in Cincinnati. The Spartan band of Cincinnati Mugwumps may rejoice at this as an evidence that their good seed, sown amid much contempt, was not cast into barren soil, even though its harvest was some-

what laggard. Blaine and Logan are not the only candidates who illustrate the principle that the only sure way of keeping a party out of the hands of unworthy men is to refuse to vote for the bad men, even in spite of the apprehension that the opposite candidates are no better. The business of an honest Republican is first to rid *his* party of scoundrels. Then he may have time to attend to the knaves of the other party.

INDEPENDENT.

CINCINNATI, O., October 17, 1885.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE BELL PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Speaking of the action of the President in "bringing under review the suit instituted in the Attorney-General's office to set aside the Bell telephone patent," you say:

"Attorney-General Garland does not make a satisfactory defence of himself; for, although it is true that he did not order or authorize the suit to be begun, it was his duty, upon his return to his office, to have done what the President has now done—that is, to have reviewed the action taken by the Solicitor-General in his absence. And this was all the more incumbent on him since he was a party having an interest in the suit. All that needs to be said is that the President has gained in public estimation through this incident as much as some other people have lost."

What has been said in the Democratic press on "this incident" has been quite uniformly in the direction of defence of the Attorney-General—if "defence," implying, as it does, something to be defended, be an appropriate word in this connection; and what has been said by way of fault-finding or criticism in the matter has, as a rule, appeared in Republican journals, to whose utterances attention was scarcely to be expected. But when the *Nation*, even to the extent above indicated, unites in this criticism, the animadversions upon the conduct of the Attorney-General deserve notice.

Supposing Mr. Garland to have been solicited to act personally in the matter, what action could he have taken that would have escaped criticism?

A patent, than which few more valuable have issued, is alleged to have been procured under circumstances involving deliberate and more than usually reprehensible fraud. Here is broached a question in which every citizen of the United States has a deep interest. The accusations against the Bell patent (in respect of the truth of which I have no opinion, as I have no concern), charge upon the patentee such violations of right and propriety as imperatively demand the fullest and closest inquiry, and deserve the severest punishment possible under the law.

But it is said that it is, at the least, a question whether investigation of this charge can be had without action on the part of the Government through the Department of Justice. Waiving discussion of this question, let us concede that such action is necessary, and that the Attorney-General is the only person from whom must come the necessary authorization of the action.

Now it happens that the Attorney-General, being the holder of stock in a corporation adverse to the Bell interests, would, to an extent, be benefited by *substantiation* of the charge in question. Concede that, in this aspect of the matter only, that fact should stay his hand; is every one else who is interested—and what citizen of the United States is not?—to be deprived, even for a season, of the clear right to have the accusations *investigated?* Has the public mind been schooled by the more recent past of our history to presume wrong motives, rather than the contrary, on the part of our highest officials? And, in the case in hand, is it impossible that an official should act as his conscience and judgment dictate, with assurance of credit for right motives at the hands of his fellow-citizens? Assuming, then, an application to the Attorney-General, he being the only person who could act, what should he have done in this matter?

In point of fact, however, all that he could have done would be to enable the investigation to be had; no one pretends that he could determine the real question in issue, viz., whether the charge against the Bell patent was true or false. On this question those interested in the patent should have been the first to court inquiry, and in determining the question the Attorney-General could play no part; that is the function of established and familiar tribunals.

Finally, you say that "it was his duty, upon his return to his office, to have done what the President has now done—that is, to have reviewed the action taken by the Solicitor-General in his absence." What! although any action on his part in the premises would have been improper, yet some action by him which might have ratified and confirmed what was done by the Solicitor-General was his duty! Is it fair even inferentially to number the Attorney-General among the "some other people" who have lost "through this incident"?

HENRY E. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1885.

[We would ask our correspondent what happens if a suit to which a corporation is a party comes before a judge who is a stockholder. Does he not either refuse to try it or divest himself of his interest in the stock? Is this because "the public mind has been schooled by the more recent history of our past to presume wrong motives, rather than the contrary, on the part of our highest officials"? Certainly not; it is because judges have not only to be pure, but to avoid positions in which even the evil-minded will doubt their purity. In this case Attorney-General Garland occupied a judicial position even in ordering an investigation, because the mere ordering of an investigation by an official of his standing raised a presumption in the public mind against the Bell Telephone Company sufficient to affect the value of the stock. The Attorney-General, therefore, owed it to his office as well as to the public either to refuse to act until he had got rid of all personal interest in the proceeding, or until he had publicly, and for reasons stated, turned the decision of the question over to some other officer. In other words, it is the duty of all judicial and quasi-judicial officers not only to satisfy the reasonable but the unreasonable that they are impartial, for on matters of this kind the unreasonable are in a majority. The President's action, in fact, is as good an illustration as we need of the way in which the Attorney-General's course affected even favorably disposed bystanders. He surely did not look at it with a jaundiced eye.—ED. NATION.]

THE DUTY ON AN ARCHITECT'S TOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Having noticed Mr. Warren's communication in your issue of September 10 (No. 1054), I cannot forbear mentioning—in contrast to his—my experience under similar circumstances on arrival at the port of New York last June. My fate on that occasion, though much more fortunate, only serves to corroborate his assertions as to the arbitrary and contradictory interpretation of the law governing the admission of books and photographs for use in professional work.

An architect, I had, like Mr. Warren, brought home with me a quantity of books and photographs, to the value of $300. These were passed readily on my simple statement as to my profession, without the necessity of producing a certificate from the Consul-General in London. I had been advised to procure this certificate as a precaution, by an artist friend who had had sad experience in the uncertain ways of our customs officials. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Warren was armed with any document of this kind; and I should like to ask if it is not required by law. Whether it be required or not, the fact remains that in its absence one may or may not have to pay a duty of 25 per cent., according to the mood or temperament of a man in blue coat and brass buttons. Is this carelessness and stupidity on his part, or want of instructions from headquarters? What is the law, and why is it not uniformly enforced?—Respectfully,

WALTER COPE.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1885.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the last issue of the *Nation*, in the course of an article on "Burgoyne's Hanau Artillery," occurs this sentence: "Mr. William L. Stone . . . procured a copy of the diary of G. Pausch, . . . which he found in the State Library at Cassel." In the last clause of this sentence, if for "he found" the reader should substitute "was found by Mr. E. J. Lowell," the statement would be correct. Mr. Lowell procured me the copy of Pausch at my request, and rendered me much courteous assistance in the matter. Kindly print this as a matter of justice to that gentleman. WILLIAM L. STONE.

JERSEY CITY, October 16, 1885.

"SCIENTIFIC THEISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me to correct a typographical mistake, of more than usual importance, in your announcement of my forthcoming book in your last issue. It reads: "Mr. Francis E. Abbot will shortly publish through Little, Brown & Co., Boston, a work entitled 'Organic Scientific Philosophy and Scientific Atheism.'"

The title as thus printed would give to many readers a very unfortunate and injurious impression of the character of my book; for it seems to imply, either that "organic scientific philosophy" is itself "scientific atheism," or else that it considers science atheistic, and therefore attacks it. Nothing could be further from the truth. The words "organic scientific philosophy" are no part of the title of this book, but simply indicate that it is one of a series of books which I hope eventually to complete. The title itself is 'Scientific Theism,' not 'Scientific Atheism.' The main purpose of the book is to show that modern science, philosophically interpreted, leads not to atheism, not to agnosticism, not to idealism, but to a *realistic spiritual theism*, which will satisfy both "head" and "heart." There is, in my opinion, no such thing as "scientific atheism," for atheism is simply the most unscientific and unphilosophical view of the universe that the human mind can form. FRANCIS E. ABBOT.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., October 16, 1885.

Notes.

THE January issue of *Lippincott's Magazine* will be on the first of the month, and this practice will be maintained, thus bringing another monthly periodical into line with the *Century*. The new editor announces that he has made arrange-

ments for publishing simultaneously with their appearance abroad stories, essays, and sketches by various well-known English authors, from Matthew Arnold and Swinburne to "Ouida," F. Anstey, and W. H. Mallock.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly completed a work on India called 'The Queen's Empire,' by Joseph Moore, jr. It will be finely illustrated with fifty full-page phototypes, and in other respects will be very handsomely made.

An interesting anthology, 'Representative Poems of Living Poets, Selected by the Poets Themselves,' is in the press of Cassell & Co. Miss Jeanette L. Gilder devised and has edited this compilation, and Mr. George P. Lathrop will furnish an introduction. 'Oberon and Puck: Verses Grave and Gay,' by Miss Helen Gray Cone; and 'Along Alaska's Great River,' by Lieutenant Schwatka, are also announced by the same firm.

A volume of poems, 'In the King's Garden,' by James Berry Bensel; and a 'Life of Grant,' by E. E. Brown, will be published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Doctor Holmes's *Atlantic* papers, "A New Portfolio," will in book form bear the title, 'A Mortal Antipathy.' The publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., also announce two novels, 'Bonnyborough,' by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and 'High-Lights' by an anonymous writer.

'Broken Bonds,' a novel by W. A. H. Stafford, is in the press of W. L. Mershon & Co.

Potter, Ainsworth & Co. have nearly ready a 'New Word-Method,' by J. Russell Webb.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, publish immediately 'Elements of Descriptive and Qualitative Inorganic Chemistry,' a text-book in practical laboratory work, by James A. Shepard, of the Ypsilanti (Mich.) High School.

'A Woman's Work,' memorials of Eliza Fletcher, by the Rev. C. A. Salmond, of Glasgow, will be published here by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Eugene Schuyler intends to print the lectures which he is now delivering at Cornell University on "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce." With them he will join the lectures also given by him at Johns Hopkins University last winter on "Our Consular Diplomatic System." There is hardly a more striking instance of the distinction between the art of government and the art by which public office has been made (in Lowell's caustic phrase) "a tramp's boozing-ken," than the recent history of our ordinary foreign relations affords. On no subject is the popular ignorance denser, as we see when applicants arise for places in our diplomatic and consular service; and this ignorance is one cause of the long acceptance of obsolete ideas of protection. Mr. Schuyler's book ought to go far to dispel it.

The seventh number of Mr. J. H. Hickcox's excellent Catalogue of United States Government Publications (Washington) goes a step beyond the previous scheme of this publication. Nearly all of it is devoted to a very detailed list of the issues of Government maps and charts issued during the past six months. Such a list has, we believe, never before been attempted, though the making of it is a service which the undevout bibliographer ought to have wasted time and money over long ago. Mr. Hickcox has greatly enhanced the value of his Catalogue by this extension of it.

Mr. Andrew Lang's 'Books and Bookmen' will be published about the 1st of December. It will be illustrated, and will include papers on the Elzevirs, on Book-binding, and on Literary Forgeries. It is to be the first of a series of "Books for the Bibliophile," which Mr. George J. Coombes proposes to publish at intervals. The second volume, to appear toward the end of January, will be 'Ballads of Books,' edited by Mr. Brander Matthews. This will be a selection of the poems about books (as books, and not as literature). It will contain poems written expressly for it by Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, Mr. Lang, and Mr. H. C. Bunner.

A series not unlike "Books for the Bibliophile" is announced by M. Édouard Rouveyre in Paris. It is to be called "Causeries d'un Ami des Livres." It is to appear at irregular intervals, and will describe conditions, give prices, note original editions, etc., etc. The first three numbers will be devoted to the Romanticists, the first volume to the Poets, the second to the Prose Writers, and the third to the Minor Romanticists.

The English translator of Bacourt, 'Souvenirs of a Diplomat' (Henry Holt & Co.), has not improved his opportunity as he might have done. He ought to have supplied not half a dozen, but fifty notes in elucidation or correction of the text, going to the daily press of the period (1840-1842) and quoting freely. Then if he had supplied what the original lacked, an index, he would have conferred a real boon upon the student of our history, besides making a very much more entertaining book. We must find fault, too, with his reproducing the Frenchman's blunders in spelling our proper names; or, let us say, not his blunders, but those of the transcriber from his MS., or of the French printer. They are unjust to so cultivated a man. The translation is rather careless, though seldom inaccurate; yet M. de Bacourt, in writing from Washington that Charles Dickens is in the United States (*aux États-Unis*), is made to say he is "here"—*i. e.*, in Washington. We notice also the vulgar phrase "laid down," for "lay down," on page 219. However, all deductions made, it is a gain to have this work made more accessible than before. A full appreciation of it was given in the *Nation* of October 26, 1882.

Ginn & Co., Boston, have just published a 'New High School Music Reader' for the use of mixed and boys' high schools, which may be safely pronounced the best work of its kind in the market. It is edited by Mr. Julius Eichberg, who not only is one of the most thorough musicians in the country, but has embodied in this work the results of eighteen years' experience as director of musical instruction in the Boston public schools. Perhaps he has somewhat abused the editor's privilege by inserting no fewer than fourteen of his own compositions; and he might have improved the index by adding the names of the composers. Yet these are the only possible criticisms on the book, which contains a most admirably arranged and varied collection of folk-songs, national hymns, chorales, easy selections from oratorios, etc.

The latest American additions to the Tauchnitz series are Mr. Crawford's 'Zoroaster,' Mr. James's 'Little Tour in France,' Mrs. Jackson's 'Ramona,' Miss Fletcher's 'Andromeda,' and Mr. Howells's 'Rise of Silas Lapham.'

Mr. George J. Coombes is the American agent for the large-paper copies of the new edition of Jesse's life of 'Beau Brummel,' illustrated by portraits in colors.

Mr. W. R. Benjamin has for sale now the large-paper copies of Leigh Hunt's 'Book of the Sonnet,' printed years ago, but only recently placed on the market.

As the fever for *éditions de luxe* abates, the fondness for large-paper copies seems to increase. Often the large-paper edition of a book is intended for the use of the "extra-illustrator," that he may not have to cut down the prints, portraits, views, autographs, etc., with which he adorns his chosen volumes. It is, for instance, for his benefit chiefly that there will be printed a large-paper edition of Mr. Stedman's study of the 'Poets of America'; and the extra-illustrator is much aggrieved that there are no large copies of Mr. Laurence Hutton's 'Literary Landmarks of London'—a book which fairly begs for "inserted plates." But the large-paper editions of certain beautiful little books—the "Parchment Library," the Golden Treasury Series, the poems of Mr. Dobson, Mr. Locker, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Gosse—appeal not merely, indeed not chiefly, to the extra-illustrator, but rather to the true lovers of books as books. Even in the large-paper condition Mr. Dobson's 'Old-World Idylls' is a handy and medium-sized volume, with no suggestion of clumsiness about it. The publishers of the new and admirably made Riverside Aldine Series issue a so-called first edition, uncut in plain boards, with a simple paper label, but as yet we have seen no announcement of a large-paper edition, for which a demand may yet arise.

In the *Revue Historique* for September-October, H. Forneron gives the third and concluding paper on Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth. It begins with the arrival in England of Barrillon, the French ambassador. The interest of the narrative, of course, ends with the death of Charles II., after which his mistress retired to her French estate of Daubigny, now one of the titles of her descendant, the Duke of Richmond. The remaining fifty years of her life contained nothing worthy of note. She died in 1734 at the age of eighty-five years.

Science publishes a letter from Director Otto Struve, of the Russian National Observatory at Pulkova near Saint Petersburg, to Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons, from which the quality of their work in figuring the thirty-inch object-glass furnished to that institution may readily be inferred. On behalf of the Government he informs them that, in acknowledgment of the excellent performances of the great object-glass, the Emperor has conferred upon them the golden honorary medal of the Empire, given very rarely and only for quite extraordinary merits, and by Alexander III. bestowed only on the Messrs. Clark and on Repsold, the maker of the mounting of the great telescope, the largest and most powerful in existence. On good nights, reports Struve, all the most difficult double-stars discovered by Burnham with the Washington refractor can be easily measured with this one—testimony which shows that the perfection of telescopes need not decrease as the size is increased.

'Die Annalen Asurnazirpals (884-860 v. Chr.)' (Munich, 1885) is the title of a learned inaugural dissertation by a graduating Ph.D. of the University of Leipzig, Heinrich Lhotzky. It contains, however, only a portion of the 'Annals,' transcribed from the British 'Western Asia Inscriptions,' translated and annotated. The rest is to appear shortly. The notes will be found interesting by Semitic philologists, but few cuneiform monumental inscriptions are more disgusting than these which immortalize the Ninevite conqueror. The dedication to Adar is tolerable in comparison with similar pieces of adoration, but the pages of self-glorification which follow are unbearably stupid. It is all in this strain: "Asurnazirpal, the mighty king, the universal king, the king without an equal, king of the four quarters of the world, the sun of all the nations, . . . the humble." And this kind of Ninevite humility is sometimes compared by Assyriologists to that of the royal psalmists of Zion!

—Doctor Robinson's 'Nasal Catarrh' (Wm. Wood & Co.), one of a long list of books for the body which have come to us, is the second edition of a purely professional work. Its omission to refer to cocaine as a local anæsthetic in rhinitic operations, illustrates the common fact that the latest formal scientific books are never quite abreast of the most advanced teaching and practice. It is to be hoped that the opium vice is not

general enough to create a popular demand for Dr. J. B. Mattison's 'Treatment of Opium Addiction' (Putnams), which seems plausible, but which should concern medical men rather than patients. Dr. B. W. Palmer's 'Sanitary Suggestions' (Detroit: George S. Davis) is a compilation of good advice upon disinfection, apparently published in the interest of a firm of manufacturing chemists. If 'The Invalid's Tea Tray' (by Susan Anna Brown; Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.) contained no more than its directions for making quickly a single saucer of ice cream, it would be worthy wide circulation. Many an invalid should be the happier for this dainty collection of dainty dishes, easily made and clearly described. The receipt for "shells" (p. 60), directing a cupful of shells, without specifying the kind, to be boiled in a quart of water, may be a stumbling-block to some of the present generation, who have not learned to associate the word with cocoa. The distinction between technical cooking and the technology of cookery is well observed by Mr. Mattieu Williams in his 'Chemistry of Cookery' (Appletons), a series of charming essays upon the philosophy of food and of feeding. He treats in a broad, economic way, as well as with concrete directness, the immediate preparation and use of such diet as is the subsistence of the modern Briton. As far as we have noticed, he is scientifically correct, admitting, as he does, that the last chapter, on the philosophy of nutrition, traverses what is yet debatable ground. But, although we believe he is orthodox, he is interesting enough to be perfectly heretical. It is not often that such truths are set forth so attractively. The author's range extends from "raw" water to adulterated wines, discussing all the ordinary solids by the way, and seasoned throughout with many pungent and stimulating thoughts. Our limits do not admit the quotation that they deserve. To him, and justly, Rumford is the apostle of scientific cookery, and he devotes many pages to exposition of the views on this subject of that many-sided American. This is not a cook-book, but it is a book that every intelligent person who can control a cook should master. Those housewives who have been blessed with Mrs. Henderson's 'Practical Cooking' will not hesitate to accept gratefully what further she may offer in that direction, and where, in her 'Diet for the Sick' (Harpers), she writes of her own experience about puddings, panadas, and soups, she is a benevolent and infallible saint. But when she remarks, even on Dio Lewis's authority, that the tomato contains calomel (p. 22), or that in "rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, etc., . . . there is a sporous condition or an animal or vegetable growth on the coatings of the stomach or respiratory tubes," and that "the tendency of hot water is to . . . excite an action of the mucous membrane of the tubes and stomach which throws off or detaches diseased matter" (p. 47), she is transferred into a false prophet whose doctrines, as far as intelligible, are doubtful or untrue. It is unfortunate that a very good book should be damaged by this incorporation of medical half-truths and untruths.

—Mr. J. Scott Keltie's Report on Geographical Education (London: J. Murray) is the latest of several efforts made by the Royal Geographical Society to promote the study of geography in Great Britain. It is an elaborate account of the position which instruction in that branch occupies in the school and university courses of Great Britain and the principal countries of Europe. A series of appendices give examination papers, courses of study in various places with lists of text-books and apparatus, together with the opinions of the most eminent geographers as to the value of the study in general education. Especial prominence is given to the manner in which *Heimatskunde* or "home-knowledge" is taught in the German primary schools. From Mr. Keltie's investigations it certainly appears as if Great Britain were behind even Italy and Spain in the interest which is felt in geography. In the universities and the public schools it is hardly recognized as a distinct subject of education, but mainly as an adjunct, in one aspect of geology, in another of history. And we may remark in passing that this is probably a fair statement of the condition of things in this country. Our Commissioner of Education has instituted a series of inquiries into the subject at Mr. Keltie's request, but the data had not been received in time to be used by him in this report. The Franco-German war of 1870 gave a great impulse to the study of geography on the Continent, but especially in France, where, naturally, the military aspect of the subject dominates. The pupils of the German high schools, says the report, "leave school with a sound working knowledge of geography. The teaching in English, for example, is generally so good that the average boy can both write and speak it intelligibly after his school course; and, from what I have observed, geography is quite as really and thoroughly taught." The foundation of lectureships at the universities is recommended, as well as "short courses of special lectures on the educational field and methods of geography" for teachers. An exhibition of "text-books, atlases, wall-maps, diagrams, geographical pictures, globes, telluria, reliefs," etc., collected by Mr. Keltie on the Continent, is to be opened in November.

—We have never met with two books on kindred subjects so similar in method and so unlike in spirit and tendency as are the two latest works on matters of Hebrew history which have come under our observation. Both pretend to be strictly critical; both are apologetically polemical, and full of indignation at the falsity of the historical views combated. But the one exhibits fervent reverence for the religion and literature of ancient Israel—as embodied in both Testaments—and deep repugnance towards all attempts at critically shaking the traditional belief in the authenticity and early origin of the Hebrew Scriptures. Its object is to discredit the arguments of recent rationalistic criticism by pointing out its want of harmony and the misuse of its weapons. The other evinces contempt for the religious and national faith, the aspirations and practices, of the ancient Hebrews, as inspired by their prophets and priests and reflected in their books and history; and it aims at glorifying a man whom, down to our time, all history has branded as a detestable opponent of the Jewish national spirit. Decidedly the more elaborate work is the former, 'The Pentateuch, its Origin and Structure; an Examination of Recent Theories,' by Edwin Cone Bissel, D. D., Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature in the Hartford Theological Seminary (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1885). The author's attacks are directed against all the prominent upholders of the "various-documents" theory of the composition of the Pentateuch, but chiefly against the cumulative criticism of Vatke, Reuss, Graf, Kuenen, and Wellhausen, to which learned Germany is now almost universally yielding allegiance. He finds the conclusions of those scholars "futile," "perverse," "balefully false," of "astounding audacity," and occasionally worthy of "an asylum for imbeciles"; destructive of the faith in revelation, miracles, and the sacrificial dogma; in a word, involving "the impossibility of that which as believers in Christ we must make an unalterable premise in all our reasoning"—and he makes at least a learned effort to prove it. His bibliography of the subject—"Literature of the Pentateuch and the related Criticism of the Old Testament"—is as impartial as it is full.

—If Professor Bissel writes like a Christian charged to defend the word of God, Mr. John Vickers, the author of 'The History of Herod; or Another Look at a Man Emerging from Twenty Centuries of Calumny' (London, 1885), is still more zealous. He seeks to prove that the Idumean who ruled Judea at the time of the birth of Christ was the wisest monarch that ever sat on the throne of David, and that the Israelites of old were the most vicious people known to history. The Jews, he tells us, were completely unworthy of such a king as Herod. They rebelled and conspired against him; their rabbis thwarted him in every attempt to do them good; their historian, Josephus, shamefully slandered him. Herod's aim was to divert them from their fanatical ways and national peculiarities, civilize them in the Greek and Roman fashion, assimilate them to their heathen neighbors, and keep them in quiet subjection to the Romans, whose rule was beneficent and generous. This they could not brook, for they were barbarously conceited, full of inveterate hatred toward all mankind, intellectually indolent, priest-ridden, and fiercely turbulent. The Jews were not a religious people, but merely superstitious. The priests who wrote their history falsified it—in the Bible, in the Apocrypha, everywhere. Their glory is a sham. Solomon tried in vain to reform them by patronizing the various worships of the surrounding nations. The Assyrian and Chaldean monarchs reformed and benefited a part of the Hebrews by carrying them away and scattering them among various peoples. Alexander of Macedon redeemed others from their Levitical thraldom by taking them to Egypt. Antiochus Epiphanes failed in his civilizing endeavors through the unfortunate opposition of the Maccabees, who were a set of blind fanatics, conquerors who resembled brigand chiefs, and cruel oppressors. Herod would have done better than Shalmaneser, Nebuchadnezzar, or Antiochus, had there only been no Asmonean pretenders, no rabbis, and no Jewish traditions. He and his Idumean kindred were exceptionally noble spirits. He was always right, his people always wrong. It is true, he was sometimes rather harsh, as when he punished a number of rebellious subjects "so severely . . . that, to leave none to avenge them, their whole families were destroyed," or when he had his sons and his wife Mariamne slain; but it was always Asmonean intrigue or religious opposition which caused the mischief. Thus, "with the best desire to promote their welfare, the reformation which Herod wrought among the Jews was, after all, much less than that of the great Gentile conquerors who broke down their Levitical aristocracy, destroyed their holy city, and effected their dispersion . . ." Much of all this we are told by Mr. Vickers, with more or less variation, a hundred times—we use this expression in the literal sense.

—The Greek prepositions may be counted among the many crosses of the classical schoolmaster, and every one who has taught Greek will sympathize with the trouble of the practical teacher who finds that the grammars relegate the full treatment of the prepositions to the dictionaries, while the dictionaries fall very far short of doing justice either to logical or to historical development, and give very little help in the important matter of prepositional compounds. Dr. F. A. Adams, in his little book on 'Greek Prepositions' (D. Appleton & Co.), has tried to face these difficulties by sheer thinking—for there is no trace of historical or statistical study—and has faced them with a measure of success that might not have been expected. Starting with

what seems to him the indisputable local meaning of each preposition, he has applied what seems to him the legitimate inference from that local meaning to a relatively small number of instances, taken very much at random from Greek generally. Many of the problems are well met, many of the explanations are well put. It is not philological work, but it is work that will not be without interest for philologians. A wider acquaintance with the literature and methods of recent research would have made Dr. Adams lower his note of certainty in some instances, and would have kept him from unnecessary expansion in others. Still, we should have lost the fresh and vigorous tone which makes the book much more attractive than the run of treatises on such subjects. It would be a mistake to recommend the book to learners unconditionally, but teachers cannot fail to get useful hints from it in the way of illustration, if in nothing else. Typographical errors in the Greek are unhappily too numerous.

—"Volapük," one manufactured universal language, has been followed by another, "Pasilingua"—a curious experiment, which has no chance of success except in the mind of the inventor. The lines of this hopeless *lingua franca* are laid down in the German edition of the Elementary Grammar with exercises (B. Westermann & Co.), the inflections being modelled in the main on the Romance group, while the vocabulary is professedly based on English, which, as the author, Herr Steiner, says, is to have the lion's share in the material of the new tongue. In his preface Steiner maintains that it is impracticable to make any existing language the universal language because all the existing languages are difficult, all national, all "one-sided" in pronunciation and construction, and all exposed to the jealousy of other tongues. The very preference which he himself has given to English—at least theoretically—shows that there is a significant drift which will overcome all opposition, and make some simplified form of English much more nearly universal than the wildest dreams of the admirers of "Pasilingua" can expect for this strange manufacture. If there is to be a universal language, it must make its way to predominance just as a dialect makes its way to the character of a national speech. The way can be traced after it is made, can be in a measure presaged, but it cannot be prepared artificially. The "Pasilingua" syntax is simple enough. Like the Sanskrit, its forms are so perfect as to need no syntax, which may be regarded simply as the legislation of a decayed speech. One specimen of this language must suffice, and in selecting the specimen regard has been had to the English element, which, theoretically dominant, as we have said, is sometimes sadly deficient. This, then, is the way in which Matthew ii: 13, appears in "Pasilingua":

"Et quando ils partitefer schire to angelo decde apparrur Josephobi in uns trauma sagano: arisire, takare ton jungon childon et toen matren et flichire in Egypta et ere ibis, quoad mi bringar tübi wordas, car Herodes seekarar ton childilion pro 'lon detruar."

MALTHUS.

Malthus and His Work. By James Bonar, M.A. Macmillan & Co. 1885. (Also, Harpers' Handy Series.)

WE have long wondered that no one should have undertaken the defence of Malthus. Such an opportunity for an *Ehrenrettung* would not have been so long neglected in Germany, and the delay in England can only be explained by supposing that no one reads his books. They were never much read. The 'Essay on Population,' like Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' brought on a furious tempest of replies and refutations, but in both cases it is evident that many of the critics did not know what they were criticising. It was enough for most of them that doctrines they disliked had been advanced, and they attacked the authors with all the resources of bigotry and passion, not having the patience even to hear their arguments. As Mr. Bonar says, the general public were not alone at fault: "Even Nassau William Senior, perhaps the most distinguished professor of political economy in his day, confessed with penitence that he had trusted more to his ears than to his eyes for a knowledge of Malthusian doctrine, and had written a learned criticism, not of the opinion of Mr. Malthus, but of that which 'the multitudes who have followed and the few who have endeavored to oppose' Mr. Malthus, 'have assumed to be his opinion.'"

It would be interesting to inquire why Darwin should have lived to see the abuse that was heaped upon him recoil upon his adversaries, while Malthus's name is still held in undiminished odium, but we can do little more than allude to the inquiry. Malthus's book was certainly pregnant with the doctrine of natural selection—he uses the very expression "the struggle for existence"—and doubtless the doctrine was more repulsive in the first place, when it was applied to man, than afterwards, when it was applied to the lower animals. Then, at the worst, Darwin's theory relates to our very remote ancestors, and has no especial practical application, while Malthus's conclusions affect existing human beings and prescribe their present conduct. But, at all events, though Malthus still remains "the best abused man of the age," it is pleasant to remember that he told Miss Martineau that except for the first fortnight after the publication of the essay, during which time he was somewhat grieved at the general misunderstanding, he remained wholly undisturbed by all the railings of his adversaries.

It is pleasant to remember this, because Malthus was among the best of men. It is impossible for any human being to suppress a certain delight in logical success. One may sincerely regret that he is right instead of his opponent, but this feeling cannot altogether extinguish the exultation of victory. Whatever satisfaction is displayed by Malthus in his merciless demonstrations is to be referred to this cause. He stood to society in the attitude of a wise physician, telling truths that were wholesome but painful—truths that society needed to know, but which it was unwilling to believe. When society disregarded his conclusions, he confirmed them with new researches, and he could not escape assuming the "I-told-you-so" attitude. But his whole aim was benevolent. He loved his fellow-men, he was distressed at the misery which he saw them suffering, and he devoted himself to the discovery of the causes to which this misery was due. So earnest was his devotion to this labor, and so deep his sympathy with humanity, that his natural gayety of disposition was lost. He did not become morose, but there was a gravity in his cheerfulness that was attributed by those who knew him well to the preoccupation of his mind with the ills of the race. Those who have had the curiosity to look into his writings do not need to be told of the spirit of the writer, but to this evidence Mr. Bonar has added an immense amount of contemporary testimony, which is all the more effective because of the artless way in which he has introduced it. Perhaps the most striking of these anecdotes is the remark of Mackintosh, with which he concludes his book: "I have known Adam Smith slightly, Ricardo well, Malthus intimately. Is it not something to say for a science that its three great masters were about the three best men I ever knew?"

Although the effect of Mr. Bonar's book is certainly to create in the mind of a reader a feeling amounting almost to affection toward its subject, yet this effect is wrought quite incidentally. In fact, there is nothing systematic about the treatise. The author begins with an account of the circumstances that first directed Malthus's attention to his subject, and discourses in an agreeable but rambling way of his father's influence, of Godwin and his theories, of Pitt and Paley, of Rousseau and Condorcet, and a host of eighteenth-century notables in the world of political speculation, displaying always a complete understanding of all the phases of the thought of that period, and a minute and accurate acquaintance with the writings of the leaders of opinion, even of those whose writings are now unread. Then he goes over much the same ground again in discussing the successive editions of the Essay, and in a more critical examination of its positions. This examination amounts to a complete summary of Malthus's work, and is a very scholarly piece of work. Then Mr. Bonar takes hold again, and gives us an equally able disquisition upon the general economical doctrine of Malthus, as stated or implied in the Essay, and as restated or modified in his other writings. This leads to some very keen and clear discrimination between the positions of Malthus and Ricardo. Mr. Bonar points out that Malthus had laid hold of the main truths which the economists of our day think they have established against Ricardo, and notes the fact that it was Malthus who first clearly expounded the doctrine of rent. His analysis and comparison of Malthus's and Ricardo's views upon wages and upon value in general is very elaborate and thoughtful, and is full of references to the events of the time, without some acquaintance with which the development of this branch of political economy cannot be fully understood. In fact, this portion of the book falls little short of being an economic history of one of the most interesting stages in the progress of the English people. In this connection Malthus's publications on the Corn-Laws, the Poor-Laws, and General Gluts are taken up and admirably illustrated.

After this, Mr. Bonar once more starts from the beginning of things and proceeds to expound the moral and political philosophy of Malthus. This inevitably takes him over ground that he has already covered, and yet his method of exposition is so pleasing that we are disposed to forgive him numerous repetitions. It may be said, indeed, that the 'Essay on Population' was itself a medley, and that it is impossible to give a systematic account of what has no system about it. Still, we are hardly prepared for two more treatises, one upon "The Critics," and one entitled "Biography." The critics have necessarily been previously considered, and the whole book is full of biographical matter. But we cheerfully admit that it is a pleasure to read what Mr. Bonar writes, no matter whether he is systematic or not, and there is nothing tedious about his repetitions. His knowledge of his subject is so thorough, and his style so easy and engaging, that we lay down his book with the feeling that we should be glad to have more of it rather than less. It not only brings before us the development of one of the most important doctrines in social science, in the mind of a remarkable man, and at a most interesting period, but it also has a very substantial value as a critical exposition of several of the leading principles of political economy. The scholarship of the author in this direction is in very agreeable contrast with the reckless trust in unverified authorities that characterizes most of the writing upon these subjects. His immense and careful reading will doubtless produce other works in this department of history, which we shall gladly welcome; but our welcome will be a little more hearty if more

attention shall be given to the arrangement of their contents.

THE FAIRFAXES.

Life of Robert Fairfax, of Steeton, Vice-Admiral, Alderman, and Member for York, A. D. 1666-1725. Compiled from Original Letters and other Documents, by Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S. Macmillan & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 336.

In this interesting volume Mr. Markham has turned aside from his incessant labors as editor of old chronicles of travel and modern discoveries, to resume the story of family history so ably commenced by him in 1870, in his life of the great Parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax.

The Fairfaxes have never risen to the first rank in England, and they are not enrolled among the "Great Governing Families" commemorated by Sanford and Townsend, a few years ago. One branch obtained the rank of Viscount Fairfax of Emley in the peerage of Ireland in 1628, extinct in 1741; another, in 1627, that of Baron Fairfax of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland, which passed to Brian Fairfax of Virginia as eighth baron, and now is held by his descendants. The name, however, has never figured in the English peerage nor on the roll of the House of Lords. Nevertheless, owing to two circumstances, it has obtained a deserved prominence, and, while many a loftier title has been forgotten, Fairfax is still a name to conjure with. The great services of the third Baron Fairfax at the time of the Commonwealth, his ability as a soldier, and his uprightness as a man have never been forgotten. He was a conspicuous figure in a great epoch. In the second place, the accident which brought the title to an American citizen, a position unique in our history, has kept the name fresh in the minds of a public which takes little interest in the European peerage as a rule. We may add that a third reason is to be found in the fact that the history of the house has been so well told at different times, including in the narrative the book under review.

By a most remarkable piece of good luck, a vast amount of family papers were rescued from destruction in 1822, and passed into the hands of an appreciative antiquary. In 1848, Bentley of London published two volumes of the Fairfax Correspondence, edited by George W. Johnson; in 1849 he published two more volumes (most exasperatingly numbered also as I and II), edited by Robert Bell. These were at once recognized as documents of the highest authority and value. In 1868, Munsell of Albany published a volume of Fairfax Papers, edited by Edward D. Neill, the originals of which had been preserved in the Virginian branch. Most of the letters were to and from the American Fairfaxes, but one bundle was of earlier date, and supplemented those printed in England. Then in 1870 Mr. Markham issued a very careful, thorough, and interesting memoir of the great General, and he has now done justice to a Fairfax of a later generation. The family, moreover, has had two antiquaries in its number to preserve its pedigree and records, and in the sixth volume of the *Herald and Genealogist* (London, 1871), the genealogy was worked out with a fulness rarely shown in English pedigrees.

The family is traced for four generations to William Fairfax, Bailiff of York in 1249, who bought the manor of Walton and founded the family. For eight or nine generations the line prospered, adding to their lands by fortunate marriages, until Richard Fairfax, who died in 1480, was able to establish a junior branch. Of his three sons, William continued at Walton, Guy was a judge and settled at Steeton, and Nicholas, a Knight of St. John, distinguished himself at the siege of Rhodes.

The elder line at Walton and Gilling was ennobled, as we have seen, in 1628, but the first viscount died in 1636. His son, the second lord, died in 1641, leaving a son who died in 1648 aged eighteen, but who was father of the fourth viscount, who died in 1651. It is doubtless owing to these repeated changes and successions of minors that this branch took so small a part in the conflicts between King Charles I. and the Parliament. The fourth viscount was succeeded by his uncle Charles, who died, when the title went to Nicholas, son of a third brother. Again a son and a younger brother succeeded, and then the heir was to be found among the issue of the first viscount. The ninth viscount of this line was father of the tenth viscount, who died in 1741, when the title became extinct. The sister of the last lord married Nathaniel Pigott, whose son assumed the name of Fairfax on inheriting Gilling Castle, but the name is not to be continued. It is by no means improbable that there are Fairfaxes traceable to the Walton line, but none are now recognized cadets, excepting Sir William Fairfax, of Edinburgh.

But while the senior line thus lingered along in wealthy obscurity, the junior branch at Steeton acquired imperishable renown. Sir Guy of Steeton, the judge, was father of Sir William, also a judge, whose son Sir William, High Sheriff of York in 1535, married a great heiress, Isabel Thwaits. His wealth enabled him also to found two branches, his son Thomas having Denton and Nunappleton, and his son Gabriel inheriting Steeton and Newton Kyme. Of these Sir Thomas had a numerous and famous progeny, including Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso. The eldest son, also a Sir Thomas of Denton, was made Baron Fairfax of Cameron in 1627 and died in 1640. Of his numerous sons, Charles was a lawyer and a noted antiquary, and three more were slain in the wars in one year. Ferdinando, the second baron, was a member of Parliament, and from the start was opposed to the Royalists. In 1642, as one of the members for Yorkshire, he headed the movement in favor of Parliament, and in December he commanded at the fight at Tadcaster. His son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, naturally began as his subordinate, but a very short time sufficed to bring the son to the front place, and thereafter the father resumed his political duties. In 1643 the Fairfaxes, father and son, were the sole support of the Puritan party in Yorkshire, and the campaign under their joint leadership was of the utmost value, both for what was done and what was prevented. Early in 1644 Sir Thomas Fairfax won the battle of Nantwich, and was one of the three generals at the siege of York. His share in the victory of Marston Moor was a distinguished one, and he added to his reputation by the capture of various castles which had been held for the King.

Early in 1645 the Parliamentist army was remodelled, and on January 21 Sir Thomas was appointed Commander-in-Chief, being then only thirty-three years old. In June he won the victory of Naseby, and a year later he received the surrender of Oxford. In August, 1648, he captured Colchester, and he was still in the chief command when the King was tried and condemned in January, 1649. Though personally opposed to the execution, he was powerless to prevent it. After that event he was one of the Council of State for a year; but when the Scots recognized Charles II., Fairfax separated from his friends on a matter of conscience. He opposed the plan of attacking Scotland, believing that the nation was still in a solemn covenant with England. Accordingly, on June 25, 1650, he resigned his commission and retired into private life. He lived in honored obscurity till the death of Cromwell, when he again came to the front; single-handed presenting himself to the troops commanded by Lambert, and winning them over to the royal cause. His honesty, firmness, and popularity forced Monk to espouse the same side, and to Fairfax is justly due the credit of the Restoration. His only child was the wife of the second Duke of Buckingham, and she died without issue. We have already traced the later course of the title. Lord Fairfax died on November 12, 1671, after a short illness. He was conspicuously an honest man, sincere in his religious convictions, free from bigotry and cant, and a born general. He lacked ambition, and was ill-fitted to join in the political intrigues of the time.

The junior branch of the Fairfaxes at Steeton was founded by Gabriel Fairfax, whose son Sir Philip was first cousin to Sir Thomas; and the son of the latter, Ferdinando, first Lord Fairfax, married a sister of Sir Philip's wife. Philip's son, Sir William Fairfax, was thus own cousin on the maternal side to General Fairfax, and joined him in espousing the Parliament side. He served with distinction at Marston Moor, and fell soon after in the battle for the relief of Montgomery Castle. His oldest son, William, was the father of William and Robert, the latter being the Admiral whose life has just been described by Mr. Markham. He was born in 1665, and in 1680 went to sea in a vessel engaged in the Mediterranean trade. In January, 1688, he entered the royal navy as a volunteer under Admiral Strickland, and in 1689 was commissioned as lieutenant. He served at the relief of Londonderry, and in 1690 was in the fight at Beachy Head. In November of that year he was made post-captain, and appointed to the *Conception*. For more than two years he was stationed at our Boston, under the orders of Governor Phips. In 1694 he returned to service at home in the *Ruby*, and in July he succeeded his older brother as owner of Steeton. Later in the same year he married, but he still remained in commission. In 1708 he was in the attack on the French fleet in Cancale Bay; in 1704 he served at the capture of Gibraltar, and in 1705 at the capture of Barcelona. In 1700 he was made Vice-Admiral, but was deprived of the rank by a scandalous job. Prince George of Denmark, then Lord High Admiral, took up the case, and appointed him one of the Board of Admiralty. The death of the Prince led to a change in administration, and Fairfax was dismissed. He soon transferred his residence to Newton Kyme, dismantling Steeton, and in 1713 was elected to Parliament from the city of York. In 1715 he was defeated on a new election, but was chosen Lord Mayor of that city. Admiral Fairfax died October 6, 1725, leaving a son, Thomas, whose male representative, Guy Thomas Fairfax, is now the owner of Steeton and Newton Kyme.

Although Admiral Fairfax cannot rank among the great sailors of England, his life is an admirable epitome of the naval régime of that period. The details collected by Mr. Markham from the family papers are admirably supplemented by the editor's notes from other authorities. The book is such a record as can be furnished for few of his contemporaries, and its perusal gives us a fresh interest in the history of a period when the English navy obtained some of its most glorious victories.

Annals of a Sportsman. By Ivan Turgeneff. From the French of H. Delaveau. (Authorized Edition.) By Franklin Pierce Abbott. Henry Holt & Co.

The publishers would have done well if they had substituted a brief history of 'The Annals of a Sportsman' for M. Delaveau's preface of criticism (however just) upon his predecessor, M.

Charrière. It is all but forty years since the first of these sketches appeared in the first number of the *Contemporary*, a famous though short-lived Russian magazine of liberal tendencies. It is twenty-six years since the French version was published from which this translation was made. Thirty years ago there was an English translation from the careless, curiously stilted French of Charrière, but that is now so long out of print that very few readers of English only know anything of this work, which in its time played so remarkable a part in the history of human progress. Say what we may of the rigors of the censorship, the fact remains that all these sketches and half-a-dozen others not included here passed without a word of objection. There seems now no doubt that when collected in a volume in 1852 they were recognized by friend and foe as an appeal for the emancipation of the serfs; but Turgeneff himself explicitly states his own conviction that his two years' confinement upon his estate was solely due to a misapprehension on the part of the local authorities. His letter of explanation to the heir apparent has recently been reprinted, and it is a well-known fact that his liberation was one of the first acts of Alexander II.

It is an odd proof how much the current knowledge of Russia is a mere matter of tradition, that it is commonly asserted that the book cannot be bought in Russia. On the contrary, it forms the first volume of the edition of the author's works printed at Moscow in 1874, and the second of the edition which was in press at the time of his death. More than this, it has had by itself so large a sale that in the final arrangements made in Turgeneff's last letters the copyright was estimated as worth 20,000 rubles; he himself saying that in the stereotype edition it had brought him each year for a long time more than 1,400 rubles ($1,120). These figures are for Russia only, and they quite dispose of the story that the book is not permitted there.

Of literary merit in a work of such long-established reputation it were needless to speak, were the reader not obliged to judge of it through the obscurity and sometimes the distortion of a double translation. The French version followed is better than Charrière's, which at best could only be described by the phrase "after the Russian," so absolute was the liberty taken with the original. M. Delaveau, however, does not make good all his claims to superiority. The multiplicity of impersonal verbs in the Russian and the pliancy of the participial forms make possible a close-knit sentence, by its brevity far stronger and more graphic than M. Delaveau's diffuse rendering. We forbear citations, for a score or two of mistakes would in themselves be of no consequence. It is the general treatment that is at fault. Like the average Frenchman, he is convinced that anything transferred to his own language can be improved in expression, while he has no keen sense either of humor or pathos to aid him in the interpretation of the original. As a narrative of facts, as an account of scenery or costume, it will do. As a reproduction of a finely studied piece of art, it is like a copy of an ivory carving in which every edge should be rubbed off, every point be dulled. Mr. Abbott, has followed the French fairly well. Control of a wider English vocabulary would have given greater exactness as well as variety, while it would not have been difficult now to make clear Russian words and things which in 1859 were nearly inexplicable. The repeated mistakes in spelling are, no doubt, due to the innate perversity of type, and to the difficulty of dealing with syllables which to the untrained eye are little better than hieroglyphics. Some mistranslations of French words convey an entirely wrong impression. Thus, *image* should be always "picture." Mr. Abbott takes it as it is, "image," as if it meant statue or bust, which would imply something almost shocking to the pious Russian. *Sectaire* should not be "sectary" but dissenter, as the recognized name for one who separates himself from a State Church. "Annals," in the title, is a large word for the French *Récits*, and quite out of proportion for the unpretending Russian, which means only notes or jottings.

But to return to the original. Turgeneff, in the disappointment at what it would not be right to call the failure, but the slight success, of his poems, set himself to describe the daily life he had known in Orel from a boy. The first sketch was "Khor and Kalinitch." The phrase, "from the notes of a sportsman," was added by a friend. Gradually, as the others followed, it began to be seen that just in proportion to their literary skill was their power as an argument. No loud philippic, no high-colored picture, would have been tolerated. These simple, quiet stories made no startling revelations of the woes of the serfs, but they opened the eyes of the masters to their own forlorn, hopeless position. These sad, stunted existences are our brothers, ourselves. To this has our injustice brought us. Let us save our children from the like. So Alexander II. found a body of men among the lesser nobility and the middle classes ready with the support without which not even an autocrat could have carried out his great reform. At this point comes an inevitable comparison with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' We pass questions of literary quality with the single remark that, even if we accept all that has been said in praise of Mrs. Stowe's book, there is still the difference between a work of genius and one of great talent. Moreover, it has to be said that her book did not solely of itself create its great popularity. The way had already been opened. It had the good fortune to ride the crest of a mounting wave. To make the parallel complete, it should have been written by a Southerner, a son of slaveholders, with the effect of rousing an important number of Southerners to see the necessity of abolition for their own sakes.

'The Annals of a Sportsman' is best described as a piece of pure realism, all the more remarkable since the Romantics were still the supreme rulers in 1847. It is realism in that sense which applies not to choice of subject, but to method of treatment. It sets before the reader the scene, the character, in such clear white light that he may judge of them with his own eyes, his own thought. By any such word or phrase as impartial, impersonal, or disinterested curiosity, the same thing is meant. To set forth the subject not in our own way, not in our party's way, not to serve a special end, but to represent life perfectly—this is realism. We repeat, not to serve an end, for there is no little contemporary evidence that the reception the book met with, the effect produced, were alike unexpected to Turgeneff. True, he had pledged himself from boyhood to fight against serfdom: "It was my oath of Hannibal." But he thought with his friends that the opportunity for direct personal effort was still far off. "We were all waiting before a door bolted and barred." Meanwhile, as a means of subsistence (for, notwithstanding the fact that his mother's estates maintained 5,000 souls, he was without an income), he began what seemed a very humble work in these modest "notes." His sole aim as to subject and form was the artistic one, but while his endeavor to reach it defined and declared his own genius, a voice was given to the truth to which no one could be deaf. Never was a great opportunity greatly used with more unconsciousness.

One last word as to style. The French of M. Delaveau has not the richness, the strength of Turgeneff's concise simplicity; the English is rough, without the smooth flow as of a delicate melody. Those who heard Turgeneff himself read from the sketches were wont to say it was like listening to a sonata of Beethoven. The reader must not judge from these imperfect transcripts. Twice within our time there has appeared a style which would have been worthy—once in the French of 'La petite Fadette,' and once in the English of 'The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.'

The Rise of Silas Lapham. By W. D. Howells. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

In 'The Rise of Silas Lapham' Mr. Howells depicts one character distinctively of his time, aggressively of his nation, with a vividness and completeness unapproached in contemporary English fiction, apparently unapproachable by any contemporary writer in the English tongue. Silas Lapham, standing beside Bartley Hubbard, will at least postpone that oblivion which, as a graceful talker in the story says, overwhelms all authors, poor fellows, at last. And perhaps Lapham and Hubbard will get their full meed of praise from remote posterity only. Just now, with so many of them about, it is difficult to find a large public able to appreciate them unreservedly without doing violence to domestic affections. For Lapham is no more a creature of the imagination than Hubbard. He is a literal, merciless representation. With the representation is blended a searching and comprehensive interpretation. Directing and perfecting both is the quick, subtle, mocking spirit of the author, flashing in a phrase or comparison, gleaming in a jest at the sober unconsciousness of the subject who provides the opportunity. From the cleverness of Lapham as literary work it is as impossible to detract as it is to dispute the antipathy his personality excites in people of good taste, or to deny his practical virtues. His almost unmitigated offensiveness is a large part of his truth. His vulgarity is neither exaggerated nor underestimated. To impress his conviction that there is no finer thing in God's universe than Lapham's Mineral Paint, is not to belittle either the quality or quantity of his sentiment. Even to have endowed him with more moral courage than an inherited New England conscience entails and the alert eye of the Puritan wife enforces, would have been to diminish the force of the portrait and to negative its sincerity. Except in literary form, it has, of course, no beauty. And it is in this studied ignoring of beauty, this expenditure of power on the essentially unbeautiful, that the Realist of the passionless every-day falls short of high or good art. There is no inspiration for any one in the character of Silas Lapham. It rouses no tender or elevating emotion, stirs no thrill of sympathy, suggests no ideal of conduct, no notion that the world at large is or can be any less ugly than Lapham and his paint. If it is to be conceded that Mr. Howells and his school are great artists in the highest reaches of their art, then the language is in sore need of words to define Sir Walter Scott and Thackeray.

What has been said of the perfection of Lapham's delineation cannot be applied to all the characters of the novel. Bromfield Corey is a charming contrasting figure, but touched very lightly. Tom Corey, too, commands respect for his persistence in an unpromising love-affair, if not for his taste in the choice of a sweetheart. But the women, especially the young women, are deplorably unattractive, and, moreover, if they represent any truth, it is only half a truth, and the worst half at that. If the young women introduced by Mr. Howells in the novels wherein he stands committed to Realism are representative, the "Woman Movement" in New England should be towards reform of temper and restriction of the freedom of the tongue. But we are

disposed to imagine that Boston girls are neither dolts nor vixens, that the passion of jealousy does not rage in their breasts to the exclusion of any other, and that all, whether well-bred Coreys or Laphams of no breeding at all, are not habitually impertinent to their elders, more especially to their helpless, hapless mothers. Here the most unpleasant and the most unnatural girl is Penelope Lapham. Mrs. Corey said she was a "thoroughly disagreeable young woman," and Mrs. Corey did not know that what is called her "drolling" was most brilliant when she was ironically snubbing her relations, or urging her sister to inextinguishable laughter by mimicking their father. Irene Lapham, the beauty, is probably the most extraordinary girl ever graduated from a Boston grammar-school. She mentally connected Sir Walter Scott with a school-fellow who, she said, had a habit of apostrophizing him, prefixing "great" to his name, and she but vaguely conjectured that he was not an American. In a recent speech before a woman's college, Mr. Lowell said, encouragingly, that he believed they could educate women there who would know the difference between literature and books. If Irene Lapham is not a gross caricature, that college must beware of girls from the Boston grammar-schools, else fulfilment of Mr. Lowell's rosy vision is far off indeed.

The slightest review of this novel would be incomplete without a reference to the illustration of those class barriers in America which excite hostility in the mass of citizens in a republic, and derision or affected incredulity in the subjects of a monarchy. These social distinctions, which are natural and not artificial, have, of course, been harped on by many novelists—grotesquely exaggerated by one or two. Mr. Howells makes their existence and their reason of existence perfectly clear by the simple method of illustrative contrast. Even in a republic—indeed, most of all in a republic—the Laphams are compelled to realize that there are social privileges which money cannot buy. Mr. Howells would have done well to let his effective argument go without comment. But in a paragraph summing up the whole matter he says: "It is certain that our manners and customs go for more in life than our qualities." As an aphorism on society this would be a truism; by extending it to life, the author is narrowing life down to availability as a diner-out.

Small Yachts: Their Design and Construction. By C. P. Kunhardt. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

THIS book fills a blank in American yacht literature, and will be found a valuable addition to the libraries of our American yachtsmen. The subject-matter, although covered in a measure by such works as Dixon Kemp's 'Yacht Designing' and his 'Yacht and Boat Sailing,' is presented in more attractive form, is much condensed, and is procurable at less than half the cost of those volumes. It is practical throughout—practical in the treatment of what is popularly called theoretical; and the chapters on Resistance, Displacement, Stability, Beam and its Relations, make plain the course of the amateur designer when he launches his ship on the drawing-board with his tools and the assistance of the chapter following on Computations, which is also presented in the simplest possible form. The yachtsman who understands the principles of design and their results, derives much more satisfaction from one of the manliest of sports than the man who is willing to sail a passenger in his own ship, and is content to pay for all professional services; and hence we can recommend the book, notwithstanding its title, 'Small Yachts,' to all yachtsmen, without reference to the size of their vessels, existing or in prospect.

Under the head of General Information, the reader will find such subjects as Yachts' Papers, International Rules of the Road, Cautionary Signals of the U. S. Signal Service, together with many useful tables, such as weights of materials, gear, wind pressure, etc., etc. A large portion of the book is devoted to the lines of many existing small yachts, with sail plans, plans of accommodation, specifications of construction, and general description, which will be found of much interest; and the classification by type, with remarks on the features of each, has a wholesome tendency in the direction of an uncapsizable boat (unlike the yacht *Torpedo*, which recently capsized and drowned three of her crew). This classification is as follows: Centre-board cat-boats, keel cat-boats, light-draft centre-board sloops, light-draft keel yachts, deep-draft keel yachts, compromise keel and centre-board, beamy cutters, cutters of moderate beam, cutters of small beam, and yachts of special class, embracing sharpies, buckeyes, canoes, etc.

The World's Lumber-room: a Gossip about some of its Contents. By Selina Gaye. Cassell & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. xii, 315.

THE object of this little volume is to give in popular form an account of some of the many ways in which refuse matter is made and disposed of, first and chiefly by nature and secondly by man. To do this the author has begun with dust, showing what dust is and where it originates, the natural forces which are busy making, transporting, or accumulating dust, and what becomes of it in nature. Organic refuse is then treated of, and the various plants and animals which appropriate, modify, or utilize it. Lastly, the refuse which gathers about the habitations of man and his manufacturing establishments is mentioned, and the manner in which many apparently waste products or rejected materials are ingeniously converted into something of use or value.

Although making no pretence to completeness, a great variety of facts are brought together and told in an interesting and unsensational way. There are a number of very fair illustrations and a satisfactory index. The book is neatly printed and bound. In such a compilation it would be remarkable if there were not some inaccuracies, but we have observed but few, and those of no great moment. We are inclined to think the author credits our countrymen with even more than their just quota of ingenuity when she states that they make currant jelly and Jamaica rum out of old boots, but they may attain to that in time by a careful study of the methods of our French and English neighbors. On the whole we can cordially recommend the book.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, F. A. The Greek Prepositions, Studied from their Original Meanings as Designations of Space. D. Appleton & Co.
Bissel, Prof. E. C. The Pentateuch: Its Origin and Structure. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.
Blum, H. Aus dem alten Pitaval. Vol. I. Leipzig: C. F. Winter; New York: Westermann.
Conway, H. Songs and Arrows, and Other Tales. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Cox, S. S. Three Decades of Federal Legislation, 1855-1885. Illustrated. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid. $5.
Craddock, C. E. The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Deming, C. By-Ways of Nature and Life. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
Dick, W. B. Art of Gymnastics. Illustrated. Dick & Fitzgerald. $1.
Dickens, C. His Complete Poems. White, Stokes & Allen. $1.
Fielding, H. Works. 4 vols. White, Stokes & Allen $6.
Flammarion, Camille. The Wonder of the Heavens. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Garrison, William Lloyd: The Story of his Life Told by his Children. 1805-1840. 2 vols. The Century Co. $5.
Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by Geo. Laurence Gomme. English Traditional Lore. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Gerson, Virginia. Rose Buds. White, Stokes & Allen. $2.
Harrison, Prof. J. A., and Baskerville, Prof. W. M. A Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, based on Groschopp's Grein. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.
Hays, Mrs. W. J. City Cousins: A Story for Children. Thomas Whittaker. $1.
Hazen, General W. B. A Narrative of Military Service. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Headley, J. T. Mountain Adventures in Various Parts of the World. Selected from the Narratives of Celebrated Travellers. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Heine, H. Sämmtliche Werke. 1er Band: Buch der Lieder. B. Westermann & Co.
Herbert, G. The Temple. Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations. A facsimile reprint of the first edition, published in 1633. Baker & Taylor. $1.25.
Holmes, Mrs. Mary J. Bessie's Fortune: A Novel. G W. Carleton. $1.50.
Litchfield, Grace Denio. In the Hospital. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Litchfield, Grace Denio. Criss-Cross. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Matthews, B. The Last Meeting: A Story. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Mignonnette. An Ideal Love Story. G. W. Carleton. $1.
Murrey, T. J. Breakfast Dainties. White, Stokes & Allen. 50 cents.
Opper, F., and Emma A. Slate and Pencil People. White, Stokes & Allen. $1.
Pailleron, É. Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Perez, B. The First Three Years of Childhood. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $1.25.
Perry, Nora. For a Woman: A Novel. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Picard, G. H. A Mission Flower: An American Novel. White, Stokes & Allen. $1.
Pontalis, A. L. John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, or Twenty Years of a Parliamentary Republic. 2 vols. Translated by S. E. and A. Stephenson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $9.
Practical Hints on Composition in Pictures. Edited by Susan N. Carter. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
Prætorious, C. Mr. William Shak-speare's King Lear: The First Quarto, 1608. With Facsimile and Appendix. Also the Second Quarto. London: B. Quaritch.
Russell, W. C. A Strange Voyage: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
S. F. and C. W. F. Lessons on Practical Subjects for Grammar-School Children. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Steinhausen, H. Der Korrektor. 4th ed. Leipzig: J. Lehmann; New York: Westermann.
Stephen, Leslie. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. IV. Beal-Biber. Macmillan & Co. $3.25.
Taylor, Bayard. Lars; a Pastoral of Norway, with Notes and a Biographical Sketch. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper. 50 cents.
The Good Things of *Life*. Second Series. White, Stokes & Allen. $2.
Trumbull, Dr. H. C. The Blood Covenant. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Tulloch, J. Movements of Religious Thought in Britain During the Nineteenth Century. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Viardot, L. Wonders of Sculpture. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Walton, I. The Complete Angler. Facsimile reprint of the first edition, published in 1653. Baker & Taylor. $1.25.
Welsh, Prof. A. H. Complete Rhetoric. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.
Whiton, J. M. The Evolution of Revelation. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Whittier, John G. Poems of Nature. Illustrated by Eldridge Kingsley. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.
Winter, J. S. Houp La: A Novelette. Illustrated. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

Messrs. HENRY HOLT & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

Protectionism the Ism which Declares that Waste Makes Wealth.

By WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER, Professor in Yale College. 16mo, $1.

The Renaissance in Italy.

By J. A. Symonds. 5 vols. 8vo.

Part I. The Age of the Despots. Part II. The Revival of Learning. Part III. The Fine Arts. Part IV. Italian Literature. 2 vols.

$2 per vol.; $10 per set.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States.

By GEORGE BANCROFT. One volume, 8vo, cloth. Price, $2.50.

This volume includes the original two-volume edition of the work, with an Appendix containing the Constitution and Amendments. It is designed for the convenience of students, and is sold separately from the other volumes of Bancroft's History.

II.

Babylon.

A NOVEL. By GRANT ALLEN. 12mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

Grant Allen is well known as the author of brilliant magazine papers, and hence his appearance as a novelist will be welcomed with interest. The scene of the early part of 'Babylon' is divided between England and the United States, and describes the struggle of two rustic lads, one American and the other English, born with a genius for art. Later the two heroes meet at Rome, and thence ensue interesting incidents and complications.

III.

A Text-Book of Nursing.

FOR THE USE OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND PRIVATE STUDENTS. Compiled by CLARA S. WEEKS, Superintendent of Training School for Nurses, Paterson. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.75.

The text-book here offered has been prepared not merely to give information and lay down rules, but to guide systematic training on a practical subject, and to facilitate thoroughness of school-work.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

The Poems of Henry Abbey.

NEW, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION.

1 vol. 12mo. 260 pp. long primer type, cloth. Price $1.25.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Announcement is made by the London *Academy* that a complete revised edition of Henry Abbey's poetry will appear this season, the collection comprising the poems heretofore published by D. Appleton & Co., with a considerable later verse. Mr. Abbey's verses are familiar to lovers of choice work in England and Scotland, as well as in his own country, who appreciate the imagination, simplicity, and tenderness that mark his inspiration.

Of the edition of 1879 the Boston *Commonwealth* said: "Mr. Abbey's poems are earnest, fiery, melodious, humane, and are equally facile in rhyme and strong in expression.

A copy of the New Edition will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, $1.25.

HENRY ABBEY, Publisher,
Kingston, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Messrs. Roberts Bros.'

NEW BOOKS:

A LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL.

By SUSAN COOLIDGE, author of 'The New Year's Bargain,' 'What Katy Did,' etc. With illustrations. 16mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

This is the first continuous story produced by its author in five years. The scene is laid in Newport, a place so full of fascinations for the young that it is a matter of wonder that it has not before now been chosen by some of our writers as the framework for a juvenile fiction.

THE JOYOUS STORY OF TOTO.

By LAURA E. RICHARDS. With 30 humorous and fanciful designs by EDMUND H GARRETT. 12mo, Cloth. Gilt and black. Price, $1 50.

'The Joyous Story of Toto' is one of those happy inspirations which, like 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,' delight all readers, both old and young, and make their authors famous. Mrs. Richards is a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

SUGAR AND SPICE AND ALL THAT'S NICE.

A collection of Nursery Rhymes and Jingles, selected by the editor of Quiet Hours. Fully illustrated. Square 12mo. Cloth. Gilt. Price, $1 25.

HIDDEN SWEETNESS.

"Oh, when shall it be fully granted me to see how sweet thou art, my Lord God?"—*Thomas à Kempis.*

The poems by MARY BRADLEY, the illustrations from drawings by DOROTHY HOLROYD. Small 4to. Cloth, Gilt. Price, $1 50.

R. H. Stoddard says: "It will be read now and hereafter by the lovers of sacred verse. We say hereafter, for we believe it will live when the hand that penned it is still. It certainly ought to, for it is as exquisite as it is reverential."

PARIS IN OLD AND PRESENT TIMES.

With special reference to changes in its architecture and topography. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. A library edition containing all of the sixty-five woodcuts. Small 4to. Cloth. Gilt. Price $3 00.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

Lippincott's Magazine

FOR NOVEMBER,
NOW READY, CONTAINS:

THE LADY LAWYER'S FIRST CLIENT. Two Parts. II. By Thomas Wharton.
QUEEN ANNE OR FREE CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE. By George C. Mason, Jr.
NOS PENSIONS.
A RANDOM SHOT. A Story. By C. W. Wilmerding.
THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY. By Ernest Ingersoll.
A NORTH RIVER FERRY. By F. N. Zabriskie.
THE ART OF READING. By Grace H. Peirce.
A BACKWOODS ROMANCE. A Story. By Susan Hartley Swett.
VAN. By Charles King, U. S. A.

A number of Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of Interest upon Current Topics also appear.

For sale by all newsdealers. 25 *cts. per copy.* $3.00 *per annum.*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

CATALOGUE NO. 77

OF

STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.

Just ready and will be sent free on application.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

SECOND EDITION.

"BALZAC IN ENGLISH. The time should now be ripe for the introduction of English-speaking people to an author who by right of genius stands alone among his contemporaries. . . . There ought to be, in the United States and England, at the present time, enough lovers of good literature to make such an undertaking as a complete translation of this author remunerative. . . . The translation of 'Père Goriot' is very good, and Balzac is not the easiest author to translate. The publishers cannot do better than to intrust the succeeding volumes to the same capable hands, for it is a meritorious deed to have turned into excellent, nervous English the prose of this great Frenchman, whose fire and fervor, clear sight and powerful description, when contrasted with the average novel of the day, shine forth with redoubled splendor, and whose brilliant genius in the analysis of human character casts altogether into the shade the amateurish essays at psychologic fiction which are gravely spoken of in these degenerate times as the promising productions of a new and higher school of literary art."—*Extract from an exhaustive review of Balzac in the New York Tribune of October 13th.*

PERE GORIOT, the first volume in Roberts Brothers' Series of Translations of Balzac's Novels, has reached a second edition. (Nearly ready, 'The Duchesse De Langeais.') Price, bound in half morocco, French style, $1 50. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

NOW READY.

Evolution and Religion.

By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Discussing the bearings of the Evolutionary Philosophy on the fundamental doctrines of Evangelical Religion. 8vo, paper covers, 50 cents.

Bryant and his Friends:

SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE KNICKERBOCKER LITERATURE.

By JAMES GRANT WILSON.

Anecdotal and biographical sketches of Bryant, Irving, Dana, Paulding, Cooper, Drake, Halleck, Willis, Poe, Bayard Taylor, and others of less note, including many unpublished letters, poems, and other matters of interest. Illustrated with Steel Portraits and Manuscript Facsimiles. Cloth, beveled, gilt top, $2.

Hyperæsthesia.

A Novel.

By MARY CRUGER.

A love story, complicated by an ingenious tangle of supersensitive nerves and peculiar characters. Pure, bright, original, interesting. Cloth, decorated, $1.

*** For sale by all booksellers, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

Fords, Howard & Hulbert,
27 Park Place, New York.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., CINCINNATI,

PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS:

The Florida Book of the Season.

Camping and Cruising in Florida. By Dr. James A. Henshall. Graphic Sketches of Camping, Sailing, Fishing, and Hunting. With Faithful Descriptions of the Natural Scenery and Climate of Florida from the standpoint of a Naturalist, Yachtsman, Sportsman, and Physician. Finely illustrated, 12mo.....$1 50

Chess Openings.

Cook's Synopsis of Chess Openings. With a Supplement of American Inventions in Chess Openings, and Fresh Analyses of the Openings since 1882. By J. W. Miller. 8vo, cloth..... 2 00

Education. Books for Teachers and Normal Schools.

Principles and Practice of Common School Education. By Rev. James Currie, Training College, Edinburgh. 12mo..... 1 50

Essays on Educational Reformers. By E. H. Quick. 12mo..... 1 50

Art.

Miss McLaughlin's China Painting. Sq. 12mo, fancy boards..... 75

—— Suggestions to China Painters. Sq. 12mo, fancy boards..... 1 00

——Pottery Decoration. Sq. 12mo, fancy boards. 1 00

Miss Keller's Elementary Perspective. 12mo, cloth 1 00

Vago's Clay Modelling. Edited by Benn Pitman. Sq. 12mo, cloth..... 1 00

Karl Robert's Charcoal Drawing. 8vo, cloth..... 1 00

Mound Builders.

MacLean. The Mound Builders. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth..... 1 40

Carr's Mounds of Mississippi Valley. 4to, paper.... 1 50

Carr and Shaler's Prehistoric Remains of Kentucky. Illustrated. 4to, paper..... 2 50

Historical.

Diary of David Zeisberger, Moravian Missionary among the Ohio Indians, 1781-1798. Translated from the Original Manuscript by Eugene F. Bliss. 2 vols., 8vo..... 6 00

The St. Clair Papers. The Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair, with his Correspondence and Other Papers. Arranged and Annotated by William Henry Smith. 2 vols., 8vo.... 6 00

John Filson, the First Historian of Kentucky. His Life and Writings. By R. T. Durrett. 4to, paper..... 2 50

Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet, 1634. By C. W. Butterfield. 12mo..... 1 00

Washington-Crawford Correspondence, 1767–1781. Edited by C. W. Butterfield. 8vo..... 1 00

Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764. With Preface by Francis Parkman, jr. 8vo..... 3 00

Geo. Rogers Clark's Campaign in the Illinois. 1778-9. 8vo..... 2 00

Dr. Daniel Drake's Pioneer Life in Kentucky. 8vo. 3 00

Colonel Hatch's War of 1812 in the Northwest. 18mo, sheep..... 1 25

Judge Law's Colonial History of Vincennes, Ind. 12mo..... 1 00

McBride's Pioneer Biographies. 2 vols., 8vo..... 6 50

Colonel May's Journey to the Ohio Country, 1788–9. 8vo..... 2 00

Colonel Smith's Captivity with the Indians. 1755–59. 8vo..... 2 50

Walker's Athens County, Ohio, and the First Settlement of the State. 8vo..... 6 00

VanHorne's History of the Army of the Cumberland. 2 vols. and atlas..... 6 00

Captain Wm. Trent's Journal from Logstown to Pickawillany, 1752. 8vo..... 2 50

*** Most of the above were short editions and are nearly exhausted.

Phonography.

Longley's Phonographic Dictionary. 12mo.....$2 50

—— Every Reporter's Own Shorthand Dictionary. 12mo..... 2 50

—— Reporter's Guide. 12mo..... 2 00

—— Manual of Phonography. 12mo..... 75

—— Compendium of Phonography. Paper..... 25

—— Reader and Writer. Paper..... 25

—— Writing Exercises. Paper..... 15

Miscellaneous.

Safety Bookkeeping. An Exposition of Bookkeepers' Frauds. 18mo..... 1 00

Law of Partnership for Business Men. By Justice Matthews. 18mo..... 1 25

The Shakespearean Myth; or, Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence. By Appleton Morgan. 12mo..... 2 00

Housekeeping in the Blue Grass: a Kentucky Home Cook Book. 12mo..... 1 50

Book of the Black Bass. By Dr. J. A. Henshall. 12mo, illustrated..... 3 00

The Stage. Recollections of Actors and Acting. By James E. Murdoch. 12mo..... 2 00

Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discoveries. By Prof. H. S. Osborn. 12mo, illustrated..... 1 25

Celebrated American Caverns. By H. E. Hovey. 8vo, illustrated..... 2 00

Elements of Forestry. By F. B. Hough. 12mo, illustrated..... 2 00

Sorghum: its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered. By Peter Collier. 8vo, illustrated..... 3 00

Benner's Prophecies of Ups and Downs in Prices. What Years to Make Money in Iron, Hogs, Corn, Provisions, etc. 18mo..... 1 00

Insect Lives; or, Born in Prison. By J. P. Ballard. Sq. 12mo, illustrated..... 1 00

How to Play Progressive Euchre. By Will L. Irwin..... 25

How to Play Progressive Croquet. By Mrs. Devereux..... 25

The Weather: a Guide to Its Changes. By S. S. Basler..... 25

Geo. D. Prentice's Poems. 12mo..... 2 00

Gallagher's Miami Woods and Other Poems. 12mo. 2 00

Stanton's Moneyless Man and Other Poems. 12mo..... 1 50

—— Jacob Brown and Other Poems. 12mo..... 1 50

Piatt. Pencilled Fly Leaves. Essays. 12mo..... 1 00

—— Children Out of Doors. Poems. 16mo..... 1 25

Venable's June on the Miami and Other Poems. 12mo..... 1 50

Pooles' Anti-Slavery before 1800. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth..... 1 25

Judge Nash's Crime and the Family. 12mo..... 1 25

Manypenny's Our Indian Wards. A History and Discussion or the Indian Question. 8vo..... 3 00

Dr. Jackson's The Black Arts in Medicine. 12mo. 1 00

Taneyhill's The Leatherwood God. 12mo, paper. 30

Professor J. M. Hart's Anglo-Saxon Literature. 8vo, paper..... 50

Hanover's Law of Horses. 8vo..... 4 00

The Bible in the Public Schools. The Cincinnati Case in Full. 8vo..... 2 00

The Arguments in Favor of the Use of the Bible. Separate. 8vo, paper..... 50

The Arguments Against the Use of the Bible. Separate. 8vo, paper..... 50

Alzog's Universal Church History. Translated by Rev. F. J. Pabisch and Rev. T. S. Byrne. 3 vols., 8vo..... 15 00

☞ *Any of the above books sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.*

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., PUBLISHERS, CINCINNATI, O.

The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837.

Being an account of its origin, its distribution among the States, and the uses to which it was applied. By EDWARD G. BOURNE, B. A. Octavo, Cloth.....$1.25.

"Mr. Bourne has displayed the most admirable industry in the preparation of this book, and he has succeeded in making his work interesting as well as thorough."—*The Nation.*

"An admirable consideration of facts."—*Observer, N. Y.*

"A curious and suggestive chapter of American financial history,"—*The Literary World, Boston.*

"One of the most singular and instructive phases of modern history."—*Saturday Review, London.*

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

NEW CHEMISTRY.

The distinctive features are: Experimental and Inductive methods; the union of Descriptive and Qualitative Chemistry, thus allowing these kindred branches to supplement and illustrate each other; a practical course of Laboratory Work, illustrating the general principles of the science and their application; a fair presentation of chemical theories, and a conciseness confining the work to the required limits.

SAMPLE PAGES SENT FREE.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

BOSTON.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Bargain in Rare and Standard Books.

W. IRVING. WORKS. Ills. by Darley, 28 vols., cl., 1860-6.....$45.00

BROUGHAM. Political Philosophy. 3 vols., cl. 1853 5.75

BODINI. De Republica. Folio, 1586..... 2.75

COMTE. Philosophie Positive. 6 vols., hf, cf..... 8.50

FREDERIC II. Oeuvres Posthumes. 8 vols., old cf. 1788..... 8.25

MASSACHUSETTS. Charter and Laws. Folio. 1726 22.50

LIPSNII OPERA. Ills. 2 vol., folio, 1613..... 8.00

CRUVEILHIER. Anatomie Pathologique. 230 col. plates..... 35.00

WORLIDGE. Systema Agriculture. Folio, 1675... 5.00

COMTE. Politique Positive. 4 vols., hf. cf..... 6.25

ROUSSEAU. Oeuvres Completes. Ills. 20 vols., cf. 9.00

COTTON. Concordance to the Bible. Folio. cf.. 1643 4.00

COLLECT. Des Constitutions d'Europe et Amerique 5 vols., 1823..... 6.25

HERODOTI HISTORIARUM. (Greek.) 6 vols., 4to, 1824..... 8.50

NORMANDIE. Grand Coustumier. Folio, old cf. 1538..... 15.00

GROTE. History of Greece. 12 vols., cloth, 1852.... 11.00

BARANTE. Histoire de Bourgogne. Ills. 12 vols., hf. mor., 1849..... 12.00

ROSE. Biographical Dictionary. 12 vols., hf. cf., 1853 14.00

DIDEROT, ALEMBERT, etc. Encyclopedie des Sciences. 39 vols., 1778..... 22.50

BACCII. De Thermis. Folio, calf, 1588..... 6.25

SICHEL. Iconographie Ophthalmologique. 80 col. plates, 1859..... 19.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE Acts and Laws. Folio, 1771.... 13.50

DICTIONNAIRE HISTORIQUE ET BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE. 20 vols., 1810..... 13.50

FERRARI'S Costume Antico e Moderno. 1800. Col. plates, 32 vols..... 62.50

ALEX. IMOLA Opera. 3 vols., fol., hf. vel., 1491.. 18.50

HOECHSTER. Droit Commercial. Français et Etranger. 2 vols., 1826..... 2.75

LAVATER. Essay on Physiognomy. Plates, 4 vols., hf. calf. 1804..... 16.00

BAYLE ET CHAUFFEPIE. Dict. Historique et Critique. 8 vols., folio. 1740..... 22.50

NAUCLERNS CHRONICA. Folio, old calf. 1543. 6.00

REPERTOIRE DU THEATRE FRANCAIS. 67 vols., 16mo, calf..... 13.50

LIVIUS. Romaistory. Folio, hf. cf. 1686..... 5.50

MARTINIERE. Dict. Geogr. Hist. et Critique. 6 vols., folio. 1768..... 9.00

MORERI. Dictionnaire Historique. 6 vols., folio, cf. 1725..... 11.00

TELLER. Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique. 12 vols. 1818..... 8.00

FROUDE. History of England. 12 vols., cloth. 1856..... 13.50

HARRIS. Collection of Voyages. Ills., folio, 2 vols. 1744..... 10.50

LUTHERI OPERA OMNIA. 4 vols., folio, in hogskin. 1579..... 24.00

MARTIN. Histoire de France. Ills., 17 vols., hf. mor..... 37.50

MACHIAVEL. Works. Folio, calf. 1720..... 5.50

MARTENS. Recueil des Traités. 1761-1822. 16 vols. old cf..... 17.50

RIO DE LA PLATA. Hist. Antiqua et Moderna. 6 vols. 1835..... 22.50

VARL. Symbolæ Botanicæ. 75 Plates. Folio. 1790.. 10.50

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL REPORTS. 1850-70. 21 vols..... 11.00

WOOD, GENERAL. Conchology. 60 Plates, col.... 9 50

SWAMMERDAMI. Biblia Natura-Insectorum. 2 vols. Folio. 1737..... 11.00

STEPHENS. British Coleoptera. Col. Plates. 12 vols. 1846..... 22.50

ANNALS OF N. Y. NAT. HIST. LYCEUM. 10 vo's.. 35.00

MACARTNEY. Comparative Anatomy. Folio. 1807. 2.75

TONSTONUS. Historia Naturalis. Ills. Folio. 1657.. 13.00

HOME. Comparative Anatomy. Plates. 6 vols .. 21.00

AGASSIZ. Contribution to Natural History. 4 vols. 1857..... 21.00

BOMARÉ. Dict. Raisonné d'Hist. Naturelle. 15 vols. 1791..... 7.00

HUMBOLDT. Nouvelle Espagne. 5 vols. 1825.... 13.50

COAST SURVEY REPORTS. 1850-74. 25 vols.... 17.50

RONDELET. Art de Batir. 6 vols. 1812..... 7.50

TOMLINSON. Cyclopedia of Useful Arts. 3 vols. 1866..... 17.50

URE. Dictionary of Manufactures. 3 vols. 1868.. 8.00

FARADAY. Experimental Researches in Electricity. 3 vols. 1855..... 14.00

RIVE. Traité d'Electricité. 3 vols. 1854..... 16.00

ASTLE. Origin and Progress of Writing. Folio. 1803..... 12.00

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS. 1847-70. 51 vols.... 35.00

LEYPOLDT. Theatrum Machinorum. 9 vols. Folio. 1726..... 22.50

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. 1832-35..... 9.00

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT JOURNAL. 1837-63. 26 vols..... 47.50

LELAND. Astronomie. 3 vols. 1792..... 8.00

ON BRIDGES. By Hann, Hoskins, Burnell, etc. 5 vols. 1850..... 19.50

RUSKIN. Fors Clavigera. Ills. 7 vols. 1871..... 24.00

MUSSET, A. Oeuvres. Ills. 10 vols. Hf. mor. 1866..... 22.50

LITTRÉ. Dictionnaire de la Langue Française. 5 vols. 1883..... 35.00

SCARRON. Oeuvres. Ills. 6 vols. 1717..... 7.00

MAROT. Oeuvres. 6 vols. 1731..... 11.00

MONTAIGNE. Oeuvres. 5 vols. 1820..... 7.50

MEZERAY. Chron. History of France. Folio. 1683. 5.50

MIRABAUD. System of Nature. 2 vols. 1837..... 4.00

MONTESQUIEU. Oeuvres. 3 vols. 1758..... 6.75

OVIDE. Les Metamorphoses. Plates. Folio. 1677. 19.00

PALAVICINO. Concilia Tridentini Historia. Folio. 1673..... 6.50

PTOLOMES. Geographia. Folio. Vellum. 1598..... 9.00

STUART, MARIE. Lettres, Memoires, etc. 7 vols. Hf. mor. 1844..... 12.50

ROLEWINCX. Fascientum Temporum Chronicas. Folio. 1485..... 17.50

PLINII HISTORIA MUNDI. Folio. 1554..... 7.00

MYSTERES DES CHATEAUX DE FRANCE. 3 vols. 8.50

THIERS. Discours Parlamentaires. 1830-48. 7 vols. 7.50

RENIER. Encyclopedie Moderne. 30 vols. 1857.. 13.50

STUEART. Political Œconomy. 2 vols. 4to. cf. 1764..... 3.50

FOR SALE BY

LEON & BROTHER, BOOKSELLERS,

Under 5th Ave. Hotel, cor. 5th Ave. and 23d St., New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1061. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Flying Leaves from East and West.

A Journal of Travel in the Orient and through the United States and Canada. By Emily Pfeiffer. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.25.

*** This book is not a mere repetition of the guide book, but is a volume of vivid interest and real merit, by a keen-sighted, quick-witted woman.

Assyria: its Princes, Priests, and People.

By A. H. Sayce, LL.D., M.A. Forming No. VII. of "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge." Illustrated. Cloth boards, $1.25.

This book has been written to replace one on the Society's list called 'Assyrian Life and History.' Professor Sayce gives in a small space all that is known definitely and that will interest the Biblical student about the history, habits, literature, and religion of the Assyrians.

Egypt and Syria.

Their Physical Features in Relation to Bible History. By Sir J. W. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, Montreal; F.G.S., F.R.S.; author of 'The Chain of Life in Geological Time,' etc. Being No. VI. of "By-Paths of Bible Knowledge." With many illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

Sir William Dawson has recently visited Egypt and Syria, and in this little work he shows what light geology and physical geography throw upon the sacred records. The book contains much new and valuable information, put in a clear and interesting form.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF Chrysostom. By Rev. R. Wheeler Bush, M.A., F.R.G.S., author of 'St. Augustine: His Life and Times.' Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

JOTTINGS FROM THE PACIFIC. By the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, B.A., author of 'Life in the Southern Isles,' and joint author of 'Work and Adventure in New Guinea.' Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

THE KING'S WINDOWS; or, Glimpses of the Wonderful Works of God. By Rev. E. Paxton Hood, author of 'Vignettes of the Great Revival,' etc. With forty-four Illustrations. Uniform with 'The Harvest of a Quiet Eye.' Imp. 16mo, cloth, bevelled bds., gilt edge, $2.50.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. By Mrs. Ashton Dilke, with introduction by Wm. Woodall, M.P. New volume of the series "The Imperial Parliament," edited by Sydney Buxton, M.P. 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

THE POSTULATES of ENGLISH Political Economy. By Walter Bagehot, M.A., and Fellow of University College, London. Student's Edition. With preface by Alfred Marshall, Professor of Political Economy, Cambridge. Crown 8vo, pp. 124, cloth, $1.00.

THE TALMUD OF JERUSALEM. Translated for the first time into English by Dr. Moses Schawb, of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Vol. I. THE TREATISE OF BERAKHOTH (BLESSINGS). 4to, paper, $3.60.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH COINS, from the Conquest to the Present Time. By H. W. Henfrey. New and revised edition by C. F. Keary. With a Historical Introduction by the editor. Numerous plates. 12mo, $2.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition in 5 volumes, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. Vol. IV. (just published). Biographies, Criticisms, Later Collected Essays. Vols. I., II. III. (previously published). Each vol. in 12mo; per vol., $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Collected and arranged by T. Ashe. 12mo, $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II. —Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the German. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSICAL Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW BOOKS.

MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century. By John Tulloch, D.D. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

"As a literary performance merely the work may rank as a British classic."—N. Y. Sun.

FROM THE TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Coleridge and his School—The Early Oriel School and its Congeners—The Oxford or Anglo-Catholic Movement—Movement of Religious Thought in Scotland—Thomas Carlyle as a Religious Teacher—John Stuart Mill and His School—The "Broad Church."

THE PANAMA CANAL. ITS History, its Political Aspects and Financial Difficulties. By J. C. Rodrigues, LLB. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

A most interesting and accurate history of the Panama Canal from the first suggestion of its feasibility until the present time.

A LAYMAN'S STUDY OF THE English Bible considered in its Literary and Secular Aspects. By Francis Bowen, LL.D. 1 vol., $1.

The views presented in this volume are strikingly independent and free from the trammels of the schools, but at the same time they are wholly reverent and in accord with the spirit of the Bible. The point of view is secular as opposed to the usual theological and doctrinal position.

TWO YEARS IN THE JUNGLE. The Experiences of a Hunter and Naturalist in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By William T. Hornaday. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations. $4.

From the New York Sun:

"Since the visit of Mr. Wallace to the Malay Archipelago no such important addition has been made to the data of natural history as is embodied in this record of exact and ample observation, a seldom penetrated field."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

"Mr. Hornaday is a born Nimrod and naturalist. No journey too long, no privation too severe when engaged in his favorite pursuits. . . . The effect of his original and independent observations appears on every page of his work."

From the Brooklyn Union:

"From every point of view Mr. Hornaday's book is of extreme value, and should interest naturalists no more than the lay reader."

The Book Buyer.

A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature.

Annual Subscription, 50 CENTS.

The November Number Contains:

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE W. CABLE.

Readings from New Books. Editorial Notes.
London Notes. Reviews of New American Books.
Authors at Work—Sketches of Mr. Cable and Mr. Stoddard. Foreign Notes.
News and Notes. Books of the Month.
Special Articles, etc.

With the October number, which contained a fine portrait of R. H. Stoddard, a series of portraits of famous authors whose pictures have not become hackneyed by frequent reproduction was begun. A portrait of Frank R. Stockton, engraved by Kruell, will be given in the December Holiday Number (price 10 cents).

A sample copy will be sent on application.

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 349

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 352

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Naval Politics 354
The German Tax on Speculation 354
A Useful Opening for Capital 355
The Danish Conflict 355
Insanity and Civilization 356
The Private Endowment of Research 357

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
The Troubles in Southeastern Europe 357
The Rehabilitation of Francis I 358

CORRESPONDENCE:
Governor Hoadly on Ohio November Elections 359
Mr. Gladstone and the Confederate Loan 360
Leasing Cattle Ranges 360
Wild Flowers of Colorado 361

NOTES 361

REVIEWS:
Tyler's Administration 364
Louis Agassiz 365
In Camp and Battle with the Battalion Washington Artillery of New Orleans 365
The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey 366
Europe in Storm and Calm 366
Discriminate 367
Due South 367

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 367

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

Scale of Agate lines.

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80. — 10

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top. — 15

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,800 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern) San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells. General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1016 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Baldwinville.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL HOME AND School for Education and Treatment of Children suffering from Convulsive Disorders. L. W. BAKER, M.D

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 West Chester Park.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., TUTOR for Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities and Colleges. Three boys or girls received in family; young man in a first class boarding-house, three doors off. For prospectus and *proofs of recent success of pupils*, address E. R. HUMPHREYS, as above.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Open Hearth*. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent clergymen. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF Housekeeping.—Miss Putnam proposes to add a new department to her school, the object of which will be to teach young ladies how to conduct a household, select and manage servants, make necessary purchases—in short, to impart a thorough and practical training in all that pertains to housekeeping and the science of domestic economy. A limited number of young boarders will be received. Application must be made at once.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTITUTE of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT ADmits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. EDWIN ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Established in 1869. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTABlished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARAtory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PREparatory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDing School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Preparatory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (*for Boys*).—*Second* year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HAYWICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.

DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens September 30. Principal at home after September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.

MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address MISS AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 and 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 39th year; for both sexes. Address MR. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—*A Military* Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early. Circulars contain full information.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENGlish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Pres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 2106 Spruce St.

MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls (formerly 1510 Walnut St.) will reopen September 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.

Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

T. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TREmont St., Boston Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege wishes a position as private tutor, or as instructor in a good school. Classics a specialty. Mathematics, etc., taught also. Excellent references. Address ANDREW H. WARD, Jr.,
Farrington Ave., Allston, Mass.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references.
J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR.—College Preparatory, etc., accomplishments; best of New York city references. Address INSTRUCTOR, 220 W. 42d St.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—BY A GRADUATE OF A New England College, a situation as private tutor, or as teacher in an Academy or High School.
Address Box 140, Bridgewater, Mass.

Wants.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE THE position of governess to young children. Country preferred. Best references. Address.
"G." Lima, Penn.

NATIONS WANTED—Will Pay Liberally for Nos. 152, 201, 293, 452, 529, 530, 531, 936, and 960 of *The Nation*. C. L. CLAPP, Carrollton, Ill.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK,
34 Park Row New York.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

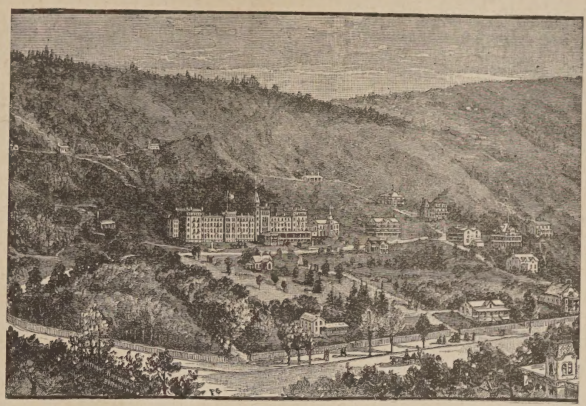
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted ***absolutely pure Cocoa,*** from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Sanatorium, Dansville, N. Y.



[Long Known as Our Home on the Hillside.]

An institution for the scientific treatment of chronic invalids, as well as for rest and recuperation of those who are tired out. It is under the management and personal care of a corps of regularly educated and experienced physicians, devoted to their work. Massage, Electro-Massage; Doctor Taylor's Swedish Movements; Electricity (Galvanic, Faradic, and Franklinic, the latter from most approved Holtz machine); Inunction; and all forms of baths, including the Moliere Thermo-Electric, Turkish, Roman, and Russian, are employed according to individual needs. The plan of treatment comprehends proper regulation of daily life, including diet, exercise, etc., together with cheerful and helpful social and religious influences. The comforts and pleasures, without the cares of home; entire freedom from taxations of fashionable life; and opportunities for recreation and amusements, under reasonable regulations, are enjoyed. Thoroughly skilled attendants administer to every want.

The Sanatorium consists of a main building and nine cottages, located on an eastern mountain slope overlooking the town of Dansville, and 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. For beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate, and purity of air and water, it is unrivalled. Winters exceptionally mild for this climate. *Malaria utterly unknown.*

The main building, occupied since 1883, is 300 feet long, five stories high, of brick and iron construction, and

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

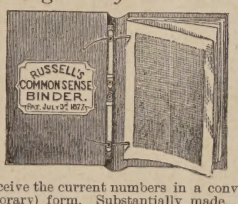
It is constructed to meet every need of the invalid or seeker of rest and quiet and is complete in minutest sanitary details. Among its attractions are light, airy rooms, ventilated after the best plan, and heated by steam; open grates in public and many private rooms; safety elevators; electric bells in every room; spacious halls and corridors, kept at uniform heat; perfect sewerage (closets in annex, separate from building, but connected by warmed corridors); best modern appliances in culinary department; abundant, varied, and well-prepared dietary; extensive apartments for treatment, arranged to secure entire individual privacy, etc.

Autumn and winter months are considered most favorable for treatment. Throughout the entire main building a uniform and agreeable steam heat is constantly maintained, and this, with the perfect ventilation, induces many to prefer a winter residence here to one in a tropical climate.

Special rates to clergymen and physicians. Dansville is accessible from all quarters by Del. & Lack. and by the Erie R. R. For illustrated descriptive pamphlet, circular, and other particulars, address

FACULTY OF THE SANATORIUM,
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Reading Case for the Nation,



To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

For convenience of subscribers wisbing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

In regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, post-paid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.* since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) In ordering state the volume-number wanted.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

A. P. TURNER & CO., 50 Threadneedle St., London, E. C.
RAILWAY INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION. Its History and Its Laws. By ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the State of Connecticut, and Instructor in Yale College. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

LINCOLN AND STANTON. A Study of the War Administration of 1861-62, with special consideration of some recent statements of General George B. McClellan. By WILLIAM D. KELLEY, M. C. No. 27 in the Series of Questions of the Day. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

"Under a sense of obligation to the truth of history and to the memory of two men who, while bearing the burden of the grandest of civil wars, admitted me to their intimacy and confidence, I have in this paper endeavored to discharge a solemn duty."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

THE ORIGIN OF REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By OSCAR S. STRAUS. 12mo, Cloth extra, $1.00.

"I have been led to ascribe its origin mainly to ecclestiastical causes, which operated from the time the Pilgrim set foot upon our continent and to the direct and indirect influence of the Hebrew Commonwealth." — *Extract from Author's Preface.*

PRACTICAL ECONOMICS. A Collection of essays respecting certain of the economic experiences of the United States. By DAVID A. WELLS. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

Chief Contents: A Modern Financial Utopia, The True Story of the Leaden Images, The Taxation of Distilled Spirits, Recent Phases of the Tariff Question, Tariff Revision, The Pauper Labor Argument, The Silver Question, Measures of Value, The Production and Distribution of Wealth.

POSTULATES OF ENGLISH POLI- TICAL ECONOMY. By the late WALTER BAGEHOT, with an introduction by PROF. ALFRED MARSHALL, of Cambridge, England. Cloth, $1.00.

THE TRAVELLERS' SERIES. SKETCHES OF PEOPLE AND PLACES.

VOL. VIII. CUBAN SKETCHES. By JAMES W. STEELE. Second and cheaper edition, 16mo, paper, 50 cents.

"Well-written, vivacious and realistic pictures." —*Christian Register.*

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED IN THIS SERIES.

16mo, paper, each 50 cents.

I. THE GREAT FUR LAND, OR SKETCHES OF LIFE IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY. By H. M. Robinson.

II. ITALIAN RAMBLES. By James Jackson Jarves.

III. STUDIES OF PARIS. By Edmondo de Amicis.

IV. THE ABODE OF SNOW, A TOUR FROM CHINESE THIBET TO THE VALLEYS OF THE HIMALAYAS. By Andrew Wilson.

V. A LADY'S LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By Isabella Bird.

VI. TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA. By George Kennen.

VII. BYWAYS OF NATURE AND LIFE. By Clarence Deming.

Full list of new publications sent on application.

Bargain in Rare and Standard Books.

NOVA SCOTIA AND ACADIA. Memorials of Eng. and Fr. Commissaries. Maps. 2 vols., 4to. 1755.	$15.00
HOSTE. Arts des Armées Navales. Ills. Folio. 1697.	8.00
NIPON-O DAI-ITSI-KUN. Annals de Japon. 4to. 1834	6.00
DAVIES. Catalogue of Sculls. Ills. 8vo. 1867....	4.00
ALEXANDER. History of Women. 2 vols., 4to. 1779	5.00
MICHELET. Bible of Humanity. 8vo, cl. 1877....	2.50
BESCHERELLE. Dictionnaire de la langue Française. 2 vols., 4to. 1854.....	12.00
ALCIATI EMBLEMATA. Ills, 4to, vellum. 1601..	4.25
RACINET. Polychromatic Ornaments. 100 col. Plates. Folio, cloth. 1877.....	32.00
BREES. Railway Practice. Ills. 4to. 4 vols. 1840.	16.00
BURNET. Treatise on Painting. Ills. 4to, hf. m. 1880	17.50
SARPI. Histoire de Concile de Trente. 2 vols. Folio. 1736.....	5.00
HARTMAN. Philosophie de L'inconscient. 2 vols. 1877.....	5.00
ISHERWOOD. Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering. Ills. 2 vols., 4to, hf. m. 1865.....	12.00
HOLLEY. American and European Railway Practice. Ills., Folio. 1861.....	5.00
HERBERT. Engineers' and Mechanics' Cyclopædia. Ills. 2 vols., 8vo.....	5.00
PRITCHARD. History of Infusoria. Ills. 1842...	4.50
RINGWALDT. Encyclopædia of Printing. Ills. 8vo. 1871.....	5.00
PUYSEGUR. Art de la Guerre. Ills. Folio. 1748.	6.00
JAMIESON. Dict. of Mechanical Sciences. 2 vols., 4to.....	5.00
JOHNSON. Cyclopædia of Machinery. 2 vols. Folio	12.00
RICHARDS. Manufacture of Gas. Ills. 4to. 1877.	7.50
PERRY. Japan and China Sea Expedition. Ills. 3 vols. 4to.....	5.00
BAIRD, CASSIN, and LAWRENCE. Birds of N. America. 100 col. plates. 2 vols., 4to, cl. 1860.....	13.50
BROWN. Recent and Fossil Conchology of Great Britain. Col. plates. 2 vols., 4to, hf. mor.....	25.00
HALLER. Historia Stirpium Indigenorum Helvetia Inchoata. 2 vols. Folio. 1768.....	5.50
SQUIER. Tropical Fibres. Ills. 8vo. 1861.....	4.50
GESNER. Fishes, Serpents, Birds, and Mammalia. Ills. German text. Folio. 1595.....	12.50
GOULD. Birds of Australia. 72 col. plates. 8vo, hf. m.....	22.50
SMITHSONIAN Inst. Reports. 1853-82. 30 vols., cl.	16.00
MALGAIRNE. Fracture et Luxation. Ills. 3 vols. 1847.....	9.00
HAMILTON. Federalist. 2 vols. 1788.....	25.00
CALVO. Collection de los Tratados de la America Latina. 1493-1853. 6 vols. 1862.....	9.00
ALDEN. American Epitaphs. 5 vols. 1814.....	8.00
HORSMANDEN. New York Negro Plot. 8vo. 1810.	5.00
STRACCHA. De Mercatura Decisiones. Folio. 1595.	4.00
MACAULEY Hist. of New York. 3 vols. 1829...	5 00
HUDSON RIVER PORTFOLIO. 20 colored views and text. Folio.....	21.00
TOVEY. Hist. of Jews in England. 4to. 1738....	5.00
KHUNOUTH. Amphitheatrum Sapientia Æterna, Kaballisticum Divino Magicum, etc. Ills. 1600.....	19.00
WEBSTER, D. Works. 6 vols., 8vo, cloth. 1851..	11.00
VIRGINIA. Collected Acts passed since 1768. Folio. 1785.....	8.00
TUCKERMAN. Amer. Artist's Life. 8vo. 1867..	3.00
PIZONI. Historia Naturalium Brazil. Ills. Folio. Elsevir. 1648.....	14.00
MORMON BOOK. 1st Eng. Edition. 1841.....	5.00
J. CÆSAR. Commentari. Ills. 4to. 1575.....	7.00
DE COMMINES. Les Memoires. Folio. 1615.....	9.00
VOLTAIRE. Œuvres Completes. 71 vols., 8vo, old calf. 1784.....	24.00
DULAURRE. Histoire des Cultes. 2 vols., hf. m. 1825.....	7.00
SONNET. Dict. de Mathematiques Appliquees. Ills. 8vo, cloth. 1874.....	6.00
BOCCACIO. La Genealogia de Gli Dei. 4to, cf. 1581.	8.00
SENECA. Works. Folio. 1620.....	8.00
AZUNI. Maritime Law of Europe. 2 vols. 1806..	3.25
HARDT. Concilii Constatæ Magni et Universalis. Ports. 4 vols., folio, vellum. 1697.....	15.00
SPENCERO. De Legibus Hebrorum. 4to. 1705....	3.00
RENAN. Life of Christ, Apostles, and St. Paul. 3 vols., 12mo, cloth.....	4.00
STRAUSS. Life of Jesus. 2 vols. 1856.....	5.00
LAS CASAS. Spanish Tyranny in W. India. Ills. Dutch text. 4to 1634.....	7.00
CALMET. Dictionary of Bible. Ills. 4 vols. 1812.	8.00
SCRIVERI. Germania Antiquitates. Ills. Elzevier. 4to. 1611.....	14.00
TREDGOLD. Steam Engine. Ills. 3 vols., 4to....	14.00
BLAKEY. Hist. of Philosophy of Mind. 4 vols. 1850.....	7.50
CLARKE. Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Plates. 6 vols., 4to, hf. cf. 1810.....	17.50
U. S. FISH COMMISSION REPORTS. 9 vols., 8vo..	12 50
AGASSIZ. Bibliographia Zoologiæ. 2 vols. 4to. 1850	7.50
SAVEDRA. Symbola Chr. Politica. Ills. Fol. 1649.	6.50
KAYSERLICHER. Allgemeine Statutebuch. Ills. Folio. 1564.....	7.00
CATROU and BOUILLE. Roman History. Ills. Folio. Morocco, 6 vols. 1728.....	12.50
IRVING. Life of Washington. Ills. 5 vols., 8vo, cl.	7.50

*** See also the list in the last Number of *Nation.*

THE ABOVE FOR SALE BY

LEON & BROTHER, Booksellers,

Under 5th Ave. Hotel, cor. 5th Ave. and 23d St., New York.

The Shakespeare Library.

Collected by the Eminent Shakespearean,

JOSEPH CROSBY, Esq.,

of Zanesville, Ohio, is now offered for sale *en bloc.* It contains upwards of 500 titles, embracing more than 1,500 volumes, about equally divided between text and *anæ.* Almost all the principal editions from Rowe's (1709) to the Riverside (1883) are present, and most of the standard Shakespearean criticism and illustrative literature in the English language. Mr Crosby's studies lay principally in the field of textual criticism, and many of his books are enriched by numerous marginal notes and emendations neatly written by him in pencil. These, of course, render the Library unique, and, it is believed, materially increase its value. The present owners dislike to disperse this valuable collection without giving some gentleman or institution the opportunity to possess it entire. Inquiries should be addressed to

JOHN J. INGALLS, Zanesville, Ohio.

Macmillan & Co.'s

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

(THE SECOND NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME.)

Price, 15 Cents. Annual Subscription, $1.75.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 26.....NOVEMBER. *Ready November 2.*

Contents:

1. LADY SARAH BUNBURY. From the Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
2. AN ADVENTURE IN AFGHANISTAN. M. Laing Meason.
3. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. (Old Bits in a New City). R. J. Charleton. *With Illustrations.*
4. LONDON COMMONS. Part 2. Robert Hunter. *With Illustrations.*
5. ALCOMBE'S CHANCE. Frederick Boyle.
6. CHEESE FARMING AT CHESTER. Alfred Rimmer. *With Illustrations.*
7. LOVE AND FANTASY. C. Milne.
8. AUNT RACHEL. *(Continued.)* D. Christie Murray.

ORNAMENTAL FRIEZES, HEADINGS, INITIALS, AND TAIL-PIECES.

POEMS. By Matthew Arnold. Dramatic and Later Poems. 12mo, $2.

SERMONS. By Mark Pattison, late Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. 12mo, $2.

EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES. By W. F. De Vismes Kane, M.A., M.R.I.A., Member of the Entomological Society of London. With Copperplate Illustrations. 12mo, $3.

PLATONIS PHÆDO. The Phædo of Plato. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by W. D. Geddes, LL.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Aberdeen. Second Edition. 8vo, $2.25.

MACMILLAN'S CLASSICAL SERIES:

LIVY. Books 23 and 24. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. C. Macaulay, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With Maps. 16mo, $1.10.

AN INTRODUCTION TO LA- tin Elegiac Verse Composition. By J. H. Lupton, M.A. 16mo, 65 cents.

A TREATISE ON DIFFEREN- tial Equations. By Andrew Russell Forsyth, M.A. 8vo, $3.75.

CLARENDON PRESS SERIES—New Volume:

STEELE. Selections from the Tatler, Spectator, and *Guardian.* Edited, with Introductions and Notes, by Austin Dobson. 16mo, $1.25; bound in vellum, $1.90.

MACMILLAN & CO.,

New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885.

The Week.

THE discussion of the "Ethics of the Tariff" at the Church Congress in New Haven on Wednesday week unfortunately ended in a row, as tariff controversies are very apt to do. One speaker, Mr. Clark, the editor of a trade paper in Philadelphia, maintained that Ireland and India were brought to their present condition by free trade, which, somehow—the report does not make it clear how—Mr. Courtney, an English clergyman resident in Boston, looked on as a slander, and said so, whereupon there was, of course, much excitement. The truth is, that the tariff is a question which it is very difficult, even for professional moralists, to discuss calmly, because there is so much "money in it." In this it closely resembles slavery. It was the enormous amount of capital invested in slaves which made quiet discussion with slaveholders almost impossible for twenty years before the war. The editor of a trade paper from Philadelphia was, on this account, utterly out of place in participating in the ethical treatment of it by a Church Congress. The argument that because there is free trade in Ireland and India, and Ireland and India are poor, therefore free trade must be the cause of the poverty, is one of which an educated man ought to be ashamed, because it contains one of the well-known fallacies described in all the text-books of logic, and which even young boys are sometimes punished by stern teachers for using. Gravely produced to an audience mainly clerical, it deserves censure and ridicule; but how it can be treated as a violation of the Ninth Commandment we do not see. There is a crank in Philadelphia who maintains that the downfall of the Ottoman Empire is due to free trade, because the Ottoman tariff is low and the Empire is falling. So also it might be argued that because a consumptive wears dark clothes, dark clothes are a cause of consumption.

The *Sun* has a story of the President's contributing $1,000 to the Democratic campaign fund in this State as to which we will say, what we said weeks ago apropos of President Cleveland's supporting the candidate of his own party—namely, that it would be magnificent if he did not do it, but it would not be war. We are not particularly concerned about the donation, however, for two reasons. One is that the money will do Hill no good; the other is that the President has contributed $10,000 to the Davenport fund. In other words, he has blown a blast on his bugle horn which is worth fully $10,000 to Davenport, inasmuch as it is a most emphatic repetition of his adhesion to the cause of civil-service reform, no matter what may happen, or how the elections go, or what the politicians of either party think about it. As Hill has been nominated, and as his supporters are trying to elect him for the avowed purpose of showing the President that the spoils system is the true Democratic one, every fresh expression of this kind we look on as a kick for Hill, and a bank check for Davenport.

The *Evening Post* prints some warm protests from Independents against the folly of bringing a man like Judge Foraker here to repeat the "bloody shirt" rant he has been using in Ohio. We have said our own say on this subject, as also on the frantic talk indulged in on one or two occasions by General Carr. Our Republican friends must remember, as some of them apparently find difficulty in doing, that the object of a canvass is not to enable a number of emotional gentlemen who feel badly about something to relieve their feelings on the stump, but to persuade people to vote the party ticket. If this had been remembered in time, George Bliss would not have been allowed to draft the platform, and Judge Foraker would not have been brought here with his Ohio balderdash, and General Carr would have been shut up in the office in which he is so useful and efficient. But Independents must also remember, on the other hand, that they do not cast their votes to punish managers for inviting silly orators, or silly orators for making silly speeches, but to give their State a good government. Their rôle in politics forbids their being influenced one way or the other by anybody's foolish talk. One of the letters declares that many voters, presumably Democrats, who were intending to vote for Davenport, will not vote at all now, and there is likely to be a widespread loss of this kind to the Republicans because of this silly and unnecessary bloody-shirt oratory. Instead of counting as two votes for Davenport, as it would when cast directly for him, the vote of every Democrat who stays at home on election day will merely count as one.

The State Committee would be wise to consider this point seriously in reference to General Logan's forthcoming appearance in the canvass. As a sectional roarer Logan is even more damaging than Foraker, because he makes more noise and attracts more attention. He is to be let loose exclusively in the rural regions of the State, but he ought to be cautioned about his utterances, for they will all be sent here by telegraph. That tremendous passage in his regulation speech about the "treason-stained saddle of Robert E. Lee," for example, might be left out, together with everything else of the same sort. We have all heard it, and have a very poor opinion of it as an "argument." Why not pay the voters of the State the compliment of assuming that they are neither fools nor fossils, and see how that would work? It would give Logan a chance to prepare the greatest, because the most original, effort of his life.

The activity of the trades unions is one of the noticeable features of the present political campaign, and we may add that it is a healthful feature. Keen personal interest in the political movements of the State and nation is a sign of vigorous political life. It is the exact fulfilment of the republican idea of government that every citizen should take care of his own interests through the medium of the ballot box. If he does not take care of them for himself, nobody else will take care of them for him. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and of nearly everything else worth having in this world. Therefore the movements of "organized labor," the questioning of candidates, and the holding of public meetings specially directed by laboring men to their special ends, are signs that the persons or classes engaged in such endeavors have rightly apprehended their duties as members of a democratic republic, and are to be encouraged in all honorable efforts to promote their common interests through political agencies and the forms of law. It is for other persons or classes who may think that the trades-union programme is injurious to *their* interests, or to the public interests, to oppose them with the same weapons—that is, by voting for different men, measures, and policies.

The growth of independence in the Democratic party is strikingly illustrated by the action of the Young Men's Democratic Club in Brooklyn on Monday. This club is an organization of progressive young men, who have consistently thrown their influence in favor of the best movements in their party, and who did good work in securing the election of Cleveland delegates from Brooklyn to the Presidential convention last year. The present municipal campaign is the first test of their consistency in the more difficult rôle of standing against the party when it is in the wrong, and there has been much interest as to the result. The meeting was largely attended, the issue was thoroughly discussed, and the friends of reform won a decisive victory, a motion to endorse the candidate for Mayor of the Democratic Machine being defeated—92 to 80. A motion to support General Woodward, the Independent candidate, received an even larger majority, and although it lacked the two-thirds vote which the Club's constitution requires to constitute a formal endorsement, the whole moral influence of the larger and better portion of the organization will be vigorously exerted in General Woodward's favor. This action is one of the most significant and hopeful developments of recent politics. The immediate and local bearing of the Club's course is extremely important, since it gives a great impetus to the Independent canvass in Brooklyn, and justifies the hope of a non-partisan uprising which will elect General Woodward over the candidates of both the Democratic and the Republican Machines. The broader aspect of the incident is equally noteworthy, since it shows that the revolt within the Democratic party against ring rule, which made itself felt even in Ohio a fortnight ago, and which now threatens Senator Gorman's overthrow in Maryland, is spreading and gaining strength. The Independent Democrat did not appear quite so soon as the Independent Republican, but he has come at last, and he "means business."

The almost incredible announcement is made that the Republicans of the North have decided to make Mahone's cause in Virginia their own by sending money and speakers to his aid. Among the speakers who are said to be going upon this extraordinary errand are Judge Foraker, General Logan, Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Sherman. Senator Hoar's name is not on the list, but it ought to be to make it complete. Three of the men named, Foraker, Sherman, and Logan, are, next to Mr. Hoar, the Republican leaders of the North who are most deeply concerned about the importance of the sectional question and its bearing upon the "rights of the poor negro." They say that this is the overshadowing issue in national politics, and that nothing will induce them to abandon its agitation. Yet they are going to Virginia to help Mahone, in the name of the Republican party, thus identifying him and his cause with the cause of the Republican party, and making his work in the South typical of what the Republican party would like to see sustained there if it were in power. It is not possible to say of these men, especially of Messrs. Sherman and Logan, that they do not know what Mahone stands for in Southern politics, for they have been in the Senate with him, and were there partners with him in the disreputable political bargain by which his vote was purchased for the Republicans in return for the absolute control of the Federal patronage of Virginia. That such a bargain was made and kept is a matter of political history. Messrs. Sherman and Logan are entirely consistent in still standing by their old confederate; but their audacity in doing it, in the present state of public opinion, and in the face of their sanctimonious utterances about the poor negro, is almost bewildering.

The most effective answer to the bloody-shirt agitators who are howling upon the Northern stump about the condition of the Southern negro, is made by the negro himself. Louisiana is one of the States where the blacks are alleged to be terribly wronged by the whites, yet we observe that at a large public meeting held in New Orleans the other evening in preparation for the approaching reopening of the exhibition, a prominent part was assigned to a colored clergyman. This speaker, too, so far from discerning any of those perils to his race which so sadly distress the Hoars and Forakers, bore emphatic witness to the revolution in public sentiment among the whites when he said that slavery was a curse to master as well as to slave, which polluted every stream of social life, and that "none now more readily admit the fact and rejoice in its overthrow than those who spilled their blood or lost their limbs in bloody conflict to sustain it." Mississippi is another State where the negroes are declared by Northern Republican stump-speakers to be held under the heel of their former masters in a condition little better than that of actual slavery; yet we read in the morning papers that there opened in the capital of Mississippi on Monday the first agricultural and industrial exhibition ever held by the negroes of that State, the display being highly creditable to the progress of the race, while the whites have manifested their hearty coöperation by contributing $1,500 in the way of premiums, and by encouraging the blacks throughout the State to participate in the enterprise.

The recent session of the Georgia Legislature was the longest ever known, and one important cause was the fact that members had free passes over the railroads. The result was that the larger share of them were away from the capital every week from Friday night to Tuesday morning, and two days out of six were regularly wasted. The question whether passes corrupt legislators or not may be dismissed from consideration, and yet leave remaining ample reason for abolishing the practice in the fact that it everywhere increases the length of the session and the cost to the taxpayers. It is the same way in New York and in every other State as in Georgia. And the evil grows worse every year, as the railroad system is extended and it becomes possible for a larger and larger proportion of members to reach their homes easily. If legislators had to pay their way like other people, they would stay at the capital and work six days a week like other people. It would seem as though it were about time for the public to have mastered this simple idea.

The growing acceptance of the President's idea that public office is a public trust is well illustrated by the speech which Congressman Findlay, of Baltimore, made at a great anti-Gorman meeting in that city on Thursday evening. At a meeting of the regulars the previous evening Mr. Findlay had been arraigned for his course on the ground that he was a Democratic Congressman, taking Democratic money for his services, and then speaking against the party which paid him his salary. Mr. Findlay denounced this as "an anti-civil-service idea," and added: "I deny that I get my pay from the Treasury of the United States as Democratic pay, but as from a common fund contributed by the whole people, irrespective of party, who expect me to honorably represent them in the halls of national legislation." Mr. Findlay gave an interesting account of an interview which he had just had with the President, in which he assured Mr. Cleveland that the anti-Gorman men of both parties accorded him entire sincerity of purpose and were not working against his Administration, but for the overthrow of a man who had no sympathy with his policy. The President replied that on account of his high position he could take no part in the politics of Maryland—that he did not even meddle in the politics of his own State; but, he continued, "I have understood the movement is not against me." The Gorman crowd have been making a desperate attempt to connect their cause with the Administration, but they get no countenance from the President.

The "special delivery" system has now been in operation long enough to give some idea of how it is likely to work, and the indications are not encouraging to its permanence, at least in its present form. The trouble is twofold. In the larger cities people generally continue to rely upon the telegraph or the private-messenger service for the transmission of any message where haste is essential, rather than take their chances at the hands of the postal authorities. In smaller places it is evident that as a rule there will not be enough patronage for the new system to make capable boys willing to serve as messengers, and indeed some postmasters are already paying something out of their own pockets to keep the present messengers from throwing up their places. It seems very doubtful whether the system can be so modified as to make it work smoothly. At best it must remain a somewhat abnormal development of the postal service rather than a healthy growth. Such growth should continue steadily in the direction of prompter delivery of all letters at the regular rate of postage rather than of special facilities at a higher rate. The trial of the experiment will doubtless strengthen the popular demand for such development of the service, and thus it may prove a good thing for the public, although in itself a failure.

General Hazen lately wrote to the *Herald*, saying that he had sent a book by Judge Mackey on the Hazen court-martial for review, and asking that "some fair-minded, unbiassed man" should be selected to review it, and saying that "every expense connected with it would be met." This being construed by the *Herald* as an offer to pay "the fair-minded, unbiassed man" for reviewing favorably, the General now writes to explain that, as "he knew nothing of the methods by which a journal like the *Herald* could be compensated for such a review, he thought the employment of a reviewer should be remunerated by himself." There is no objection in the world to General Hazen's "remunerating" as many reviewers as he pleases for reviewing his books, but it is only fair to the public to let it be known that the reviewers are in his pay. To put forth reviews of his own books, or books concerning him, as the work of "fair-minded and unbiassed men," when they were in reality the work of men hired by him, would, we are sure he will see on reflection, savor of fraud. He seems so simple-minded that we strongly advise him to have nothing to do with an occupation so full of traps for the innocent and unwary as book reviewing.

As the season for Thanksgiving Day approaches, there is renewed discussion of the proposition that a fixed day of the year shall be selected for the holiday, and one several weeks earlier than the traditional time. It is urged that the latter part of November is a bleak period, and that the middle of October would be a much more agreeable time. It is suggested that the celebration might be given an added significance by holding it upon the 12th of October, and thus recognizing the day when Columbus first sighted land on his Western voyage in 1492. It may be doubted, however, whether the advocates of a change will make much headway. The weather consideration is not of so much weight as in the case of some other holidays, like Decoration Day, since Thanksgiving must always remain essentially an indoor, family festival, and is even given a keener zest to many people by a touch of winter in the outside air. Besides, the harvest season is not over so early as the middle of October, and the customary season of observance is a time of much more leisure for the farming population.

The idea of making the day a memorial of Columbus will hardly prove very popular. Everybody "thinks well of him" undoubtedly, but a people which finds it so hard to raise funds for monuments to heroes of its own generation cannot be expected to grow very enthusiastic at this late day over a man who died nearly 400 years ago. Moreover, the selection of a fixed day of any month for Thanksgiving would deprive it of its present unique character among our national holidays as one which always comes on a certain day of the week.

Judge Barrett is rendering a great public service, and one too often neglected by the New York bench, in keeping the counsel in the Ward trial in order. His rebuke to the mellifluous Mr. Bourke Cockran for an unseemly attack on James D. Fish while on the witness stand, his stern refusal of delay to General Tracy in order to examine certain books, and his summary shutting up of the same gentleman when orating against introducing "the name of that man who fought for his country," not to mention other things of the same sort, were all attempts to put a stop to what is a national disgrace—the length to which trials of the simplest kind are dragged out in our courts. Most of this is due to the feebleness or timidity of the judges toward the members of the bar, coupled with the love of the latter for prolixity and notoriety. Frivolous and incessant objections to evidence, prolonged and ingenious attempts to get in what the Court has already refused to let in, tedious harangues, in measured and stentorian tones, upon all sorts of trifles, are the curse and shame of our legal procedure. It is an evil, too, which is always aggravated by putting inexperienced and mediocre men on the bench. It takes some time for the best lawyer to get assurance enough on the bench to do his duty. Apropos of this, we should like to ask why the Bar Association does not consider the desire to take the place on the bench of a good judge, whose term of office has expired, as a sign of unfitness for the office on the part of a lawyer? In other words, is not a lawyer's willingness to be run by a political organization against an experienced and upright judge an indication that his own conception of the judicial office is very imperfect?

Modern reformers are often depressed by sudden discovery that not only the practices which they strive against are of old date, but so also are their own supposed newly-invented methods of dealing with them. From the late publication in England of 'The Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester' we learn that some devices for dealing with the drink question which appear among late legislation have in fact the prescription of three centuries. For instance, in 1560 it was ordered, under the penalty of ten shillings, that persons should not brew beer to sell "unless they be able to make two honest beddis." Here we have our familiar three bed-inn license provision, not so long since produced as the best fruit of nineteenth-century wisdom, more than 300 years ago flourishing, but doubtless speedily decaying as in our own day. Moreover, it was ordered in 1573 that a drunken person should be fined, and if unable to pay, "the good man or good wiffe of the howse where he contynued drynking" was to be mulcted in his stead. This again is in spirit, or even in terms, identical with modern measures which have been either adopted or proposed. Such resurrections as these are, as we have said, often depressing to the reforming mind. Whether they rightly are so, or should not rather be stimulating, is another question, or in fact is no question, because the recorded history of human experience ought to be part of every reformer's mental furniture. He should profit in his vocation by men's failures as much as by any other thing, or perhaps even more than by any other. Unfortunately the reforming temperament, being necessarily fervid, is impatient of waiting and study, and prefers to invent a starting-point for the mere pleasure of beginning. The consequence of which is that often the reformer, after the exhilaration of much assumed progress, finds himself some centuries in arrear of his own time, his good dispositions and well-meant energy all wasted, for want of knowing what the Patent-office terms "the existing state of the art."

The course of the prosecution in changing the charge against Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from felony into misdemeanor, in order that he might be out on bail, and might not, in case of conviction, be exposed to hard labor, has called forth a good deal of unfavorable criticism from those who believe Stead to be a sensational charlatan, deserving no indulgence. These criticisms will be strengthened by the unexpected evidence of Dr. Harwood Smith, produced on the trial on Tuesday, which proved that he had been paid a fee by Stead for chloroforming and examining the unfortunate child, Eliza Armstrong. To understand the atrocity of this, one must remember that Stead published in his paper an account, without names, of this Armstrong case, as a specimen of the horrors he was unearthing, the fact being that the whole thing was manufactured by himself, and proved absolutely nothing except that he was himself an unscrupulous and somewhat disgusting self-advertiser. The mortification which lies in all this for the archbishops and bishops who were humbugged into listening to his revelations, is obvious enough.

One of the curious incidents in the movement for the disestablishment of the English Church which the Radical element in the Liberal party have begun to set on foot, is the outspoken opposition to it of both Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning. They both profess to see in the English Church one of the great bulwarks of Christianity itself. Dr. Döllinger, the great Catholic German divine, who distinguished himself in 1870 by his opposition to the infallibilist decree of the Vatican Council, has spoken recently in the same sense. That the danger is considered serious by the English clergy is shown by the defences of the establishment produced at the diocesan conferences and other clerical gatherings. Some of these defences are rather odd. The Dean of Peterborough argues that the House of Commons ought not to touch the Church because it is older than the House. Another is that the dissenting ministers are the ministers of the rich, while the Anglican ministers are the friends of the poor; the converse of this being one of the main arguments of the friends of disestablishment. In fact, the Radicals are relying largely on the influence of the dissenting ministers among the poor for their majority in the counties in the coming election.

The repeated false stories of the passage of the Bulgarian frontier by the Servian troops shows how very delicate the situation in the East is, but the failure of the Servians to commit as yet any overt act of war, excited as they have been, shows also how tight the rein is which the Powers are keeping on the small States. The longer the peace is kept the less the danger of war grows. The forces on both sides are composed mainly of militia, and they bear inaction and absence from home very badly, so that as the days pass, and nothing is done, they are less and less eager to do anything. The Porte, on the other hand, is apparently collecting troops merely to give itself a good standing with the Powers. The lesson of 1877 was so severe that even if the Sultan were as well prepared now as he was then, from the military point of view, he would not venture to use his army without permission from his European patrons, for he knows that the next mistake he makes will lose him Constantinople.

The reference of the dispute about the Caroline Islands, between Germany and Spain, to the Pope as arbitrator, has excited more or less of a sensation in Europe, first because such a very realistic statesman as Bismarck should have proposed it, and secondly because it looks like a restoration of the Pope to the place he occupied in the days when he divided the New World between Spain and Portugal. Of course the Pope has not sat on the matter himself. Sovereigns acting as arbitrators always refer the question in dispute to competent lawyers and publicists in their own service. For this sort of work the Pope has a staff of unequalled capacity, as far as learning and casuistical acuteness go, and then he is just now, fortunately for himself, "out of politics," as his predecessors have not been for fourteen hundred years. The only bit of political work he has to do is to renew his protest annually against the doings of the "Subalpine Usurper" in the matter of the temporal power, but this has now become very perfunctory. He consequently lives in a serener air than any other arbitrator that can be found, and if his work is satisfactory in this Carolines dispute, he may have a good deal more of the same sort offered to him. The decision is said to be already made. If it is in favor of Spain, there will probably be no further trouble, as Bismarck really cares very little about the matter. But if it is against Spain, it remains to be seen how the Spaniards, who are very much excited, will take it. A reference to the Pope of the Anglo-Irish quarrel would be a crucial test of his fitness for the work of arbitration. If the Irish accepted an adverse decision without any abatement of their attachment to the Church, it would be a great triumph for the Papacy.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 21, to TUESDAY, October 27, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President has found it necessary greatly to restrict the hours for the reception of visitors, and issued an order on Tuesday limiting the time within which he will see applicants for office and other persons to the hour from ten to eleven of three days of each week until the assembling of Congress. The reason for this is, that the President finds it absolutely necessary to gain time to study the important questions which he will present to Congress in his message.

The President has stated to a gentleman whom he called in consultation on Friday, that he will rigidly adhere to his civil-service reform policy, whatever may happen in or out of his party, and that he is confident that ultimately the country will approve his course. Of one thing he is sure, that neither political party can openly espouse any policy which is antagonistic to the civil-service reform idea. The only thing for any party hereafter to do, as to that question, is to decide whether it will sincerely support a policy which it will be compelled to endorse, or covertly seek to nullify it. Mr. Cleveland intends, in the reorganization of the Civil-Service Commission, which will probably be made so soon as competent persons can be found, to make clear his purposes in this matter.

A gentleman who is in a position to know the conclusion at which the President has arrived on the Indian question, expresses the opinion that the main feature of the Indian policy of the Administration, as it will be announced to Congress, will be a recommendation that there shall be a radical change in the methods of purchasing and issuing provisions and all other supplies. Almost every feature of the present system is disapproved by the President. He will suggest that the authority to purchase and distribute be transferred from the civil to the military authorities; that the purchase of provisions for the Indians be made in the same manner as the purchase of supplies for the army, in the best markets, and by experienced commissary officers. It is not more difficult, it will be maintained, to supply the Indian reservations than to provision remote military posts.

Civil-Service Commissioner Thoman has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the President to take effect November 1st next.

Secretary Manning has requested and received the resignation of Mr. Coon, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Coon has been in the Government service for twenty years, and is a most efficient man. He is a Republican. Mr. Coon recently explained that he had remained in the office at Secretary Manning's request, that their relations had been very pleasant, and that it was understood that the Secretary might feel called upon to request his resignation. A few days ago Mr. Manning had informed him that that time had come. Mr. Coon then sent his letter of resignation. When asked the reason for his removal Mr. Coon said: "Oh, it's plain enough, I suppose; it's doubtless owing to the pressure which has been put upon him. He has been unable to withstand the Bourbon howl for my scalp."

The terms of service of Commodore J. G. Walker as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Commodore Montgomery Sicard as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department expired on Wednesday. Both officers will, however, be reappointed for another term of four years. Secretary Whitney is in favor of rotation among naval officers, but these cases are notable exceptions to that rule on account of the excellent service rendered by the officers, and their entire mastery of the duties of their respective bureaus. Commodore Walker is next to the Secretary in the management of the affairs of the Department.

Commodore Chandler, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has received a letter from Secretary Whitney, in which he says: "It is your duty to disregard every consideration except the efficiency of the men as workmen. I am quite aware that the clamor for places in the Navy-yard is so great as to involve great disappointment on the part of those who cannot be given employment, and that you will be subjected often to unjust criticism, from the effects of which it is my duty to protect you. That I will do. But I shall from time to time investigate the manner in which you conduct affairs in this regard, and if in any case I shall ascertain that men have been taken into the yard —men who are not competent workmen—for political reasons, I shall consider it sufficient ground for the dismissal of any foreman, and shall dismiss him. Your deviation from the correct rule will be seen in the employment of inferior men, in constituting an inefficient force, and in the subordination of the yard as a workshop to the interests of political friends. This can be readily detected by your superiors, and will result in your dismissal in any such case."

The Postmaster at Boston recently refused to forward by special messenger a postal card to which an immediate-delivery stamp was affixed. His interpretation was that a postal card could not be included under the general term of "letters" mentioned in the Special-Stamp Delivery Act. The Post-office Department has ordered that postal cards to which special-delivery stamps are affixed shall be distributed by special messenger the same as if they were letters.

It is estimated that the deficiency in the postal revenue for the past fiscal year is $7,000,000.

Mr. Randall declares that he will not enter the Speakership contest in the coming Congress.

A meeting of subscribers to the fund of $250,000 which was raised in 1880-81 for the benefit of General Grant was held in this city on Thursday. It was resolved: First, that the fund be placed in the hands of trustees to pay the income to Mrs. Grant during her life, and after her decease to the children of General Grant during their respective lives, and on their decease respectively that the fund be distributed to their descendants per stirpes, and not per capita; second, that a committee of two be appointed to prepare the trust deed, and submit the terms of the same to the donors at a future meeting to be called; third, that the United States Trust Company act as trustees, and that on the transfer of the funds now in the hands of Messrs. Jones and Hoyt they be discharged from all further responsibility and liability; fourth, that Judge Noah Davis and Henry Day be appointed as a committee to prepare the trust deed.

Governor Hoadly carried Hamilton County, Ohio, by a majority of 599 over Foraker.

The National Committee which conducted the campaign for the Independents during the last Presidential election have issued an address in which they say: "We suggest the coöperation of all Independent supporters of the President in defeating David B. Hill by so decisive a vote that its significance cannot be mistaken; and we invite the Democratic supporters of Grover Cleveland, with whom we joined in 1884 to defeat the spoils candidate for President, to join with us in 1885 to defeat the spoils candidate for Governor. We congratulate good citizens of both parties on the happy dilemma in which they are placed by the excellence of several nominations on both sides, and we urge them to a wise discrimination in their votes for the candidates on either party ticket. We rejoice also at the non-partisan renomination of good judges through the joint action of the two parties. We look forward to a time when political questions, national or State, shall again emerge from the confusion in which party managers have involved them, when party platforms shall again have meaning, and when Independent voters will range themselves, especially in elections for Congress and the Legislature, on either side of the questions on which political parties will then divide."

The Republicans of the Second Albany Assembly District, on Monday, nominated Smith O'Brien for the Assembly. The nomination is equivalent to a renewal all through the county of the old factional Republican war.

A bronze statue of the late William E. Dodge, erected by voluntary contributions under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, was unveiled on Thursday afternoon in this city at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. The figure was designed by J. Q. A. Ward. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt delivered an address.

A street car was blown up by dynamite in St. Louis on Friday evening by the strikers. One woman was seriously injured. The outrage was repeated on Sunday. No one was then injured.

A private meeting took place in the St. Louis jail on Friday evening between Samuel N. Brooks, of Hyde, England, and his son, Hugh Matham Brooks, alias Maxwell, who stands charged with the murder of C. Arthur Preller. The father's identification of his son was immediate.

Mrs. Mary Ann Booth died of pneumonia at her home in this city, on Thursday, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Booth was the widow of the famous tragedian Junius Brutus Booth, and mother of Junius Brutus, jr., Edwin, John Wilkes, Joseph A., Asia, and Rose Booth. Her maiden name was Holmes. She was married to the elder Booth in England and came with him to this country. She was never on the stage.

Ex-Governor John B. Page, of Vermont, died in Rutland, Vt., on Saturday, at the age of fifty-nine. He was elected Governor in 1867.

FOREIGN.

On Sunday it was reported that the Servians crossed the line into Bulgaria on Saturday night by way of Klissura. A force of Bulgarians advanced to meet them. The Servians halted just within the frontier lines. A slight skirmish was reported to have taken place between the Bulgarian and Servian pickets. These reports were officially denied by the Servian Government on Monday, which is kept as busy in correcting the newsmongers as in meeting the crisis.

Although the Servians have not actually crossed the Bulgarian frontier, they are making important movements in readiness for an invasion. The roads are in a bad condition from heavy rains, and the transportation of artillery is difficult.

The whole Servian cavalry force has been ordered to proceed to the frontier with sabres sharpened.

Reports from the Servian frontier on Tuesday asserted that Bulgarian regulars fired upon Servian customs officials at Negotin and Raduyevatz, and that the officials withdrew from their posts pending orders, but afterward reoccupied them. The latest communication from the Powers to the Servian Government promised that the status quo ante in Rumelia should be restored, and demanded that the Servian army be demobilized. The Servian Government has replied, refusing to disarm the Servian troops until an equilibrium in the Balkans has been restored.

The Porte continues massing troops at points available for offensive operations in Eastern Rumelia in the event of extreme measures being resorted to. A despatch from Smyrna on Tuesday said that 20,000 men of the reserves had gone to Salonica.

The Porte has decided not to send troops into Eastern Rumelia without a European mandate.

The various diplomats in Constantinople consider the aspect of the situation as very serious, and fear that the Turkish circular, the discussion of the matter by the ambassadors, and the action of Servia may impart a European character to the Bulgarian question, which the Powers desire to localize. The Porte, however, will not admit that it is only a local question.

The Porte has issued a circular inviting the Powers to a conference at Constantinople to be held for the exclusive object of settling the Rumelian difficulty. This conference will assemble on October 28.

Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has informed the Porte that Prince Alexander has guaranteed that Bulgaria shall not disturb the present order of things.

The London *Standard* on Saturday morning, commenting on the Balkan question, says: "England cannot approve and will not sanction, though she may not resist, a settlement that disappoints the legitimate and harmless wishes of Bulgaria and Rumelia. Even should Russia insist upon, and the Powers acquiesce in, deposing Prince Alexander, it is doubtful whether they would succeed without disturbing peace. Lord Salisbury will labor hard in favor of Bulgarian hopes." The *Times* announces that the Government has consented to enter the Balkan conference. France has agreed to do so.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Tuesday afternoon asserts that the Czar has agreed to the proposition to make Prince Alexander Governor of Eastern Rumelia on certain conditions.

A fight has taken place on the frontier of Montenegro between Albanian and Montenegrin troops. Three Albanians and six Montenegrins were killed.

It is announced that the British Parliament will be dissolved on November 18.

A desperate attempt was made at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in Copenhagen to assassinate Premier Estrup by a youth, one Rasmussen, a compositor. Rasmussen fired two shots from a revolver at the Premier. When in the act of firing a third shot he was seized by two detectives, a number of whom have constantly been in attendance on the Premier for some time, owing to the extreme hatred of the populace toward him and the other members of the Cabinet. The first shot struck a button on Herr Estrup's coat and glanced off. The second went wide of the mark. Rasmussen declares that his motives were political, as Herr Estrup's conduct in the present political controversy in Denmark is inimical to the State.

The Landsthing or Upper House of the Danish Parliament has unanimously endorsed the policy of M. Estrup, President of the Council, and denounced the recent attempt to assassinate him

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at Birmingham on Friday night. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, sought a renewal of the confidence of his constituents. Mr. Chamberlain gave splendid promises in regard to the future, but refused to explain the past. He remained silent concerning the enormous sacrifice of gallant Englishmen in the Sudan. Mr. Gladstone had issued a long and vague manifesto explaining nothing and leaving the situation of the Liberals baffling and confused. The speaker dwelt at length upon the want of unity displayed by the Liberals, and then referred to the contempt shown by the Liberal party for the question of colonial option, adding that a similar policy had caused England to lose her American colonies. Touching the present depression in business, Lord Randolph said that a sound foreign policy and the economical management of the country's finances would go far toward reviving the trade of Great Britain. Referring to the Burmese troubles, he said that a war with Burmah would probably result in the annexation of that country by the Indian Government. The Radical theory that a foreign policy is useless was denounced by the speaker. The meeting was uproarious throughout, but was generally favorable to Lord Randolph Churchill.

The Marquis of Lorne, the Liberal candidate for Hampstead, went down to Brentford, a town seven miles west of London, on Friday, to deliver a campaign speech. While addressing the electors, a mob assaulted him with rotten eggs, and some of them, gaining the platform, smashed his hat over his head. The supporters of the Marquis rushed to his rescue, and a fight ensued, during which he escaped to the railway station, and immediately departed for London. Meanwhile the row continued, the supporters of the Marquis being severely handled, and they finally retreated, leaving their contestants masters of the field. The latter then seized the platform and passed a resolution condemning the policy of the Liberals.

While Mr. Mitchell Henry, member of Parliament for Galway, was addressing a political meeting at Glasgow, on Monday, a party of Irishmen stormed the hall and a free fight ensued. After twenty minutes of uproar the intruders were ejected. Miss Helen Taylor, the Radical candidate for member of Parliament for Camberwell, held her first election meeting on Monday night. The meeting was disturbed by a free fight. Mr. Gladstone will speak at Edinburgh on November 11, at West Calder on November 17, and at Dalkeith on November 21.

Mr. Gladstone will go to Midlothian on November 10.

A book has been published in London called 'Why Am I a Liberal?' Fifty prominent men answer the question. Robert Browning contributes a sonnet. Mr. Gladstone sends the following definition: "The principle of Liberalism is trust in the people, qualified by prudence. The principle of Conservatism is mistrust in the people, qualified by fear." Earl Rosebery answers: "Because I wish to be associated with the best men in the best work." Mr. Chamberlain writes: "Progress is the law of the world. Liberalism is the expression of this law in politics."

Professor Tyndall has written a letter in which he says: "England has been governed by a clever but irresolute group of men, who advanced by impulse and retreated as if frightened by their own audacity."

The English Farmers' Alliance has adopted a resolution stating that, to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers, landowners must forthwith reduce the rents of farms, and the Government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on the improvements of tenants.

Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India, has received orders from the home Government for the immediate despatch of troops to Burmah.

The contingents of the Indian army from Madras and Calcutta are being rapidly transported to Rangoon, where the expeditionary force is being assembled for the invasion of Burmah. The Burmese Government is actively preparing to resist the advance of the British troops. British officers expect that the campaign in Burmah will be a short one.

Unless King Theebaw's complete acceptance of the Indian Government's terms be received at Rangoon by November 10, hostilities against Burmah will begin on November 11, and another prince and regency will be substituted for the present Government of that country.

A private telegram from Mandalay asserts that King Theebaw is desirous of settling the dispute with the Indian Government without resorting to arms.

Advices from Burmah say the Shans have risen against King Theebaw. They have burned a number of villages on the west bank of the Salwen River. The Burmese fled on the approach of the Shans.

It was rumored in Rangoon on Tuesday that a revolution had broken out in Mandalay, and that King Theebaw, of Burmah, had been murdered.

The Privy Council in London on Thursday decided against Riel, the half-breed leader, on every point of his appeal. It is believed that he will be hanged. Riel's execution has again been postponed until November 11.

It was officially announced in Ottawa on Saturday that a medical commission, composed of one American, two French, and two English Canadian doctors, is to be appointed for the purpose of determining Reil's mental condition. L. O. David, the rebel's friend, says this is merely a dodge of the Government to escape responsibility, as his execution has been arranged.

The trial of Mr. Stead and others indicted in the Eliza Armstrong case was begun in London on Friday.

The Right Rev. James Fraser, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, died suddenly on Thursday at the age of sixty-seven.

The Right Rev. James R. Woodford, D. D., Bishop of Ely, England, died on Saturday, at the age of sixty-five.

The marriage of Prince Waldemar, third son of King Christian, of Denmark, and Princess Marie, daughter of the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, was celebrated on Thursday at the Château d'Eu, France, the residence of the Comte de Paris. Among those present were the Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters. The handsome park and gardens surrounding the château were brilliantly illuminated. The town was decorated, and many private houses were also illuminated in honor of the event. At the wedding breakfast the Prince of Wales proposed a toast to the health of the bride and bridegroom.

The Brisson Ministry in France is now uncertain about its ability to hold a majority of the new Chamber of Deputies, as a serious split in the Republican ranks is threatened. The Republicans were united to carry those districts which required a second ballot in the recent elections, but now each faction insists on the adoption of its own programme.

Paris advices from Tonquin say that French troops recently made reconnoissances from Songhoa and Huanquan and found formidable numbers of Black Flags in the vicinity of those places. Three thousand reinforcements are about to start from France for Tonquin.

General de Courcy, commander of the French forces in Anam, telegraphs from Hanoi that he has defeated the Black Flags in an engagement.

At a meeting of the French Academy on Tuesday, M. Pasteur furnished proof of his theory that inoculation was easily practicable, and had cured hydrophobia. M. Vulpian gave additional proof confirming the assertions of M. Pasteur.

Emperor William on Monday visited the cathedral chapel in Berlin to inspect the new altar picture, the "Adoration of the Magi." The Court Chaplain related to the Emperor the history of the picture. The Emperor, in congratulating the Chaplain, said: "In these, my latter days, I call heaven to witness that I have always considered religion the only foundation on which depends everything. It is the highest possession of my people."

Two-thirds of Switzerland have voted in favor of cantonal local option.

Intelligence reached Halifax on Tuesday that a great storm raged off the coast of Labrador on October 11, doing immense damage among the fishing fleet gathered there. Eighty vessels were wrecked or driven ashore, and at least seventy men from the crews of the vessels lost their lives. Two thousand persons are now ashore in a destitute condition. The news created great excitement in Halifax. Steamers will be immediately despatched with provisions, clothing, and other comforts for the use of the castaways.

NAVAL POLITICS.

STRONG and, we believe, well-founded complaints have been made of late of the way in which the force has been filled up at the Brooklyn Navy-yard under the present Administration. It is charged that a large number of men have been employed who could not get third-rate places from any private employer, and that they have been in a large degree the nominees of local politicians. It is quite true that, if the yard has been manned in this way, it has been done in strict accordance with Republican precedents. When the Democrats went out of office in 1861, the navy-yards were sinks of political corruption, and one of the modes of preparing for an election by the party in power was to fill them with worthless laborers and mechanics a week or two before election. The Republicans adopted the system in its entirety, and made improvements in it, and kept it up for twenty-five years. This mode of robbing the Treasury and debauching the voters was never more effectively practised than under Mr. William E. Chandler, the late Secretary of the Navy.

But then nobody expected anything better from Chandler, nor from the party which put men like him in power. From Mr. Whitney people do expect a great deal more. Even the Republicans show they expect it by complaining if he falls below the very highest standard in the smallest particular, while proclaiming that nothing good can come out of the Democratic party. That he has made, and is making, energetic efforts to break up the abuses in the navy-yards no one doubts, but what has occurred in the New York Custom-house shows that it is no easy matter to get local officials to believe that the Administration is in earnest in such efforts. In spite of all the President and members of the Cabinet have said about their determination in the work of reform, Messrs. Hedden and Beattie evidently did not take it seriously, or else they never would have ventured on the appointment of a man like Sterling in the place of a man like Bacon; and yet the machinery of civil-service reform had long been at work in the Custom-house, and the officials there were tolerably familiar with the principle. In the navy-yards the traditions of the spoils system are perhaps stronger and more deeply rooted than in any other department of the public service. The civil-service rules have never penetrated them. They are governed by "naval regulations," which can be conveniently suspended, or allowed to fall into desuetude. Nowhere else, too, has the shameless spectacle been witnessed annually, and above all quadrennially, of an enormous temporary increase of the force as a cover for bribery of voters on a large scale, at the instigation or with the countenance of the President and Cabinet.

Mr. Whitney addressed himself some time ago to the correction of the evil, by an order making the foremen strictly responsible for the character and capacity of the men they employ, subject to the approval of their superior officers. Things have improved under this to some extent, but it appears as if in Brooklyn at least he was not taken quite seriously, for the abuses he aimed at have been there continued. He has therefore sent out a second circular, reiterating the instruction that it is the foremen's "duty to disregard every consideration except the efficiency of the workmen," and warning them against succumbing to political influence in the heat of a political canvass. He closes by saying very significantly and peremptorily:

"I do not expect to investigate the politics of men employed, and I am quite aware that whatever you do will probably displease and disappoint. But your deviation from the correct rule will be seen in the employment of inferior men, in constituting an inefficient force, and in the subordination of the yard as a workshop to the interests of political friends. This can be readily detected by your superiors, and will result in your dismissal in any such case."

We will only add to this, that while circulars like this doubtless do great good, nothing will really convince the old hands that the Administration is in earnest but the actual punishment of offenders. The dismissal of one or two foremen for putting workmen in to oblige politicians would be worth all the circulars that can be written. The dismissal of Judge Vincent in New Mexico for appointing Dorsey will do more to protect us against such appointments in future than a hundred rebukes on paper. The suspension of Sterling was an excellent thing, but it will not produce one-tenth part of the effect in keeping the Custom-house clear of liquor-dealing politicians that the dismissal of Hedden would do. The class of men who make such appointments are not much affected by platforms and circulars. They have been long accustomed to consider the speeches of party chiefs in favor of reform as bunkum, and they take nothing seriously but the official axe. When they see the head of a spoilsman in the basket, they will feel that reform is a serious thing, but not till then.

One other practical remedy we think is worthy of Mr. Whitney's attention, and that is a prohibition of all increase in the force in the navy-yards, say for two months before election. As long as it is the custom to fill up the yards with workmen in the fall of the year, nothing will convince the public that the work of reform is going on, at least at that particular time; nor will any orders or admonitions prevent the foremen from succumbing to the demands of politicians in making their appointments, or make it easy to detect and punish them when they do it. Radical reform, in short, must begin by cutting the force down in September, October, and November, and not going vigorously to work till December or January. The navy, we are sure, would not suffer by this. It has waited so long to be reconstructed and repaired that trifling delays of this kind could not hurt it, and they would satisfy the American people, as nothing else will, that the navy-yards were "out of politics."

THE GERMAN TAX ON SPECULATION.

SOME months ago we called attention to a scheme for taxing speculation which was then under consideration in Germany. The bill which contained this scheme has since been carried through various stages, and was made law on May 19 last. It is printed in full in a recent number of the *Jahrbücher Für National-Oekonomie*. As compared with what was originally proposed, the law is a very mild measure, and one hardly likely to have any great results. But it still deserves attention because it is very characteristic of public opinion in Germany on economic and social subjects, and also characteristic of the present condition of German politics.

As an economic measure, it is the first practical outcome of the agitation against speculative gambling in stocks and goods which has been going on for the last ten or fifteen years, and which is only one manifestation of the whole movement of German thought on economic matters. It is of a piece with the acquisition and management of railroads by the Government, with the legislation for a State guarantee to every laborer of support for himself and family, with protection to manufacturers and landowners, and with "Socialistic" legislation in general. The idea underlying it all is, that the principle of free and unfettered development of industry and trade is a mistaken one; that Government ought not to wait and see whether industrial evils may not cure themselves, but should step in without hesitation, and try to cure them off-hand.

In the case of this particular evil there is another current which sets in the same direction. This is the anti-Jew agitation. The Jews are the chief bankers, brokers, and speculators of Germany. They are, moreover, the keenest and most successful speculators. They are apt to get the better of Teutonic rivals, partly because they are more ready-witted, and partly, it must be confessed, because many of them are less sensitive to public opinion. The feeling against the Jews, of which there have been so many manifestations in the last ten years, is a curious compound of race antipathy and of jealousy, and one of its manifestations is the denunciation of the gambling and speculation of the Jews; and this combines with economic theories and prejudices to bring about the present effort to check the evil of speculation.

The effort, however, is not a very vigorous one. It consists in a tax on what are supposed to be the speculative transactions. The tax, which is in form a stamp-tax on brokers' notes or sale memoranda, amounts to 1-10 per 1,000 on sales of stocks, bonds, and negotiable securities in general, and to 1-5 per 1,000 on sales of general merchandise. It is to be collected on all sales of securities, whenever and however made. All such sales, it seems, are presumed *ipso facto* to be speculative. But in the case of merchandise the tax is restricted to certain specific kinds of sales. It is to be collected only on those sales of merchandise which take place under the rules and customs of any mercantile exchange, and for which there are regular quotations of prices on such an exchange. And even for these the tax is not to be levied on goods which are produced by one of the contracting parties, but only in case both parties are dealers.

Obviously enough, the articles which will mainly be affected by the tax on mercantile sales are agricultural products, like grain and provisions; for there are few other articles in Germany for which there are regular mercantile exchanges. This explains another curious feature in the new law, namely, that the tax

on goods is twice as high as the tax on stocks. Here we come across the political aspect of the measure. The law is one made largely at the instance of the Conservatives and landowners, who form the bulk of Bismarck's supporters. The notion has got abroad among the German landowners, as among the farmers with us, that speculation in agricultural products grinds down the farmer and landowner. They seem to think that every speculator must be a bear on the market, or that at all events the dealers and speculators are natural enemies of the plain, poor man from the country. So they tax the business of buying and selling grain and provisions twice as heavily as that of buying and selling stocks and bonds. Bismarck has been giving aid and comfort to the landowning gentry ever since he broke with the Liberals in 1876–77, partly because he belongs with them by blood and sympathies, and partly because he wants their political support. He gave them protective duties on grain, and prohibited American pork for them. Now he lets them give a little blow to those whom they consider their enemies at home.

Of course, the rate of taxation is so low that the effect of the measure will be little felt. On stocks it amounts only to $1 on every $10,000 worth sold. On grain, provisions, and any other goods whose sales may be reached by it, the rate will be only $1 on every $5,000 worth sold. That is not likely to check much speculation. Of course, the tax will give some little revenue to the Government. In so far as such revenue does come out of purely speculative transactions, it comes from a source which one is willing enough to see making some clean contribution to the public welfare. But the revenue will come in large part out of dealings that are not speculative, but are a part of the natural and healthful movement of industrial affairs. The tax will bear on the man who buys stocks as an investment for his savings, or buys grain in the legitimate and necessary course of his business. It is not obvious why these dealings should be taxed any more than those of buying a house or a cow. As a matter of principle and of economic policy, one does not see that this sort of legislation is of much avail for carrying out the moral ends put forward. It does not encourage any thought of imitating the Germans in a legislative tendency which they have been latterly in the way of proclaiming loudly to be the only true, and moral, and enlightened one. One can but suspect that in such a measure as this there is a good deal of class prejudice and petty jealousy, and that it is no more than a weak and crude attempt to meet an evil of which the meaning and importance are not grasped with much intelligence.

A USEFUL OPENING FOR CAPITAL.

We believe it was strongly urged on Jacob Sharp, after he got his Broadway railroad scheme safely through, that he should start a line of modern omnibuses in Fifth Avenue. It was not done, and we presume the reason it was not done was to create enough public inconvenience to prepare the public mind for the Fifth Avenue railroad enterprise, which is now being pushed with considerable vigor. We are, therefore, heartily glad to see that the omnibus scheme has been either produced or revived, and that there is a fair chance of our seeing on Fifth Avenue, what New York has never had, a line of stages of the modern improved type.

Nothing in New York life has been more singular than the way in which conservatism, driven from nearly every other field, fastened itself on the omnibuses in this city, and kept them during the whole fifty years of their existence exactly what they were when they first started—heavy, lumbering, uncomfortable, and slow. In every other great capital in the world they had gone through several phases of evolution. The same influence, whatever it was, too, until very recently kept the New York hotels supplied with that arklike vehicle, "the Concord coach," as a means of carrying their guests to and from the railroad station. The Concord coach was devised early in this century as the best form of stage coach for the long journeys over bad roads which travellers were then compelled to make. It has exceedingly strong and heavy running-gear, and is slung in leather straps of tremendous power attached to C springs. In fact, it is built to stand great jolts without danger to the life or limbs of passengers. No number of horses could get great speed out of it.

Five miles an hour is a great pace for it. Its proper field is, and has always been, the trails which out on the Plains are called roads, and which in the earlier days connected the large cities at the East, through the thinly-peopled hamlets along the Atlantic Coast. Its retention in cities like New York, down to our day, as a street vehicle for bringing weary travellers to their hotel, is one of those odd survivals which one looks for in England or Germany rather than the United States, but it is hardly odder than the late New York stage was. What a queer thing that was, no one can appreciate who has not seen the results of fifty years' growth in the street omnibus in European capitals. The London omnibus is perhaps not more comfortable than that of Paris, but it is faster. It has, as all European omnibuses have, a conductor, who stands behind and performs the duties of our car conductor, only more efficiently. The floor is a level surface, instead of rising in a steep grade toward the horses, and there are places on the outside for men and boys who care for the open air, or a view of the streets in fine weather. It is lightly built, and is expected to go six or seven miles an hour. In the mornings from some of the London suburbs stages run in with business men at a speed of eight or nine miles an hour. Our old Fifth Avenue stages went at a pace which made it easy for a brisk walker to keep up with them between the City Hall and Forty-fifth Street, or about four miles an hour. We say this as the result of frequent experimentation. It was this slow, lumbering pace, which their heavy and cumbersome build rendered almost a necessity, which made them so much of an obstruction in the streets. They were in the way of everything but loaded carts or drays, and were very slow in getting out of it. They impeded all hacks, carriages, and express wagons.

A line of modern omnibuses, with the latest improvements, and built with the lightness which is the characteristic of all other American vehicles, and which Europeans envy but cannot imitate, handsomely painted, doing six or seven miles an hour, with good horses and uniformed conductors, and with drivers whose hours of work were short enough to keep them out of the comatose condition in which the old stage drivers passed most of the day, would not only be an immense convenience to the public on Fifth Avenue and the neighboring streets, but would give very agreeable life and animation to the streets. It would be well worth ten cents a ride to any one going up toward the Park, and would be nearly as fast as the elevated railroad, taking into account the time lost in ascending the stairway and waiting for the train. Moreover, instead of causing the pavement of that magnificent thoroughfare, Fifth Avenue, to be neglected, as the construction of a street railroad on it would do, it would cause greater attention to be given to it than ever by making its defects more noticeable.

To women, too, the omnibus, if properly constructed—that is, if easily entered and quitted, with a conductor to look after the door and the stopping—will always be more convenient and attractive than the street railroad. The platform of the street car, with its crowd of male passengers, through whom way to the interior has to be made almost by main force, will always be a serious obstacle to women, children, and infirm persons, to say nothing of the crowding in the interior. Moreover, the street cars seem to have got into the same rut in the matter of construction in which the omnibuses so long travelled. There has been hardly any improvement in them in the essentials of comfort or convenience, since they first appeared in the streets. The ventilation is better and the windows made larger, but the seats are no more comfortable or better arranged. Those of the newest type on Broadway are actually covered with woollen carpeting—that is, the best-known material for the transmission of infection and the retention of dirt. Moreover, that very simple device in use on the elevated road, the division of the seats, so as to prevent any one spreading himself or herself over more than one seat, and to enable every passenger on entering to see at a glance where there is a vacancy, has not been adopted by a single line of street cars. Instead of this we have electric bells for stopping the car, which nobody ever uses, and larger plate-glass windows, to which everybody turns the back of his head. In fact, enterprising, progressive omnibus proprietors have a chance on Fifth Avenue to treat the city to a most agreeable and—we believe for the promoters—profitable sensation.

THE DANISH CONFLICT.

"The Folkething has been bitter in its denunciation of the Premier and his colleagues, and has refused to vote the budget." "The Landsthing, or Upper House of Parliament, has unanimously approved the policy of M. Estrup, President of the Council." These are fragments of a telegram from the Danish capital, of October 23. Barring the word "unanimously," which is hardly quite correct, the same succinct report would have fitted the Parliamentary situation in the little kingdom of Denmark in a score of instances

within the last ten years—that is, since the time when Jakob Estrup first appeared in the legislative halls as head of King Christian IX.'s Cabinet. The history of this long-lived Cabinet is as melancholy as it is monotonous. The Minister of Finance introduces a budget. The Folkething, or popular branch of the Rigsdag, in which the Democrats have a vast majority, strikes out or reduces a considerable portion of the appropriations asked for. The Landsthing, which represents the gentry and wealth of the country, readily votes for everything demanded. Each house clings to its resolution. A committee of conference is appointed by the two houses. The Landsthing, anxious to help the Conservative Administration, yields many points in order to save some; the Folkething, bent on clogging the wheels of the hated Government, remains stubborn. The conference has no effect. The Government prorogues the sittings of Parliament, and on its reassembling renews its demands. The result is the same. The Government dissolves the Folkething. In the new elections the Opposition triumph. Meanwhile the Government, profiting by a clause in the Constitution which allows the raising of money for running the administrative machine by a provisional law when the Rigsdag is not in session, has made expenditures which the Folkething cannot avoid assenting to retroactively. Some bargainings also succeed, and occasionally the Folkething is entrapped into voting an ill-defined provisional budget. Then follow new demands and refusals, new denunciations and bickerings, new prorogations and dissolutions —everything over again, with the same result.

The Government relies on the army, and has its support in the commercial classes, the great centres, and especially Copenhagen, till recently a Conservative stronghold; it appeals to the patriotism of the much-tried nation. The most obstinately contested appropriations are demanded in the interest of the army and navy, of fortifications for the defence of the capital. Shall the latter, with its port and fleet, be left exposed to attacks and disasters like those inflicted upon it by the British in 1801 and 1807? Does not the rivalry of England and Russia constantly threaten new dangers to the feeble state on the Sound? Is not Seeland menaced by the enmity of Germany, which holds Stralsund, Kiel, and Flensburg? Shorn of her great naval strength in the beginning of the century, robbed of Norway in 1814, despoiled of Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, would Denmark survive another sudden catastrophe? To this the leaders of the majority in the Folkething—Berg, Boisen, Holstein-Ledreborg, the Brandeses, and others—answer: "Denmark cannot rely upon fortifications. The mighty Dannevirke did not save Schleswig in 1864. The resources of the country are insufficient to make its centre impregnable. They are needed for improvements in the interest of the masses. Germany must be conciliated. Democratic freedom will create a bond of union between nations formerly hostile. The King's policy is one of dynastic interests, which must be discarded. And, above all things, you, Estrup & Co., are usurpers and tyrants. You have been beaten, over and over again, by the verdict of the nation, and yet continue to govern. It is the Folkething that represents the people: the Landsthing is an aristocratic body, acting in the name and interest of a small minority. Taxes not voted expressly by the popular branch of the Legislature are illegal. Ministries condemned by its majority must retire. Such is the fundamental doctrine of all real parliamentarism. You must go! The Government belongs to the Left."

These arguments, with all possible variations of passionate and offensive invective, have been a thousand times thundered into the ears of the Ministers by Liberals, Radicals, ultra-Radicals, Socialists, representing the various shades of the Opposition, or of what is collectively designated as the Peasants' party. All this has no effect whatever. Stubborn, resolute, and backed by the King, Estrup and his associates coolly remain at their posts. They return insult for insult, deriding the discord that prevails among their opponents, their lack of policy, their demagogy and impotence. The charge of usurpation they deny *in toto*. They boldly declare that Denmark is not a parliamentary government in the English or Belgian sense; that the Landsthing is a perfectly coördinate branch of the Rigsdag; that indefinite provisional budgets are valid until repealed by both houses; that to surrender the helm of Government to the majority reigning in one house would be a breach of trust toward the majority in the other and the King; that the country was never so prosperous, the financial condition never so favorable, as under the present régime; that under Utopian and ochlocratic leadership it would speedily become a prey to anarchy, and go to ruin: that the brain and marrow of the nation is with the Cabinet; that absolute duty keeps them at their post. They dismiss opponents from office, prosecute offenders against their authority whenever the law gives them an opportunity, stretch their powers to the utmost, use the King as a shield and occasional mouthpiece, increase their resources by voluntary contributions, and take advantage of every excess in the hostile camp. Against these uses and abuses of power, the Left have finally resorted to threats of revolution, to the distribution of arms, to military drilling in schools and elsewhere. The Government answers with prohibitions, arrests, and fines. The passions on both sides become daily more inflamed—the attempt on the life of the Premier, made last week by a young compositor, shows to what a degree. A violent clash seems imminent. The throne of Christian IX., connected with so many others by ties of blood, is believed by some observers of the crisis to be tottering.

INSANITY AND CIVILIZATION.

Professor von Krafft-Ebing, the well-known alienist, estimated in 1879 that in the most highly civilized communities there is among every five hundred persons at least one case of insanity. Recent statistics show that it would be more correct to say one case in four or even three hundred; and, in the current number of the *Rundschau*, Professor Ludwig Meyer, of Göttingen, has an article in which he attempts to show that there is a steady increase in the number of cases, quite out of proportion to the growth of population. It has been frequently urged that this increase is only apparent, being due to the facts that in modern medical nomenclature insanity is a more comprehensive term than formerly, and that patients live longer and therefore accumulate in the asylums, owing to more rational treatment. These are doubtless mitigating circumstances, yet they do not fully account for the steady increase within the last few years, during which there has been little if any change in these respects. That the multiplication of asylums has not perceptibly influenced the results is shown, as Prof. Meyer points out, by the fact that in Germany, where only 30 per cent. of the patients are placed in hospitals, the results are substantially the same as in England, where 90 per cent. of the patients are in the hospitals; and the Professor has reason to think that, notwithstanding the additions to asylums, the number of patients privately treated has also increased.

The notion that the growth of insanity is promoted by modern social arrangements is as old as Kant, who, however, regarded the matter from a purely philosophic point of view, since he looked upon insanity as a psychic anomaly merely, and not as a brain disease amenable to medical treatment. A strong argument in favor of Rousseau's views regarding the disadvantages of civilization was furnished by observations showing the great rarity of mental disease among savages and semi-civilized peoples. Humboldt noticed this peculiarity among the Asiatic and American tribes. The well-known French alienist, Moreau de Tours, states that he found very few cases of insanity in the Orient, and none in the Sudan. And in Cairo, with 300,000 inhabitants, Spengler found only sixty-five patients in the lunatic asylum; whereas Berlin, with four times that number of inhabitants, has thirty times as many patients in the hospitals, and wants room for more.

By the slipshod method of reasoning pursued by philosophic writers of past generations, it would be easy to draw from these data the pessimistic conclusion that the human brain is weakening and deteriorating under the influence of civilization; a conclusion which would agree with the theory that the brain is a sort of parasite which can only flourish at the expense of the physical vigor of the body. The facts, however, do not warrant any such inference. A razor is, in its place, a stronger implement than an axe, but it is more easily spoiled if improperly used. Since intellect has ousted muscle from its supremacy, the human brain has become a sharper and more delicate instrument; but in his ignorance of and marvellous contempt for the laws of health, civilized man persists in treating it as if it were a coarse axe. No wonder, therefore, that it often gets out of order. Civilization itself, *i. e.*, refinement of manners and customs, intellectual culture, and moral restraint, and attention to personal and public hygiene, tends directly to reduce the liability to mental disease. But there are certain accidental and artificial concomitants of social progress which favor the growth of mental disease, and these, being vaguely included in the term civilization, have given rise to the paradoxical notion that an increase of brain disease is a natural sequence of progressive culture. The principal of these artificial concomitants of civilization are (1) the general movement of population toward cities; (2) the use of nerve stimulants and subtle poisons; (3) the universal struggle for wealth, fame, and luxury. It can be shown that, while each of these factors swells the numbers of patients in the lunatic asylums, remedies are not so difficult to find as they seem, and that indeed they are already being applied.

That the liability of city people to insanity is much greater than that of the rural population

has been demonstrated by accurate statistics. In England the ratio between agricultural and manufacturing counties was found to be as 28 to 44. Paris has three to four times as many cases of insanity as the neighboring departments; Rouen three times as many; and a comparison of the cities with the purely rural districts revealed a ratio as high as six to one in favor of country life. Now the gradual concentration of the population in large cities is one of the most striking phenomena of the period, which thus would seem to prophesy the rapid multiplication of insane asylums. Yet it must not be overlooked that it is becoming more and more customary for not only the wealthy, but those in moderate circumstances, to spend the summer in the country. And nervous people who notice how quickly they "brace up" in the country, cannot doubt for a moment that the remarkable immunity from mental disorders enjoyed by savages is principally due to their constant life in the open air, free not only from offensive and dangerous city odors, but from noises which do not allow an overworked brain to enjoy a really sound and refreshing, dreamless sleep. Moreover, these nuisances are capable of abatement; and, as causes of insanity, may be expected to disappear in time.

At least 20 per cent. of all cases of insanity are attributable to the abuse of alcoholic liquors. Professor Meyer does not agree with the notion that strong drink is being replaced by beer or other comparatively harmless beverages. Statistics show that there is an increase in both, as, for instance, in Prussia, where, from 1865 to 1880, the annual average consumption of spirits per head rose from 8 to 10 litres, and that of beer from 37 to 88 litres. Yet it is not the quantity consumed so much as the vile quality that proves deleterious to the nervous system. The sale of cheap and adulterated liquors lies at the root of the whole matter; and it follows that the proper way to solve the temperance problem is to wage merciless war against adulteration. The extent of this evil in both food and drink is evidenced by the fact that a dictionary of adulterants is being at present published in Germany, the first issue of which comprises 160 pages, and does not finish the letter B.

More injurious than city life and the use of stimulants, and indeed the most potent of all causes of modern insanity, is the constant nervous excitement and worry of the present phase of civilization, when every business man aims at a million, every professional man and writer at world-wide fame, and every workingman at the comforts and luxuries of the well-to-do. A comparison with a more placid phase of civilization, such as prevails in China, strikingly confirms this view. China, with its three hundred million inhabitants, has no special asylum for the insane, and at the Shanghai hospital there are, among an average of 22,000 annual patients, only eleven cases of insanity. Professor Meyer, after quoting the experience of physicians who have lived in the East, refers to their conclusions that the absence of that restless excitement which characterizes our social life is the chief if not the only ground of the comparative infrequency of mental disorders in China. "Its population is principally agricultural, leading a sort of Arcadian life. The Chinaman is regular and methodical in his occupation, works without haste, but also without carelessness. He does not suffer from the sharp competition of our industries, since guilds and corporations regulate prices. In general, simplicity rules even among the well-to-do, and there is no inclination to live beyond one's means."

It would be too optimistic to hope that this phase of our civilization will ever disappear, yet it will no doubt be modified when we get beyond the present transition period. In very many cases the seeds of insanity are sown at a very early age: overpressure in school disables many brains for life; but there is reason to believe that this overpressure chiefly affects children whose parents did not enjoy school training, and who therefore did not inherit a capacity for brain work. In a few generations this factor will disappear; and similarly, as has frequently been suggested, the brain of modern man may adapt itself in course of time to the greater demands made upon it. In the meantime, as insanity almost invariably begins with emotional over-tension, the best way to stem its advance is to preach and practise emotional hygiene. To give only one hint in this place, it is a well-known law of the mind that a certain amount of work done when we are fatigued is twice as exhausting and injurious as when done when we are fresh. Yet nothing is more common in this country than to find business men talking "shop" and worrying all the evening instead of resting the mind by a change of topic. From this point of view the opposition to theatres and other amusements, still widely prevalent among us, is as harmful as it is provincial.

THE PRIVATE ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH.

PRACTICE must doubtless always lag behind theory; but it is not necessary that it should lag very far behind. A new theory is frequently the work of a single mind, and it takes a certain amount of time for those who influence conduct to become convinced of its excellence; but when the new theory has become matter of common belief, it is unusual for action to remain wholly unaffected by it. No one doubts at the present time that great mental power is a rare endowment, like great qualities in a race-horse, but it has not yet been sufficiently insisted upon that its possessor deserves the same careful handling that is given to the rarely endowed among the lower animals. Society may not be prepared to interfere with the breeding of great men, but when they have once been sporadically produced there is no reason why it should not concern itself with their careful preservation. In a state of nature there is a sure process for securing the supremacy of the most perfect individuals of a race, but the qualities which make the human being great are not always qualities which fit him for taking part in the vulgar struggle for existence. It is essential that a diminished natural selection should be supplemented by an artificial selection, by means of which life and activity may be made easy to those who are capable of rendering extraordinary service to their fellow-beings.

Huxley has well said that any country would find it greatly to its profit to spend a hundred thousand dollars in first finding a Faraday, and then putting him in a position in which he could do the greatest possible amount of work. A man of genius is so valuable a product that he ought to be secured at all cost; to be kept, like a queen-bee, in a hothouse, fed upon happiness, and stimulated in every way to the greatest possible activity. To expose him to the same harsh treatment which is good for the hod-carrier and the bricklayer, is to indulge in a reckless waste of the means of a country's greatness. But instead of the rarely gifted being treated more favorably by the present highly scientific generation, they actually receive less consideration than they have done in many past ages of the world. It was once no unusual thing for a man of learning and piety to be kept in a condition of ease as regards the affairs of this world by his friends who admired his talents. We have in mind a case, four generations old, in which two brothers, one a scholar and one a cloth merchant, made a common fund of the cloth merchant's earnings, and each helped himself according to his needs; and as the scholar had ten children, while his brother had only one, his needs were much the greater of the two. At present there are all kinds of charities for the average man: education is given him for little or nothing; it is even considered worth while to supply him with novels free of cost. It is strange that it has not occurred to some one who wished to dispose of a fortune, that it would be a thousand times more useful to put some clever people in the way of working without interruption than to provide a few more easy comforts for the undistinguished masses.

Once an important part of the business of "the great" was to be patrons of literature. With us, the very rich, who take their place, are not expected to care for anything but dogs and horses; but the more moderately rich, who are concerned about the progress of the race, could not do better than to share their good things with their poor but learned brothers. The system of patronage was not altogether satisfactory: the adulation contained in old dedications of books is very unpleasant to a modern taste; but it is not an essential feature of the relation. Learning is of greater consequence than formerly, and wealth has been stripped of its titles; it is impossible for the learned man to feel that awe of the rich man which was once almost unavoidable. It needs only a slight change in public sentiment (a change for which public opinion has already paved the way) to make everybody feel that a vicarious prosecution of learning on the part of the rich is the most natural thing in the world. The socialist day-laborer pretends that the world owes even him a living. The man who is capable of throwing light upon the laws of nature ought not to feel that he is sacrificing his independence if he allows some one else to assume the material burdens of his life. No one hesitates to accept his share of the British Association's fund for the endowment of research. Why should a private endowment of research be attended with embarrassment on the part of either giver or receiver?

The waste of water power at Niagara is as nothing compared with the waste of brain power which results from compelling a man of exceptional qualifications to earn his own living. The owner of a great estate admits that the important charities of his town have a well-founded claim upon his purse; it would not require a very great change of heart for him to feel a vivid sense of shame if a few scholars are not carrying on their researches at his expense.

THE TROUBLES IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

LONDON, October 3, 1885.

WHILE England and France are on the verge of their Parliamentary elections, and the newly chosen Austrian Reichsrath is just getting to work, an event has suddenly occurred in the furthest southeast corner of Europe which has called away the attention of statesmen because it threatens to reopen the whole Eastern question—that Eastern question which is always being settled and yet never is settled, nor, indeed, can be till the natural forces at work have been allowed their full play. A revolution has been accomplished in East Rumelia, or, as it ought rather to be called, South Bulgaria.

How does this event affect the general politics of Europe, and what likelihood is there of its ending in a war? In examining the problem, one must distinguish two questions: the immediate one of the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia; the further and larger one of the re-

constitution of European Turkey as a whole. So far as relates to the first, there can be little doubt that the union will take effect and be recognized by all the Powers. In 1878 Russia desired it, Austria and Germany made no objection, France and Italy were indifferent; the opposition came from England, whose rulers conceived that it brought Russian influence too near Constantinople. But things have changed in England since 1878. The Treaty of Berlin was the expiring effort of the old pro-Turkish policy of England, a policy which received its death-blow at the general election of 1880. Bitter as are the anti-Russian sentiments of the English Tories and a section of the English Liberals, nobody hopes that any good can come out of the Turks, or believes that by supporting their rule in Europe we can really strengthen our own position. Lord Salisbury, one of the authors of the Treaty of Berlin, is Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. It may be disagreeable to him personally to be forced to admit the failure of his own devices; but he is in a minority in the present Parliament, and will probably be in a minority in the Parliament shortly to be chosen. He could not venture, with Mr. Gladstone watching him, to take, on the eve of a general election, a course so unpopular as that of resisting the wishes of two great populations, branches of the same race, to be politically united, merely for the sake of some possible but highly problematical gain to England, when that gain would be attained by helping the Turks to reconquer a Christian people. None of the other Powers would be likely to support such an attempt. There remains the Turkish Government itself, which has energetically protested against the conduct of East Rumelia and Bulgaria, and threatens to move troops into the country. Weak as the Turks are, their army is stronger than any force the Bulgarians could oppose to it; so if a war were to break out, Turkey might hope to succeed in the long run.

The Bulgarians have, however, the advantages of situation. They occupy defensive positions, which they are strengthening, and which it might cost the Turks some time to force: and the Turkish army, though its men are brave and enduring, is badly officered, badly generalled, badly supplied with military appliances, constitutionally dilatory in all its movements. Months would therefore pass, especially as winter is now at hand, before the Turks could gain any decisive advantage, and in the meantime most of the great Powers would use their influence with the Sultan to dissuade action, and persuade him to leave the question to diplomatic settlement, while European sympathy would continue to work for the Bulgarian cause. Moreover, the clash of arms would rouse the unquiet populations of the rest of European Turkey. The Bulgarians in Macedonia would rise in insurrection; the disturbances in Albania, where Turkish troops are already in conflict with the mountaineers, would swell into open war; and the Sultan, in trying to regain his authority over Eastern Rumelia—an authority which has profited him little during the last seven years—might lose all that remains to him in Europe. For these reasons it seems unlikely that the Turks will persist with their project of invading Eastern Rumelia, and it may be safely predicted that the union of that district with Bulgaria will not be undone.

It is far less easy to forecast the result as regards the rest of European Turkey. The various forces there are in so unstable an equilibrium that the slightest disturbance may produce an explosion and a conflagration. There seems no reason to doubt the sincerity of Austria and Germany when they declare their wish to maintain the *status quo*. But will they be able? The so-called Balkan Peninsula is inhabited by a variety of mutually hostile races, and lies open to the ambition of a number of mutually jealous States. The Bulgarians occupy large parts of Thrace and Macedonia beyond the limits of the Bulgarian and East Rumelian principalities, and they desire to add these parts to the Bulgarian state. In Upper Macedonia there is a considerable Slavic (Serb) population whose affinities of race and religion draw them to Servia or Montenegro. The Albanians fill Western Macedonia and all the country west and southwest from it to the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea. They are disunited, for some are Christians, some Mohammedans, and their clans are usually at war with one another. But they agree in hating the Turks and in rejecting the control of any other race. Finally, the Greeks, who are numerous in Southern Macedonia all round Salonica and eastward from that city along the coast, are bitterly hostile to the Bulgarians, and ready to make common cause with either Turks or Albanians against that people.

Then, as to the Governments, there are four small states and two large ones each of which has claims to or plans for territorial extension. The kingdom of Servia, the principality of Montenegro, the Ruman State north of the Danube, the Greek kingdom, all demand that any extension of Bulgarian territory and power shall be deemed a ground for compensation to them. Servia and Greece are reported to have already mobilized their armies, and their populations are highly excited. Rumania has notified her claims to be considered in any rearrangement of territories. Montenegro is for the moment quiet, probably because she does not wish to act without first ascertaining the wishes of her protector, Russia; but she is always ready for action, and as her whole male population is trained to arms, and animated by the recollection of a long series of victories over the Turks, she is a factor not to be despised. More serious even than these ambitions of the small States is the permanent rivalry of Austria and Russia, neither of which will permit any advantage to be gained by the other without some corresponding gain for herself. It is only these two great Powers that can keep the small Powers quiet. Servia is, under her present king, the humble vassal of Austria; Montenegro will scarcely venture to displease Russia; Greece, though she threatens loudly, showed in the years from 1876 to 1881 that deeds lagged behind words, and that she feared to disobey the voice of the greater States. Now Austria and Russia probably do wish to keep things quiet in the meantime, and may exert their influence to that end. But the outbreak of an insurrection in Macedonia might disconcert them. It would be the signal for a triangular duel of Turks, Bulgarians, and Greeks; Albania would be in a flame, and the only means of restoring order might be found in a forward movement of Austrian troops to Salonica. Then Russia would require compensation for herself, to which in turn England might object, so that the whole Eastern Question would be upon us once more, and require a European congress if not a European war to resettle it.

In the possibility of such an issue, it is worth considering what the attitude of England is likely to be. Something will depend on whether Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone obtains a majority at the next election; for till the election is over, the present Ministry can scarcely venture to adopt a decided line, nor are affairs in the East likely to have reached a point which will oblige them to do so. Lord Salisbury's policy will do ibtless be somewhat more friendly to the Turks, and also more likely to be affected by the wishes of Austria and Germany, than Mr. Gladstone's would be. But even if the Tories should be in power, it is far from likely that England will resume her attitude of 1878. Bitter experience in Egypt has given us a distaste for further interference in the Eastern imbroglio. The general feeling of the country is opposed to the Turks, and unwilling to encounter any risks for the sake of strengthening their position. There is some sympathy with the aspirations of the subject Christian races, and, in Mr. Gladstone's own mind, a dislike to see Austria quench those aspirations by becoming master of Macedonia. Still, our direct interest in the matter is but slight, and would be deemed insufficient to justify a recourse to arms. The only event which could seriously arouse us would be the establishment of Russia at Constantinople, and that seems at present not to be upon the cards. If that commanding position be left to the Sultan, or be so neutralized as to be out of Russian control, what becomes of the rest of European Turkey does not seem to concern us vitally. There are even those who hold that a partitionment of Turkey between Russia and Austria might be a positive gain to us, because it would, by concentrating Russian attention on Southeastern Europe, and giving her difficulties enough there to keep her hands full for fifty years to come, disable her from further progress in Central Asia, and relieve the apprehensions now felt as to her movement toward India. Whatever disposition be made of the Balkan territories, the secular jealousy and rivalry of Russia and Austria in that quarter will continue; nor will Russia find the management of the Bulgarians and other South Slavic peoples an easy task, whether she seeks to incorporate them with her empire or control them as dependent States. The same may be said of Austria if she attempts to occupy Macedonia and Albania. New and semi-civilized countries, inhabited by turbulent populations, will be a source rather of weakness than of strength to an empire already so loosely coherent as that of Austria is; for they require the expenditure of large funds to make roads and fortresses, and the maintenance of a strong military force.

Y.

THE REHABILITATION OF FRANCIS I.

PARIS, October 9, 1885.

THE name of M. Paulin Paris, the last editor of Tallemant des Réaux, is well known in all literary circles. The notes of this last book are almost as interesting as the book itself. M. Gaston Paris, the son of Paulin Paris, has published some manuscripts left by his father, and the 'Studies on Francis I., King of France: his Private Life and his Reign,' deserves especial notice. Paulin Paris first conceived the idea of this work as far back as 1832, after having read the drama of Victor Hugo, "Le Roi s'amuse." He was very familiar with the history of the sixteenth century, and he was shocked at the extraordinary picture which Victor Hugo gives of the court of one of the most brilliant kings of France. He felt, also, completely at variance with Michelet's 'History of France,' and he resolved to write a history which should be founded only on original documents. If he has not written a complete history of the reign of Francis I., he has at least chosen in the life of this prince very important incidents which had been wholly or partially distorted.

The work before us is a succession of studies, of pictures, which are all very interesting. Francis I. had been proclaimed in his lifetime the great King, the restorer of letters, of arts, of sciences. Foreigners had done full justice to his chivalrous character; but, half a century after, he had ceased to be the great King, the model for all the princes of his time. His mother, Louise of Savoy, who had done so much

for France—even his Ministers—had by degrees lost their good renown. M. Paulin Paris attributes this perversion of history to the agency of the Bourbon Montpensiers, the nephews and grandnephews of the famous Constable of Bourbon, who had become a rebel. They had inherited the immense domains of the Constable, and they tried in every way to explain his treason by the injustice of the King, of his mother, and of the Ministers. The rehabilitation of the traitor was made at the expense of the sovereign. On the other hand, the downfall of the Valois was followed by the triumph of the house of Bourbon, represented by the glorious Henry of Bourbon-Vendôme, King of Navarre. Under the reign of Louis XIII., of Louis XIV., of Louis XV., nobody undertook to glorify the reign of Francis I.

The first detractors of Francis I. were two followers of the house of Montpensier, François Beaucaire, the author of 'Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria,' and Antoine de Laval, Captain of the Castle of Moulins, the author of 'Desseins de professions nobles et publiques,' a work in which he introduces a "Journal du Sieur de Marillac," apparently written under the eyes of Anne de Beaujeu, the daughter of Louis XI.—a journal in which he extols the valor and the virtue of the Constable of Bourbon. The third accuser of Francis I. is Brantôme; but Brantôme is a poor authority in historical matters, and ranks only with such books as the 'Amours des Gaules,' the 'Galanteries des rois de France,' the 'Recueils de Maurepas.' His chief merit is in his witty and original style After Brantôme we find an obscure doctor, named Guyon, who speaks of Francis I. in his 'Diverses leçons de Pierre Messic et d'Antoine du Verdier.'

These four men are the witnesses brought against the memory of Francis, and their testimony was endorsed by Varillas, who wrote two heavy volumes on the French King. M. Paulin Paris undertook to examine all the accusations brought against Francis and against his mother Louise of Savoy. The documents which he uses are numerous: the excellent memoirs of the two brothers Guillaume and Martin du Bellay; the continuation of the history of Paul Émile by Arnoul le Ferron, which extends over the reigns of Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I.; Guicciardini; Sleidanus; the Commentaries of Montluc; the 'Histoire de notre temps,' by Guillaume Paradin; the numerous letters of the King, of his mother, of his ministers and mistresses, preserved in the manuscripts of the National Library; the relations of the ambassadors; the correspondence of Cornelius Agrippa; the Life of Benvenuto Cellini; the writings of the poets Sainte-Marthe, Sainte-Gelais, Marot, Joachim du Belloy; the letters of the Queen of Navarre; the poems of Francis I. himself.

Louise of Savoy was born in 1476. Her father, who became Duke of Savoy, was then only Comte de Bresse. Her mother was Margaret of Bourbon, the sister of Pierre de Bourbon, sire de Beaujeu, afterward Duke of Bourbon. She was married at the age of twelve to Charles of Valois, Count of Angoulême, who died in 1496, leaving her with two children, Margaret of Angoulême and Francis of Angoulême. When Louis XII. ascended the throne young Francis became heir presumptive, and Louise of Savoy came to court with her two children. Louis XII. made Francis Count of Valois, and gave Amboise to his mother. The King had no child by his first wife; by his second wife, Anne de Bretagne, he had only a daughter, Claude. The Queen became jealous of Louis, seeing that young Francis was on the steps of the throne, and that in consequence the King paid great honors to the Countess of Angoulême. Pierre de Rohan, Marshal of Gié, was the governor of Francis, but his mother took much part in his education. In the year 1506 the States-General begged Louis XII. at Tours to choose for his son-in-law Francis of Angoulême, Duke of Valois; and the marriage was arranged. Anne of Brittany and Louise of Savoy swore on the wood of the true cross to celebrate it as soon as Claude should become of age. If the King should die, the Queen and the Countess of Angoulême were to be both regents.

M. Guizot, in his History, accuses Louise of having educated her children badly: "Francis," he says, "was a brilliant, spoiled child. Louise proud, ambitious, audacious or supple, according to circumstances, violent and corrupt, fond of pleasure, of money, of influence, gave no principles nor any moral examples to her son." M. Paulin Paris tries to combat this impression. He is obliged, however, to cite a letter of Cornelius Agrippa, who had been admitted in 1519 among the pensioners of Louise as doctor and astrologer. Agrippa had written a book 'De Sacramento Matrimonii,' in which he blamed the celibacy of the priests and monks. The book had been ill-received, and he complains of it: "While they make it a crime for me to say freely what I think, they leave in the hands of ladies and even of girls the 'Novelle' of Boccaccio, the 'Facetiæ' of Poggio, 'Tristan,' and 'Lancelot.' I wonder how these rigid censors can read, nay, even translate, such dangerous books;' witness the Bishop of Angoulême (Octavien de Saint-Gelais), who did not blush to translate the Heroïdes of Ovid."

It is quite certain that Francis I. made his favorite reading of such books, and that he was brought up on the novels of the Round Table. Sport took all the time which was not given to the *romans de chevalerie*. His great passion was hunting, from his earliest youth to his old age. He was continually on his way to the great forests of Rambouillet, Fontainebleau, Blois, Amboise, Saint-Germain, Villers-Cotterets, Compiègne, Moutiers, Châtellerault. M. Paulin Paris does not attempt to deny that Francis had always a marked preference for the fair sex. He will have it that two stories of the 'Heptameron' of the Queen of Navarre (the sister of Francis) have young Francis for their hero. The first of these stories shows us a young girl of very humble origin exciting the passion of love for the first time in the young prince, then only sixteen years old. In the second *nouvelle*, the heroine is the wife of a lawyer of Paris.

At the age of nineteen, Francis was married to Claude of France, who was then fifteen years old. He had seven children by her between 1515 and 1523. She was plain, mild, pious. She is sometimes confounded with Jeanne of France, whom Louis XII. repudiated when he wished to marry Anne of Brittany—perhaps because they were both insignificant and lame. Six months after the death of Anne of Brittany, Louis XII., who had no son, and was already fifty-three years old, asked for the hand of young Mary of England, the sister of Henry VIII., who was then only sixteen years old. It is easy to imagine the inquietude of Francis and of his mother. Mary arrived at Calais with the Duke of Longueville and a number of lords and ladies, among whom was Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who had been for a moment a suitor for the hand of the young Princess. Brantôme says that the young Queen, seeing that she could have no heir by Louis XII., turned a willing ear to the prayers of Francis, and that he was only saved by the fear of losing the crown if she had a son; that Louis XII. having died soon after his marriage, she simulated pregnancy for a while, and that her evil designs were only defeated by the efforts of Louise of Savoy.

Paulin Paris completely disbelieves this story. We cannot repeat here the words of Brantôme; but, says M. Paulin Paris, it is hardly possible to bring together so many impertinent inventions. One can admit that an indecent writer should have told them, that a novelist should have adorned them; what confounds the mind is tha serious writers should have admitted them. "The first Prince of the blood, ordered by his father-in-law to bring to him a young bride, trying to seduce her on the way, in the view of the greatest Lords of England and of France; deaf to the representations of his friends and only yielding to the energetic representations of his mother! On the other hand, the young bride listening complacently to an infamous lover, and, when her husband dies, simulating pregnancy, and finding a person ready to give her a supposititious child!" Is it not easy to see that these accusations are coarse inventions? History cannot accept them from such men as Brantôme.

Michelet, who had a little too much imagination, is very hard on Louise of Savoy. He represents her as the evil genius of her son. Though she was sixteen years older than Charles, the Duke of Bourbon, he maintains that she persecuted him with her love, and that afterwards, when he became a widower, she tried to marry him. In order to conquer his repugnance, she instituted a trial which had for its object to reduce him to the condition of a simple gentleman. Michelet says that it was in order to escape from her that Charles left France; and that he threw himself into the arms of Charles V. merely in order not to fall into her hands. In the campaign of Hainaut, in 1522, he had taken from him the command of the vanguard. She is accused, even by that grave historian, Martin du Belloy, of having kept the money destined to the payment of the troops of Lautrec in Italy, and of having thus lost Milan for France, and procured the condemnation of Samblançay. M. Paulin Paris goes over this question of the trial of Samblançay, the superintendent of the finances of France. It made as much noise as the trial of Fouquet in the first years of the reign of Louis XIV. Brantôme says that "the King sent Samblançay a little too lightly to the scaffold; for, though he had done some wrong, he might have forgiven him for his honorable old age, the services rendered to four kings, and the name which he used to give to him, always calling him *my father*."

The trial of Samblançay fills almost all the second half of the first volume of the work of Paulin Paris. We cannot go into its details; it is enough to say that our apologist of Francis I. tries to prove that the loss of Milan had not for its principal cause the defection of the Swiss in 1521 and 1522; that if Lautrec received no money, it was not the fault of Francis or of the King; that Louise of Savoy, on the contrary, had always offered to her son her own purse and her own revenue; that there is no reason to think that she had any personal aversion to Lautrec. As for Samblançay, his judges were men of great honorableness, and Louise of Savoy had no influence on their verdict. The judgment rendered against him was never reversed, but received twice a solemn confirmation of Parlement, once on his own appeal, and once at the imprudent request of his widow.

We shall see later how Paulin Paris treats the far more important question of the relations of the King and his mother with the famous Constable of Bourbon.

Correspondence.

GOVERNOR HOADLY ON OHIO NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Speaking of the movement, the success of which has just been achieved, to change the date

of the annual State election in Ohio to November, you say: "All the parties declared in favor of the movement, and thus insured the adoption of the amendment by an overwhelming majority." In the same number you compliment me by saying: "Governor Hoadly, it must be allowed, was better than his party."

The object of this note is to call the attention of your readers to the error of these statements, and to claim for my "party" the credit, which is its due, for the accomplishment of this reform. So far from its being true that "*all* the parties declared in favor of this reform," the facts are that the Democratic alone of the three parties pronounced in its favor in the State platform; that although one of the wisest and best of Ohio Republicans, John Little, of Xenia (General Keifer's successor in Congress), moved in the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican State Convention that a resolution be adopted in favor of this reform, his motion was voted down and not renewed in convention; that the Democratic State Executive Committee publicly in writing solicited the Republican and Prohibition State Executive Committees to join in requesting their county committees to print the tickets upon this amendment in the affirmative only, to which the Prohibition Committee immediately responded in the affirmative, while the Republican State Committee, after withholding their answer for several days, finally replied that they had already instructed their county committees how to print, the instructions really being simply directions as to the legal effect of printing, without any expression of opinion; that the Democratic candidate for Governor, who had recommended this reform in his inaugural address of January, 1884, and his annual message of January, 1885, publicly advocated it upon the stump, in speeches which his committee circulated in print as electioneering documents, while his adversary, the Governor-elect, Judge Foraker, never mentioned it; that every Democratic and Prohibition ticket in Ohio was printed and every Democrat and Prohibitionist voted in the affirmative, while in the majority of the counties (including Hamilton) the Republican tickets were printed both for and against. The importance of this fact grows out of the constitutional rule that to amend the Ohio Constitution the absolute majority of all the voters is required, and not merely the majority of those voting upon the amendment. Therefore a vote yes and no or a silent vote is in law a negative. Hence the vital consequence of printing in the affirmative only, leaving the voter who may have a negative opinion to scratch out the yes, and thus vote adversely if he choose. It is true that in a few counties, including the important county of Cuyahoga, the Republican county committees printed in the affirmative only, and that many Republicans cast their votes for the reform.

Upon this record I claim the credit of this most valuable reform for the Democratic and Prohibition parties, especially the former, by whom it was inaugurated and consummated.

It is true that when it was pending in the General Assembly, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* opposed it, but during the canvass that paper in one article at least favored its adoption, and in none opposed it. The Marietta *Register* and other Republican newspapers bitterly opposed it, and I have the very highest Republican authority for saying that the large majority of active Republican politicians in the State were against it. Certain it is that the only opposition it met with was from Republicans. GEO. HOADLY.

October 16.

[By an accident which we regret, this letter failed of insertion in our last issue.—ED. NATION.]

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The November number of *Harper's Monthly* contains an article by Mr. John Bigelow, entitled "Some Recollections of Lord Houghton," in which there is the following passage. Speaking of some table-talk of Lord Houghton, Mr. Bigelow says:

"He made one statement after dinner of more than transient interest. One of the company having remarked that a cousin of Lord Houghton had, to his sorrow, invested in the Confederate Cotton Loan of 1863, another gentleman present remarked that Gladstone had some of that too. 'Oh, yes,' said Lord Houghton, laughing. 'What!' said our host, 'is that so?' 'Yes,' replied Lord Houghton, 'but not a great deal.' This recalled to my memory the fact that when the London press copied from the New York papers a list of the subscribers to the Confederate Cotton Loan, among whom Gladstone was down for a few thousand pounds, many prominent persons enumerated on the list published cards denying that their names had been placed there with their knowledge or by their authority. Mr. Gladstone, however, was not of the number. He made no denial, but the London press very considerately forbore any subsequent allusion to the subject."

Mr. Bigelow has done Mr. Gladstone serious injustice in repeating this careless talk of Lord Houghton. He has, moreover, fallen into error himself in stating that Mr. Gladstone made no denial of the charge that he was a subscriber to the loan in question. He did make denial in words which, for him, were the strongest that could be used. He wrote to the English paper which first made the charge:

"Sir: You have printed my name in a list of subscribers to the Confederate Cotton Loan. Please to withdraw it."

I quote, I admit, from memory, but I am confident the English journals of October, 1865, will sustain me.

I have, however, this conclusive evidence in the matter. The charge, I think, first appeared in England, and was copied in our papers as soon as it arrived here. Mr. Gladstone's denial had not then been received. The *Public Ledger* of this city published the charge and commented upon it, unfavorably to Mr. Gladstone, in its leading article. Certain correspondence which I had previously had with Mr. Gladstone made me confident that the allegation was false. I wrote to the *Ledger*, stating the reasons which I thought were conclusive in the matter. When my communication appeared I sent a copy of it to Mr. Gladstone, and received from him an immediate reply. His letter lies before me; it bears date October 17, 1865. I extract from it as follows:

"I am very much obliged by your letter of October 2d, but it concerns me to learn that the false statement of my having been a subscriber to the Confederate Loan should have been first made, and should have been, as you inform me, widely circulated, in America. The statement is not only incorrect, but is so entirely void of the slightest shadow of support in any imaginable incident of the case, that I am hardly able to ascribe it to mere error, and am painfully perplexed as to the motives which could have prompted so mischievous a forgery."

It is due to Mr. Gladstone that these words of his should be made public, now that an old charge against him has been given the great circulation of the pages of *Harper's Monthly* over the combined names of Lord Houghton and Mr. Bigelow. I will venture to hope that Mr. Bigelow will see his way to make the proper correction. ELLIS YARNALL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 22, 1885.

LEASING CATTLE RANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you allow space for a few words more in regard to the question of leasing ranges? It deserves full discussion, though perhaps less than we out here think.

A fact clearly established is that a great area of our country is, *under the present climatic conditions*, adapted only to grazing. Granting this, it seems equally clear that such lands should be utilized for this purpose on a basis as permanent as possible, and yet which should not prevent their employment for other and more valuable purposes. The practical question is not, Should they be leased? It is, How shall they be leased?

There are many troublesome practical questions involved. Agricultural settlers should not be shut out from these lands if they want to come in. Agricultural lands should not be embraced. A possible increased rainfall in the future should be regarded. Water fronts should not be leased in such a way as to render dry ranges back worthless. But water courses do not follow parallel lines, and some water which will last through a wet season is not really permanent. The feed value per acre of ranges varies greatly. The interest of parties already having stock on the range should be regarded. They should be allowed the first chance to lease where their ranches now stand and their stock range. It would be an economical mistake to injure them. To settle all these questions, and scores of others, in making leases, a very intelligent and impartial body of men should be employed.

If all these difficulties can be met, it seems to me that ranges could be leased without injury and with advantage to the granger-settler, stock-grower, and public, the three interested parties. Let the leases be for a period of say ten years. *But let the leased lands still remain open to settlement* under the Homestead and Preëmption Acts (or, better, abolish the latter act entirely). But let there be two provisions in case of such settlement: first, that the range lessee shall not pay rent on the lands so settled from date of such settlement; second, that the settler must protect his crops by fencing, and keep his cattle off the leased range.

How would such leasing affect the three parties interested?

I. The granger-settler.

(*a*) It would not bar him from settling in any land now open to settlement. He would only be compelled to put up somewhat more valuable improvements in the shape of fences. It would check the settler who files, builds a "shack" worth ten dollars, proves up, and sells out at a profit.

(*b*) It would better the feeling between stockman and granger, I think. Their interests would clash less. In no business is good feeling between neighbors of greater pecuniary value than in stock growing.

II. The stock-man.

His profits might be somewhat diminished, but he would have the comfortable feeling that he could look forward to a permanent range without being crowded or crowding. It would greatly help, too, the stock-man of small means.

III. The public.

(*a*) The Government would receive an increased and justly obtained revenue.

(*b*) It would rapidly improve the breed of stock. For when the stock man has to pay for his grass, he will feel strongly that a valuable animal eats no more of it than a comparatively worthless one.

(*c*) These ranges would be less liable to injury from overstocking. They would soon be fenced too, and in many localities some provision for winter feed would then have to be made. Hence, all its resources developed, the improved grazing country might at some future time be suitable for tillage if there is any truth in the increasing rainfall theory.

(*d*) It would civilize the country. The present

wild and free life, with all its fascinations' would have to go. The stock-man would put up a better ranch and live more on it. The ranges being fenced, the present system of "round-ups" would be abolished. The cow-boy would find steadier employment the year round. He would no longer live like an Arab for six months, and then be "let out," to go, if he is inclined, to the nearest town, don his "bald-faced shirt and pinto neck-tie," and "blow in" his summer's wages at "stud" and "faro." A good deal that is pleasant, and free, and fascinating would have to go too, but the public would be benefited.

It has sometimes been suggested that a tax, equivalent to a lease of the land, should be imposed on range cattle. This would be unfair. The cow would be too uncertain of getting her equivalent. Stock would fare as you probably have fared at some of our railway-station eating-houses, Mr. Editor, when you paid fifty cents to enter the dining-room, but whether you got any feed or not had to depend on your powers as a "hustler."—I am, very respectfully,

ARTHUR T. ALDIS.

SUNDANCE, CROOK CO., WYOMING, October 9, 1885.

WILD FLOWERS OF COLORADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: To your critical notice of the 'Wild Flowers of Colorado' in the last *Nation* one further stricture should be added. The sub-title of that book reads, "*From Original Water-color Sketches*," but most of the flowers are modified copies—and very badly modified copies—of the work of a well-known flower painter, Miss Alice Stewart, of Colorado Springs. Her very manner and handling of flowers, so far as one can judge by the chromo-lithographs, are imitated, imperfectly for the most part, and sometimes atrociously. I think this explanation is due Miss Stewart, who, after many years of careful preliminary studies, is about to put forth a volume on the Rocky Mountain flora, with text and reproductions of her own latest drawings and water-colors; and also in justice to the holiday world of gift-givers and receivers. Miss Stewart's productions are undeniably of superior merit, both artistically and botanically. It may be accounted sufficient commendation to say that her forthcoming book was originally inspired, and, throughout the last year of her life, shaped, by the counsel and stimulated by the enthusiasm and fostering care of Helen Jackson ("H. H."), whose acquaintance with Colorado's flowers was hardly second to any botanist's, and her love for them something far deeper and finer.

L. J. S.

THE COTTONS, COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., October 19, 1885.

Notes.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., London, have put forth the prospectus of an *English Historical Review*, upon the general model of the *Revue Historique* and Sybel's *Historische Zeitschrift*, and to be issued quarterly. "It will deal with English, American, and Colonial history, and with such other branches of history, ancient and modern, constitutional and ecclesiastical, as are likely to interest any considerable class of English students." It will be edited by the Rev. Mandell Creighton, assisted by Reginald Lane-Poole, and a small committee, with a corresponding editor in the United States. The first number will be issued January 1. We believe it unnecessary to bespeak a welcome for this review on this side the water. No less than twenty-one American names are found on the list of scholars who have promised their support, nor do these exhaust the roll of those well known among us as students and authors of history.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press 'Sermons and Addresses delivered in America by Archdeacon Farrar,' to be published in the course of the winter.

Fresh announcements by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are 'Old Lines in New Black and White,' a series of twelve large charcoal sketches suggested by lines of Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell, and designed by F. Hopkinson Smith; and a 'Life and Times of John Bunyan,' by the Rev. John Brown, a work of original research.

Flaubert's 'Salammbô,' translated by French Sheldon and furnished with an introduction by Edward King, will be published by Saxon & Co., London and New York.

Ginn & Co. will have ready in November 'Introduction to the Language and Verse of Homer,' by Prof. T. D. Seymour, of Yale College; and Scott's 'Talisman,' in the series of Classics for Children.

Miss M. G. McClelland, of Norwood, Va., whose novel 'Oblivion' is about to be published by Henry Holt & Co., transports her readers to ground already made romantic by Miss Murfree, and more recently described by Mr. Warner—the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.

A new monthly, the *Open Door*, will make its appearance in this city next month, being published (for the benefit of clever writers whose obscurity is a bar to their appearance in print elsewhere) by W. N. Oliver & Co.

The taste was unfortunate which determined the choice of size and shape of page and general typographical details for the new *Harvard Monthly*. The old *Harvard Magazine* could have furnished it a better model in every respect. We will not pretend to judge it by its initial number, which contains nothing that might not have appeared, or been expected to appear, in the *Harvard Advocate*. A sufficient reason for its existence may yet be given, however.

The series entitled "The Story of the Nations" (Putnam) begins auspiciously with Prof. J. A. Harrison's 'Greece.' Its name describes it. It does not profess to be a "history"—does not aim to criticise and compare, but follows the principle laid down by Professor Jowett—"We must accept ancient historians as they are"—and undertakes to tell the story of Greece as the Greeks themselves accepted it. We need not consider whether this is the true method. It is certainly desirable that our children should know these charming fables—and it is equally desirable that they should know that they are fables; a knowledge which the readers of this book will not, perhaps, always get. The story is told exceedingly well—so well that the author was in no need to seek a lively and colloquial style in such statements as that the Persians, after Marathon, had the intention of sailing for Athens before the Athenians could say "Jack Robinson." Again, parallelisms with contemporary events are very suggestive and interesting, but the habit of running these parallels is carried to excess. The volume stops with Philip of Macedon, the story of Alexander being "left as a dramatic beginning to the story of Roman and Byzantine Greece, which will fill another volume of the series." If this were a *history*, it would show a lack of proportion; being a *story*, it is all right that the great period of Grecian history is not reached until considerably more than half way through the volume.

We have already described the presentable reissue of the Waverley Novels now being undertaken by Baker & Taylor, of this city, and need only record the latest volumes—'Ivanhoe,' 'Kenilworth,' 'The Monastery,' 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'The Abbot,' 'The Bride of Lammermoor,'

'Skipped by the Light of the Moon,' a recent anonymous "summer novel," with gaudy paper cover, published by G. W. Carleton & Co., of this city, turns out on examination to be a reissue of translations of three of Octave Feuillet's stories, which were published in one volume with the author's name on the title-page ten years ago, and then called 'Led Astray—The Sphinx—Bellah.' Afterward, in 1881, the book was issued anonymously with the title 'Led Astray.' The name under which the stories now appear has apparently been given to the book to take advantage of the popularity of the play now running with the same title.

The thirty-third volume of Hachette's "Modern Authors" has appeared, with the imprint 1886. Edgar Quinet's 'Lettres à sa Mère' (Boston: Schoenhof) is edited with explanatory and grammatical notes by M. V. Kastner. The collection is the same as that published by Mr. George Saintsbury in the Clarendon Press series, with the addition of about half-a-dozen letters. The notes are far more copious in Hachette's edition than in the little Oxford volume. They are more elementary, dwelling more upon the explanation of words, and giving translations of about all the difficult passages. They occasionally bear evidence of hasty composition, and the cross-references are not always reliable. But these are defects that may easily be made to disappear in a second edition.

We have received from the publishers, H. Wunderlich & Co., two large artist's proofs of etchings by Mr. Charles A. Platt. Their dimensions, and the fact that they both depict scenes on the Connecticut River, make them companion-prints for framing, though the subjects are alike only in the still-water effects. They seem to us altogether worthy of Mr. Platt's high rank among American etchers. One is a view of Hartford from East Hartford, below the covered bridge, which supplies the main interest in the design, and which terminates in a congeries of buildings, rising to a central tower, having the value of a single huge and foreign-looking structure. Above the middle of the bridge is faintly seen the dome of the State-house. A great sandbar below the bridge divides the river, at a low stage, into main channel and lagoon, as it were. In the second etching, whose lines are lovelier to our eyes, at some unnamed point on the Connecticut a sloop is tied to a coal wharf, whose trestlework rises high in air. The shore, behind, with trees and buildings felicitously grouped, melts away in the distance; a reach of shining water, unrippled, severing its shadows from the immediate margin of the stream.

From L. Prang & Co. comes a large chromo-lithograph after the painting by William F. Halsall of "The Finish"—namely, between *Puritan* and *Genesta*. Even the non-nautical eye detects faults of detail in this scene, and we cannot rate the artistic merit very high; but as a memento it will serve.

The leading pictorial feature in the November *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co.) is a series of portraits of Lady Hamilton after Romney and Reynolds. A number of illustrations accompany an article on the American pictures at the Salon of 1885.

Mr. Hamerton, in the *Portfolio* for October (Macmillan), might have gone further in pointing out the technical defects in the American ship which fills such a space in Ziem's "Grand Canal of Venice," here etched by A. Massé. Mr. W. M. Conway contributes the third paper of his series on the "Influence of the Mendicant Orders upon the Revival of Art," treating of the rise of the Dominican School.

"Assez!"—a fragment from Turgeneff's 'Posthumous Memoirs of an Artist'—translated by Michael Ashkinasy in *L'Art* for September (Mac-

millan), gives a literary interest to this issue which on the whole surpasses the artistic. The conclusion follows in the next fortnightly number.

Westermann & Co. send us Part 2 of the beautiful work on the history of German Art ('Geschichte der Deutschen Kunst') published by Grote in Berlin. It deals with German architecture, the writer being Robert Dohme, and is profusely illustrated with sections, plans, elevations, and perspective views. Two curious colored prints, besides large engravings, belonging to the several departments of the main subject of this work, are stitched in the present instalment.

From the same house we have Part 1 of the 'Allgemeine Naturkunde' of which we have already made mention. It carries along representative portions of the divisions on Geology, Botany, Anthropology, etc.; and again the illustrations are numerous and of high grade. Part 16 of 'Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon' closes vol. i. and volume ii is advanced to Part 7 (ending Bätica). The plates are, as usual, numerous and excellent, the colored anatomical ones being especially noticeable, together with that representing the American aborigines, likewise colored. Seldom do foreign artists succeed so well with our Indian types of physiognomy. Among the maps are Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis; Bavaria, etc.

The lesser 'Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexicon' (L. W. Schmidt) reaches Genoveva with the twenty-fifth Part; the larger work, Oedogonium with Part 170-171. We remark here the article on North American literature, sympathetic enough, and marred by few departures from verbal accuracy or proper perspective; a section is devoted to German-American literature.

The principal paper in the October Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is an account of an exploration of the Somali country in Eastern Africa, by Mr. F. L. James, the author of the 'Wild Tribes of the Sudan.' Accompanied by his brother and three other Englishmen, with sixty natives, he left Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden, last December, and, travelling due south over a sterile country, reached the river Webbe Shebeyli in lat. 5° 30′ N. This proved to be a "rapid and deep river, measuring fifty yards in the broadest place"; yet, he adds, "this immense volume of water never reaches the sea, but, after flowing to within half a degree of the equator, loses itself a few miles from the coast." The natives on the banks are "different in every way from the Somals," and "live in permanent and neatly-made villages and cultivate the ground extensively." This was the limit of their explorations, and they returned to the coast in April, having "neither lost a life nor been obliged to take one." In the large collections of mammals, birds, plants, and butterflies brought back by the expedition, several new species of each have been discovered. In the meeting at which this paper was read, it was stated that an English company was about to send out steamers to the Somali coast for the purpose of trading with the natives.

The Germans are also making a steady advance toward this same country from the south. It is now reported that the East African Company has acquired by treaty the country north of the volcano Kilimanjaro as far as the river Tana, just south of the equator. This new acquisition gives to the company a territory of more than 400 miles in extent from north to south, and about the same in breadth.

M. Henri Harrisse has reprinted in pamphlet form his account of the extraordinary thefts of rare books from the Biblioteca Colombina at Seville, which appeared originally in the *Revue Critique*. The article made a profound sensation in Spain, and, the matter being brought up in the Cortes, the President of the Council and the Minister of Justice promised that an investigation should be made.

A new *Rivista Pedagogica Italiana* has just been launched at Turin by Camilla & Bertolero, under the direction of Prof. Francesco Veniali. Every semester a prize of sixty dollars will be offered for a pedagogical essay. The magazine will appear monthly.

Apropos of some remarks in No. 1051 of the *Nation* (p. 155) on the appearance of American woodcuts in the pages of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, the editor, Prof. Joseph Kürschner, writes us that, as we intimated was likely, he uses *clichés* from the American originals, but that they are openly purchased of the proprietors of the magazines in question. What we reprobated was the taking over of the text as if original, and even assigning it a German authorship. We hardly think this too can be by arrangement with the American publishers.

—The prosperity of the magazines, and inferentially of minor literature, is indicated by the announcements which they post for the next year. The character of this allowed self-praise is one of the topics of the Easy Chair, in the current *Harper's*, and a very pleasant pardon is dealt out to them and all strenuous advertisers of their own literary wares, on the humorous ground of "If I do not praise myself, who will praise me?" As for the magazine of which the Easy Chair is so agreeable a feature, like a streak of sunshine often at the end of a chequered day, it seems to go on conquering and to conquer. The coming volumes will be of "unprecedented interest and importance," and a second paragraph assures us that "the great literary event of the year," 1886, will be an illustrated exhibition of American pleasure resorts, partly story, partly travel, humor, and character, by Mr. Warner. It appears, however, that the substance of the magazine will be much as of old. Such articles we may expect as those which make up the very solid and entertaining number before us, with its delightful ride through the southeast of Massachusetts, told with rare perceptive power and simple charm; its sweep of travel from Guatemala to the Hebrides; its touch of art from Murillo; its translation of old classics like Goldsmith into pictures; its serials by Howells and Miss Woolson; its political shriek (the nation is very deaf on the subject) in defence of our ports; its short stories, which we forbear to characterize; and last and least, its poems. Above the others an article or two will lift its head as here, either for its illustrations, its ability, or its intrinsic interest—for example, the account of the New York Stock Exchange, including its history, its internal arrangements of plan and government (as both a building and an association), its methods of business, the character of its operations, the meaning of its slang, and the horse-play of its holidays. The whole is admirably done, thorough and perspicuous, and may give many a fleeced lamb his first complete notion of the shearing place. The American character of it, as a growth from local and national business conditions, is well marked. At the extreme opposite to this Coliseum of the competitive system is the social family called the Familistère at Guise, of which a lucid account is also given. We have no space to outline even its main features, but for the benefit of those whose idea of the meaning of a fairer distribution of profits is only that of a per-capita sharing of capital itself, attention may be called to the principle adopted by M. Godin, the philanthropic founder of the works. He decided that the earning power of capital is represented by its interest, and that of labor by its wages; after the interest and the wages were paid, and certain sums withdrawn for the next year's assurance funds for education and the support of the poor, ill, and infirm, etc., the surplus profits were divided between the laborers and the capital in the proportion that the sum of the wages bore to the sum of the interest. By converting the savings fund into certificates of property, $393,800 of capital has already been transferred to the association in five years, and finally the whole plant will thus change hands from M. Godin to his workmen. The details of the scheme are very many and worth study, although too complicated for American imitation *in toto*. This institution is thus, in its way, as significant of the coöperative as is the Stock Exchange of the opposite theory of business organization; the juxtaposition of the two brings the clash of great principles home to the mind.

—The *Atlantic* is not behindhand, with its promises of fresh fiction, and two "features" in the shape of sketches by Hamerton, and United States history by John Fiske; but at the end it relies upon its very formidable staff, than which nothing better can be asked. The November issue is of unusual excellence. One turns first, if his appetite is for the new thing, to the first part of Mr. Fiske's "Idea of God." There is a hazy impression abroad that his "theism" is of a novel kind, differentiated in some way from that hitherto held. So far as it is made clear in this incomplete paper, which opens with those neat and sweeping summaries of the advance of knowledge to which he has accustomed us, it would appear that the theism in question belongs to the theories of immanence, and is content to find its historical origin in nature-worship rather than ancestor-worship, and its philosophical development in the Athanasian rather than the Augustinian theology. The religious movement which modern knowledge of the universe seems to demand, in this view, is a substitution of the earlier for the later Father's teaching respecting the conception of deity. Our criticism must be deferred; but meanwhile the article attracts attention as a sign of a theistic drift which is setting in more and more strongly in what is called advanced thought. A second paper which will draw the eyes of thoughtful readers is Professor Sill's discussion of the principles of criticism. Whatever he writes is always on a high plane, both of life and of reflection; and, in fact, many will be inclined to think that the fault of this dissertation lies in its applying a test which ordinary literature does not submit itself to. We pass the opening, which has an unfortunate accent of scholasticism in its manner, and, to be brief, come to what seems the main point: that literature, being an art of expression and the most comprehensive in its scope, is good in proportion as it gives us the most life and the best life which its author holds locked up in his unuttered experience. The more there is of the personal element and the finer its grain, the better the book. This, obviously, is the idealist who speaks. Realism, which is the science of literature, the description merely of the phenomena of life as science is that of nature, suppresses the personal element so far as possible, and thus is the literature of weak individualities. The strong man, the self-mastered genius, cannot eliminate his personality; and Professor Sill holds that this quality is the real test of the literature that stays, that influences, that works in the life itself. But in literature as in the church there are large questions on which antagonistic views may be held, individual and sect heresies, it may be, when the church has not pronounced any dogma orthodox; and the realists and idealists may fairly claim tolerance within the fold of the same great name. Instead, therefore, of asserting Professor Sill's canon, must not critics be required to consider mainly whether the

given author, if he be a man of cultivated intelligence, has succeeded under the criterion of his own aims and accepted laws? And would not the acceptance of the canon involve an unfortunate limitation of criticism to an estimate of the worth of the personal element expressed? Furthermore, does it not fail to be fruitful when applied to any literature except the dozen books which a century sometimes does not afford? Idealism is often a narrowing influence; and in the present case the canon it evolves, when applied to the broad range of modern productiveness, would prove intolerant, unduly psychological, and frequently barren. It would teach us to study Virgil and Shakspere; but how much it would allow us complacently to ignore! These considerations are not aimed at the canon, which has a supreme validity in the sphere of the spiritual life; but its limitations hedge it in on all sides. We must not omit all mention of an excellent notice of Thackeray's early art criticism.

—*Lippincott's* makes promise of more radical change, brightens its list of contributors with some established or rising names, and adds the financial enticement of a reduction in the price of its annual subscription. Its more prominent articles this month are on the new Queen Anne style of architecture, and on the Peabody Archæological Museum. The former is partly historical, partly descriptive of colonial styles, and partly critical of present taste. It concludes that the style as now practised is "the picturesque art of a hitherto unpicturesque time and people," and pleads for restraint. It emphasizes the most unfortunate influence of the fashion by quoting the significant remark of a zealous adherent, "It is a bad style for students to cut their teeth on": and it brings home the absurdities of its intemperate devotees by delightful humor from the artistic satire in 'The Ambassador Extraordinary.' Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's account of the Peabody Museum is very complete and painstaking, and, it may be hoped, will stimulate interest in the collection and preservation of relics so widely strewn along our river valleys. Naturally it is a description of objects rather than a summary of theories. The glance it affords, however, must indicate to the least dabbler in these matters the revolutionary conclusions which are possibly to come respecting the human occupancy of this country in pre-Indian times.

—The steadily increasing body of Poe literature has lately received a curious addition in the shape of a monograph on 'The Raven,' with a literary and historical commentary, by John H. Ingram (London: George Redway). It consists of the text, with its variations; selections from translations in French, German, Latin, and Hungarian; a group of the more notable parodies upon the poem; and an account, with extracts, of some of the fabrications in imitation of its style which wags, making the great hoaxer himself their prey, have tried to palm off as Poe's works. The editor's commentary is practically a reprint of his views from his biography of the poet, and is marred by those errors of detail which so seriously impair his larger work, though they are not the chief source of its untrustworthiness. He misstates, for example, the date of Poe's removal for New York by several months, and renews the exploded assertion that the poet was writing for the *New Mirror* in 1843. The latter is a capital point with him, for he partly relies upon it for the probability that Poe was indebted to Pike's "Isadore" for the suggestion of his poem. This "Isadore" is a pet discovery of the editor's; but, independently of Poe's repeated assertion that "The Raven" had been in his mind in idea for years, the influence of "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," which he ranks as secondary, is far more plainly discernible and tangible. To us the internal evidence that Pike was the inspiration of Poe seems delusive. In dealing with the whole subject of the sources and history of the poem Mr. Ingram seems somewhat lacking in that completeness which is so essential to a monograph. The Raven, the bird itself, may have come from 'Barnaby Rudge,' but the possible source of Christopher North should have been mentioned at least; and the lines in Poe's review of Dickens's novel upon the use to which Dickens's bird might have been put, may indicate earlier thought upon the matter rather than a passing reflection. The history of the composition of the poem, doubtful as it is, is really very crudely treated, and the writer seems to have no knowledge of several interesting stories about it, not altogether without evidence, of which the most important is the Saratoga tradition. If one enters on the legend of "The Raven," however, there is a long road before him. We content ourselves with commending the volume as a curious compilation, and a striking evidence of the international vogue of what was essentially a fugitive poem.

—Mr. Francis Galton, the originator of the famous composite or typical portraits and of many other ingenious contributions to experimental science, read a valuable paper on "Types and their Inheritance," as President of the Anthropological section of the British Association. It is published in full in *Nature* of September 24, and is too condensed to be summarized; but a few points of general interest may here be indicated. The common notion regarding heredity is that the child tends to resemble its parents. But in reality the child is "a mosaic of independent ancestral heritages," and one result of Mr. Galton's experiments was to emphasize the ancestral element as compared with the parental. About eight years ago he made a series of experiments with seeds of the same species but of different size. It appeared from these that the offspring did *not* tend to resemble their parent seeds in size, but to be always more mediocre than they—to be smaller than the parents if the parents were large; to be larger than the parents if the parents were very small. The mean filial regression toward mediocrity was further shown to be directly proportional to the parental deviation from it. The desire to get some anthropological data of a similar nature prompted Mr. Galton a year ago to offer his prizes for family records, though he made no allusion to this particular inquiry in his prospectus, lest a bias should be given to the returns. Stature was chosen by him as a subject to study the laws of heredity, because it is a nearly constant value which is frequently measured and recorded, and its discussion is little entangled with considerations of nurture, of the survival of the fittest, or of marriage selection. Two of the facts determined regarding stature are that that of the children depends closely on the average stature of the two parents, and may be considered as having nothing to do with their individual heights; and that the height of the children of both sexes, but especially that of the daughters, takes after the height of the father more than it does after that of the mother. The common notion that love is largely determined by admiration of opposite qualities is not supported by the conclusion drawn by Mr. Galton from data furnished by 205 cases, showing that marriage selection takes little or no account of short or tall. There are undoubtedly, he admits, sexual preferences for moderate contrasts in height, but the marriage choice appears to be guided by so many and more important considerations that questions of stature exert no perceptible influence upon it. The deduction from his data was that men and women of contrasted heights married just about as frequently as men and women of similar heights, both tall or both short.

—The law of the average regression of the offspring to a constant fraction of their respective mid-parental deviations, first observed in seeds and then confirmed by anthropological evidence, is of so simple a character that Mr. Galton has "made an arrangement with one movable pulley and two fixed ones by which the probable average height of the children of known parents can be mechanically reckoned." This law makes unlikely the full hereditary transmission of any rare and valuable gift, as only a few of many children would resemble their mid-parentage. The more exceptional the gift, the more exceptional will be the good fortune of a parent who has a son who equals, and still more if he overpasses him. But while this law thus discourages extravagant expectations, it also discountenances extravagant fears that the child will inherit all the weakness and diseases of the parents. These conclusions do not invalidate the general doctrine that the children of a gifted pair are much more likely to be gifted than the children of a mediocre pair, but only bring out the fact that the ablest child of one gifted pair is not likely to be as gifted as the ablest of all the children of very many mediocre pairs.

—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of October 1 contains an article, by one of its regular staff, which will certainly shock and astonish many of its readers. The author, M. Brunetière, begins by reviewing with mock seriousness the various songs which are at the present time popular in Paris concert saloons, and comes to the conclusion, with which few will disagree, that they do not show any literary merit; that many are obscene, and that the rest simply contain platitudes, written in the poorest French. All this has often been said before, and remarks to that effect have generally been followed by complaint that the wittiest people of the world had sunk so low as to enjoy such productions. But the novelty of the remarks of M. Brunetière consists in the fact that he considers these songs as the legitimate offspring of that very "esprit gaulois" which is considered by many as one of the most characteristic and enjoyable features of French literature. That spirit of "superficial optimism and of scepticism without depth," as he calls it, is the parent not only of these songs but of the greater part of contemporary literature and journalism; of the greater part of the comedies of Labiche, of vaudevilles such as "Lili" and "La Femme à Papa," and even of Béranger and the ancient *fabliaux*. He even especially attacks Béranger, and, after quoting some particularly idiotic song, generally follows it up by quoting lines from Béranger which he declares are just as bad. To an impartial critic, the attack seems to be rather unjust. It may be true that Béranger has written a great many poor lines, and that the sentiments of many are rather prosaic and *terre-à-terre*. But, after all, one does not look in a *chanson* for a solution of the mysteries of human life And from his *chansons* on the political events of the day, to which he owed the greater part of his influence and reputation, though of course they are almost forgotten now, it would be easy to quote any number of happy expressions and instances of clever and delicate satire. But French critics have been so accustomed to laud their own literature to the skies, at the expense of the works of their neighbors, that it is almost refreshing to find one who falls into the opposite extreme.

—No. 2 of vol. xi of the *Journal* of the American Oriental Society is published, completing the volume, of which the first part was issued in 1882. Dr. Isaac H. Hall has four articles, on the Cypriote inscriptions of the Cesnola collec-

tion in New York; the Greek stamps on the handles of Rhodian amphoræ found in Cyprus, and now in the Metropolitan Museum; the Arabic Bible of Drs. Eli Smith and Cornelius Van Dyck; and a manuscript Syriac lectionary. Professor Hall's first article continues, corrects, or confirms his former article on the same subject, published in vol. x of this *Journal*, and also has special reference to Deecke's 'Die griechisch-kyprischen Inschriften in epichorischer Schrift' (Göttingen, 1883). Many of the inscriptions refer to the Paphian goddess: "Of the goddess, the Paphian, am I, and Onasithemis set me up." Some also have reference to Apollo. The inscriptions have mostly a votive character. One, the longest, is a close parallel to a passage in Plato's Laws. Some of the inscriptions remain too fragmentary to decipher, while others have become more legible with exposure to the air and cleaning. The amphoræ have the owner's or maker's name, or the eponym, and sometimes the name of the Doric month. A majority of the names of these months occur. Professor Hall conjectures that the jars in age or place of manufacture were neighbors. His article on the new Arabic translation of the Bible by the American missionaries, principally Dr. Van Dyck, who had been preceded by Dr. Eli Smith, is very valuable, in view of the little information as to their authors or translators which works by the missionaries are apt to give. The New Testament was translated and printed in 1860, and the whole Bible in 1865. The different forms, also, as they were struck off, had the benefit of revision by Arabic scholars associated in the work, and other missionaries, and in some special cases by Professors Rödiger and Fleischer. President Martin's article, on the northern barbarians in ancient China, is interesting, but quotes no authority for its statements, probably for the reason that a list of names of Chinese writers would be so unfamiliar as to be thought by unlearned readers to give no confirmation. The Sanskrit articles, by Professors Hopkins, Avery, and Bloomfield, show laborious research, of which the results could be stated briefly; but their conclusions are for the specialists. The Proceedings notice the essays read at the meetings from May, 1883, to October, 1884, inclusive, and touch upon a number of points of Sanskrit lore, as well as a large variety of other topics.

TYLER'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Letters and Times of the Tylers. By Lyon G. Tyler. In two volumes. Vol. II. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson. 1885.

Considerably more than half of the present volume of this work—400 pages out of 711—is taken up with an account of President Tyler's Administration. This forms a contribution of great value to the history of the period, and even if it does not give occasion to change materially our opinion of this Administration, the numerous letters and other documents here printed assist in clearing up matters of detail, and in making character and motives more intelligible.

Two events in Mr. Tyler's Administration at once attract the attention of the student—his breach with the Whig party and the annexation of Texas. In regard to the first of these, we believe that public opinion agrees mainly with the conclusion of Von Holst, that "Tyler's view was unquestionably the correct one," and that no blame properly attaches to him in relation to the Bank question, the ostensible cause of the breach. Neither is there any question that Clay's haughty and arrogant demeanor toward the new President had much to do with alienating him from his party. But, after all, the Bank question was only one of many questions of public policy, and one, too, which had really become an obsolete one. After the ten years of controversy upon this subject, after the overthrow of the National Bank by Jackson, and in view of the unanimous agreement of the Whigs of all shades to the "Sub-Treasury," there was no reason in the nature of things why an irreconcilable schism in the party should have been created upon this issue. Especially when they came so near to an understanding upon the subject as upon the occasion of Sergeant and Berrien's famous interview, the breach must be pronounced a wanton and unjustifiable one. The President could certainly have compromised with the leaders of his party, if both he and they had heartily wished it.

The truth is, that neither did heartily wish it. Both felt in their hearts that a fatal blunder had been committed in nominating a State-rights Virginian as standard-bearer of a party which was certainly, on the whole, Federalist in its political theories. The Whig leaders were intoxicated with their recent victory, and could not dream that the President would dare to resist them, or could resist them with any hope of success. The prospect of such a contest, with Clay as their leader, was joy to their hearts. Mr. Tyler, on the other hand, was not the man, for any consideration, to desert the principles for which he had been contending all his life. He, too, welcomed the conflict, and felt no misgivings as to its result; he was, in his own eyes, master of the situation. The book before us, while confirming our belief in Mr. Tyler's honesty and consistency, shows very plainly that he expected the quarrel from the moment of assuming the Presidential office; and it shows further that "in the first weeks of his Administration" he was proposing to himself a personal policy, at variance with that of his party, in referring to "annexation as the all-important measure of his Administration" (p. 254).

The history of the annexation of Texas is narrated with great fulness and lucidity, and the motives and actions of the President are placed in (on the whole) a very favorable light. The writer of course denies the view of Von Holst that annexation to the United States had been a leading motive in securing the independence of Texas itself. As to this, the question of motives is a delicate one, on which opinions may honestly differ: we are surprised, however, that no effort is made to refute Von Holst's charge against Calhoun of falsehood and bad faith, in his letter to Mr. Pakenham of April 18, 1844 ('Life of Calhoun,' p. 232). We suppose that the biographer of Tyler is not bound to vindicate Calhoun; he was, however, one would think, bound to vindicate Tyler's Secretary of State.

The volume before us begins with the paradoxical assertion that "the Whig party had nothing to do with bank, tariff, or internal improvements. . . . The Whig party was the party of State rights as compared with the Democrats." Undoubtedly the Whig party of 1840 was an *omnium gatherum* of all the elements of opposition which the long rule of the Democratic party had called out. Undoubtedly, too, the parties had in a certain degree exchanged offices. The party of State rights had, under Jackson, swelled the exercise of national authority to its utmost dimensions, while the national party had, in resisting Jackson's usurpations, made itself the champion of decentralization. But this was nothing new. It is human nature that whoever is in possession of power is inclined to exaggerate the rights of office, while the opposition always strives to weaken the hand of the executive. So Jefferson had bought Louisiana in direct violation of his own theory of the powers of Government, and the Federalist Josiah Quincy had proclaimed the right of secession in Massachusetts. But these aberrations of party passion and interest do not affect the great fact that the Democratic party, from the beginning of the republic to the present day, has been the champion of State rights and strict construction, while its opponent—under whatever name—has maintained the national authority and a liberal interpretation of the organic law. Mr. Tyler, a consistent State-rights man, deserted Jackson because Jackson was false to this fundamental principle. It was natural enough that he should act for a season with the rest of the incongruous opposition under the name of Whig; but to maintain that the corporal's guard, Wise, Gilmer, Upshur, Cushing, etc., who followed him when in turn he seceded from his new associates—that these were the genuine and only Whigs, and all the rest base counterfeits, is really entertaining.

But our author finds it impossible to believe that any intelligent man should honestly hold the Federalist theory of the Constitution. The mention of the "National American" party of 1828 puts him in a fury, and at the bare suggestion that this nefarious faction was the legitimate predecessor of the Whig party of 1840, he turns red in the face. He talks of perfidy, treachery, "cloven foot," etc., as if a difference of opinion on Constitutional interpretation were not a perfectly natural and desirable thing. But his choicest vials of wrath are visited upon John Quincy Adams. He calls him "the furious zealot," "very nearly a political maniac," speaks of his "silly and vicious conduct," and of "his green-eyed zealots." When he compares (p. 271) "the hot-headed Adamses" with "the cool-headed Southern Presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler," the comparison has some truth in it; but hew with Gilmer and Wise, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson?

Mr. Tyler deserves the credit of having not only added a great deal of new and valuable material to American history, but of having (we think) successfully vindicated the reputation of his grandfather for honesty and statesmanship. President Tyler was certainly not a great man, and we cannot think that history vindicates the policy of his Administration. But no one can read the letters and other documents here given without being convinced that at any rate he thought he was right; and in the details of administration he often displayed great sagacity and good sense. We find, for example, on p. 310 the account of a sincere effort to correct some of the abuses of the spoils system.

With regard to slavery, the author holds the now harmless opinion, so common in the South, that while slavery "was a standing denial of the political equality of man, and in that sense could never be anything but a 'curse,'" yet that to criticise or in any way oppose it was very wrong, and merely aggravated its evils. He never loses an opportunity of assailing the North, and we do not remember that he has mentioned a single virtuous politician from that section, unless, perhaps, Caleb Cushing. Yes: on page 685 he calls James Buchanan a "great and good man." Mr. Webster also receives some commendation during the months that he remained in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet. We find the observation (p. 192): "It is not a little remarkable that all the more serious outbreaks against order in our national history up to 1861 have occurred in the North." How about the Nat Turner insurrection, significantly passed over without mention in the first volume?

Mr. Lyon Tyler's rhetoric is not always faultless. Such expressions as the following are frequent (p. 297)—that General Henderson did not arrive in Washington "until after the interregnum of Nelson, and Calhoun had taken possession of the State Department." The following

choice passage (p. 104) has reference to his old enemies the Nationals—literally his *bête noire:* "Though they returned to power under the white lambskin of strict construction, the form concealed was that of the cruel wolf—starved and disciplined in all the arts of deceit and hypocrisy. The delicate limbs of the Constitution seemed at length the repast upon which they would feed to satiety, when a bold hand intervened and saved the precious object from the ferocious fangs which were about to fasten upon it."

Louis Agassiz. His Life and Correspondence. Edited by Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

THESE volumes are an account, not so much of a life as of a life-work, the story less of a person than of a mind; and the place of affairs, in which biography is usually immersed, is taken by facts and theories of science. This was inevitable, for Agassiz's life was his work, his correspondence was one of scientific business; and his 'Life and Correspondence,' in the literary and book-making sense, contains a very large technical element. The personal thread, however, vanishing and reappearing, runs like a golden strand through it all, though there is always a regret that it should be so slight. Especially in respect to the early chapters our characterization of the whole work as essentially of a limited scientific interest needs qualification, for they open charmingly with a glimpse of the simple, modest, pure Swiss home, delightful as the breath of the mountain air, and of the boyish naturalist playing with his fishes in the garden pool, or otherwise cultivating the eye and hand and mental perception and domestic and moral qualities of character, out of which grew his scientific genius and his personal charm in manhood. The relation of Agassiz to his own people, his parents and kinsfolk, is exhibited with a simplicity that almost enhances the fineness of it; and the years of poverty, of ambition that grew and means that straightened, the anxiety of the wise and prudent father and mother and the worldly-instructed uncle that the bright boy should have a profession, an acknowledged niche in the village, and not be ruined by his brilliancy, are set before us very vividly.

But there is no need to say that the youth who throughout his life had a perilous facility for putting himself in places where, as he remarks in one instance, his "only safety lay in success," could not help passing from happy chance to happy chance, until, by the friendly help of the great masters, Cuvier and Humboldt, by the bold venture of his little means and hard work in his first publications, and by his tireless thoroughness of investigation, which led to widely-extended social connections, he obtained his well-earned success, and, though he had yielded so far to prudential considerations as to take his degree as a physician in early life, at last was able both to refuse and to enjoy the highest prizes of a purely scientific career.

The story is one of those shining examples of plain living and high thinking which are like wells of pure water in a dry land. A high aim, a devotion to it which made sacrifice as natural as breathing, an inexhaustible energy and defiant hopefulness—it would have been a pity indeed if, with this equipment of moral power, the naturalist had been ordered by fate and circumstance to contract into the village doctor. The enthusiasm which Agassiz always kindled in others is felt throughout the work as his saving force within; and the spirit which is preserved in these pages must always be a rousing and sustaining influence for the scientific life under its trials. Such memories are among the precious possessions of mankind.

The larger portion of these volumes is tinged only indirectly with any other than a scientific interest. The letters and the story cluster about three great subjects, the early work on Fossil Fishes, the development of the theory of the glacial age, and the foundation of the Museum at Cambridge. Incidentally there is much discussion of smaller special problems, details of science; and toward the end there is a considerable amount of matter dealing with Agassiz's belief in the fixity of species conformably to a creative scheme of the Almighty, and with the voyage of the *Hassler*, on which he made his last scientific exploration on the Pacific shores. About all this, science itself has already had its say. It remains for us to notice, seeking rather the biographical interest involved, how constant and how active in these various discussions was the faculty of the imagination. It was a rare union of perceptive and constructive powers of mind which led Agassiz so quickly and boldly to such a statement as that of the coincidence between embryological and historical development, which has played so large a part in the doctrines of the evolutionists; and to such a theory as that of the glacial age. Indeed, one may hazard the conjecture that it was by its intellectual appeal to the imagination that the theory of the succession of species in direct relation to the creative mind had its strong hold upon him. The union of industry with enthusiasm to which we have referred above was hardly more effective in moulding success than was that of the observing and the imaginative faculties in making it possible.

The crown of all, however, in this compound of genius so marvellously endowed for its special successes was the personal charm of the man who carried these great qualities—a charm which was evidently felt by his associates, and even by chance companions, from his boyhood, and became an important factor in his practical effectiveness among men, as well as the delight of private life. Those who have felt it cannot forget it, any more than they forget Emerson's. But seeking for its trace in these letters, one does not find them touched by its presence in any noticeable way. It is in the letters of Humboldt here printed that there is the personal note of high attractiveness; the few there are of them are very delightful both for the manner and the spirit, and have a literary value as the expression of a nature whose cultivation was in the truest sense humane. There is always a peculiar grace in the relation of an old man, who is leaving the field of his fame, to the youth whose genius is in its turn to pass into the ascendant; and happy it is when, as in the case of Humboldt and Agassiz, this relation is so fitly expressed. It enhances the beauty of human life. From this correspondence one could cull a half-dozen golden sayings; but we leave that to our readers, for fear we should not finish. "Alas! my friend, one does not finish," writes the old man.

In Camp and Battle with the Battalion Washington Artillery of New Orleans. By William Miller Owen. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1885.

THE Washington Artillery of New Orleans, one of the best known military organizations in the South, dates back as far as 1840, when it was one of the companies of the Washington Regiment of Louisiana, commanded by Col. Persifer F. Smith. It served with the Louisiana volunteers in the Mexican war, and, after returning home, kept up its organization until the outbreak of the civil war.

In May, 1861, it was increased to four companies, which, through their commander, Col. (then Major) J. B. Walton, offered their services to the Confederate Government for the war. These were promptly accepted and the battalion ordered to Virginia, where it arrived and completed its equipment in time to take an active and honorable part in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861. From this time to the end of the struggle, at Appomattox, it remained one of the most prominent organizations in the artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and contributed its full share to the "moving accidents by flood and field" which make up the four-years' history of that army. Colonel Owen was the first adjutant of the Washington Artillery and afterwards its second field officer in rank. He may fittingly say of the admirable book he has given us that it is an account of

> "the battles, sieges, fortunes,
> That I have passed."

The basis of this book is an official diary which he kept during the war. The author has thus retained the vividness of a contemporary account, while he has so filled out his own memoranda from the official reports and other sources that it is by no means a simple narrative of personal experiences and adventure. On the contrary, Colonel Owen has written a book not only exceedingly readable, but which places on record many valuable official documents (some of them not to be found elsewhere), and which contains well-drawn sketches of many of the most important events in the various campaigns in which he had a share. He has also written a history of the Washington Artillery which, from its accuracy and fulness of detail, will in the future be the chief authority in all that concerns the record of that organization. The arrangement is good; the style simple, clear, and attractive; the tone that of a manly soldier of sound digestion, proud of his comrades and his cause, but without a trace of bitterness to his foes.

The following is from Colonel Owen's graphic account of the assault on Marye's Hill at the battle of Fredericksburg:

"At last the Federal line is formed, and appears above the ridge and advances. What a magnificent sight it is! We have never witnessed such a battle-array before; long lines following one another, of brigade front. It seemed like some huge blue serpent about to encompass and crush us in its folds, their musket-barrels gleaming brightly in the sunlight, their gay colors fluttering in the breeze. The lines advance at the double quick, and the alignments are beautifully kept. The board fences enclosing the gardens fall like walls of mere paper. Then the loud, full voice of Colonel Walton rings out, 'Tention! Commence fir-i-ng!' and instantly the edge of Marye's Hill is fringed with flame. The dreadful work of the Washington Artillery has begun. The boys soon warm up to their work, and aim and fire coolly and deliberately. Nearer and nearer the enemy's line advances, and now they are within range of canister and we give it to them. Now they are near enough to the infantry in the sunken road, the Georgians and the North Carolinians; and they are unseen by the enemy, for the smoke is beginning to cover the field. All at once the gray line below us rises; one moment to glance along the trusty rifle-barrels, and volley after volley is poured into the enemy's ranks. Great gaps appear; we give them canister again and again; a few leave the ranks—more follow; the lines halt for an instant, and, turning, are seen running in great disorder towards the town. The first assault has been met and repulsed. The field before us is dotted with patches of blue; they are the dead and wounded of the Federal infantry.

"It was the division of French that had charged the hill, and was shattered, with the loss of half their numbers.

"Hancock's division now advances in splendid style, and, being joined by remnants of French's command, pushes on valiantly to and beyond the point French had reached, and then, in little more than fifteen minutes, like our first assailants, are forced back. Of the 5,000 men Hancock led into action 2,000 fell in the charge. With Hancock came the Zouaves and the Irish brigade of Meagher, bearing aloft the green flag with the golden harp of Ireland. The brave fellows came within five-and-twenty paces of the stone-wall, and encountered such a fire of shot, shell, canister, and musketry as no command was ever

known to live through. The result was that two-thirds of this splendid and gallant brigade was left upon the field killed and wounded."

In the following May the attack of Sedgwick upon the same position was more successful, and the Washington Artillery on that occasion lost six pieces.

The straits to which General Lee's troops were reduced in the lines around Petersburg in the winter and spring of 1865 are well illustrated by Colonel Owen's entry in his diary for March 10, 1865:

"For some weeks we have been having a hard time in the eating line, and are now receiving rations of one-fourth pound of bacon and three-fourths pound of corn meal a day; sometimes coffee and sugar, but not often.

"It was at this time that Gen. Jo. Davis, the President's nephew, and young 'Jeff.,' the President's son, came to dine with me. They were made welcome, but, upon consulting 'Jacob' in reference to the contents of the larder, he informed me that the remains of my day's rations, three-fourths pound of corn meal, was all we could boast of. What under the sun was to be done? What a fix to be in! The nephew and the son of the President of these Confederate States to dine with me, a Major of Artillery, and three-fourths pound of meal only in the larder!

"However, I was equal to the occasion. Calling the Adjutant, I requested him to present my compliments to Captain W ——, Lieutenant L ——, and the doctor, and to say I would be happy to have the pleasure of their company at dinner at 'headquarters' to meet some distinguished gentlemen; and, I added in a low tone, tell them to bring their own rations with them, their tin cups and plates. And tell the doctor not to forget a modicum of *spiritus*. And giving 'Jacob' a few hundred dollars, he was despatched to a Georgia regiment in the outer works for a half bushel of cow-peas for soup.

"Meanwhile I entertained my guests by taking them around, and showing them how beautiful my camp was, how thin my horses were, and all the objects of interest, keeping an eye all the while upon the kitchen. At last dinner was served, and, thanks to the officers and the doctor, the *menu* wasn't bad. A large tin bucket held the soup, and we dipped in with our tin cups. We had plenty of bacon and corn bread and some excellent coffee made from 'Gouber-peas.' Our sugar *happened* to be just out; but we explained that to our guests by laying the blame on the 'commissary.'"

There are a few errors. Such, for example, is the statement on page 153 that A. P. Hill reached the field of Sharpsburg "by the road crossing the Antietam near its junction with the Potomac." Hill, who was at Harper's Ferry on the morning of September 17, marched on the south side of the Potomac to the vicinity of Shepherdstown, and, crossing that river at Boteler's Ford, near the latter place, fell upon Burnside's flank. The route by the north bank of the Potomac crossing the Antietam near its mouth would have been shorter, but it was too much exposed to the Federal army to be available. On p. 235 it is stated that Major Pelham, commander of Stuart's Horse Artillery, was killed on June 9, as Lee was moving northward to Gettysburg. Pelham was killed March 17, in one of the reconnoissances of Hooker's cavalry which preceded Chancellorsville.

The maps are useful, and the book has been admirably gotten up by the publishers.

The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey. By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

When one picks up two small volumes, bound in blue cloth and entitled 'Nuncomar and Impey,' he is likely to think that it is some romance, some 'Mosco and Zara' or the like. In fact, it is a bit of legal history belonging to the Warren Hastings period of Indian affairs. Mr. Justice Stephen has seen fit to throw his superabounding energy into this channel. The cares of an English judge seem to sit lightly upon him. Having, since his accession to the office, brought out in three volumes the 'History of the Criminal Law in England,' and having produced new editions of several other works, and having written all along articles in English magazines, and occasionally occupied five or six columns at a breath of the London *Times*, with a letter on some public question—he has now been led, he says, "to form a plan of studying, with a lawyer's eye, some of the more remarkable of the trials in which our history abounds, and of giving such accounts of them as might be recognized by lawyers as accurate, and might interest historical students." By way of taking something light, he begins first on the impeachment of Warren Hastings; and these two volumes present "an account of one branch of the subject—the story of Nuncomar." The proceedings connected with the trial of this depraved Brahmin for forgery, before the Supreme Court of Calcutta, of which Impey, a friend of Hastings, was the Chief Justice, formed the subject of one of the chief charges against Impey in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach him by the English House of Commons. Mr. Justice Stephen deals also with the other charges against Impey: "Though less interesting than the charge relating to Nuncomar, they are of greater historical importance, for they form the first chapter of the history of the introduction of English law into India, and they illustrate the difficulties by which the establishment of the Indian Empire was attended, and so form a natural introduction to an account of the impeachment of Hastings." The author tells us that he was also drawn to deal with this matter by a conviction that great injustice had been done to Impey by Macaulay, in his essay on Warren Hastings, and by James Mill and others; he charges Macaulay with the "moral ruin" and "literary murder" of Impey. He accuses all previous writers upon the subject with having failed to study the evidence faithfully, and justly claims for himself as a lawyer a special right and capacity to judge and expound such a matter. Indeed, he makes a weighty, sound, and more general intimation, quite warranted by the work before us, when he says, in the opening sentence of his book: "In writing the 'History of the Criminal Law of England,' I was much struck with the way in which nearly all the most important parts of our history connect themselves in one way or another with the administration of criminal justice, and with the importance which, in writing history, attaches to a technical knowledge of the law."

It is not worth while to enter into the details of the story here presented. In its general features it is pretty well known. In the light of the careful and full presentation of the case by Stephen, there is small room for a difference of opinion on the main points considered. It will surely be the general judgment of his readers that he has vindicated the memory of Impey. It is hardly probable that the book will find a wide circle of readers; it will have, however, a permanent place in the literature of its subject, and there are points in it of special interest to students of history and law. It is highly interesting to watch the impinging of English law upon the utterly strange and foreign usages of India, and to observe the effort, so like some things which took place on this continent, to stretch the charter of a trading corporation of Englishmen into a political constitution for the Government of a remote country peopled by the antipodes. Here and there, also, are passages or remarks that are valuable or striking for other reasons—*e. g.*, the personal comments on Macaulay (vol. ii, 270); the following observation about James Mill: "James Mill, by the almost affected dryness and severity of his style, and by the extreme harshness of his censures on others, has acquired a reputation for the accuracy and rigid justice which would be necessary to justify his judgments"; and the paradoxical remark on the law of evidence (vol. i, 121, note): "After much study of the law of evidence, my opinion is that the greater part of the present law came into definite existence (after being for an unascertainable period the practice of the courts, differing, by the way, to some extent on different circuits) just about 100 years ago."

Stephen, for so able a writer, has grievous faults. Some of them are not of a sort to be brought out very conspicuously in this book; *e.g.*, the lack of a habit of close and patient thinking and of returning upon his work, which is exhibited in some of his private codification. But the reader of these volumes will be often repelled by an offensive and too characteristic obtrusion of the writer's own personality into the current of discourse, and by trivial, forced, or whimsical observations, seemingly traceable to some lack of that invaluable literary salt, a sense of humor. "To me," he says (vol. ii, 89), after quoting a passage of cheap rhetoric—"to me, like most eloquence, it resembles nothing so much as mouldy wedding-cake." And, again, in commenting upon a remark of Impey's that certain widows "have been, by black officers attending these courts, thought proper objects of rapine and violence," Stephen says in a note (vol. ii, 176): "The expression 'black officer' has been censured as rude. I see no more rudeness in calling a man black than in calling him white, if the fact is so. Natives often speak of themselves as black," etc. What a contrast is all this, one says to himself, as he comes upon these blemishes, to the sanity and the beautiful and lucid impersonality of such a writer as Sir Henry Maine!

And yet one would not hear his enemy say this; nor shall we take leave of Stephen without acknowledging gratefully his generous aims, his professional and literary courage, his learning, and his vast and useful industry.

Europe in Storm and Calm. Twenty Years' Experiences and Reminiscences of an American Journalist. By Edward King. Over one hundred illustrations by Félix Régamey. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols & Co. 1885. Pp. 849, 8vo.

In his new work Mr. Edward King gives an account of the principal events in Europe which have come under his personal observation during the past twenty years. To the narrative he has added as much history as is necessary to enable the reader to understand their meaning. There are also numerous descriptions of scenery, of manners and institutions, as well as sketches of noted personages. The book is thoroughly interesting, the narrative in places showing a very high degree of merit in descriptive writing, though this is sometimes carried to excess.

Mr. King's experiences have been very varied. From an account of Paris in 1867, when the Empire was outwardly at the height of its splendor, but in reality was hastening to its fall, we pass to a description of the Republican insurrection in Spain in 1869, the chief incident in which was the sanguinary street fight in Valencia. By way of contrast, there immediately follows an account of Alfonso's wedding ten years later, and the festivities, including a bull-fight, which accompanied it. After this interlude, as it were, the author relates the history of the events leading to the war of 1870, and depicts the military operations of the armies at Metz and Sedan. During this period Mr. King was with the Germans, and accordingly witnessed the bombardment of Paris from Versailles. He was within the walls at the outbreak of the Commune, and

the interest of his book culminates in his vivid narrative of the defence and capture of the barricade in the Boulevard Malesherbes. The transition from the horrors of those terrible days and still more awful nights to the peaceful streets of London, where "the laughter of the children" fell upon his ear as an unaccustomed sound, is a welcome relief to the reader. While there is much that is valuable and entertaining in the account of Great Britain and its institutions, still there is little of that personal element in it which gives the work its great charm. Our somewhat flagging interest is aroused, therefore, when the insurrection in Herzegovina in 1875 summons Mr. King to the Adriatic. His good fortune in being able to reach the insurgent camp in company with its leader furnishes him with the material for a singularly picturesque chapter. From this point to the close the interest is well sustained. Although he does not appear to have been an eye-witness of any of the great battles of the Eastern war, yet his account of what he did see, while accompanying the Russian army on its march through Rumania and Bulgaria, is full of incident involving many historic scenes and men. In strong contrast to these stormy experiences is the quiet day in 1881 when Mr. King sat in the theatre of Ober-Ammergau and watched the Passion Play; and that with which the book ends, the funeral of Victor Hugo. The illustrations are most of them very good, though some have but a distant relation to the text. A few of the portraits are excellent, and a few are little better than caricatures, notably those of George Eliot and Lord Beaconsfield. The permanent value of Mr. King's work is very much injured for want of an index.

Discriminate: A Companion to 'Don't.' A manual for guidance in the use of correct words and phrases in ordinary speech. By Critic. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

THE idea underlying 'Discriminate' is a very good one. The words and phrases are arranged alphabetically, and in most cases the suggestions given are sound. We are not among those who believe that any one ever wrote or spoke perfect English, or that disputes about correct usage at a given time can be settled absolutely by authority; but, conceding as much as this, the difference, at a given time, between correct and pure speech and bad English, is equivalent to the difference between good and bad breeding. At the present moment there are probably a greater number of people who speak and write English tolerably, and also a greater number of people who speak and write it intolerably, than at any previous period in the history of the race. It is also true that, owing to the great number of authorities in the field, it is becoming every year more and more difficult to find out the exact limits of correct usage. On minor points there is much disagreement among the authorities, and it is these minor points over which the contest rages hottest. 'Discriminate,' like any other book of its kind, illustrates the truth of these remarks. Nine-tenths of it is sound and undisputed criticism. We find many of our pet aversions in the way of bad English neatly pilloried. On the other hand, we find numerous instances in which we do not agree with, or have grave doubts about, the author's judgment. Thus, the late Mr. R. G. White is quoted as authority for the statement that the proper form of announcing a marriage is to say, "*Married*, Mary Jones to John Smith; *i. e.*, we must not say John Smith was married to Mary Jones." But is not this over-precise? and do not the stars in their courses and the equal rights of the sexes fight against such extreme conservatism? "Discriminate," says the author, "between Evidence and Testimony," and adds: "*Evidence* is that which tends to convince; *testimony* is that which is intended to convince." It may be that such a discrimination is etymologically to be desired; but surely, in common parlance, we do not discriminate between the testimony of a witness and the evidence given by a witness. Again, here and there the author deals with sins not against correct usage, but against good grammar, which we fear no amount of criticism, however sound, will reach. Thus: "Discriminate in the use of *done*. Don't say 'he *done* it'; use *did*."

It is of course impossible to learn how to speak good English from a book. The work has to be begun in childhood, and is really in great part a matter of strict breeding. This is what makes disputes and differences about the correct use of language so interesting. We feel that the reputation not only of ourselves, but of our parents, is staked upon the position which we take.

Due South: or, Cuba Past and Present. By Maturin M. Ballou. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. BALLOU'S book contains material which, if well arranged and compressed into one hundred pages, would make an interesting volume; but here we have more than three hundred pages, the perusal of which has been a considerable trial to our patience. Original observation, hearsay, gleanings from the author's readings, all mixed pell-mell—one might fancy the leaves of the manuscript scattered by a sudden gust of wind, and hastily gathered up and sent to the printer just as they happened to be put together, so abrupt and sometimes startling are the transitions from topic to topic. The author, however, evidently possesses a quick and observant eye, and some of his remarks on the social and economic condition of Cuba show that he has derived his information from persons intimately acquainted with the island. All the more it is a pity, therefore, that we are constrained to pronounce his production a very unsatisfactory specimen of bookmaking.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Agassiz, Elizabeth C. Louis Agassiz: His Life and Correspondence. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.
Alldridge, Lizzy. Florence Nightingale. Frances R. Havergal, Catherine Marsh, Mrs. Ranyard. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Allen, G. Babylon: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co.
Bardeen, C. W. A Shorter Course in Rhetoric. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.
Ball, Dr. R. S. The Story of the Heavens. Illustrated. Cassell & Co. $5.
Banister, H. C. Music. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Barlow, W. S. Immortality Inherent in Nature. Fowler & Wells. 60 cents.
Bacourt, Chevalier de. Souvenirs of a Diplomat. With a Memoir by the Comtesse de Mirabeau. Translated. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
Brooks, E. S. Historic Boys. Their Endeavors, their Achievements, and their Times. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.
Brief History of the United States. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.
Byron, Lord. Childe Harold. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $6.
Cather, G. R. Dora's Device. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. $1.25.
Christiani, A. F. The Principles of Expression in Pianoforte Playing. Harper & Bros.
Collier, R. L. English Home Life. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Craik, Georgiana M. Mrs. Hollyer: A Novel. Harper & Bros. Paper. 20 cents.
Davies, C. Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry. Edited by J. H. Amringe. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.85.
Bonar, J. Malthus and his Work. Harper & Bros. Paper. 25 cents.
De Witt, John. Sermons on the Christian Life. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
Dreyspring, A. The German Verb Drill; Adapted to Schools or Home Instruction. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.
Ellicott, Bishop C. J. The Handy Commentary on the Pentateuch 5 vols. Cassell & Co. $4.50.
Farjeon, B. L. Self-Doomed: A Novel. Harper & Bros. Paper. 25 cents.
Fenn, G. M. The Dark House: A Knot Unravelled. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Fisher, J. A. A Select Bibliography of Ecclesiastical History. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Finley, Martha. The Two Elsies. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Gosse, E. From Shakespeare to Pope. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.
Gerard, J. W. The Peace of Utrecht. An Historical Review. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Gowing, R. Richard Cobden. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Gordon: A Life of Faith and Duty. Illustrated. E. and J. B. Young & Co.
Greville, C. C. F. A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1852. Second Part. In 3 vols. Worthington Co. $13.50.
Gummere, F. B. A Handbook of Poetics for Students of English Verse. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Harrison, Mrs. Burton. Bric-à-Brac Stories. Illustrated by Walter Crane. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Hazen, Gen. W. B. A Narrative of Military Service. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $3.
Higginson, T. W. A Larger History of the United States to the Close of Jackson's Administration. Harper & Bros.
Holder, C. F. Marvels of Animal Life. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Hosmer, G. W. "As We Went Marching On." A Story of the War. Harper & Bros.
Immortality: A Clerical Symposium. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.
Knox, T. W. The Travels of Marco Polo, for Boys and Girls. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.
Knox, T. W. The Boy Travellers in South America. Harper & Bros.
Lanberton, R. H. An Historical Atlas; Comprising 141 Maps and an Explanatory Text. Townsend MacCoun. $2.
Life's Verses. Illustrated. Mitchell & Miller.
Mackay, C. The Founders of the American Republic: A History and Biography. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons.
Meade, L. T. The Autocrat of the Nursery. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.
Money-Makers: A Social Parable. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Morrison, Mary J. Songs and Rhymes for the Little Ones. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Mustard Leaves; or, a Glimpse of Modern Society. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Oldcastle, J. Catholic Life and Letters of Cardinal Newman. Catholic Publication Society.
Parkman, F. Montcalm and Wolfe. 2 vols. 6th ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Poe, E. A. The Raven, with Literary and Historical Commentary by John H. Ingram. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.25.
Power, C. Babylon: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Putnam, J. P. Lectures on the Principles of House Drainage. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Putnam, D. Twenty-five Years with the Insane. Detroit: John MacFarlane. 75 cents.

Messrs. HENRY HOLT & CO.

Have Just Published

Two New American Novels:

OBLIVION. An Episode. By M. G. McClelland. 16mo, Leisure Hour Series, $1.

AND

SUZETTE. By Mary Spear Tieman (Author of 'Homoselle'). 16mo, $1.25.

OUR FAMILIAR SONGS AND Those who Made Them. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. New and Cheaper Edition. 4to, cloth, red edges, $3.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

RECORD OF POLITICS and Politicians in the United States, 1865-1882: An analytical index to the *Nation* for that period (with occasional parallel references to McPherson's Political Handbooks and other sources). This index supplements the chiefly literary index to the *Nation* published in 1880. Valuable to all libraries, students, and editors. Price, in paper, $1 00. (Purchasers will please remit with order; accounts cannot be opened.) Address PUBLISHER of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York City.

KERR PAVEMENT COMPANY, 22 Pine St., NEW YORK, September 15, 1885.

*A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD*ers will be held at the office of this company on Thursday, November 19, at 12 M., for the purpose of voting on the reduction of the capital stock of the company to the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars.

JOHN H. GAFFNEY, F. S. HEISER, RICH. B. TUNSTALL, R. S. RIPLEY, } Trustees.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & Co., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

D. APPLETON & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

A Strong-minded Woman; or, Two Years After.

A Sequel to 'Lal.' By William A. Hammond, M.D. 12mo, cloth, price, $1.50.

Although in one way a sequel to 'Lal,' 'A Strong-minded Woman' is an independent work, complete in itself. The story treats incidentally of some of the leading issues of the time; and in the character of the heroine—*Lal* filling a secondary place—the reader will find a just and admirable portrait of a "strong-minded" but eminently intellectual woman.

DR. HAMMOND'S NOVELS PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED:

LAL. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50.
DOCTOR GRATTAN. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50.
MR. OLDMIXON. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.50.

II.

Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War.

By Admiral David D. Porter. One volume. 8vo, cloth. Price, $2.

Admiral Porter's anecdotical reminiscences of the war are written in an ammated style. They are always dramatic, often amusing, and give many unfamiliar inside views of events in that trying period. They relate to Events at Pensacola, the Attack on New Orleans, Ericsson and the Monitor, Ascending the Mississippi, the Siege of Vicksburg, General Grant at Vicksburg, Admiral Farragut, the Yazoo Pass Expedition, General Sherman, the Red River Expedition, Naval Battle at Grand Gulf, General Butler in New Orleans, Visit of President Lincoln to Richmond, and various other events of the war.

*** For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, N. Y.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debilty, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

The Last Leaf.

By Oliver Wendell Holmes. A Holiday Volume. Illustrated with full-page designs by F. Hopkinson Smith and George W. Edwards. Quarto, beautifully bound, $10.00.

This is a Holiday Book quite out of the common range. It contains twenty-four full-page designs, which interpret with great felicity the picturesque fancies of the poem. These designs, and other charming decorative drawings, are admirably reproduced by phototype. Paper, printing, and binding are such as should be found in a sumptuous Holiday volume.

High-Lights.

A Novel. 16mo, $1.25.

This is a story of New England life and character, including elements of plot, incident, conversation, and description, which novel-readers, who read all the good current stories, cannot fail to appreciate.

Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's.

By the author of 'Rutledge.' New Edition. $1.00.

A new and attractive edition of a story which cannot fail to interest girls at school and women who remember their school experiences.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

CATALOGUE NO. 77

OF

STERLING NEW and OLD BOOKS.

Just ready and will be sent free on application.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, New York.

Balzac's Novels.

"Criticisms of Balzac's greatest romance, 'Le Pere Goriot,' have been so often undertaken that, save for the idiosyncrasies of a critic, very little that is original could be written. It is and will remain the great piece of fiction of the present century, and one which has shaped the mind of many a man and woman for good and bad, leaving entirely out of the question its influence on literature."—*New York Times.*

Price $1.50, bound in French style of half morocco. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mentio the *Nation.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Handy Commentary on the Pentateuch.

Edited by the Rev. C. J. Ellicott, D.D., and revised by their respective authors. Complete in 5 Vols., extra cloth, in neat box. Price, $4.25.

(Separate volumes may be had.)

GENESIS. By Rev. Payne Smith, D.D...$1.00
EXODUS. By Rev. Canon Rawlinson, M.A. 1.00
LEVITICUS. By Rev. C. D. Ginsburg, LL.D..... 75
NUMBERS. By the late Canon Elliott, M.A. 75
DEUTERONOMY. By Rev. C. H. Walker, M.A..... 75

Uniform with 'Handy Commentary on the New Testament.' 13 Volumes, in box. Price, $14.00. Complete list on application.

NEW EDITION—NOW READY:

The Early Days of Christianity.

By F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S. Author's Edition, complete and unabridged. In 1 Vol., octavo, over 680 pp., extra cloth. Price, 75 cents.

Fine Edition in 2 Vols., 8vo, over 1200 pp., pica type, extra cloth. Per Set, $5.00.

The Life of Christ.

Bijou Edition, in 5 Miniature Volumes. Large, clear type, on good paper, made expressly for this edition. Put up in a neat case. Price per Set, $2.50.

Complete Catalogue sent Free on Application.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
739 and 741 Broadway, New York.

Engraving and Stationery.

A large number of people who reside at a distance from the principal cities, not understanding the facility and accuracy with which orders for Engraving and Stationery can be filled through the mails, are obliged to content themselves with a very inferior grade of Stationery and of Engraving and Printing, when, by sending their orders to headquarters, they can have the same executed at moderate prices and in a thoroughly artistic manner. In the extensive Stationery Department of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Original Designs for Monograms, Crests, and Coats of Arms are furnished for stamping on note and letter paper. Visiting Cards, Wedding and Reception invitations are engraved and printed in the correct style, while their exceptional facilities enable Messrs. PUTNAM to execute all such work at the lowest prices which are consistent with a high standard of excellence.

Their stock of Fine Writing Papers is extensive, and contains all the latest novelties, many of the same being specialties manufactured exclusively for their Retail Department. Messrs. PUTNAM are now conducting an extensive trade through the mails, and are in a position to supply the wants of their customers promptly, intelligently, and economically. They furnish estimates and samples for every description of engraving and printing.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d Street, N. Y.;

King William Street, Strand, London.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1062. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Introductory Studies in Greek Art.

By J. E. HARRISON,

Author of 'Myths of the Odyssey.'

With maps and illustrations. Thick crown 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

How to Be Happy, though Married.

BEING A HANDBOOK TO MARRIAGE. By a Graduate in the University of Matrimony. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.40.

*** The book is dedicated "to those brave men and women who have ventured, or who intend to venture, into that state which is a blessing to a few, a curse to many, and a great uncertainty to all."

The Founders of the American Republic.

A History and Biography, with a supplementary chapter on Ultra-Democracy. By CHARLES MACKAY. Crown 8vo, cloth, $4.20.

*** Contents—Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, The Dangers of Ultra-Democracy.

Yacht Architecture.

Treatise on the laws which govern the resistance of bodies moving in water; propulsion by steam and sails; yacht designing and yacht building. By DIXON KEMP, author of 'Yacht Sailing,' 'Yacht Designing,' etc., etc. Profusely illustrated with plans, etc. Royal 8vo, cloth, $16.80.

AT THE SIGN OF THE LYRE. By Austin Dobson. Containing many new Poems not before published. With etched frontispiece by E. A. Abbey. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $2.40.

*** This is the new volume of the *Ideal Series.*

Also on hand all the previous volumes, as follows:

OLD WORLD IDYLS AND OTHER Verses. By Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

BALLADES IN BLUE CHINA. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, cloth, $2.

RHYMES A LA MODE. By Andrew Lang. With frontispiece by E. A. Abbey. 12mo, cloth, $2.

CONFESSION OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER. By Thomas De Quincey. With notes by Richard Woodhouse, etc. Edited by Richard Garnett. 12mo, cloth, $2.

ANCIENT BALLADS AND LEGENDS OF HINDUSTAND. By Toru Dutt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THE LOVE SONNETS OF PROTEUS. By Wilfrid Blunt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THREE HUNDRED ENGLISH SONNETS. Chosen and edited by David M. Main. 12mo, cloth, $2.40.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD By Oliver Goldsmith. With a Preface and Notes by Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH COINS, from the Conquest to the Present Time. By H. W. Henfrey. New and revised edition by C. F. Keary. With a Historical Introduction by the editor. Numerous plates. 12mo, $2.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition in 5 volumes, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. Vol. IV. (just published). Biographies, Criticisms, Later Collected Essays. Vols. I., II. III. (previously published). Each vol. in 12mo; per vol., $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Collected and arranged by T. Ashe. 12mo, $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations.

GRIMM'S GERMAN [illegible] With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PA[illegible]S. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a [illegible]tary, containing Notes and Emendations from [illegible] Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. [illegible]ter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Le[illegible]da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—IL PURGATORIO: a Literal Prose Translation. By W. E. Dugdale. With the Text of the Original and Explanatory Notes. $2.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the German. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSICAL Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

NEW BOOKS.

RUDDER GRANGE. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. One volume, 12mo, full gilt, $2.00.

BRIC-A-BRAC STORIES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Walter Crane. One volume, 12mo, $2.00.

MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century. By John Tulloch, D.D. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

*COREA, THE HERMIT NA-*tion. By William Eliot Griffis. 1 vol., Illustrated, 8vo, $2.50.

COMMON SENSE IN THE Nursery. By Marion Harland. 1 vol., $1.00.

THE LAST MEETING. By Brander Matthews. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

ROSES OF SHADOW. By T. R. Sullivan. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By C. F. Holder. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.00.

CHILDREN'S STORIES IN American History. Illustrated. By Henrietta Christian Wright. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

*THE PANAMA CANAL. Its His-*tory, its Political Aspects and Financial Difficulties. By J. C. Rodrigues, LL.B. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

A WHEEL OF FIRE. By Arlo Bates. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.00.

"A very powerful performance, not only original in conception, but full of fine literary art."—*George Parsons Lathrop.*

NOVEMBER NUMBER READY:

The Book Buyer.

A Monthly Summary of American and Foreign Literature.

Annual Subscription, 50 CENTS.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE W. CABLE.

London Notes. Readings from New Books. Authors at Work—Sketches of Mr. Cable and Mr. Stoddard. News and Notes. Editorial Notes. An Artist Engraving. New American Books. Foreign Notes. Books of the Month. Special Articles, etc.

Beginning with the October number, which contained a fine portrait of R. H. Stoddard, a series of portraits of famous authors whose pictures have not become hackneyed by frequent reproduction was begun. A portrait of Frank R. Stockton, engraved by Kruell, will be given in the December Holiday Number (price 10 cents).

A sample copy will be sent on application.

Messrs. SCRIBNER have always ready for inspection in their retail department the richest and most complete stock of books issued by all English and American publishers in every branch of literature.

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 369

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 372

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Mr. Warner's Notions Concerning Silver 374
The "American" School of History 374
Telepathic News of Battles 375

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Dalmatia 375

CORRESPONDENCE:
Cause and Effect at Yale 377
Cause and Effect at Harvard 377
License and Prohibition 377
Overpressure in Schools 377
South Carolina and Massachusetts 377
The Language of Finland 378

NOTES 378

REVIEWS:
General Hazen's Military Memoirs 381
The History of the Hampton Court Palace in Tudor Times 383
Michigan 384
Kansas 384
Souvenirs of Some Continents 385
Properties of Matter 385
An Old English Grammar 385
Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society 386
On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters 386
Œuvres Complètes de Gustave Flaubert 386
Report of Thomas B. Akins 387

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 387

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,800 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Scale of Agate lines.
—
—
—

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

JAMAICA, Potsdam School, Sta. Cruz Mts.

THE REV. W. D. PEARMAN, M.A. (Cambridge) prepares for Business and Universities. In the Cambridge University Local Exams., 1884, a Potsdam boy stood 2d in Greek and 10th in Latin, of all England. For Terms apply as above.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

FRANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TREMONT St., Boston Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references.
J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

TO COLLEGE OFFICERS WHO ARE looking for an instructor in Latin alone, or in connection with Greek, Modern Languages, or Hebrew. Address L. D., care of the *Nation*.

TUTORING IN ALL BRANCHES FOR Harvard and other Colleges by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED.—BY A GRADUATE OF A New England College, a situation as private tutor, or as teacher in an Academy or High School.
Address Box 140, Bridgewater, Mass.

Wants.

WANTED.—PERSONS CAPABLE of making translations from German into English.
L. B. X., *Nation* Office.

INVEST THROUGH THE SOUND AND RELIABLE
Western Farm Mortgage Co.

F. M. PERKINS, President. LAWRENCE, KAN. L. H. PERKINS, Secretary

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $250,000.

Carefully Selected First Mortgage Farm Loans, payable in N. Y. Unrivalled facilities. Absolute satisfaction Ten years' experience. No losses. Refer to Third Nat'l Bank, N. Y. City; National Bank, Lawrence, Kan.; and hundreds of investors. Send for pamphlet forms and full information. Branch Offices in N. Y. City, Albany, and Phil. N. Y. Office, 137 B'way. C. C. HINE & SON, Agts.

KEER PAVEMENT COMPANY, 22 Pine St., }
NEW YORK, September 15, 1885. }

*A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-*ers will be held at the office of this company on Thursday, November 19, at 12 M., for the purpose of voting on the reduction of the capital stock of the company to the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars.

JOHN H. GAFNEY,
F. S. HEISER,
RICH. B. TUNSTALL,
R. S. RIPLEY, } Trustees.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK,
34 Park Row New York.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums	$5,405,796 14
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period	$2,109,919 20
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$787,789 40

The Company has the following Assets, viz.

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank	261,544 65
Amount	$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones	William H. Macy,	Jas. G. De Forest,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,	Chas. D. Leverich,
W. H. H. Moore,	John D. Hewlett,	T. B. Coddington,
James Low,	William H. Webb,	Horace K. Thurber,
David Lane,	Chas. P. Burdett,	William Degroot,
G. W. Burnham,	E. W. Corlies,	John L. Riker,
A. A. Raven,	Adolph Lemoyne	N. Denton Smith.
Wm. Sturgis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	George Bliss,
Benjamin H. Field,	Chas. H. Marshall.	Henry E. Hawley,
Josiah O. Low,	William Bryce,	William D. Morgan,
Horace Gray,	John Elliott,	Isaac Bell.
Wm. E. Dodge,		

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass
Please mention the *Nation*

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

Engraving and Stationery.

A large number of people who reside at a distance from the principal cities, not understanding the facility and accuracy with which orders for Engraving and Stationery can be filled through the mails, are obliged to content themselves with a very inferior grade of Stationery and of Engraving and Printing, when, by sending their orders to headquarters, they can have the same executed at moderate prices and in a thoroughly artistic manner. In the extensive Stationery Department of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Original Designs for Monograms, Crests, and Coats of Arms are furnished for stamping on note and letter paper. Visiting Cards, Wedding and Reception Invitations are engraved and printed in the correct style, while their exceptional facilities enable Messrs. PUTNAM to execute all such work at the lowest prices which are consistent with a high standard of excellence.

Their stock of Fine Writing Papers is extensive, and contains all the latest novelties, many of the same being specialties manufactured exclusively for their Retail Department. Messrs. PUTNAM are now conducting an extensive trade through the mails, and are in a position to supply the wants of their customers promptly, intelligently, and economically. They furnish estimates and samples for every description of engraving and printing.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d Street, N. Y.;

King William Street, Strand, London.

The Poems of Henry Abbey.

NEW, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION.

1 vol. 12mo. 260 pp. long primer type, cloth. Price $1.25.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Announcement is made by the London *Academy* that a complete revised edition of Henry Abbey's poetry will appear this season, the collection comprising the poems heretofore published by D. Appleton & Co., with a considerable later verse. Mr. Abbey's verses are familiar to lovers of choice work in England and Scotland, as well as in his own country, who appreciate the imagination, simplicity, and tenderness that mark his inspiration.

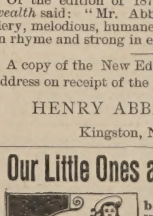
Of the edition of 1879 the Boston *Commonwealth* said: "Mr. Abbey's poems are earnest, fiery, melodious, humane, and are equally facile in rhyme and strong in expression.

A copy of the New Edition will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, $1.25.

HENRY ABBEY, Publisher,

Kingston, New York.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery.



Any little child can be made happy for a whole year by a subscription to this universal nursery favorite—artistic and original in its illustrations—charming and instructive in its stories.

Specimen copy sent free. Newsdealers sell it. Agents wanted.

One Year, $1.50. Single Copies, 15 cts.

Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

BEGINNING A NEW VOLUME.

The CENTURY

FOR NOVEMBER.

THE CENTURY begins its sixteenth year with a monthly circulation of considerably over 200,000. The great gain has been due to the success of the War Papers, and to the fact that the general features of the magazine have been unusually strong during the past year. In 1886 the War Papers, by prominent generals on both sides, will be continued, and there will be

SERIAL STORIES by W. D. Howells, Mary Hallock Foote, and George W. Cable.

The November number, now ready, contains:

"CHATTANOOGA," by GEN. GRANT. The third paper of Gen. Grant's personal memoirs of the war, describing, with great interest, the famous battle of Chattanooga. With it appears a full-page picture of Gen. Grant, from a photograph taken at Mt. McGregor, and the reproduction of one of his letters to Dr. Douglas.

THREE SHORT STORIES,

"The Story of Seven Devils," by Frank R. Stockton; "A Cloud on the Mountain," by Mary Hallock Foote; "The Mystery of Wilhelm Rütter," by Helen Jackson (H. H.).

TWO IMPORTANT ESSAYS,

"Danger Ahead," a remarkably able and suggestive paper on Socialism and the Labor Problem, by Lyman Abbott; and an article on "The United Churches of the United States," the latter to be followed by papers on Church Unity by representatives of various denominations.

THREE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES,

"A Photographer's Visit to Petra," with 18 pictures; "Living English Sculptors," by Edmund Gosse, 8 pictures; "Typical Dogs—Setters," by various experts, 7 pictures.

"JOHN BODEWIN'S TESTIMONY,"

By Mary Hallock Foote.

The first chapters of a new serial story of mining life, by the author of 'The Led-Horse Claim.'

Also, a short paper on "Chautauqua," by Edward Everett Hale. In the departments, an editorial on "The Outlook for Civil-Service Reform," and open letters on various timely subjects. "Bric-à-brac" contains humorous poems, and a cartoon by E. W. Kemble.

A Special Offer to New Readers.

To enable new readers of THE CENTURY to secure the first papers in the War Series (with articles by Generals Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, Longstreet, Admiral Porter, and others), we make the following offers:

$6.00 WILL PAY FOR THE CENTURY for a year to come (beginning with Nov., 1885) and 12 back numbers, from Nov., 1884, to Oct., 1885, inclusive.

$7.50 WILL PAY FOR THE CENTURY for a year, from Nov., 1885, and the 12 back numbers of the past year, *bound in two handsome volumes.*

All dealers sell magazines and take subscriptions at regular prices and fill special offers. 35 cents a number. $4 per year.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS Are The Best

For Correspondents and Accountants.

Samples of OUR NEW PENS Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 sent on application. Ask for Card No. 9.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

I. Railroad Transportation.

ITS HISTORY AND ITS LAWS. By Arthur T. Hadley, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut, and Instructor of Political Science in Yale College. Octavo, cloth, $1.50.

"This book deals with those questions of railroad history and management which have become matter of public concern. It aims to do two things—first, to present clearly the more important facts of American railroad business, and explain the principles involved; second, to compare railroad legislation of different countries and the results achieved."—*Author's Preface.*

II. The Evolution of Contemporary Religious Thought.

Considered with special reference to the recent religious history of England, the United States, and India. By the Count Goblet d'Alviella, Professor of Comparative Theology in the University of Brussels. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

"My readers will, I think, on completing my chapters, have made clear to them how I have been able, without impairing the unity of my thesis, to associate with this picture of religious progress in England and the United States a presentation of the development of religious thought in India, induced by the different schools of Brahminism, and will recognize the connection I have traced between Anglo-Saxon culture and the recent movements in the Ancient Hindoo philosophy."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

III. The Blot on the Brain.

STUDIES IN HISTORY AND PSYCHOLOGY. By Wm. W. Ireland, M.D. Octavo, cloth, $3.00.

*** Putnam's new lists sent on application.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON. A Sketch Political and Military. By John Codman Ropes, Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. With Maps. 1 vol., crown, 8vo, $2.

Mr. Ropes is widely known as one of the most competent and lucid writers on military topics. The book describes the condition of the great European powers in Napoleon's time, the conditions in France which enabled him to vault so suddenly to the supremacy and to hold it, and depicts with wonderful vigor and clearness those audacious campaigns and tremendous battles which shook the thrones and changed the map of Europe, and which have an irresistible fascination for readers of history.

STEDMAN'S WRITINGS. The Prose and Poetical Works of Edmund Clarence Stedman, including his Poems, Victorian Poets, and Poets of America. 3 vols., 12mo, in box, $6.

LIFE AND TIMES OF WIL- liam Samuel Johnson, LL.D., First Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and President of Columbia College, New York. By E. E. Beardsley, D.D. New Revised Edition. 8vo, $2.50.

This is an improved edition of a book which the *Nation* pronounced "a valuable contribution to the history of the period."

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON. 11 East 17th St., New York.

TO YOU:

November BOOK NEWS is ready; portrait of Emerson. Price for the present: 3 cents for the number; 25 cents a year.

The leading article is a rather peculiar one to come from the bookstore that has but one price for a book. It tells you how to get bottom prices out of booksellers, haggling booksellers.

One of the most perplexing situations is to ask the price of a book and feel sure that the answer is only an "asking price." What to do next? Pity that bookselling suffers more from haggling than common merchandising, more than marketing, more than anything but low-grade trading! It is much to say for books that the haggling bookseller is held in honor in spite of the disrepute into which his way of trade has deservedly fallen.

What seems odd, though, is that a bookseller who doesn't hagg'e (that is, marks the bottom price on the fly-leaf of every book and thus refuses to haggle) should tell you how to deal with a haggler.

This November number is a fair sample of what BOOK NEWS is all the year round except at Christmas. [The Holiday number, due the first of December, will be of quite a different character. It comes too early to make it practicable to treat of the crowd of Holiday books in a critical way. Too little time to gather much real literary criticism. It takes some of them up, looks at them, gives the impression they make on the looker, prints specimen pictures out of more than a score of the notable ones—a quick and fairly careful, though not infallible guide.]

BOOK NEWS is a careful monthly guide to the books of the previous month.

There's a limit to what can be done in the way of making books generally known. But we know of no means so well adapted to popular use as BOOK NEWS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885.

The Week.

WHEN the full figures of Tuesday's vote in New York are received they will make an unusually interesting study. At present it is possible to consider only pluralities for the State as a whole. These show plainly that if the vote for Davenport in the State at large had been as full as it was in this city and in Brooklyn he would have been elected. He was in fact defeated by what has always been considered the Republican stronghold of the State, the portion north of the Harlem River. Hill's total vote in this city falls over 9,000 behind Cleveland's, and Davenport's falls over 14,000 behind Blaine's. The transfer of Tammany's total vote from Blaine last year to Hill this year ought to have made a greater change than this, and the fact that it did not indicates that many Independent Democrats did not vote for Hill. Indeed, it is significant that with the aid of Tammany and the Blaine Irish vote combined, Hill was able to exceed Cleveland's plurality in the county by only 5,000 votes. This was more than balanced by the change in Brooklyn, where Hill's plurality is 6,000 less than Cleveland's. Davenport was really defeated north of the Harlem River. Blaine had outside of New York and Kings County over 98,000 plurality, while Davenport has only 59,000. Cleveland's total of pluralities in the State, outside these counties, was less than 12,000, while Hill's is nearly 13,000. Now, it was in the sections of the State above the Harlem River that the bloody-shirt oratory was used, and its failure as a rallying cry is, therefore, all the more striking. It not only repelled thousands of Democratic voters who were inclined to favor Davenport, but it failed absolutely to arouse the Republicans who voted for Blaine last year. The full figures of the vote for both candidates are likely to show more clearly even than do the pluralities the disastrous effect of this style of oratory. Where Hill has gained in total pluralities over Cleveland, his total vote is considerably less; but whether the falling off is greater than usual after a Presidential election is not yet clear. There is no doubt whatever of a heavy falling off in the Republican vote.

One result of Tuesday's voting will be hailed with rejoicing by all friends of honest politics, without distinction of party, throughout the country. Mahone was buried in Virginia beyond the possibility of resurrection, the Democrats not only defeating his candidate for Governor, by a great majority, but also carrying the Legislature, which he relied upon to reëstablish his power by again electing him to the Senate. The history of our politics records no more discreditable incident than the rise of this unprincipled demagogue to supreme control over one of the chief States in the Union by the worst appeals to ignorance and cupidity. His overthrow is matter for scarcely less congratulation outside of Virginia than within her borders, for the whole nation is humiliated when any State is debased by the dominance of such a boss. It is the worst blot upon the record of the Republican party that its managers lent their assistance to this shameless advocate of public dishonesty while he was mounting to power, and to the last did their best to saddle him permanently upon the State. With amazing effrontery, men like Sherman and Foraker, claiming to speak for a party which represented the intelligence and honesty of the nation, sought to break the "solid South" by taking the stump in behalf of a man who could succeed only through a union of dishonesty on the part of the whites and ignorance on the part of the blacks. It must be a pleasing reflection to Messrs. Sherman and Foraker that the Democrats attribute half of their majority to the appearance of these Ohio teachers of political morality upon the Virginia stump.

Senator Sherman's speeches in behalf of Mahone's cause in Virginia have been in many ways remarkable, and in one respect positively disgraceful, namely, in reference to the repudiation work of Mahone. After speaking of the Republican party as "confessedly composed of the great mass of the intelligent people of the Northern States," and "still strong and vigorous in the public confidence," he said:

> "This party now appeals to the people of Virginia without respect to the divisions of the past, with honest sincerity, burying out of sight all the animosities of the war, to join with us in a policy in the future which will confer upon you greater benefits than are proposed by the Democratic party. *We do not wish in any way to interfere with your local policy or controversies, especially as to your public debt. This seems to have been agreed upon by the acquiescence of the Democratic party in the plan proposed by Senators Mahone and Riddleberger. I dismiss this question from the canvass as one you have settled for yourselves, with which a non-resident has no part or lot.*"

What do the Virginia bondholders, so many of whom are "non-residents," think of that view of repudiation? Have they "no part or lot" in it? What do honest men think of the view of public honor and public credit, that this is so purely a local issue that when one State repudiates its obligations, the people of other States must express no opinion about it? Is the Republican party of the North, "confessedly composed of the great mass of the intelligent people of the Northern States," prepared to accept this complacent view of Mahone's work, and to justify it, as Mr. Sherman does, by saying that the "acquiescence of the Democratic party" ends all controversy? We notice that the Philadelphia *Press* evidently has doubts on this point, for it carefully cut out of Mr. Sherman's speech this passage referring to the debt question.

Senator Hawley has tried his hand at a solution of the Southern ballot question, and has succeeded only in echoing Senator Hoar's amusing prescriptions. In a speech in Boston on Saturday he endeavored to establish the existence of wholesale suppression of the negro vote in the old way. Consult the investigations of Congressional committees, he said, and "study the census and compare it with the election returns of 1884." The most conclusive argument against the Congressional investigations is the fact that, after repeated experiments with them, the Republican majority in Congress abandoned them as useless for political purposes. The census argument is absurd, and Senator Hawley ought to be above using it. It is based upon the assumption that all the negroes would vote if they had the opportunity, and would all vote the Republican ticket. This was undoubtedly true of them when they were first given the ballot. They were persistently taught then by Republican scoundrels from the North that unless they all voted the Republican ticket they would be put back into slavery. Thousands of them have found out now that this was a lie, and that their true interests are bound up with the interests of their old masters. Thousands more, now that the novelty of voting has worn off, are so indifferent to the exercise of the franchise that they do not take the trouble to go to the polls. We admit that thousands more have been frightened away, but nothing is to be gained by claiming that the whole colored vote in the South is "suppressed" by this and other means.

The letter of Mr. Charles E. Coon, tendering his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a thoroughly impertinent missive, and its publication is obviously intended for political effect. Leaving out of view the fact that Mr. Coon recently caused or allowed to be printed an "interview" with himself full of offensive partisanship intended to have an influence on the pending elections, it is patent to everybody that the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is one of those which any Administration, Republican or Democratic, may properly require to be filled by a person in political sympathy with itself. The principles of civil-service reform have no bearing upon Mr. Coon's case whatever, and his attempt to wear them now as a crown of martyrdom will avail him nothing. Mr. Coon has undoubtedly been an efficient, capable, and faithful public servant. We shall be the last to withhold from him the meed of praise to which he is justly entitled. We regret accordingly that his general capabilities have not been accompanied by a sense of official propriety which would have prevented him from defacing a fair record by an impertinent letter to his superior officer.

Massachusetts went a step further than New York in its Civil-Service Law, extending the operation of the system to the public laborers in the city of Boston. Applicants for employment are not asked any questions about ancient history or modern science, but they are required to establish their good character and their capacity for effective work. The names of those who pass these tests are then placed upon a roll, and when the head of a department needs any workmen, he simply makes a requisi-

tion upon the Commission for the necessary number. Since the system went into operation 338 men have been employed under these regulations, and the high average thus secured is demonstrated by the fact that only twenty-nine of the whole number have been discharged for inefficiency or bad habits. The new régime has not only sensibly raised the standard of workmanship, but it has put an end to a most disgraceful system of selling labor which existed under the rule of patronage. The members of the Common Council were formerly given tickets by the heads of departments, the holders of which were employed for a longer or shorter time, and these tickets used to be sold by the score by the agents of Councilmen, being even kept for sale in groggeries. Poor men were compelled to pay $5 or more for one of these tickets, and the principle of "rotation in office" was applied so thoroughly that a man was liable to be discharged in a fortnight, and seldom was retained six weeks. The business of selling tickets was thus rendered lively and profitable, and the professional politicians, who formerly made a good deal of money out of it, of course "view with alarm" the radical change that has come about.

The conviction and imprisonment of the two principal culprits in the firm of Grant & Ward will go far to restore confidence in the efficacy of law and of its administration. When the failure of the firm was announced in the month of May, 1884, few persons imagined that any of the guilty parties would suffer any other punishment than deprivation of their ill-gotten gains. This common opinion was not grounded upon any suspicion of the unwillingness of judges and juries to perform their duty toward criminals possessed of wealth, but upon the idea that the technicalities of the law would in some way defeat the ends of justice. Of all the swindling transactions of Ward, the one for which he was convicted was probably that which gave him the least uneasiness at the time. He drew a check upon the Marine Bank, of which his partner, Fish, was President. The check was presented for certification. His account being overdrawn, Fish went to the telephone, and, calling Ward, held a brief conversation with him which was heard also by another person standing near the instrument. The tones of Ward's voice were recognized by both listeners. Ward lied to Fish through the telephone. This was only one of a countless number of lies he had told to Fish and others in the course of his two years' career in Wall Street. But it was the fatal one. Fish certified the check, the Marine Bank lost the money; Ward had committed grand larceny by telephone, and opened for himself the road to the penitentiary. The result teaches that although the law abounds in technicalities, it is also full of pitfalls for scoundrels to fall into.

The death of General McClellan on Thursday at the early age of fifty-nine removes one more of the striking figures of the civil war. Probably no soldier who did so little fighting has ever had his qualities as a commander so minutely, and, we may add, so fiercely discussed. In command of an organized and regular force against a foreign enemy, he probably would have played a very creditable part among generals of the second order. With an improvised force, seething with political passion, he was clearly unfit to face the storms of civil strife. Some new and valuable light has been thrown on the causes of his failure, in researches made in Mrs. Lamb's *Magazine of American History* by General W. F. ("Baldy") Smith, touching the opening of the Kentucky campaign in 1862. They furnish a fresh and curious revelation of General McClellan's shrinking from positive and final decisions. But he was a man of high character and pure motives, and had in an eminent degree the art of attaching to him and securing the confidence of those who served under him. His military fame was dimmed by his allowing himself to be taken up as a political candidate by a party engaged in the commission of the worst and least forgettable of all mistakes, that of discouraging a fight for national existence.

Mr. J. C. Rodrigues has published, through Messrs. Scribner, a monograph of 250 pages on the Panama Canal, which supplies a want very keenly felt in this country, especially among the scientific and mercantile classes, and those who take an interest in high politics. According to Mr. Rodrigues, the time is not far distant when interoceanic canals will be cheap at the Isthmus, and when some government will have the opportunity to buy the Lesseps concern for a song. Rumors of impending financial trouble have been in the wind for a year or more. Indeed, the belief has been current in the United States, from the very inception of the enterprise, that the undertaking would be a failure in a pecuniary sense, even if it were practicable from the engineers' point of view. Mr. Rodrigues has ransacked every possible source of information, including all the reports and bulletins of the canal company, and he reaches the conclusion that the total cost of the work, provided the floods of the Chagres River can be controlled—that is, provided the canal can be completed at all—will be $535,000,000, in place of $214,000,000, the highest sum ever contemplated by the Lesseps Company. The amount of money already raised by the company is $110,000,000, for which obligations to the amount of $150,000,000 have been issued, bearing interest at about 4½ per cent. average. The share capital is liable to a further assessment of 50 per cent., which will yield nearly $30,000,000. The remainder of the prodigious sum required—say, $300,000,000 net—must be obtained by loans if at all. In his last report, dated July 29, 1885, M. de Lesseps stated that he had asked permission of the French Government to open a lottery loan of $120,000,000. The permission has not been granted, and probably will not be, the French Government having sufficient financial embarrassments of its own without borrowing any from M. de Lesseps.

The present state of the work is summed up thus: Estimated amount of excavation required for the canal, including rock cutting, 125,000,000 cubic metres; this is the Lesseps estimate, and is believed to be much too low. Actual amount of excavation done 13,000,000 cubic metres, or 11 per cent. of the whole. This is principally in soft earth. The canal was to be finished, according to M. de Lesseps, in 1888. Time is of the essence of his undertaking since he has to pay interest on the capital employed in construction, including the share capital. One-half of the time has passed, and only one-tenth of the work is done, and this the least difficult part. The highest monthly achievement has been 775,000 cubic metres; the average was only 617,000 per month in 1884. The nature of the work is such that a more rapid rate of excavation can hardly be expected. If an average of 700,000 cubic metres can be maintained, and if the Lesseps estimate of the total amount required to be done is not too low, and if the dreadful Chagres can be controlled, and if the money is forthcoming, the canal may be completed in nine years from the present time; but Lieutenant Winslow, of the United States navy, in a recent report, expresses the opinion that it cannot be finished under any circumstances before the year 1897. It is by far the greatest undertaking ever set on foot by a private corporation, and its probable bankruptcy will be the most terrible and wide-reaching private disaster that ever visited any nation—"the most terrible of the nineteenth century," says the *Économiste Français*, the first French journal which has had the courage to cast any doubt upon the glowing promises of M. de Lesseps. The crisis may be looked for within eighteen months. The American people have distrusted the De Lesseps enterprise from the beginning, not because they had any feeling of hostility or of rivalry toward it, but because they have been instructed by their own engineers and naval authorities that the line of Panama was, if not wholly impracticable, certainly much inferior to that of Nicaragua. They cannot, however, withhold their pity from the poor French peasants and workingmen and women who have put their savings into this ill-starred undertaking.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has established its reputation as the best managed line in the country, has taken another forward step by elevating the standard of qualifications for the place of brakeman on a passenger train. The applicant must stand the test of a rigid examination as to his knowledge of automatic brakes, the block signal system, and other features of the road's equipment, must establish his entire freedom from color blindness, and must be at least twenty-one years of age. This last requirement is one of the highest importance. Nothing sooner arrests the attention and arouses the apprehension of the traveller nowadays than the large proportion of brakemen whom he encounters that are only boys. There are many roads where even on passenger trains more of these employees appear to be in their teens than full-grown men. It is not uncommon to find them indulging in boyish pranks, and we have seen a brakeman on the rear car of a Boston express train into this city disturbing the quiet of passengers by "horse-play" with the water-boy, even when the frequent stops of the train showed that it might be necessary at any moment for him to

be called upon for active service. The use of air-brakes has materially changed the position of the brakeman, but he is always liable to have some responsible duty devolve upon him, like that of flagging a following train. Nobody is fit for such duty who has not reached "years of discretion," and it is a scandal that mere boys should be so generally employed simply because they can be hired more cheaply than men. Not a few so-called accidents have been directly traced to lack of judgment on the part of some youthful brakeman, and there is reason to believe that many others have really been due to the same cause. The new rule of the Pennsylvania regarding a brakeman's age ought to be made obligatory upon all railroads in the country.

The periodical discussion as to how the expense of a college course nowadays compares with the cost a generation ago, has been started afresh by some talk on the subject at a recent reunion of Yale alumni in Springfield, Mass. The great difficulty about reaching a just conclusion is the lack of sufficient trustworthy data. Startling stories are told as to the extravagant sums which are spent by rich youths at New Haven or Cambridge, and listeners at once jump to the conclusion that only millionaires can foot the bills of a student at Harvard or Yale. Even the average expenditure as sometimes figured out is deceptive and misleading, since heavy outlays by only a few will outweigh the light purses of the many. Thus the average expenditure of five students may be $1,000 a year, and yet four of them may spend only $500 apiece; the $3,000 flung about by the fifth swelling the total so that the average for all is double the amount spent by each of four of them. While it is undoubtedly true that the proportion of rich youth to the whole number is larger than it used to be, and that they spend money more profusely than rich youth did a quarter of a century ago, the necessary expenses of a college course have certainly not increased in any such ratio. Indeed, of late years the cost of board at New Haven and Cambridge has been reduced, and the coöperative principle has been applied in other ways to the great advantage of slender purses. At the Springfield meeting was cited the case of a father who sent one son to Yale and the other to Amherst, and found the latter's bills the larger. Of course no generalization could be ventured upon one such individual case, but we suspect that a careful comparison would show that, however much the average expenditures of a class in the larger college may exceed the average in the smaller, the sum required by a self-respecting young man is not a great deal more in the one case than in the other.

The popular vote at the late elections in France was divided as follows: Republicans of all shades, 3,180,000; Conservatives of all shades, 3,140,000; Radicals, 900,000. This is a very striking division because it runs so completely counter to the impression not only of foreign observers, but of a large number of native politicians, about the condition of French opinion. The general notion of foreigners of late years has been that the Conservative element among French voters was almost extinct, or was only to be found in some of the more ignorant and pious districts like Bretagne, and that the marquises, and viscounts, and barons had been once more and finally consigned to private life. It now appears, however, that there are almost as many Conservatives as Republicans, and they are found all over the country. Another current foreign notion was that the Republican party had been almost completely absorbed by the Radicals led by Clémenceau, and that the Moderate Republicans were nearly as extinct as the Monarchists. It now appears, however, that the Radicals are only able to muster at the polls one-third of the strength of the Moderate Republicans, and only one-seventh of the whole body of the voters, and that their pretensions as the coming power in French politics had no basis in fact. The changes they demanded, not only in the Government, but in the very structure of French society, were, in fact, in view of their real power, very ludicrous.

The electioneering amenities in England are passing far beyond anything known at least in this part of the country. A Tory candidate, a Colonel Brookfield, recently said on the stump, that "if he could bring Mr. Chamberlain to the gallows he would do it." Somebody else asked Mr. Chamberlain what he thought of this, and he answered that he "had ceased to be surprised at any brutality of language on the part of Conservative candidates," meaning that this kind of talk is not uncommon. No speakers, however, on the Conservative side use more violent language, or display more bitterness of feeling, than the Anglican clergy, who are much excited by the Radical talk of disestablishment. In districts in which they have the control of the school-houses, often the only large rooms in the place, they frequently refuse to lend them for Liberal meetings, while giving them freely to the Conservatives, and put their refusals into insulting letters. The bishops have more than once had to interpose to moderate this most injudicious and dangerous zeal, which is so likely to embitter the new voters against the Church.

Although Mr. Chamberlain and other Liberals, as well as Mr. Gladstone, have expressed their confident belief that the disestablishment question will not come up in the Parliament which will this month be elected, the question is being just as vigorously discussed as if it were to be finally disposed of during the coming winter. The discussion is bringing out a good many expressions of friendly feeling to the Church from unexpected sources, but the answer made by one Dissenter to the Bishop of Peterborough's question "why Dissenters wish to inflict this deep wound on the heart of the Church," probably contains at least two-thirds of the secret of the growing hostility to the establishment. He says:

"We reply, because of the arrogance of the Church. We resent its kindly patronage, its assumption of superiority, which causes a cleavage between the sympathies of the Christian communities, brought about by a sense of injustice suffered by the one and inflicted by the other. Until the Church is disestablished the clergy will cherish the delusion that they represent a religious and social caste superior to that of their dissenting brethren, but when the nation has decided the controversy by dismissing the claim to superiority, the good sense of churchmen will acquiesce in the decision; the assumption, at least on its social side, will no longer be present, the sore will be healed, and a frank and hearty *entente cordiale* will be the result. The Nonconformist bodies are on friendly and brotherly terms among themselves. Why? Because no one of them can either patronize or be patronized by any other. They are morally and socially equal. When the Church is one of the many equal bodies of Christians, fraternal intercourse and frank sympathy will at once be possible, such as was lately seen in Ireland, where the disestablished Primate presided over a frank and brotherly conference of representative Christian communities all socially and civilly equal."

The temperance people in Great Britain are as little pleased with the attitude of the two great parties toward their cause as their brethren in this country. The National Temperance Federation, which comprises fifteen of the principal temperance organizations of the United Kingdom, held its autumnal meeting in Manchester a few weeks ago, and adopted a long manifesto with reference to the approaching election. The position of the two party leaders was pronounced entirely unsatisfactory, Mr. Gladstone's manifesto being criticised for its "scant and vague reference to the drink question," while Lord Salisbury's proposal to simply refer Sunday closing to bodies elected on other issues, and to transfer licensing powers to them unchecked by the popular vote, is condemned as quite inadequate. The practical feature of the address is a recommendation to electors that they demand from party leaders assurances of support for a direct popular vote on the issue of license. This is the same plan as the local-option system, which has been so generally and successfully adopted of late years in the Southern States of this country.

There could hardly be a better illustration of the dangerous effects of great preoccupation with a certain class of social questions, than the figure which Mrs. Josephine Butler cut on Monday in the Stead trial in London. She is one of the best and purest of her sex, who has devoted her life to the rescue of fallen women, but has now, like some of the Prohibitionists about intemperance, reached such a state of mental exaltation about sexual immorality that she evidently thinks anything which is likely to stop it or expose it is allowable. She testified in court that she had actually joined Stead in employing the wretched creature Mrs. Jarrett to "put up jobs," as our police say—that is, get up sham cases of abduction in order to show the world what the wicked rich men were doing to the children of the poor. They accordingly took an unfortunate girl of thirteen away from her home, which they now say was a vicious one, but not for the purpose of placing her at a school or with a good family. They carried her to a house of ill-fame, chloroformed her, and subjected her to the most shameful indignities, so that she has become the heroine of one of the most disgusting criminal cases on record. Stead vouched for the genuineness of the case in his paper, published pictures of it, and has made much money out of it, his total investment being $2,000 only. But think of a woman like Mrs. Butler being the confederate of such a wretched humbug. And she is not alone in her present position. Plenty of other good women and clergymen are hallooing Stead on what he calls his "new crusade."

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 28, to TUESDAY, November 3, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

ELECTIONS were held in many States on Tuesday, the chief interest centring in New York. The weather in the rural districts of this State was unfavorable for a large vote. Returns so far received indicate the election of David B. Hill for Governor, by a plurality of 12,000, with the whole Democratic State ticket. Jones (Dem.) for Lieutenant-Governor runs behind his ticket. Mr. Hill's largest gain over Cleveland is in this city. Last year New York went Democratic by 43,000. Hill carries it by 48,268. In Kings County his plurality is 9,343, or 6,000 less than Cleveland's majority. Mr. Hill makes a notable gain in Albany. Cleveland carried it by 665; Hill carries it by over 2,000. He also makes a large gain in his home county, Chemung. Schenectady County, which gave Blaine a small plurality, now goes Democratic. On the other hand, Oneida, which gave Cleveland a plurality of 30, gives Davenport a plurality of 700. It is asserted that the Prohibition vote of the State has increased from 25,000 in 1884 to almost 40,000.

The Legislature is strongly Republican in both branches. The Senate stands 21 Republicans to 11 Democrats; the Assembly 75 Republicans to 53 Democrats, giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of 32. The large Republican majority in the Senate practically insures the election of a Republican United States Senator in 1887. The most gratifying feature of the State Senatorial contest in this city is the defeat of Senator Gibbs (Rep.), a peculiarly objectionable candidate, by Thomas C. Dunham (Dem.). Merritt (Ind. Rep.) polled about 6,000 votes in this district. The election of Walter Howe (Rep.) in the Tenth District is in doubt. This city returns 18 Democratic Assemblymen and 6 Republicans.

For New York city offices the fight between the tickets of Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, and the Republicans, was especially severe. It is probable that Hugh J. Grant (Tammany) has been elected Sheriff. For County Clerk Patrick Keenan, the present incumbent, who is a County Democrat, was chosen. The Republican Judiciary ticket led strongly. The best returns indicate the election of the following: Supreme Court, George C. Barrett; Superior Court, John Sedgwick; Common Pleas, Theron G. Strong; City Court, David McAdam and Granville P. Hawes. Timothy J. Campbell (Tam.) was elected to Congress in the Eighth District over John Galvin (County Dem.).

In Brooklyn the Democratic city and county ticket was elected by a large majority, Woodward, the Independent candidate for Mayor, running far below what was anticipated, his vote not exceeding 13,000. The Republican candidate, Catlin, ran very poorly, receiving about 37,000 votes; Whitney (Dem.), the successful candidate for Mayor, received about 48,000.

The results in other States can only be briefly indicated as follows: In Virginia Fitzhugh Lee (Dem.) defeated John A. Wise (Mahone Rep.) for Governor by 6,000 majority. The Legislature is Democratic in both branches, securing the defeat of Mahone for Senator. In Pennsylvania, Quay (Rep.), for State Treasurer, is elected by about 20,000. (Blaine carried Pennsylvania by 80,000.) In Massachusetts Governor Robinson and the whole Republican ticket was elected by 20,000 majority. Iowa is probably Republican by a small majority. In Connecticut the Democrats have gained handsomely in the legislative elections. Returns from 163 of the 167 towns show 129 Republicans and 112 Democrats elected to the Legislature, against 160 Republicans and 84 Democrats from the same towns last year. The Republican majority in the House will be reduced from 71 to less than 20. The Senate will be close. The Republican Supreme Court Judge was elected in Colorado. There was practically no opposition to the Democratic ticket in Mississippi. Maryland has been carried by Senator Gorman's Democratic ring. The Republican ticket carried Nebraska by 16,000. In New Jersey the Senate will be 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats, the Assembly 33 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

President Cleveland, on Monday, left Washington for Buffalo in order to cast his vote.

The President has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, November 26, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The President on Thursday appointed Frederick H. Winston, of Illinois, to be Minister-Resident and Consul-General to Persia.

Mr. William E. Smith, of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Charles E. Coon. Mr. Smith is a lawyer, about thirty-five years of age, and lives in Plattsburg, N. Y., with an office in this city, where he is one of the attorneys for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He has been a leader of the Young Democracy in the State. In 1884 he was a prominent member of the Assembly, and was one of the most influential champions of Governor Cleveland's reform measures.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild, of the Treasury Department, in commenting upon the resignation of Mr. Coon, is reported to have said that, while he had the highest appreciation of Mr. Coon as a gentleman and an officer, he did not see why any proper objection could be made to his retirement from the Treasury service. The position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is, in Mr. Fairchild's opinion, a confidential place, and it is quite natural that the Secretary should desire to have that office held by a person in sympathy with the dominant party.

Mr. E. O. Graves, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, says that it has never been officially suggested to him that he would be invited to become a member of the Civil-Service Commission, and that the subject is not one which he can discuss.

The decrease in the public debt during October was $13,276,774 18.

General Hazen, in his annual report on the Government Weather Service, says that of the 946 cold-wave signals displayed during the year, 815, or 86.2 per cent., were justified.

Ex-Gov. Charles W. Foster, of Ohio, announces that he has not been and is not a candidate for the United States Senate.

James Hodges was on Wednesday elected Mayor of Baltimore on the regular Democratic ticket, defeating Judge George W. Brown, the Fusionist nominee (anti-Gorman), by a majority of about 2,000. The vote was one of the heaviest ever cast, footing up over 60,000. The result is a victory for the Gorman ring. The Independents will contest the election on the ground of fraud.

President Porter, of Yale College, has sent to the corporation his resignation of the Presidency of the College, to take effect at commencement in June. He will, however, retain his position as Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy. He has been connected with Yale since 1833, and has been President since 1871. He is seventy-four years of age. At the meeting of the corporation on Thursday Francis A. Gooch, Ph.D., a graduate from Harvard in the class of '72, was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Academical Department. Dr. Gooch was trained in Professor Cooke's laboratory at Harvard.

The Trustees of Williams College have voted President Carter an indefinite vacation on account of his poor health.

Senator Stanford, of California, has given orders to deed in trust his three immense ranches for endowment of a university and schools about to be erected at Palo Alto. The ranches comprise 85,000 acres, and together represent a value of $3,500,000.

The Georgia Presbytery has refused to sustain the action of Professor Woodrow in teaching evolution. The question was taken on the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary, to wit: "That the action of the Board of Directors in removing Professor James Woodrow from his professorship is approved." The report was adopted—yeas, 45; nays, 23. A motion was passed to give the Professor another chance. The two Presbyteries which have previously acted control seven of the thirteen trustees, so that the Professor has the advantage. The refusal of the Georgia Presbytery to add its approval to those already obtained makes the matter close and exciting. The Alabama Presbytery will soon act.

Mr. Carl Schurz has made an offer for the Boston *Post*, and thinks that the offer will be accepted.

A very severe gale prevailed along the New England coast on Monday, doing great damage to shipping, especially in Boston harbor.

Robert J. Cook, the famous Yale oarsman of 1876, was struck on the head by a negro with a hatchet, on Wednesday, in Philadelphia, and seriously injured. It is believed that he will recover.

A verdict in the case of Ferdinand Ward was reached at about a quarter of 1 o'clock on Thursday morning. The jury, after being out more than five hours, found him guilty of grand larceny, as charged in the indictment. On Saturday he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and was immediately taken to Sing Sing.

In reply to an inquiry on behalf of the Grant Monument Association, Mrs. Julia D. Grant, the widow of General Grant, has written a letter, in which she says: "Riverside was selected by myself and my family as the burial-place of my husband, General Grant, first, because I believed New York was his preference; second, it is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting place often; third, I have believed, and am now convinced, that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place; and fourth, the offer of a park in New York was the first which observed and unreservedly assented to the only condition imposed by General Grant himself—namely, that I should have a place by his side."

General George B. McClellan died suddenly at three o'clock on Thursday morning at his country residence, St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., of neuralgia of the heart. He was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826, his father being Dr. McClellan, a celebrated member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Medical College. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1846, ranking second in a class of fifty-nine members. He was then assigned to the Corps of Engineers as a brevet second lieutenant. In the Mexican war he served with much credit. He continued in the army until 1857, rising to the rank of captain. He resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was made Vice-President in the year following. In 1860 he became President of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, and he was holding this office at the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. On April 23, 1861, he was commissioned Major-General of Ohio Volunteers, and he was soon placed in command of the Department of the Ohio. Upon the retirement of General Scott, on November 1, 1861, General McClellan was appointed General in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. This appointment was received with great satisfaction throughout the loyal States. It was followed by the campaign against Richmond, his change of base to the James River, the battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and the retirement of his whole army, by Halleck's orders (he having been made Commander-in-Chief), to Fortress

Monroe and Yorktown. In the Maryland campaign from September 7 to November 10, 1862, he was in command of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. His victory over Lee at Antietam ended the Confederate invasion of Maryland. The slowness of McClellan's subsequent movements caused much dissatisfaction at the North, and on November 7 he was superseded by General Burnside, and placed on waiting orders. General McClellan was not afterward engaged in the war. On August 31, 1864, the Democratic National Convention nominated him for the Presidency, and at the ensuing election he was defeated by President Lincoln. He resigned his commission in the army on the day of the election, and took up his residence in this city. He has since engaged in business and prospered, and was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1877. Funeral services were held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, in this city, on Monday, and the body was then taken to Trenton and interred.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone has written a highly important letter on Church disestablishment. He taunts the Tories with thrusting the question forward as a political dodge. He repeats that the project belongs to the dim, distant future; that the public mind is not prepared for the scheme. In conclusion he says: "The subject is for others and not for me to deal with."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has written a letter in favor of disestaolishment.

The Marquis of Hartington has issued an electoral address, in which he says it is imperative that the union of Great Britain and Ireland be maintained at any price. He says, however, that he is prepared to support measures looking to the extension of local self-government, and shall still vote with the Liberal party. He favors an inquiry into the subjects of taxation and education. He also says explicitly that he is prepared to grant local self-government to Ireland. He favors a revision of the order of Parliamentary procedure. The *Daily News* says Lord Hartington's address conveys in a few words what Mr. Chamberlain expressed with more amplitude. The difference existing is one of method and degree, not of principle. There is no hindrance to both being in a Cabinet.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has issued a manifesto to his constituents. It mainly follows the lines of Lord Randolph Churchill's manifesto. The Chancellor upholds the Established Church, but makes no reference to the free-education question.

The defence in the Stead case was opened on Wednesday at the Central Criminal Court, London. Mr. Stead addressed the jury in behalf of himself and the other defendants. His argument was on the basis that the end justified the means. On Tuesday he declined giving the names of the persons alleged to be guilty of the infamy charged in the *Gazette's* statement, on the ground that he had promised his informants to observe secrecy in that respect. Justice Lopes declined the evidence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Howard Vincent, the newspaper correspondent, and late Director of Criminal Investigations, and Lord Dalhousie testified to the magnitude of the infamous traffic in young girls for immoral purposes on the Continent. The defence was closed on Tuesday. Justice Lopes directed the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty" as to one of the defendants, Madame Elizabeth Coombe, of the Salvation Army, who testified that she had acted entirely under the directions of Bramwell Booth.

The Yorkshire colliers have decided to strike if their demand for an advance of 15 per cent. in wages is not granted. It is probable that the conference of miners to be held at Manchester will result in a general strike in the midland counties, which will affect between 174,000 and 200,000 colliers

It is believed that 70 vessels were wrecked, and more than 50 lives lost, by the Labrador hurricane.

The *Great Eastern* was sold at public auction in London on Wednesday, for £26,200.

The British yacht *Genesta*, which was defeated in the recent international yacht races for the *America's* cup, arrived at Portsmouth, England, at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning after her voyage across the Atlantic. She came into port flying three first-prize flags won in her contests with American yachts. Her time was twenty days and ten hours, which is believed to be the best yacht record.

The Duke of Abercorn died on Saturday in England, at the age of seventy-five. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1866-68, and again from 1874 to 1876. His estates in Ireland were very large.

Queen Victoria has fully delegated the pardoning power in Riel's case to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada.

Advices from Mandalay, capital of Burmah, state that the Queen of Burmah, who exercises great influence over her husband, is enceinte, and her Majesty declares that fighting and the smell of gunpowder will be injurious to her health. She advises King Theebaw to temporarily submit to the demands of the British Government and fight after her confinement, as it is very important that there shall be an heir to the Burmese throne. The Indian Government's ultimatum has arrived at Mandalay. It is expected that the reply of the Burmese Government will reach Rangoon by November 8. All communications with Upper Burmah have ceased.

The Prussian elections on Thursday passed off quietly. As far as is known, no great changes have been made. It appears that the Conservatives have failed to obtain the necessary increase in order to secure a majority in the Diet. The Tories triumphed in Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Eastern Prussia, except in the principal towns, which were carried by the German Liberals. Hanover remains National Liberal. The Clericals retain their former strength in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces. The German Liberals have so far carried twenty five seats.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been appointed Secretary of State, vice Count von Hatzfeldt, who has been appointed Ambassador at London.

At the Latin Monetary Conference in Paris on Wednesday the representatives of France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland came to an agreement regarding the legal-currency question, and were almost unanimous in respect to the liquidation clause. They also resolved to maintain the Monetary Union, even if Belgium, the fifth member of the Union, should decide to withdraw from it

Considerable excitement was created in Paris on Thursday by an attempt to assassinate M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. While driving to the building occupied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a man stepped out into the roadway and fired a pistol directly at the carriage in which he was seated. Fortunately the shot was harmless, and before the culprit could fire again he was arrested. He desired to draw attention to a wrong done his daughter by Panama Canal workmen, whom the authorities never punished, and asserts that he fired wide of the mark.

M. de Lesseps, in a letter to a stockholder of the Panama Canal Company, justifying a further call of 125 francs per share, says that he is going to Panama in January to inaugurate the final period of the work on the canal. He refers to his application to the French Government for permission to issue new bonds, and repeats his prophecy that the Panama Canal, although it will cost double what the Suez Canal cost, will earn three times the earnings of the latter.

A Turkish official report published on Wednesday shows that 180,000 Turkish troops are now mustered at available points on the frontier for active service in the Balkan Peninsula, and reinforcements are continually arriving. The Landsturm and the Bashi-bazuks have been summoned for military duty. The levy of the Landsturm is only resorted to as a war measure, and will add over 120,000 men to the service. Circassia has tendered 25,000 cavalry, and Albania has promised to assist the Porte. In view of this the Turkish troops in Albania have been withdrawn and massed on the Greek, Bulgarian, and Servian frontiers.

It was officially announced at Nissa, Servia, on Friday that the Bulgarian forces have blockaded the frontier, and that the officers have issued orders to the men to shoot any one they find crossing from Servia into Bulgaria. The Servian troops have been ordered to reply in force in such an event, without awaiting special orders from the commanding general. It is stated that bands of Bulgarians have begun harassing Servian frontier towns.

A despatch from Sofia to the London *Standard* says that neither the Bulgarians nor the Rumelians will submit to a renewal of the *status quo ante* without fighting, even if the Balkan Conference so decides. A Turkish offer of 5,000 irregular troops to combat the Servians is being considered by the Bulgarians.

The opinion prevails in Bulgaria that the Balkan Conference will prove a failure. The country longs for peace, but it has enough money to maintain an army during the winter without contracting loans. One-third of the population of Servia is composed of Bulgarians, and the best soldiers in King Milan's army are Bulgarians.

It is reported that Russia secretly encourages Servia in the latter's bellicose attitude, by hinting at possible Servian administration over Bosnia. The Balkan Conference met at Constantinople on Tuesday.

Despatches from Dorpat, Russia, state that the students in the University there made a demonstration against the Government, and for a time wild confusion reigned throughout the town. Order was finally restored, the military coming to the aid of the authorities. A renewal of the demonstration is feared. The University is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, but is essentially German in its methods and spirit.

Bloody fighting is reported at Baku on the Caspian Sea, between Moslems and Russians. The military had to be called out to restore order.

King Leopold, of Belgium, it is reported, has already found the Congo Free State a more expensive enterprise than he can carry on unaided. His recent visit to Wiesbaden was made, it is said, for the purpose of inducing some one of the German princes to assume the sovereignty of the Congo country in his stead.

It is reported that the Sudanese rebels massacred the Mudir and garrison of Senaar after the latter had surrendered. Thirty thousand Arabs are massed at Abu Hamed, and are about to advance toward Korosko.

An agreement for a triple alliance between Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay has been signed.

The internal troubles in Hayti have caused the British and French representatives in that country to telegraph their respective Governments to send men-of-war there at once to protect foreign residents.

R. T. Stupart, the Hudson's Bay observer, who with three assistants abandoned his station at Stupart Bay the day before the steamer *Alert* reached there, arrived in Halifax on Saturday evening on the steamer *Miranda* from St. John's, Newfoundland. Mr. Stupart gives an interesting account of the experience he and his three companions met with after leaving their post. Their voyage in an open boat was exceedingly perilous. On the thirteenth day they reached Fort Chimo safely, and took a steamer for Rigolet.

MR. WARNER'S NOTIONS CONCERNING SILVER.

At the monthly meeting of the Chicago Commercial Club on Saturday last, a paper on the silver question, written by Congressman Warner, of Ohio, was read by one of the members, Mr. Warner being prevented from attending the meeting in person. The paper supplies authoritative information regarding the so-called principles of the so-called Warner compromise. It leaves no doubt that the true intent and meaning of the proposed compromise is, that the Government shall guarantee the price of all silver mined in all parts of the world, or existing in the world except such as may exist in the shape of foreign coins, or of bullion produced by melting the same, and that this guarantee is not merely from month to month, but continuous. It contemplates that any holder of silver bullion may deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States, and receive therefor certificates for as many dollars as the silver is worth in gold at the time of deposit; that these certificates shall be receivable for all Government dues and payable for all Government debts except such as are specifically payable in coin; and that they shall be redeemable at the Treasury in dollars or in dollars' worth of silver bullion, at the option of the Secretary, whenever presented. If the Secretary elects to pay in bullion, he is to pay not the same number of ounces as he received, but as many as will be equal, at the then market value, to the face of the certificate. This is, of course, a permanent insurance of the price of silver. It puts upon the United States Government all the risks of the silver-mining industry of the world—a shifting of business responsibilities which will, no doubt, be acceptable to the owners of the newly discovered silver lodes in Australia. "As to the objection," says Mr. Warner, "that the certificates would vary in value, it may be said that the price of silver bullion might vary, but, once issued, there could be no variation between the certificates and other money, including gold. When issued, every dollar in certificates would be based on a gold dollar's worth of silver. A close examination of the writer's bill would show that this objection had been provided against."

That objection has indeed been provided against, at the expense of the Government. Mr. Warner's argument is based upon the idea that the possible decline of silver is such an evil that the Government of the United States is bound to prevent it at all hazards, even at the risk of taking at a fixed price all the silver that exists or may be hereafter produced, except foreign coins and the bullion produced therefrom; because, he says, if the present coinage law is repealed, England will close the mints of India against silver, and then the price will fall so low that bi-metallism will become forever impossible, "thus destroying all equitable relations between man and man, labor and capital, property and debts." This is certainly a new conception of the probable course of England in the event of the repeal of the Bland Act. The orthodox bi-metallic opinion has been that when England "feels the pressure" she will be forced into an international agreement for the double standard, *nolens volens*. This is the notion of M. Cernuschi, Mr. Dana Horton, and all the professors of bi-metallism in both hemispheres. But Mr. Warner has never been identified with the professors. He belongs to the school who believe in the "dollar of the fathers," which is a creed distinct from that of bi-metallism, although having some points in common with it. We think that Mr. Warner's prevision of the probable course of England in the event contemplated is quite as faulty as that held by the professors. England cannot close the Indian mints against silver without inviting a mighty revolution in her Eastern empire. Such an act would be an arbitrary change of the money in which the land rent is computed—a change which, Sir Louis Mallet said, at the Paris Conference of 1881, it would be impossible to explain to the cultivators of the soil, and, therefore, full of danger. The policy of England in any possible decline of silver will be to adhere to the gold standard at home, and let silver find its own level in India and in every other country.

There is nothing in Mr. Warner's proposed compromise which the opponents of the Bland Act can accept. The Government of the United States cannot go into a silver speculation against all creation, or even against all the producers of silver in our own country. There are many branches of industry more depressed than that of silver mining, and if the principle is established that Government aid is to be extended to one, the demand will be made that it be extended to others. Copper has fallen more than silver, and wheat has fallen quite as much. Why should not the Government issue certificates for copper at eleven cents per pound, and agree to maintain the price at that figure as long as the certificates are out? Is there anything in copper mining less sacred, less worthy of Government recognition and support, than in silver mining? It may be said that copper is already protected by the tariff. Quite true, but the protection has ceased to be worth anything. There are many other depressed industries for which no protection is possible except a Government guarantee of the price. The hop industry is in a bad way, the cheese manufacturers are complaining, the paper trade is in a chronic state of depression. Are the producers of these articles less entitled to the benefit of a fixed price for their commodities than the silver miners?

The only compromise which should be considered by the opponents of the Bland Act is that embodied in the Senate bill of the last Congress. Give the world due notice that on a day certain the compulsory coinage of silver by the United States will cease. Let the opportunity for an international agreement be held open during the interval—this by way of satisfying the scruples of doubters. At the end of the time, if no such agreement is reached, stop.

THE "AMERICAN" SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

The writing of history has always ranked as the most exacting branch of composition. The aspirant for fame in this field must be gifted with native ability of a high order, and be thoroughly grounded in all the essentials of a liberal education. He must possess a judicial temperament, a broad mental horizon, and a keen sense of literary perspective. Thus qualified for entering upon his task, he must have a boundless capacity for hard work and a vast stock of patience. He must be content for years to burrow in old records, to explore archives, to accumulate data with painstaking accuracy from every available source. After consuming years in thus collecting his material, he must be ready to spend other years in digesting it, in tracing the relations of cause to effect, and in making an orderly presentation of the facts in a perspicuous style.

It is thus that history has always been written by the great masters of the art under "the effete despotisms of Europe." By such slow and tedious processes did the Gibbons, the Humes, the Guizots, the Von Rankes produce the works which made them famous. Laborious research, careful study, prolonged reflection, deliberate composition have always been considered absolutely essential to the equipment of the historian in the Old World. So strong, too, was the force of tradition that these slow-going and prosaic methods of the Old World were at first adopted without question in the New. When Bancroft conceived the idea of writing a history of the United States, he deemed it necessary to spend nearly a dozen years in toilsome study of archives, and in conscientious gathering of material, before producing the first volume of his series. Prescott thought ten uninterrupted years of preparatory work none too many for his 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella.' Irving, Parkman, indeed all of our pioneers in this department of literature, followed the same beaten path. A century after the Declaration of Independence our historians were still held in abject servitude to European rules, and there could be discerned no sign of promise that they would ever be emancipated.

But the humiliation of national pride was not to last long into our second century. Even when the lack of a purely "American" historian was most painfully brought home to us by our inability to present such an exhibit at the Philadelphia display of 1876, the men who were soon to found a school were "in our midst," unsuspected by their neighbors of their potential gifts, unsuspecting their own powers themselves. So startling a revolution as was impending waited only for a sufficiently startling cause. Guiteau's pistol shot marked its origin. The assassination of Mr. Garfield left Mr. Blaine out of occupation for the brief period before active intriguing for the next Presidential nomination would begin. As he was speculating how best to employ his leisure, the idea suddenly occurred to him that he might turn historian, and dash off a work upon the most critical period in the life of the nation. A wondering public was soon informed by awestruck admirers of the facility with which he composed. Presently samples of his style were served a gaping populace in newspaper organs. Ere long an army of book agents were shouting the merits of the

completed volume (in different styles of binding) at every house in the land. Dazzling stories of the wealth which was piling in upon the author were circulated.

The natural result followed. A spirit of emulation was aroused. No properly constituted politician was going to admit that another politician could beat him in a little matter like writing history. Indeed, he was bound to show that he could do a similar job in shorter order—"with one hand tied behind his back," so to speak. If the founder of the new school had taken a year for his task, six months must amply suffice for others. If he had insisted upon a certain degree of leisure for composition, they must show themselves able to write as much as he, and at the same time do a regular day's work at cracking jokes in the House or uttering rant in the Senate. If Mr. Blaine sought seclusion in his library, General Logan must vindicate his superiority by turning off page after page of manuscript for a great treatise upon the causes which led up to the Rebellion, at a hotel, in the intervals between conferences with wire-pullers in a protracted contest over his reëlection to the Senate.

The "American" school appears at the present moment to the casual observer firmly established. Whatever doubt may have remained after Mr. Blaine's successful experiment as to the possibility of anybody's producing a history, has been entirely dispelled by the more rapid achievements of "Sunset" Cox and General Logan. It has been conclusively demonstrated that the historian not only need not be a scholar, but that an inability to write correct English is not the slightest obstacle to his success; that the wire-puller or the stump-speaker has every qualification for the task; in short, that any American citizen may in the spring announce his purpose to write a history and have his canvassers distributing a bulky volume, full of pictures and bound in gorgeous covers, before snow flies in the fall. Yet even at the moment when the success of the school appears at first glance thus assured, the careful observer may detect the signs of its early downfall. Its very watchword, "Every man a historian," must prove its obituary. Once establish the proposition that anybody can write a history, and there will be nobody to buy the histories when they are written. The American citizen is not long going to pay somebody else for doing what he finds he can do just as well himself.

TELEPATHIC NEWS OF BATTLES.

It is surprising that the many historical records of public telepathy—of telepathing when telegraphing was unknown—have not lately been brought into prominence. They are numerous and of all times; especially those relating to the communication of news of battles. The first that comes to the mind is the famous occasion when Castor and Pollux were the telepath boys, and brought the verbal message:

> "This day, by Lake Regillus,
> Under the Porcian height,
> All in the land of Tusculum
> Was fought a glorious fight."

We all know how

> "Then, like a blast, away they passed,
> And no man saw them more."

Evidently "a telepathic impression" of unusual "sympathetic" extent.

The next is the record by Plutarch of the tradition that a battle fought in Italy, near the River Sagra, was known in the Peloponnesus on the same day. Then comes the assertion that the battle of Mycale—when the Grecian marines defeated the Persians near Samos, at the very moment, some think, when their countrymen were likewise triumphing in the battle of Platææ—was made known to the conquerors at Platææ as they fought.

Next we have the telepathing at the time when Emilius Paulus vanquished Perseus, King of Macedonia, at Pydna, in B. C. 168, and rendered Macedonia a dependency of Rome. On the fourth day after the event, while the people at Rome were seeing the horse-races, a report suddenly arose at the entrance of the theatre that Emilius had been victorious in a great battle, and all Macedonia was in his power. It spread among the people, and for all that day there was general joy through the city, with shoutings and acclamations. But when no certain author of the news was found, and it was perceived that every one in turn had taken it at random, it was thought no more of till, twenty days after the action, the son of Emilius reached Rome, sent express by his father with the intelligence. Then the first report was looked upon as no less than a miracle, since it was real and true. But it ought to have come quicker than in four days!

But now we pass to what is told by Plutarch on his own authority—a thing which happened in his own time, and which he declares "will make all these [the previous ones] credible." The incident is precisely similar to the one just related. During a certain rebellion in the German provinces Rome was in great consternation, but, all on a sudden, "the people spontaneously gave out a rumor of victory"; and the belief was so strong and positive that many magistrates offered up sacrifice. But again, no author being discoverable, the belief vanished by degrees, "lost in the numberless crowd as in a vast ocean," and in a short time was thought no more of. But when the Emperor marched out to the war he met messengers and letters with the news of the victory, and the rumor, it was found, had come the very day the rebellious army was destroyed, though the distance between the places was more than 2,500 miles. "The truth of this," says Plutarch, "no man of our time is ignorant of."

From the time of Plutarch we will take a long stride to the time of Froissart. We can but refer here to his delightfully detailed account of the private telepath messenger of Raymon, lord of Corasse, who, "euery weke, twyse or thrise, wolde come and vysite the lorde of Corasse [quite invisible, but speaking "good gascon"], and wolde shewe hym tidynges of anythyng that was fallen fro whens he came"—England, Hungary, or elsewhere where "yesterday" he had been. The "Erle of Foiz," who "was the lorde of the worlde that moost desyred to here newes out of straunge places," was joyful when he heard of this, "and sayd, Sir, of Corasse, kepe hym well in your loue; I wolde I hadde suche a messangere; he cosseth you nothynge, and ye knowe by hym euery thynge that is done in the worlde." But all this is only an introduction to the thing which Froissart says "was shewed me in therle of Foiz house at Ortaise; . . . a thyng that I haue oftentymes thought on sithe, and shall do as longe as I lyue." He was there told by the squire who gave him information concerning the battle at "Juberothe" (Aljubarrota), in 1385, when John of Portugal defeated John of Castile, that the next day after this battle was fought the Earl of Foiz knew of it:

"The sayd sonday, monday and tuesday, therle was very pensyfe, and so sadde of chere that no man coulde here a word of hym; and all the same thre dayes he wolde nat issue out of his chambre, nor speke to any man, . . . and on the Tuesday at night he called to hym his brother Arnault Guyllyam, and sayde to hym with a softe voyce, Our men hath had to do, wherof I am sorie. . . . Arnault Guyllyam, who was a sage knight, and knew right well his brother's condicions, stode styll and gaue none answere; and than therle, who thought to declare his mynde more plainlye (for long he had borne the trouble thereof in his herte) spake agayne more hygher than[e] he dyd before, and sayd, By god, sir Arnault, it is as I saye, and shortely ye shall here tidynges therof; but the countrey of Bierne this hundred yere neuer loste suche a losse at no iourney as they haue done nowe in Portugale. Dyuers knyghtes and squyers that were there present, and herde hym say so, stode styll and durst nat speke, but remembred his wordes; and within a ten dayes after they knewe the trouthe therof by suche as had ben at the busynesse."

Froissart asked the squire whether he thought the Earl of Foiz was served by such a messenger as the Lord of Corasse had: "Surely, quod the squier, it is the ymaginacion of many that he hath suche messãgers; for ther is nothynge done in any place, but and he sette his mynde therto [observe the phrase] he wyll knowe it, and whan men thynke leest therof. . . . Some saythe, the knowledge of suche thynges hath done hym moche profyte [yet there was no Stock Exchange in those days]: for and there be but the value of a Spone loste in his house, anone he wyll knowe wher it is." Evidently an excellent telepathist.

Another stride of 350 years—as long, it seems, as the previous 1500—brings us to Saint-Simon, and to his personal narrative of the manner in which he himself heard the news of the battle of Turin—the battle in which Prince Eugene defeated Marshal Marsin and the Duke of Orleans (afterward Regent), with whom Saint-Simon held relations of the closest political intimacy and personal regard. He says:

"I had gone to pass a month at La Ferté [his own estate], and continued to receive there news from Italy, which M. le duc d'Orléans sent me carefully, and in letters from his own hand when he did not choose that what he communicated to me should pass through others. I was therefore fully instructed concerning the misfortunes which were to be anticipated, and very uneasy, when a gentleman coming from the house of his brother at Rouen, very near my home, presented himself to us—Madame de Saint-Simon and me—as we were walking in the park with some friends, and told us the disaster of Turin, with exact details about M. le duc d'Orléans, the Maréchal de Marsin, and all else, just as the King, not till three days later, learned them by the courier who brought the news, and I four days later, by my letters from the court and from Paris; without our ever having been able to understand how it was possible that this sad news could have been brought with such extreme, not to say incredible, swiftness, without this gentleman being willing to say anything about it, except in the way of insisting strongly on the certainty of the intelligence, and without our ever having seen him again, for he died very soon after."

Evidently a case of "ante-mortem" telepathy.

DALMATIA.

ZARA, DALMATIA, September 30.

Few parts of Europe lying so near its main thoroughfares are so little visited by English or American, or even by German, tourists as that long and narrow strip of territory which runs along the northeast coast of the Adriatic from Trieste almost to Corfu. Yet it is not difficult of access, for the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd Company ply regularly and frequently between its ports and islands, and it contains a good deal that is pleasing in scenery and interesting in architecture.

Dalmatia is a remarkable instance of a district which, though it has had a long political life, has never once been either politically independent or ethnographically and linguistically distinct from its neighbors. Originally inhabited by the great Illyrian race, the remnant of which we suppose ourselves to find in the modern Albanians or Skipetars, it was occupied in the seventh and eighth centuries by Slavic immigrants from the east

and has ever since remained a thoroughly Slavic land. Even the islands, though many of them lie far out in the sea, have lost all trace of their original Illyrian population, and of the Latin tongue which they probably spoke at the time of the Slav conquest. They are now just as much Slavic as is the mainland. But the cities along the coast either retained or soon reacquired their old Romance tongue and their intercourse with Italy. Some of them continued to hang on to the Eastern Empire long after the surrounding country had fallen under the dominion of Slavic princes; and soon after the power of the Eastern Empire both in Italy and in this remote corner had ended, the power of Venice began, and lasted, with some occasional interruptions, until the whole of Dalmatia passed, first in 1796 and then on the fall of Napoleon, into the hands of Austria.

We see, therefore, in Dalmatia—and this is one of the points which make the country interesting—the results of Italian influence and culture brought to bear on a Slavic population, just as in Poland one can observe the parallel results of Teutonic influence; in Servia and in Russia (or rather perhaps in the Russia of the middle ages, before the contact of Russians and Germans began) the results of Byzantine influence. In all three cases these results are disappointing, and display the Slavic peoples in an unpromising aspect. The Slavs have developed comparatively little power of appropriating and making their own what they learned from the more cultivated nations. They are a quick race, in some respects a gifted people, but they have not made much of the arts they acquired, have shown no great originality, even in the arts; have proved deficient in organizing capacity. Here in Dalmatia the Italian impulse did little more for them than the Teutonic impulse did for Poland, or the Byzantine for Servians and Bulgarians. The architecture of the Dalmatian cities (and it is mainly by the architecture that we must go) is Venetian architecture, with scarcely anything to show that it was domiciled among a new people, who might have been expected to give it a fresh local character such as Roman architecture took in France or Germany. Some few painters arose, though none of first-rate merit; while in literature the roll is almost bare of names. Dalmatia is, indeed, even poorer in this respect than Servia, which at one period of her mediæval history, before she was crushed by the Ottoman invasion, gave a promise which neither she nor the other southwestern Slavic races have ever yet fulfilled. In Dalmatia, Venetian culture seems to have spread scarcely beyond the walls of the seaports in which Venetian galleys rode; just as even now it is only in these seaports that one finds the Italian tongue spoken.

The cities, however, though they are few and small—the greatest has a population of only 16,000 people—are well worth a visit. Most of them have Roman remains, several of them have a history, all of them have preserved mediæval or Renaissance buildings of no small beauty. Zara, long the chief seat of Venetian dominion, and now the capital of the Austrian province, has a striking round-arched cathedral and several other churches of high antiquarian interest. Its site, on a long peninsula washed on three sides by the bright blue Adriatic; its narrow and winding streets, interrupted by tiny piazzas; and, above all, the charming little bits of domestic architecture which one finds in it, all recall Venice, although Venice is a younger city than Zara, which was a place of note before even the Roman conqueror set foot in Dalmatia.

Spalato, however, surpasses Zara in interest, as it has now outrun Zara in trade and population. It has only one building of importance, but that one is the famous palace of Diocletian, a palace which was originally a fortress also, and has now grown into a city. Although part has perished, and part remains covered by the modern buildings which have grown up inside it and around it, enough of the great Emperor's work is left to show the plan of the structure, the solid beauty of the execution, the importance of the place it holds in the history of architecture. It was here first, according to Mr. Freeman and other eminent authorities, that the Greek column and the Roman arch were brought together in that constructive style which became the Romanesque of the earlier Middle Ages, and in which nearly all of the noblest churches of those centuries are built. Various parts of the palace have been turned to new uses. The mausoleum of Diocletian, the persecutor, has become the cathedral church; small and dark, as a mausoleum has a right to be, but grand in its proportions and full of beauty in its inner ornament. The temple of Jupiter, Diocletian's special patron, was made the baptistery, while between the two a superb campanile, one of the finest that Europe has to show, has been reared to a commanding height.

Three miles from Spalato, on a deep inlet of its bay, are the ruins of the great Roman city of Salona, once the capital of Dalmatia, and among the chief cities of the ancient world. It was so thoroughly destroyed by the savage Avars in the seventh century that little more than the foundations of the walls, the lines of the streets, the ground plans of temples and churches, can now be made out; yet even these are rich with instruction, while a vast mass of inscriptions, fragments of statues and bas-reliefs, not to speak of gems and coins, have been found in the excavations which are being slowly prosecuted. There are few places within the ancient limits of the Roman Empire that better repay the visit of an archæologist.

Still further south than Spalato, with its houses squeezed together on a ledge between the mountains and the sea, is the little city of Ragusa, a place newer than Zara or Spalato, but with a more remarkable history. From the eighth till the nineteenth century it was a free republic, sometimes professing allegiance to the Empire, sometimes to Venice, sometimes to the Sultan, but often legally and almost always practically independent. It is far more distinctively Slavic than its sister cities before named, and is, indeed, one of the very few instances in Slavic lands of the long maintenance of republican institutions. Though its whole area is little bigger than that of one of the larger squares in New York city, and smaller than Boston Common, it ruled a strip of territory along the coast some thirty-five miles in length, and sent its vessels to every corner of the mediæval world. Many of the finest buildings were destroyed by an earthquake two centuries ago, but those which remain, although small, are singularly graceful. They show a longer persistence in early forms of arch and window and column than one would find in Italy; yet even in this Slavic city the style and manner are thoroughly Venetian.

The other cities worth visiting, such as Trau, Sebenico, Cattaro, are few, and the buildings they contain are rather curious than admirable. One can see from the small size of the churches, and the length of time they took in building, that even the commercial towns were comparatively poor; yet here and there, as in the church of Trau, there is a profusion of beautiful ornament. More remarkable than anything they contain are the splendid remains of the Roman amphitheatre at Pola, in Istria, the seaport which has now become the great naval arsenal of Austria and home of her fleet. Its interior is less perfect than are the interiors of the amphitheatres of Verona and Arles, but the outer walls have suffered less, and the general effect is fully as impressive. One feels, in looking at it, how true it is that, of all the building nations, the Romans were by far the greatest—masters at once of symmetry, strength, and practical convenience.

Under the Romans, Dalmatia was one of the most prosperous regions of the ancient world. From it sprang several of the most famous emperors, and, among others, Diocletian himself. Never since then has it enjoyed the like tranquillity, or been filled by so large and industrious a population. Venice did something for the coast cities, but the other parts were the scene of constant struggles between her and the Magyar or Slavonic princes, and the people made little progress. From the middle of the fifteenth century till 1878 the coast strip which constitutes Southern Dalmatia was cut off from the inland regions by the establishment in the latter of the Turkish power. Now that Bosnia and Herzegovina have passed under the control and administration of Austria, although the Sultan remains nominally sovereign, it might have been expected that a great impulse would be given to the trade of Dalmatia, whose ports are the natural outlet of the fertile country within. But Austria is curiously stagnant. Compared with the Turks, she may appear a progressive Power, for under them everything goes from bad to worse. Compared with Prussia, France, Italy, she is drearily dull and slow and stupid. Everything seems to be sacrificed to the army and the court; and in these remote corners of the empire, where there is little local enterprise and hardly any capital, it is from the Government that the first impulses toward material and educational development must come. The Government, however, is intensely bureaucratic, jealous of individual action, and accustomed to impose so many restrictions on any new undertaking that an active, enterprising man seldom strives long against it. I met a native Dalmatian who, having lived for some years in America, had returned to his old home, meaning to push himself in business there. He told me that he was abandoning the idea in despair, and instanced other cases like his own. Even in political matters the old Austrian spirit of tyranny and interference, held in check in the German and Hungarian parts of the empire by the power of public opinion, is here still rampant. Elections are constantly interfered with, and any one who shows a touch of independent spirit, or allows himself to speak freely of dignities, is made to feel the heavy hand of authority.

The country is not wholly unprosperous, for the destruction of the French vineyards by the phylloxera has given the vine-growers of the islands that fringe the coast, and of some of the fertile spots on the mainland, a good market for their wine. But it advances very slowly, if it advances at all, and lags far behind the greater part even of Italy. Needless to say that the peasantry know little and care less about political questions. There are three parties in the country—those who would keep it as a separate province, and would also maintain the Italian language along with the Slavic in the schools; those who would unite it with Croatia, and Slavicise it in every way; those who cherish dreams of a sort of federal union among the South Slavic peoples, in which Dalmatians should take their place with Servians, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins. The Government is said to smile on the second of these parties, which is of course the Roman Catholic party, while the few adherents of the third are mostly to be found among the members of the Orthodox, or, as we commonly call it, the Greek Church. But political life in Dalmatia is still so feeble that her people would at present count for little in any struggle which the Panslavist party may provoke. Y.

Correspondence.

CAUSE AND EFFECT AT YALE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The graduates of Yale in western Massachusetts endeavored, at their recent meeting, to account for the fact that the class which entered the College this year is so small. May I venture to make public in your pages a theory—not original with me—which certainly seems plausible?

The opinion is gaining ground that prominent positions at Yale are held by unbelievers. Now unbelief is either a sin, or else (like faith in perpetual motion, for instance) the sign of mental obliquity, of an intellect not in perfect working order. Even if an unbelieving teacher never reveals to his class by so much as a hint his disbelief, he is nevertheless all the while doing the College harm. No institution will find favor with the public whose standard-bearers are wrong-doers, or men whose mental processes have led them on such a vital point to false conclusions.

Although the opinions here expressed differ widely, it may be, from your own, may I trust that you will not refuse them admission?

An Old Graduate.

CAUSE AND EFFECT AT HARVARD.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: President Eliot is reported to have said in his talk to the Freshman Class recently:

"The proper attitude for young men towards religion is one of respect. If you cannot sympathize, at least be respectful. Be sure you have something better to put in its place when you wish to do away with any religious observance."

Such a feeling toward religion is greatly to be desired, and especially at Harvard. But what is there at Harvard in any way to foster such respect? There is very little in the many courses of study which tends in any way to give the student any respectful feeling toward religion. In fact, a great deal that is taught, especially in the physical sciences, tends strongly to bring a young man to a materialistic turn of mind. For instance, the study of geology and of the doctrines of evolution discloses much that contradicts the old Bible stories of creation, and may easily and quickly lead the student, especially if he has not thought much before on the subject, to the conclusion that, because some of the fables of the Bible have been disproved in their literalness, all religion is a sham, to be treated not with respect, but with contempt—well enough for our ancestors, and for old women now, but, in the light of modern "science," a mere delusion.

Such a state of mind is common, not only among students at Harvard, but everywhere. It is a state of mind to be lamented; but it is a sad fact that while Harvard thus fosters it, she does nothing, or almost nothing, to dispel it or to give the student any insight into what true religion is. But what seems more than anything else to bring religion into contempt is the system of compulsory prayers. There are many influences at work that might lead the student to look upon religion at least with calm indifference, but here is something that all the time inspires him with opposition and dislike, finding vent in ridicule. There is no feature of religious observance which gives rise to so many expressions of disrespect and irreverence as this system of morning prayers. Prayers are looked upon by the average student as a nuisance, and any compulsory religious observance can hardly create other feelings. Prayers are avoided as much as possible, and lying to get rid of them is hardly thought wrong by many, and considered entirely justifiable by some. Petitions by the score for fictitious reasons are handed in, every week in the year, and doctors are sought to give certificates for severe illnesses which do not exist. It is generally understood that the statements in the petitions are taken to be true unless the authorities happen to know to the contrary. So, as there is little danger of detection, and as lying in this cause is not considered very wrong, this performance goes on year after year.

With such a *mockery* of religion held continually before their eyes, is it to be wondered at if many students come to lose their respect for *all* religion? Compulsory prayers are a positive injury to the religious sentiment of the college. Voluntary prayers might be made to do much good. Why, when everything else has been so treated, cannot the one thing that must be made the subject of choice for each man's conscience be also added to the list of electives?

Alumnus.

LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The objections to prohibition stated in the *Nation* of October 22 are recognized by all, though, as a matter of course, there is a wide difference of opinion as to whether they should be considered decisive. Your remarks, however, suggest another phase of the question, which we think is worthy of consideration.

Our license laws—without exception, we believe—couple the grant of a license with various restrictions, such as the prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors, to habitual drunkards, to be drunk on the premises where sold, etc. Now, it is a fact known to all that these restrictions are universally disregarded by the saloon-keepers. Indeed, it has well been said by opponents of prohibition that if the Prohibitionists would enforce the laws already in existence, the sale of liquor as a beverage would be stopped without any further legislation of any kind. Must we not conclude, then, that these "restrictive" features of the present systems of license are open to the very same objections which you state so forcibly in the closing sentence of your article on prohibition? Would the *Nation* be willing to carry the logic of its position far enough to condemn all restrictions of the traffic which are generally disregarded?

Many of us who have recognized the fact that prohibition, either partial or complete, is disregarded in large cities, have thought it worth while to have such laws as a convenient weapon to be used wherever and whenever a good opportunity presents itself. Are we wrong in this? If so, will not the *Nation* pursue the subject further, and help its readers to find some satisfactory solution to this ever-recurring and ever-annoying question? W.

OVERPRESSURE IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Nation* of October 22 has an article on this subject which mixes up truth and fancy in a somewhat exasperating manner. The number of October 29, treating of "Insanity and Civilization," incidentally states that "overpressure in schools disables *many* brains for life." The same idea substantially is advanced in other issues of this paper, and very often in the daily journals. In fact, it seems to be the fashion now to preach recreation and rest and the danger of overwork; and fond mothers are enjoined to coddle their children, and to beware lest the delicate little things be injured by pressure and competition at school.

I have no hesitation in affirming that, so far as this country at least is concerned, much of this is the veriest trash. Statisticians, anxious to attract the public eye by some novelty, compile a lot of data about the health of school-children, and then draw conclusions therefrom in the loosest manner. A child who goes to school is sick: *ergo*, he is overworked at school. All this might be passed by without comment as farcical were it not that, through constant iteration, it is becoming dangerous to the rising generation.

Work is about the most wholesome thing in life. Most of us never met a person whom we know to have been injured by it. I personally have never found a doctor who could affirm positively that more than an exceedingly small number (if any) of his child-patients had suffered from study as the primary cause of illness. It is often, perhaps generally, a most difficult thing to ascertain such primary cause in any case. Patients conceal obstinately their careless or depraved habits. But students know how ridiculously false are many of the conclusions concerning the origin of sickness among their intimates; and it is a matter of common experience that idleness is more conducive to mental, moral, and physical weakness than is hard work.

I am of the opinion that too much in quantity is sought to be taught in (many of) the public schools; the result of this being not that the children study too much, but that they don't study anything. What the average public school boy and girl need is *more* genuine mental exercise, an earlier and judiciously trained development, and *not* "more frequent holidays and vacations" than now given. But the parents must not throw everything on the teachers; at the risk of "nervous exhaustion," they must do something themselves towards keeping the children properly at work. They must also see that their offspring have regular habits of life, for here is undoubtedly where most of the trouble lies. It is not mental work at school which hurts: it is irregular, perhaps vicious, habits of living, and improper or excessive pleasure-seeking, which do the damage, and concerning which the statisticians are silent. H.

Boston, Mass., October 29.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your editorial endorsement in the *Nation* (No. 1058) of an extract from a Massachusetts paper upon the Southern problem, you assume, what every fair-minded man will agree to be a fact, that a certain element in the voting population of South Carolina is practically disfranchised. But you further assume as unquestionable what seems to me to need proof, viz., that this element is disfranchised because it is ignorant and illiterate. You say:

"Massachusetts would never permit a mass of illiterate people, sufficient to outvote the minority who represent the intelligence and property of the State, to rule the commonwealth, and South Carolina cannot be expected to permit it. Massachusetts, fortunately, has a law requiring every voter to be able to read, which would protect her if enough negroes [what if they were not illiterate?] to outnumber the whites should suddenly be deposited in that State. South Carolina has no such beneficent law, and she protects herself by other means, as Massachusetts would do if she were in the same box. Statute or no statute, ignorance cannot rule intelligence."

You thus admit that it is the negro who is disfranchised in South Carolina, *and would be in Massachusetts*, but claim that he is thus disfranchised because he is ignorant. It may be possible to prove that you are right; I sincerely hope it is, for to my mind the problem is simplified the moment that fact is established. But so far as I have been able to learn, the ballot of the negro in South Carolina who is able to read and write stands no better chance of being freely cast

and honestly counted than that of the most densely ignorant black man in the State. No facts have been brought to general notice to indicate that those who control such matters in South Carolina are in the habit of discriminating between the vote of the educated and of the uneducated negro. Further, by the census of 1880, there were not far from 14,000 illiterate *white* male adults in South Carolina. Strangely enough, it does not appear that any of these 14,000 have been disfranchised on account of their illiteracy, and yet we are told that ignorance is the ground on which disfranchisement is based.

If "certain prerequisites of knowledge" ought to be required "before the privilege of the franchise is conferred," and to that I heartily agree, and if the lack of those "prerequisites of knowledge" is the real ground for the present disfranchisement in the South, why do not South Carolina and the other States similarly placed give clear evidence of the fact, by attempting to establish an educational qualification for the franchise, and by affording all possible facilities for the education and enlightenment of their citizens? If the government of South Carolina is in the hands of those "who represent the intelligence and property of the State," why might not both of these things be undertaken with a fair chance of success? Would it disfranchise large numbers of voters? They are already illegally disfranchised, and at the least the change would have the appearance of semi-legality, while a proper provision for schools would afford the ignorant citizen an opportunity, almost a certainty, of gaining the ballot, whereas now, so far as I have been able to see, if he be black, he has little chance to obtain an education, and less assurance that his vote will count if he does emerge from his ignorance.

Until South Carolina, for example, gives some such unmistakable evidence of her real sentiments, is there sufficient ground for assuming that the present state of affairs results less from a prejudice against race and color, than from an aversion to ignorance and the results it is likely to entail? If the prejudice is against the race, then no progress is made toward a solution of the "problem" by disguising the truth. If, on the other hand, you are right in asserting that ignorance is the sole or chief cause of the troubles, that fact ought to be established beyond a doubt, that the united energies of the country may be directed speedily and energetically to its removal. K.

COLUMBUS, O., October 10, 1885.

[The reason why those "who represent the property and intelligence of the State" in South Carolina are not as much troubled about the ignorant white vote as about the ignorant black vote, is simple enough. The ignorant whites vote with the intelligent whites on vital questions. There is not and never has been any danger thus far of the ignorant whites setting up an ignorant white government, administered by illiterate white thieves. We are not defending this inconsistency; we simply explain it, but it ought not to need explanation.—ED. NATION.]

THE LANGUAGE OF FINLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just come across a curious divergence of statement in two eminently respectable books of reference. I was looking for information as to the status of the Swedish language in Finland. Turning to the article *Finland* in the new 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' I found the following: "The use of the Finnish tongue is everywhere encouraged, though the upper classes mostly use Swedish"; also, in another column, this: "The official language is Swedish." Thus Mr. J. S. Keltie. I then looked at the corresponding article by Clemens Petersen in Johnson's 'Cyclopædia,' and found him saying: "Today the Finnish language is the official language of the country. It is heard in the church, the court, the school, the theatre, and the educated circles of society." It would seem as if one or the other of these gentlemen must be wholly or in part mistaken.—Yours respectfully,

CALVIN THOMAS.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., October 26, 1885.

Notes.

JAMES ANGLIM & CO., Washington, will shortly have ready for delivery 'A Descriptive Catalogue of All U. S. Government Publications,' from July 4, 1776, to March 4, 1881, prepared by order of Congress under the direction of Ben. Perley Poore. This important work will, as the first date shows, include the publications of the Confederation. It has, of course, an index, comprising a vast number of proper names.

Townsend MacCoun has in press a complete Aruch or lexicon of the Targum, Talmud, and Midrash. One thousand copies only will be printed, from type, 500 for sale in Europe, and 500 in this country. It will consist of eight quarto volumes, the first to be issued in December and the remainder at intervals of three months each, and the work will be sold only by subscription. Its author is Dr. Alexander Kohut, of the Lexington Avenue Synagogue.

'What We Really Know about Shakespeare' is the title of a work, now in the press of Roberts Bros., from the pen of Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall. Her preface tells that she was prompted to it by listening to some ignorant lectures on Shakspere, full of vilification or of Baconian speculation; and that her special audience is the young. The nucleus of the book is an address delivered by the author before the Shakspere Club in Washington in April last.

Under the sensational title 'Tried by Fire,' a text-book on China painting, by S. S. Frackelton, will be published by D. Appleton & Co.

'The Letters of Frances Ridley Havergal,' edited by her sister, are announced by A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

R. Worthington will publish immediately 'Conspiracy: a Cuban Romance,' with a slant at Washington society and politics, by Gen. Adam Badeau.

Frederick Warne & Co., 20 Lafayette Place, have made arrangements with the holders of the English copyright for an entirely new edition of Marryat's 'Masterman Ready,' illustrated with upwards of sixty illustrations, specially engraved by E. J. Wheeler.

We learn that Doctor Martineau is correcting and revising his book, 'Types of Ethical Theory,' expressly for the American edition, and that the Clarendon Press is proceeding with it as rapidly as possible.

A book of Rumanian Fairy Tales, collected by Mite Kremnitz, and translated by J. M. Percival; and 'Wishmaker's Town,' a collection of poems by Mr. William Young, author of the Arthurian tragedy, "Pendiageri," produced by Mr. Lawrence Barrett, a few years ago, are in the press of Henry Holt & Co.

We ought to have mentioned last week that Ingram's monograph on Poe's 'Raven' is published in this country by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Prang & Co. have in mind to publish a series of war pictures by Mr. T. de Thulstrup, whose work in this vein has often been seen in the *Century*.

We are glad to learn that Mr. C. N. Caspar's 'Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers' has paid for its mere cost in money outlay.

The papers on the Salon of Madame Mohl, contributed to the *Atlantic* by Miss Kathleen O'Meara, will be published in London by Richard Bentley and in Boston by Roberts Brothers.

After Mr. Lawrence Hutton's thorough book about the 'Literary Landmarks of London,' it is not a little surprising to see in Mr. Bentley's recent list of announcements a volume on 'Literary London; the Haunts of Her Men of Letters,' by C. A. Ward. Another of Mr. Bentley's announcements is more welcome. It is a quarto volume called 'Old *Miscellany* Days,' and containing thirty-three stories selected from the *Bentley's Miscellany* of half a century ago. It is to be illustrated by Cruikshank's plates, which have not been printed from since their first use for the magazine.

The series of papers on 'Windsor' which Mr. W. J. Loftie, the learned historian of London, has been contributing to the *Fortfolio*, will shortly be published by Seeley & Co. in a quarto volume, with all the etchings and illustrations in the text. It will be a pleasant companion to Mr. A. Lang's 'Oxford' and Mr. R. L. Stevenson's 'Edinburgh.' The same publishers will also issue soon Mr. W. M. Conway's 'Reynolds and Gainsborough,' with sixteen illustrations.

A shilling edition of Thackeray's 'Paris Sketch Book,' with more than fifty illustrations, has recently been issued in London by his publishers, who have been moved thereto, probably, by the early expiration of the copyright.

An English student of the stage, Mr. Robert W. Lowe, has been for a long while collecting material for a 'Bibliography of Theatrical Literature,' to contain the titles of all books and pamphlets relating to the English stage (exclusive of plays). Mr. Lowe has now printed a specimen page of his work. It is alphabetically arranged under persons and leading subjects. A full and exact bibliographical description of each work is given, with an explanatory note by the compiler and an indication of the present price. If the whole book is as careful and as full as this specimen page, it will be of the greatest use to all who are interested in histrionic biography and dramatic criticism. Mr. Lowe has printed this page in the hope that he may receive sufficient offers of subscriptions to warrant his undertaking its publication. His address is Halden Villa, Park Villas, Lower Norwood, S. E., London.

We have recently noted the forthcoming American series of "Books for the Bibliophile," and the French series of "Causeries d'un Ami des Livres." To these we now add an English series, the "Book-Lover's Library," which is to be edited by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, and to cover the whole field of bibliophily and bibliography. Mr. Wheatley will write the volumes telling how to form, how to arrange, and how to catalogue a library, and how to make an index. Mr. Blades will provide "Chapters on the History of Printing," and there will be others on a "History of Playing Cards," on "Old Cookery Books," and the "Literature of Local Institutions," this last by Mr. G. L. Gomme.

What is meant by Decoration, and what by Illustration? are questions suggested by the costly quarto edition of Holmes's 'Last Leaf,' just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. George Wharton Edwards and Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith divide the designs—the latter avoiding all the figure pieces; the former inventing these and all the "decoration." In the end does the poem mean more to us than it did before? Has the eye been pleased, the imagination aided, the poet complimented, more than would have been the case if the familiar verses had been printed

on a single page in the simple elegance of the best typography? We cannot, for ourselves, answer these questions in the affirmative, while ready to praise Mr. Smith's charcoal landscape compositions (excepting the graveyard scene, where the tree forms are ugly) for real artistic beauty and feeling—not always suggestive of the verse illustrated more than of anything else in particular. Mr. Edwards's lettering, and fantastic ornament, and cheap and meagre symbolism are not atoned for by beauty of line or any true sense of the decorative in art. His landscapes are vague, and his employment of the moon at unseasonable hours highly reprehensible. The poet's mingled pathos and humor are but feebly reflected in Mr. Edwards's figures. Dr. Holmes furnishes on his part a fresh autograph of the poem for facsimile, and a little history of the production, in which there is a curious revelation of Poe's approval of it that never got beyond the MS. now in Dr. Holmes's possession. Poe's worshippers must accordingly be added to the other classes of purchasers who will be attracted to this holiday volume by its external and internal sumptuousness.

The incongruity of the two sets of designs just discussed is striking at a glance. There is a little of this in the adornment of E. De Amicis's 'Spain and the Spaniards' as now issued from the Knickerbocker Press (G. P. Putnam's Sons), in a "Guadalquivir Edition." The letter-press is handsome indeed, the paper a so-called vellum, the margins spacious, and the binding elegant. As decoration, however, the note struck by the title-page is a false one: the free-hand lettering and general composition are unlovely. The resources of the Knickerbocker Press in plain type would, we are sure, have produced a far better result. The illustrations proper are of three sorts—vignettes printed separately on Japan paper and affixed to the heads of chapters; full-page etchings; and full-page photogravures. They represent landscapes, buildings, inhabitants, manners and customs, and well-known pictures by Murillo and Velasquez. The vignettes are out of key with the rest of the manufacture, having the appearance of "processed" pen-and-ink drawings. The honor of a separate impression and attachment to the page seems beyond their worth. The etchings (by Platt, R. S. Gifford, S. Colman, and others) and photogravures alike have fared badly in the printing: there are hardly half-a-dozen that are not muddy; and here again we feel that the standard of the printing-office and the press-room has not been maintained by the art department. Still, it must be said that all these illustrations are pertinent and legitimate, and do *en masse* contribute to the effect sought after in making this luxurious edition. Of the work itself there is no need to speak at this late day. It is delightful reading.

Mr. A. B. Frost was a proper choice for illustrator of Mr. Stockton's mirth-provoking 'Rudder Grange,' just issued afresh, with a profusion of designs, by Charles Scribner's Sons. Here the "process" reproduction is quite in place, and Mr. Frost's pencil fairly divides the honors with Mr. Stockton's pen.

Estes & Lauriat send us 'Sartor Resartus' as one of "Carlyle's Choice Works"—a series concerning which no other information is contained between these covers. The form is neat.

A hint to the unemployed rich is contained in the opening paper of *Le Livre* for October, on the printing establishment founded in the Château de Dampierre, by the Duchesse de Luynes, who issued (till private offices were suppressed by Napoleon in 1810) seventeen works, beginning with 'Robinson Crusoe' in a French interlinear translation, and a metrical version of Gray's 'Elegy,' in 1797. How much the amateur millionaire might do in this direction without injuriously competing with unendowed printing-offices! The most curious news item in this number is the discovery that Rachel's much admired and high-priced autograph epistles to her friends were bold transcripts of those written for her on demand by Adolphe Crémieux, the well-known statesman of 1848 and 1870. The chief illustrations are a copy or an impression of Cruikshank's plate combining in one design the characters of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' and a folding plate representing the *chambre du cœur de Voltaire*, drawn from the room itself in the Château de Ferney in 1781. The walls in this bed-chamber are hung with some forty portraits, whose characteristic traits are here passably preserved, as we may see in Franklin's case. Condorcet, St. Lambert, Helvetius, Marmontel, D'Alembert, Turgot, Diderot, La Harpe, Frederick II., Stanislas, Mme. Dudeffand, Ninon de l'Enclos, with many dukes, princes, statesmen, and other celebrities, both male and female, can be made out by the names inscribed below each.

Professor G. W. Hough, some time Director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, and now Director of the Dearborn Observatory, Chicago, in his last annual report on this latter institution describes minutely a new apparatus of his own devising and construction for recording the exact time of any required astronomical observation. All these records, if made mechanically, are ordinarily obtained by means of the chronograph, which gives a broken line, traced spirally about a revolving cylinder. The breaks, accordingly, must be measured to give the time—a very considerable labor when large numbers of meridian observations have been recorded automatically. Professor Hough's device, known as the "printing chronograph," obviates all this labor by making at once a printed record of the time of each observation; an end accomplished by systems of clock-work carrying engraved brass type-wheels at suitable velocities. These wheels are readily set to indicate the time of the standard clock, and the motion of the train of wheels is controlled by the pendulum of the same time-piece. The printing is effected through an electro-magnet, the armature of which carries three flexible arms to which the printing hammers are attached. The recorded observations appear upon a fillet of paper about two inches wide, and are thus ready for immediate numerical reduction. Professor Hough's instrument is the only printing chronograph in use, and its superior accuracy and great saving of labor may be hoped to bring it into very general service.

By a decree published September 14 the governors and principal magistrates of the three Baltic provinces were directed henceforth to conduct their business and correspondence in the Russian language. The local magistrates are still allowed to use the German, Lithuanian, and Esthonian, except in business relating to the other provinces or to the Imperial Government, in which case they must use the Russian. A radical change also is being carried out in the Russian schools and universities. The rector, instead of being elected by the professors, as heretofore, is appointed by the minister from three designated professors; while the professors themselves will no longer be chosen by their colleagues, but will be nominated by the Government. Almost all the powers of the rector have passed to the Government inspector. The students, too, are now required to wear a uniform, and the whole tendency is to give education in Russia a military character. General Novikoff, for instance, the husband of the well-known authoress, has been put at the head of the St. Petersburg school system. While by these and other measures education is being restricted more and more to the wealthy and aristocratic classes, M. Prugavin has been showing in the *Pensée Russe* the fatal power of superstition among the peasantry. Within comparatively recent times there have been more than 10,000 authenticated cases of suicide in obedience to a belief that in a voluntary death was the only escape from eternal punishment. In some instances whole villages have devoted themselves to self-destruction by starvation or by fire.

The latest acquisition of the Germans in East Africa is the district of Usarama, lying on the coast to the south of Zanzibar, and including the port Dar-Es-Salam. This territory joins that which had been previously purchased and gives, therefore, a direct route from the interior to the sea. It is intimated that roads for developing trade will be immediately built. A monument to Dr. Nachtigal is about to be erected by the principal geographical societies of Germany on Cape Palmas, where he is buried.

A special map of Africa on a scale of 1: 4,000,000, in ten sheets, is to be published by Justus Perthes in Gotha, by way of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of this world-famous house.

—Sundry works on health, long in hand, must be despatched summarily. 'The Child's Health Primer' (A. S. Barnes & Co.) is a good book for young readers. Some time ago we noticed 'Practical Work in the School Room.' That was specially designed for instructors of physiology and hygiene in primary schools. Now we have a pupils' edition (A. Lovell & Co.), which is the complement of the former, and is a commendable, if not an ideal, text-book for small children. 'Healthy Foundations' (D. Van Nostrand), a reprint from the *Sanitary Engineer*, is a collection of plain information that should be useful and interesting to all who inhabit or build houses. It is gratifying that there is movement, which can hardly be other than progress, in themes of such practical importance as the studies of sanitary engineers; but it is discouraging to find methods and apparatus which a few years ago seemed trustworthy to be now quite abandoned under the advanced ideas upon drainage, sewerage, and ventilation that are constantly outpouring. What is taught now, our children may come to look upon as illustrations of the dark hygienic ages, even as we refer with trembling to the evils that we seem to have escaped by the skin of our teeth in the insanitary homes of our childhood. With the proviso that the next book may be better, we advise those who think they are living in sanitary houses, and those who know they are not, to read Colonel Waring's latest little book, 'How to Drain a House' (Henry Holt & Co.). Mental ventilation of such subjects is a necessary preliminary of the physical drainage that he advocates. In his preface from the Naples Zoölogical Station, Doctor Dolley hopes that the pages of his 'Technology of Bacteria Investigation' (S. E. Cassino & Co.) will stimulate American investigators to the careful study of Schizomycetes. The theme is one of direct control in the pathology of the future, and there is much practical information in the book. The table of contents is full, but there is no index.

—The anticipation of cholera has properly directed general attention to its presumed cause and its prevention, and has renewed professional interest in its treatment. Dr. Alfred Stillé's 'Cholera' (Lea Bros.) and Dr. E. C. Wendt's 'Asiatic Cholera' (Wm. Wood & Co.) are excellent representatives of the better class of this literature. Doctor Koch's doctrine, that the so-called comma bacillus is always present in true cholera and is probably its cause, has given an apparent simplicity to the etiology of the disease, and challenges in a new field the resources of the materia medica. But it is not indisputably settled that this bacillus is found in cholera alone,

or that it is always present in that disease, nor that it is present only as a cause. Nor, whatever additions must be made, are the older studies rendered useless. Neither of these authors accepts the Koch theory as proved, although Doctor Wendt admits that it has much in its favor. Doctor Stillé's monograph may be commended as an admirable review of the subject, excellent in style and trustworthy as to fact, and quite sufficient for the general reader and the active physician. A layman can understand nearly all of it; few physicians can improve its advice. Doctor Wendt's more voluminous work, four associates assisting, is an encyclopædia of nearly all that is known or believed upon the subject, and is especially adapted to the wants of the scientific student, who is as much interested in the post-mortem revelations as in the therapeutic relations of the disease. It is quite certain that the investigations of the past have shown, in a general way, that food contamination is a predominant cause, and that cleanliness and temperance are aids to avoidance. The blind dread of the pestilence no longer strikes the intelligent classes with panic when the disease is announced. There is much cause to hope that, as now we can keep its march under a limited control, so in the future we may be better able to rescue those actually stricken. But thus far cholera is a conspicuous illustration of the truth of the medical maxim, that those diseases for which the greatest number of remedies are advised are the ones that are least susceptible to any. Prevention has outrun cure. But the sick need healing as much as the well need protection, and the outlook thus far is dark. There is one minor error into which both books fall. What is known as the *non-emetic* use of ipecac has been advocated of late years on plausible theoretical grounds. This, as noticed, is misunderstood as the ordinary emetic and elimination method, and is condemned as such. It is really before the profession for trial. Until some positive discovery is made, the American physician need hardly go beyond these two books for an intelligent comprehension of cholera and cholera methods.

—The publication of the "dictata" or abstracts of Lotze's lecture courses—the translation of the one on psychology by C. L. Herrick (Minneapolis, Minn.: S. M. Williams), and of the one on practical philosophy or ethics by Prof. G. T. Ladd, of Yale (Boston: Ginn & Co.)—and especially the publication by Scribner & Welford of the long-promised, long-delayed translation of the 'Microcosmus,' in two large volumes, make the best of Lotze now about as accessible in English as in German. No German philosopher, not even Schopenhauer, can be put into easy-going English so readily and completely as Lotze, and no one, perhaps, is so well fitted to bridge the chasm between Anglo-American and German philosophical thought, between the literary and the philosophical standpoint, or between materialism and idealism, as this great apologist of the *Gemüth*, the noblest of modern mystics, the most sentimental of all psychologists. Emerson's transcendentalism is of a somewhat different type, but not more pronounced, and Herbert Spencer's altruism and insistance on pleasure and pain as ultimate ethical motives have a different setting, and are urged with less psychological insight and less emotional glow, but are no more fundamental. The 'Microcosmus,' meaning Man, will always remain the author's chief work. It was written when his powers were at their best, and he has said little before or since which is not summarized or implied in it. It is emphatically a product of its time, the work of an æsthetic soul torn with opposite inclination to the mechanical and the spiritual views of the universe; and it represents a form of self-indulgence to which more than one vigorous mind has turned which nature or training has brought up squarely to face the long, tedious, and more self-sacrificing task of testing the elements and activities of the soul by the sterner, more impersonal methods of scientific research. Some of his problems are already losing their interest, others are being solved, and others still are in the focus of discussion; but it is not too much to say that even the latter are now of chiefest interest to students, and have a value only as propædeutic to the more masculine philosophy now postulated by both life and science.

—For beginners, Lotzeanism is the best of all German systems yet at all current in English, but its value is almost purely pedagogical. So personal is its character that it can satisfy the mental and moral exigencies of no other human being but its somewhat fantastic author. Much of Lotze's merit is formal. This appears not only in the equal length of his paragraphs, the five chapters into which each of the nine books is divided, etc., but also in the roundness and finish of his periods, and the studied elegance of many paragraphs which make condensation (so easy with many writers in philosophy) so mutilating for Lotze. He appears at his worst if we seriously use the well-made index to help ourselves by learning all his thought in the exigencies of special study or research upon any of the many topics he treats. Here, where the writings of the friends of his youth, Brücke, Ludwig, Helmholtz, etc., are of such value, Lotze is almost worthless. His dualism arises from the fact that he never felt the poetic inspiration of science, nor the scientific value of mythology, and that thus his intellect and heart were trained in different schools, and the sadness with which this schism seemed to him to have invested the world was all his own. Hartmann once seriously discussed the question whose philosophy was best adapted to the needs of cultivated women, and concluded that it was his own. We believe it is Lotze's, and might instance, as one slight indication that this is so, the extraordinary degree in which the two ladies to whom we owe Lotze's English dress, have reflected the spirit and sentiment of the author in their version. Despite the long list of errata and several confused sentences we have hit upon, many of his best passages have inspired his translators to an idiomatic perfection which almost makes us feel that the author's mind would have moved more freely and fitly in English than in German. That his thoughts grew more systematic and concentrated in his later dictata was to have been expected, but even here it is literature far more than dogma—more, in fact, than true philosophy.

—The fourth volume of Mr. Leslie Stephen's imposing 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) ends with Biber, and includes a large proportion of very eminent names. Bede, the explorer Beke, Sir Charles Bell, Belzoni, Jeremy Bentham, Richard Bentley, Bishop Berkeley, and Thomas Bewick are representative types. More space is deservedly allotted to Bentham than to any of these, though part of its extension is due to repetitions, the writer seeming to have caught some of his subject's disorderliness. It is to Bentham, we are told, that we owe the coining of the indispensable words international, codify, and minimise. Scarcely less interesting is the account of his distinguished brother Sir Samuel Bentham, whose inventiveness took another turn from the philanthropist's, except when they worked together on the Panopticon—a prison which has seemingly just been imitated in one of our Western towns. Mr. Austin Dobson, of course, writes on Bewick, and indeed none of the engraver's family is omitted, unless Isabella's subordination to her sister Jane be called omission. Belzoni is presented in a very attractive manner. Afra Behn is called the George Sand of the Restoration, and is treated tenderly. She was "the first female writer who had lived by her pen in England," and she was also the first to introduce milk punch into that country. So Gen. W. Belford (1709–1780) first introduced the fife; John Bell (1745–1831) was the first printer to discard the long *s* from his fonts; Henry Bell (this surname is very numerous, as are also Bennet, Berkeley, and Bernard) built the first steamship (the *Comet*) that plied regularly on any European river; and as he is alleged to have given the hint to Fulton, so Patrick Bell is held up as a rival of McCormick in the invention of the reaper. The American department, so to speak, is well peopled, not only with Englishmen who are associated with this continent as explorers, like Beechey, Belcher, and Best; or colonial governors, like Bernard and Bellingham; or sojourners, like Berkeley; but also with men whose lives were so largely American as were Anthony Benezet's, Judah P. Benjamin's, and James Gordon Bennett's. Benjamin's remarkable career is sketched with admiration, not wholly blind, however, to cis-Atlantic defects. Bennett is handled very gingerly, and one gets no hint of the "satanic" character of the press which he founded and conducted, nor of its malign influence upon the destiny of this country.

—Joseph Foster, well known to our readers as the editor of a new British Peerage and of works on the County Families of Yorkshire and Lancashire, has issued the prospectus of two new undertakings in which Americans should feel a strong interest. Having bought the MS. "Collection of Oxford Matriculations from 1581 to 1869," and the similar "Collection of Marriage Licenses for Canterbury," made by the late Col. Joseph L. Chester, Mr. Foster proposes to print them if subscribers can be obtained. No more important collections have ever been prepared in the field of English genealogy, and the undertaking so successfully carried out by an American was a source of national pride to us. After Colonel Chester's decease, the disposition of his valuable manuscripts was a matter of lively curiosity, and it is well that these have fallen into so good hands. Mr. Foster proposes to print the Oxford records in two volumes, at ten guineas the set. Two subscriptions together will be at nine guineas apiece, and three at eight guineas apiece. The Marriage Licenses (Bishop of London's Office 1521 to 1828, Dean of Westminster 1599 to 1699, Faculty Office, Canterbury, 1543 to 1869, and Vicar-General's Office, Canterbury, 1660 to 1679) will be issued in a series of five volumes, at ten guineas per set, the edition to consist of 250 copies. These books will be of great value to genealogists, and should not be wanting in all large libraries which attempt to secure standard works of reference. It is to be hoped that the response from American buyers will be hearty and prompt.

—Contemporary movements in American literature, or what at least may be called contemporary movements, pass not unnoticed in Italy. In a recent number of that solid fortnightly, the *Nuova Antologia*, E. Nencioni devotes an article to "I Poeti Americani," tracing the first beginnings of the *poesia Americana* to the 'Natchez,' the 'René,' and the 'Atala' of Chateaubriand. The romances of Cooper announced the earliest genuine inspiration drawn from soil characteristically American. In Longfellow the Anglo-Germanic imitator is all that the Italian critic can see—an imitator who represents rather the feudal literature of Germany and Spain as it thrills in the lines and veins of Uhland, Novalis, Rückert, Heine, the *romancero*, and the *cancionero*, than the bold, novel, democratic tendencies

of new America. Poetry really American is pronounced to be something rude, primitive, full of natural magnetic music, resonant of lakes, llanos, tropic wildernesses, and vast cataracts. It possesses a note of originality, individuality, democracy—strange to say, mysticism, and mysticism of a new kind, poetic and positive at once, precise, mathematical, and yet fantastic—the diagrams of Legendre swimming in the visions of Swedenborg. Such are the characteristics of Poe and his long stream of tales grotesque and arabesque. But who are the American poets? The author answers laconically: Emerson, Poe, Lowell, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and Walt Whitman. Bryant is said to luxuriate in a pompous diction, and is only occasionally "American." Whittier, with all his trembling enthusiasm, passion, and sensibility, is too *inglese*. As yet, indeed, there has been no American genius of the first rank, though poets and publicists, romancers and critics, humorists and historians abound. No transatlantic poet has shown the power and profundity of Browning, the artistic perfection of Tennyson, the marvellous musical effects of Swinburne; no thinker has equalled Carlyle; no critic there is comparable to Ruskin. To stir laughter and tears is still the supreme gift of Charles Dickens; satire is the peculiar atmosphere of Thackeray; psychological romance is the unrivalled sphere of George Eliot. But America is not absolutely destitute, after all: there is Poe; there is—Walt Whitman! These, *me judice*, are true representatives of America: the one admirable for the plastic perfection, the crystalline transparency, the curious felicity of his style, which, in the critic's estimation, recalls at once Foscolo, Keats, and Shelley; the other "savagely" American, recalling all in a breath Job, the prophets, and Shakspere. Mr. Whitman particularly, Nencioni finds, realizes the European ideal of what an American poet should be—the old conventional hero of "primeval forests," sounding waterfalls, and limitless "tall talk." Only the author of "Hamlet" is said to have equalled Poe in his knowledge of the great mystery of death. The "phosphorescence of impurity" that glimmers over the work of Baudelaire is not found in the work of the master. Lowell is delightfully American, though even the 'Biglow Papers,' written in *Jankee* dialect, recall European models.

GENERAL HAZEN'S MILITARY MEMOIRS.

A Narrative of Military Service. By General W. B. Hazen. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 8vo, pp. 450.

Few officers of the army are more generally known than the author of this volume. His position as Chief of the Signal Service has kept him prominently before the country for several years, and his controversy with Secretary Lincoln in regard to the Greely rescue expedition put him in a focus of criticism and discussion for some time. The court-martial and court of inquiry which were the result of his charges against General Stanley, and the recriminations which grew out of it, also excited lively interest, in military circles at least, a little earlier. It has also been understood that his relations with General Sheridan have been, in diplomatic language, "strained," and the present volume would seem to date the ill feeling as far back as the battle of Missionary Ridge. A bit of a quarrel with Gen. Gordon Granger comes to the surface in his narrative, and it would be only an affectation of ignorance of current military opinion to avoid saying that these things have quite widely been attributed to an aptitude for getting into hot water.

Yet General Hazen did solid and honorable service in the war, the narrative of which, from his standpoint, has real value. He is the author of a useful book upon the organization and instruction of armies, based upon his observations in Europe since the close of our civil war. He has evidently considerable talent for organization, and went earnestly into the task of drilling and instructing the young volunteers under him, from the day that he was transferred, in 1861, from a lieutenancy in the Eighth Regular Infantry to the colonelcy of the Forty-first Ohio. An unprejudiced reader of the official record of his military career will say that it abundantly implies courage, zeal, and intelligence; yet the personal quarrels and animosities in which he has had part have had the unhappy effect of making officers of equal rank or higher grade than his own ready to deny him every soldierly quality.

Under such circumstances as these, a book from him upon his military service will be curiously scanned by readers of very different predilections. It is evident at a glance that the volume is primarily designed for the officers and men of Hazen's brigade in the Army of the Cumberland. His later service as division commander in the Army of the Tennessee is subordinated in handling. The numerous portraits (it is a pity that the woodcuts are so coarse) are mostly of the under officers in his original command. The narrative sticks very closely, too, to the operations, the internal discipline, and the instruction of his own command, and although the author does not hesitate to express opinions upon larger events in passing, these are nevertheless offhand judgments which are seldom reasoned out, and do not profess to be supported by any marshalling of evidence. Indeed, in several instances they have been made without refreshing the memory by easily accessible reports and documents, and contain errors in fact.

General Hazen does not ignore the controversies to which we have alluded, for while he shows a disposition to avoid personal acrimony, he distinctly tells us in his preface that the narrative "touches on and may set at rest a few disputed questions of fact, and crosses the lines of certain personal controversies about which the public are supposed to know little." The book must therefore be looked at from two points of view: first, as a narrative of facts, and second, as a contribution to the controversial history of the late war. Under the latter head it may fairly be examined to see whether it reveals any traits in the author's character which would provoke controversy, and help to explain the antagonisms of which he himself makes no secret. From this side it becomes a curious psychological study, and might be the subject of a chapter entitled "The Personal Equation in Military Matters."

The story of the honorable service of the author and of his troops is straightforward and interesting. The instruction and drill of new troops is really the theme which the book makes most of, and to this end the regimental and brigade orders are copied with a minuteness and repetition of topic which would be excessive if this purpose were not kept in mind. The lesson inculcated is, that a regiment of American volunteers may be transformed into model soldiers in a surprisingly short time, if the colonel understands his work and can unite firm and steady discipline with intelligent and unflagging instruction and drill. The method of doing this is shown in detail and with commendable clearness. On this subject the book may rightly become an authority.

The controversies to which General Hazen gives some attention include an accusation of misconduct at Shiloh, a charge of appropriating at Missionary Ridge cannon captured by Sheridan's division, and an arrest at Dandridge, East Tennessee, by order of Gen. Gordon Granger. The last of these was a matter of trifling importance, quickly set right, and involving no disgrace. It was hardly worth recalling. In telling it, however, General Hazen falls into historical errors. First, in saying that General Sherman took command in East Tennessee in November, 1863, and subsequently turned the command over to Burnside. Burnside was in command of the department and was not superseded by Sherman: the latter carefully avoided any interference with Burnside's department. Next, in saving that Burnside "sent out his whole army with the Fourth corps in pursuit of Longstreet, with his Chief-of-staff Park (*sic*) in command." Burnside, on being relieved at his own request, left Major-General Parke, formerly his chief of staff, in command of the Ninth Corps. The movement to Dandridge was six weeks after Burnside left the department, and, in the absence of General Foster, who commanded the department, General Parke commanded the expedition by seniority. General Hazen is further in error in saying that Parke turned over the command to Granger and remained at Strawberry Plains, Parke was in person at Dandridge, and it was only as commandant of the Fourth Corps and not of the whole force that Granger had his quarrel with Hazen. A casual reference to official records would have prevented these mistakes of memory.

The controversy over the cannon captured at Missionary Ridge involves the question whether Sheridan's division or that of Wood (to which Hazen belonged) first reached the top of the hill in the memorable assault upon Bragg's army. Sheridan alleged in his report that Hazen's brigade "gleaned" the abandoned cannon in rear of his (Sheridan's) advance. The charge was made upon information from Sheridan's subordinates, and would seem to have been ill-founded. Hazen certainly makes a very strong array of evidence supporting his assertion that his brigade reached the summit some minutes in advance of Sheridan's coming up on his right. This does not touch the question whether the resistance was equally brave and determined at both points, which would still be fairly open.

The remaining topic on which General Hazen seeks to set himself right is his conduct at Shiloh, in regard to which he charged General Stanley with slandering him. His account, in brief, is, that his brigade charged in advance of the rest of the army, lost its formation in passing through tangled woods and thickets, was then sharply attacked in flank, and retreated in confusion; that he himself, after failing to rally them, lost his direction in the forest and became wholly separated from them, only succeeding in finding them again after several hours, and by means of first finding his way to Pittsburgh Landing, and thence out to the front again. In this there is nothing necessarily impeaching his courage. He evidently committed the mistake of allowing his men to make a long and rapid charge through a dense wood, without halting occasionally to reform. They therefore came unexpectedly, in a disordered condition, upon fresh troops and were easily routed. His own wandering from them was an awkward accident, and nothing more. We have to look for other reasons why this should have been the occasion of violent recrimination, and we must think they are found in the personal equation to which we have alluded. The importance of the lesson to be drawn from it justifies a frank treatment, and it affords us a valuable indication of the task which is before historians of the civil war in reaching the truth by elimination of the warping effect of personal feeling and of exaggeration, even in official reports.

General Hazen does not hesitate to claim for his command and for himself the full measure of

credit for what they have done. The naïveté with which this is done must often seem a little strange to the experienced reader. But he hesitates no more in depreciating judgments of others, and makes freest use of the innuendo which is hardest to meet. In a book published as this is, long after the war, he is entitled to a large freedom in the discussion of old events; but the criticism relates to his official reports at the time, which are now reproduced. In this battle of Shiloh he asserts that his brigade, being in the left of the three divisions of Buell's army, which in its turn was on the left of Grant's, made a diagonal charge to the right, across the front, reaching nearly to Shiloh Church, where Sherman, on the extreme right of the whole army, halted in the evening after the Confederates had been driven off. On this field, as at Stone's River, a monument was erected to the dead of "Hazen's brigade," and this unusual course was regarded by other portions of the army as an arrogation of the honors of the battle. These things would sufficiently account for a certain degree of irritation. Both the positions chosen for the monuments and the claims to special distinction were severely criticised. We have not space for a full examination of the counter-allegations on these points, and will only remark that the tone and substance of General Hazen's official reports and correspondence are undoubtedly the cause of much of the ill-feeling.

A military report is supposed to be a methodical and clear description of the performance of duty by the army unit for which the report is made. To introduce into it criticisms of other commands, unless such are absolutely necessary to account for something done by the one reporting, is unmilitary. To do this by innuendo or sneer is yet worse. The officer making the report does not know what orders other troops may have received, and is bound to use an honorable courtesy toward others, and a decent modesty in regard to himself. Besides, his reports are not known to his coördinate associates, and may imbed in the official records injuries which can never become the subject of fair investigation, and may never become public in the lifetime of the officer aspersed. Still again, he is not the judge of others who are not placed under his command. If he is witness to breaches of duty, he may openly and boldly prefer charges which he assumes an honest responsibility for, and may thus bring the accused person before a court-martial; and it is a good canon of military conduct that if matters are not worthy of this treatment, it is unsoldierly to put the open or covert accusation in the body of documents which go into the public records, but which may never come to the knowledge of the accused. The same principle demands of a subordinate a cheerful loyalty to his commanders, immediate and remote; to recognize that they are responsible for all that is done in their presence and with their consent, and that they are entitled to the acknowledgment that it is done by their orders, though they may have used language of suggestion and not of actual command. These things are essential to the harmony and efficiency of any army, and are quite as important as the drill of the troops or the "policing" of the camp. We fear that General Hazen must be held, on his own narrative, to have failed in observing these simple rules, and that therein lies the secret of much of his military unhappiness. An instance or two will illustrate this in small matters as well as in more important ones.

In December, 1862, near Nashville, Tenn., he was ordered to take his brigade out foraging. In his official report he says: "On inquiring where forage could be found, I was informed that the command which went out that day under Colonel Stanley Matthews, consisting of two brigades, had skirmished all day and returned with half their wagons empty, and that the chances for procuring forage were very poor, but very good for a fight" ('Narrative,' p. 67). He then reports that he went out with a hundred and seventy wagons, filled them all, saw no enemy, "and if any such were in our vicinity, the position of the troops was always such that nothing less than an open fight with superior forces could have availed them anything."

The collocation of these things in the report is equivalent to an innuendo that the foraging party under Colonel Matthews had not been so handled as to quench the enterprise of the enemy and fill the wagons without opposition. But the statement is based upon an "I was informed," without saying by whom; and a slur upon the officer who had preceded him is embodied in a report which Mr. Justice Matthews probably never heard of till this volume was published. If the information were to be referred to at all, it was only as information that precautions might be needed, and the introduction of names was unnecessary. The enhancement, at the expense of another, of the value of a minor service rendered, is the motive for the form of the report which will most naturally occur to the reader. The case only called for a simple report that he was ordered out, went, and came back with his wagons filled.

In his more important report of his part in the battle of Chickamauga, General Hazen illustrates nearly all of the rules above mentioned by their conspicuous violation. On page 122, he says: "At this moment I met General Van Cleve, whose division the enemy had engaged still further to the right. *He told me that his men had given way, and that he could no longer control them.*" The General named was neither his commander nor his subordinate, and the bit of information thus preserved has no apparent connection with General Hazen's duties. It was certainly an ill service to General Van Cleve to put it into the records without his knowledge. Again, on page 123, he says: "Major-General Reynolds, *whose division had been driven back*, came to this position soon afterward and made further dispositions of troops." The clause we have italicised is no part of a proper report of Hazen's brigade; he was not reporting for General Reynolds. On the same page he reports that a breastwork of logs and rails was begun by his brigade, "which was taken up and carried through our entire division and that of Reynolds on our right and Johnson and Baird on our left." Here a brigade commander is reporting for four divisions, and it must necessarily be on mere hearsay, too. In the text of the narrative he tells us that the suggestion came from the colonel of the Ninth Indiana. The canons we have referred to would have been better followed by giving credit to this subordinate, in the official report, and omitting the assertion of what took place in other commands. The value of the breastwork is enlarged upon, and the natural effect on the minds of the authorities before whom it would go, would be to enhance the credit of the writer of the report. On page 125 he again reports for all that part of the army, saying no new dispositions of troops were made or attempted, "except that General Reynolds's right was somewhat withdrawn," etc. He then reports where the divisions of Wood, Brannan, and one division of the reserve were placed, thus including again four or five divisions. It is difficult to imagine that this is written by a brigade commander in an official report to his immediate chief. He adds that about four o'clock "several general officers at our position expressed the opinion that it was necessary for a brigade to move over, and, as they said, strike the deciding blow. No one appeared to have any ammunition. I found upon examination that, thanks to my care in controlling the fire of my men, I still had about forty rounds per man, and, with the approval of my division commander, I immediately moved," etc. Who the "several general officers" were, is not told, nor whether his own division commander, to whom this report was addressed, was one of them. The initiative of the "deciding blow," and the superior "care in controlling the fire of my men," with the apparently immaterial fact of the "approval of my division commander," do not suffer for lack of explicit assertion. The statement, a few lines further on, that "at dusk I received orders from General Thomas to retire on Rossville" completes the annihilation of the "division commander." Simple justice to Gen. John M. Palmer, who commanded the division, requires it to be noted that he reported that he ordered Hazen to make the movement described, and that it separated the latter from the rest of the division for the remainder of the day. The case is plainly one in which, even if the facts are told with literal exactness by General Hazen, the "approval" of his commander was a military order, for it made him responsible for results if they had been disastrous, whatever the phrase under which the approval was couched; and a loyal subordinate should so treat it.

These two examples, one taken from a trifling event and the other from a great one, stamp the character of the relations of the writer of the 'Narrative' to his associates, and we believe that just in proportion as readers of it have had military experience or imbibed its spirit, they will find here a key to the irritation and chafing which has been so common in the army and official circles in which General Hazen has been active. Whoever may be misled or influenced by the undue appropriation of glory or the improper depreciation of another which may be found in an official report, it will not be the competent historian. The vast pile of official literature concerning the war which the Government is publishing will, in the very study of it, be an education to those who may mould it into history; and one of the first, as well as most important, lessons which they will learn will be to acquaint themselves with the characters of the actors in the great scenes, not by an isolated report, but by the character which reveals itself in a whole series from the same hand. If vain-glory, jealousy, envy, and detraction are detected, the deduction for this "personal equation" will reduce the historical credit of the report by a very large factor. Modesty, loyalty, generosity, on the other hand, will, as they should, multiply the value of the documents which they are seen to characterize. It is in this way that historical justice is attained, and let no one doubt that competent hands will do the work.

But the more recently written portions of General Hazen's book also demand a brief notice. In writings which are in the nature of autobiography much is fairly allowable which would not be tolerated in an official report. Free criticism of others, whether superiors or inferiors, may be indulged in without offence, if the discussion of great affairs seems to demand it. We should be far from complaining, therefore, that in this part of his narrative General Hazen enters into details of incidents, both as to himself and others, which official intercourse would not permit. For many such we are thankful, as they give life, spirit, and reality to the events of which he writes. He is also fully at liberty to give the results of his observation and reasoning in the form of opinion, without going at length into his reasons. He has a right to assume that his rank and experience will give them a certain weight with his readers. Still, he owes it to himself and to us not to omit a reasonable industry in comparing his memory with the prominent authorities and

writers whose books and reports are at his elbow. This he has frequently omitted to do, and the omission generally accompanies an indirect condemnation or innuendo against another officer. On this point, as before, we can only give examples.

The first relates to the engagement at Jonesboro, Ga., when Hazen commanded a division in Logan's corps. Sherman was swinging his army south of Atlanta, and his right wing struck the Confederate corps of Hardee and Lee at Jonesboro. A vigorous attack was made upon Hazen's division, as he says, by the whole of Lee's corps, and was repulsed. Hazen adds: "This repulse decided Hood to evacuate Atlanta." To this appropriation of the results of an operation in which Sherman's whole army was engaged he adds, that "the failure to capture or completely destroy Hardee on this occasion was the finest opportunity lost by the Union forces, under my observation, during the war." He explains further by saying that the Confederates were already enveloped on two sides, and

> "to close the other two was perfectly feasible and could have been done before night. Seeing this grand opportunity—such a one as is seldom seen in war, as it seemed to me—slipping away, on two occasions I was on the point of imploring to be sent (although a division commander, with troops then confronting the enemy, with my pickets sharply engaged) with positive instructions for the troops beyond Davis, the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, to close in and complete the investment; but on hearing the general in command say, 'Commanders there already have their orders,' I did not do it. But there are times when orders are not enough—when one should see them executed. The failure to do so here was most unfortunate; and it requires but a glance at the map to recognize the gravity of our failure" (p. 298).

That this was intended to be a sufficiently severe criticism of General Sherman, who is not directly named, is apparent. There is no room for a general analysis of it, but the characteristic point is that General Hazen, though his own men were engaged, boiled to be sent away to bring up Stanley's and Schofield's corps, though they had their orders; and this he thinks (by a mental process which we do not altogether follow) would have been "seeing them executed" on the part of Sherman himself. General Sherman's 'Memoirs' have been published some ten years, and General Hazen runs the risk of appearing ridiculous as well as inaccurate by failing to refer to them. As to the orders for concentrating the corps named, Sherman says: "I sent Captain Audenreid, aide-de-camp, then Colonel Poe, of the Engineers, and lastly General Thomas himself, and that is the only time during the campaign I can recall seeing General Thomas urge his horse into a gallop."

In a similar vein is General Hazen's passing remark in regard to the capture of Savannah—"why an army corps was not thrown to the east of the Savannah River, which seemed practicable, and Hardee captured with the city, I never knew" (p. 328). But Sherman, in his 'Memoirs' and reports, has taken some pains to inform the world on this exact point. To criticise his reasons intelligently is quite within the province of any one who may write upon the subject; but to fail to read them, or to affect to ignore them and then clinch the condemnation with "I never knew," is neither writing history nor criticism. Most intelligent readers will say it is simply "giving a little dig."

An incident relating to the burning of Columbia, S. C., will close our examples of General Hazen's tone and methods. After narrating some incidents of the occupation of the city and of the firing of cotton in the streets by the retreating Confederates, he adds: "It was a windy day, and a great deal of loose cotton had been blown about and caught on the fences and in the branches of the shade trees along the streets. *It has been said* that this had something to do with spreading the fire which afterward took place. *I think this very doubtful*" (p. 350). On the same page he tells of taking supper with General Sherman, and then going out of doors with him, when Sherman "remarked regretfully, '*They have brought it on themselves!*'" We have italicized some of these phrases for the purpose of noting the natural effect and ostensible purpose of them. Into the historic facts we cannot enter. By whom had it "been said" that the burning cotton and the scattered flakes of unburnt cotton on a windy day had "something to do with spreading the fire"? By probably every officer of the army who made a report of what occurred that day, from General Sherman and General Howard downward; and Sherman, in his 'Memoirs,' has warmly repelled the imputation of either ordering or winking at the destruction of the city. All this is treated by General Hazen as some careless or casual statement, to be dismissed with "I think it very doubtful." But the second quotation attributes to Sherman a distinct recognition that the destruction was not accidental but retributive. This, in the face of Sherman's public statements, is quite other and more than a harmless comparison of recollections: it is an injurious innuendo. To plead ignorance of what "has been said" and by whom, would be too much in the vein ascribed to Joe Bagstock. It is quite within a writer's province to be silent or to dispute frankly and boldly the truth of any historical assertions by another, but what habit can be more vicious than to prepare statements which imply what they do not distinctly state, and which cannot be directly challenged because the probable meaning cannot be made demonstrative?

General Hazen's book will have a very considerable value among the contributions to a final history of the war; but we are forced to conclude that that value will be somewhat different from that he had reckoned upon. The parts which relate to the organization and internal discipline of his own command will rank high. We suspect that the rest will be regarded as a curiously unconscious disclosure of his subjective traits of character, more than a strictly objective presentation of historical events.

The History of the Hampton Court Palace in Tudor Times. Illustrated with One Hundred and Thirty Autotypes, Etchings, Engravings, Maps, and Plans. By Ernest Law, B.A., Barrister at Law. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1885.

WITHOUT having any very salient characteristics Mr. Law's book is interesting. The reader who is curious of historical minutiæ will find in it many points of antiquarian interest; the general reader will be attracted by the important personages who are brought into it, and the zest that is given by judicious use of original authorities. It is rather a chronicle of what went on at Hampton Court than a history of the Palace. Wolsey, Henry VIII. and his wives, Edward VI., Mary, Philip, and Elizabeth all figure in it, and many lesser celebrities; but there is no connected story of the building. Mr. Law comes with the court, and turns his back on the palace when the court leaves. He laments in his preface that architectural writers have neglected the palace (it seems not to occur to him that the dryness of the architecture has anything to do with this), yet he does not himself make any thorough study of its architecture or plan. It would not be easy work to do so, and Mr. Law is more interested in men and events than in palaces and arts. But there is a good deal of description of parts of the palace; many curious details of structure and cost are interspersed, with some conscientious cataloguing of hangings and other furnishings—indeed, one could not describe a home of such lovers of bric-à-brac as Wolsey, Henry, and Elizabeth without having something to say for these things.

It is a curious coincidence that the two great Cardinal ministers, the English and the French, should have built each his palace, near the end of his career, with such splendor as to provoke the envy of the king his master; so that Wolsey was hardly warm in Hampton Court before he found it prudent to transfer its title to Henry, and the *Palais Cardinal* became the *Palais Royal* almost as soon as it was finished. It is noteworthy also, and significant of the decadent age in which the palaces were built, that neither has to-day any architectural standing, or holds any place in architectural history.

Mr. Law is a searcher of old records, more antiquary than story-teller, but compiles with judgment, gives well-outlined sketches of his principal personages, and has a hearty admiration for Wolsey and for Henry in his better days. The chief attraction of his book, however, is in the pictures it gives of the life of the time, and the color that is added by the use of contemporary testimony. The severity of history is softened here by many touches of gossip, of which contemporary literature furnishes abundance, and for which the vivacious days of the Tudor gave ample occasion. Anglophiles may not recognize the ancestry of the English gentleman of to-day in the people of whom a contemporary Frenchman writes that "they are reprobates and thorough enemies of good manners and letters; . . . their manners are very unpolite"; or, again, that "the English are great drunkards, and if an Englishman would treat you he will say in his language, 'Will you drink a quart of Gascoyne, of Spanish, of Malmsey wine?' Their conversation is continually interspersed with phrases such as these: 'Drind iou,' 'I plaigiou,' 'Bigod sol drind iou a good oin' (meaning thereby, I drink to you, I pledge you, By God, I shall drink you a good wine)." No love was lost between England and Spain in the days of Mary and Elizabeth, and we need not be surprised to find one of Philip's attendants declaring in like strain that "the English have no other idea of a feast than in eating and drinking: they understand no other way of enjoying themselves"; nor that the gallantry of the Spanish king was matched by the courtier's saying that the English ladies' dresses were "of coarse material and ill-made"; that they "wore black stockings and showed their legs even as far as the knee"; that they "were ugly and very ungraceful, especially when dancing." The reader will not look for great delicacy in this sort of gossip, but perhaps he will think that such detail as is here lavishly set forth of Mary's disappointed maternal hope might be left to the author of 'Peregrine Pickle.'

This book is the first volume of a promised two: the second is to contain the chronicle of the palace from Elizabeth's time to ours. It is handsomely printed in a small quarto, whose fat squareness is queerly reminiscent, as it were, of the well-known portraits of Henry. It is generously illustrated with autotypes from original portraits, reproductions of old prints, typographic etchings, and new drawings reproduced by "process." Their quality is not as good as the quantity and the choice. The borrowed cuts are as the author found them, some good, some poor; some of the typographic etchings are good and effective; but the reproductions are mostly dry and dull, and the new drawings for the most part unworthy of the book.

Michigan. A History of Governments. By Thomas McIntyre Cooley. [American Commonwealths.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

THE history of Michigan falls naturally into three periods—those of its colonization, its settlement, and its expansion. At the outset the author is hampered by the fact that, during the first period, there really was no Michigan, but only the trading and military post of Detroit; and he is thus forced to concern himself with the more general ground of the history of the French power on the St. Lawrence and of the Northwest Territory, but with a usually close restriction of his narrative to such events as directly concerned the little outpost from whose founding he starts. That fort in the heart of the Indian country, at the point of confluence of the tribes, derived its importance from the fur-trade and the national jealousy of the conflicting French and English; and both these were unfavorable to the opening of the interior, since, in the first place, the French ineptitude for colonization—the absence of the self-governing instinct in their pioneering communities and the impossibility of its development under the bureaucratic system—was never more strikingly displayed than on our lakes; and, secondly, the fixed policy of the fur monopoly was to make the forests a vast preserve for the trade. These points Judge Cooley brings out, and with them he joins the old story of the Indians' wrongs and their very ample contemporary vengeance, and arrives somewhat leisurely at the time when Detroit passed from France to England, and under our Government, until, after being lost by Hull in 1813 and retaken, the modern commonwealth really began.

Up to this point the volume follows in the lines of well-established histories. But with the administration of General Cass, the real founder of the State, the author enters upon that special field in which the utility of this series must lie—the settlement and expansion of the great States under the Union. When the account of this is well done, history will contain for the thinker no more impressive page. The race-character that built so many law-abiding and self-governing communities, so populous, prosperous, and stable that they now make the main of the nation, and the methods of their evolution, have a profound interest for society. But it is a history of peace, and histories of peace are hard to write. Judge Cooley has given but little more than half his volume to this matter, and has treated it in a very limited way. The bent of his work is indicated by his sub-title—"A History of Governments"; and in the end this comes to mean a history of constitutions. If one would know how and when the successive industries of the State were built up, or in what order and under what influences the streams of emigration were distributed, or would obtain a view of the actual *modus operandi* of the conversion of the pine forest into the ninth State of the Union, he will get little enlightenment from these pages. Some results, it is true, are stated; some few towns besides Detroit are mentioned; and there is a capital chapter on the aspect of social life in the log huts, in the course of which it is pleasant to notice the author, who by tradition should be "with good capon lined," quietly remarking that "all had wheat or corn bread and potatoes, and a hearty appetite need crave nothing better." But, generally speaking, the history concerns itself with the administration of law, and such political action by the inhabitants as resulted in formulating law; and so far as the national Government and measures of national concern, like the anti-slavery movement, are involved, the discussion consistently hangs about the law of the matter.

In dealing with the changes of Michigan opinion and the growth of its Constitution and political convictions, the treatment is most admirable in breadth, grasp, and terseness. The utility of this history for public enlightenment now, and for other and particularly younger States, is clearly a leading consideration with the author, and he frequently rises to the dignity, to which his position and attainments fully entitle him, of giving what may be called Federal advice. The passages on the wild-cat banking, with their lucid exposition of an irresponsible paper currency; on the State loans for internal improvements, and the considerations which make the policy dangerous and led to its negation in the Constitution; on the municipal loans for railroad aid, and the wisdom of their being overruled by the Supreme Court; and those on the constitutional questions at issue in the war, on the extraordinary powers assumed by the nation, the banking act, the tariff legislation, the influence of pensions and river and harbor appropriations, and the army of the civil service—all these, some of them despatched in a chapter and some in a few paragraphs, are as full of sound and clean political sense, to use a homely illustration, as a nut is of meat. The bearing of the latter topics on the growth of public opinion and the present status of Michigan in the Republican party is the sufficient excuse for their consideration, and the whole brief survey forms a rare illustration of the interaction of State and nation at present. Incidentally Judge Cooley suggests a novel reason in disfavor of protection to the lumber interest—that the supply is being rapidly depleted, and it may be more profitable in the end to allow Canadian lumber to share the market for the sake of the higher price which years are sure to bring. And in the case of so eminent an observer it is worth notice that the only bit of distinct political prophecy runs that "the question of the nation's assuming the regulation of railways is certain to receive at some time in the near future an affirmative solution." We ought not to omit to say that the development of the educational system which the State is so proud of, and which has been the parent of the education of the West, is dwelt on at length. Thus, while we cannot help wishing that a briefer treatment of the Detroit period had left space for a fuller and more varied account of the growth of the State, it will be seen that the book is a very valuable and practical contribution to contemporary literature.

Kansas: The Prelude to the War for the Union. By Leverett W. Spring. [American Commonwealths.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

THE subject of this volume is indicated by its sub-title more accurately than by the name of the State. With the exception of the briefest survey of the exploration of Kansas, and a slight, half-statistical summary of its development since the war, there is nothing between these covers but the warfare of the two factions in the Territory. This episode in the history of the great struggle was of national importance, and in its full treatment would fall under two parts—one in which the standpoint would be that of a fair-minded observer at Washington, and the other in which it would be that of a clear-eyed observer on the field. The writer touches the former branch only occasionally and in a distant way, and has confined his work practically to a narrative of the events and a sketch of the persons engaged in them on Territorial soil. The book itself has a taste of the Border in it, an accent and spirit which would be infallible marks of a Western origin were it anonymous. Its pages are sown with poetic quotations, with rhetorical locutions that have hitherto been confined to newspapers in search for bald headlines, and with a plenitude of adjectival power almost Elizabethan in its sweep; and perhaps it was necessary to include in the text the sort of Border anecdote and dialect which has been chosen, if one was to give a vigorous impression of the actual coarseness of the conditions of life along the Missouri line. But the whole of these peculiarities taken together imparts a distinct character to the volume, and marks it off, in style, method, and taste, from the other members of this series, which have observed severer canons of composition. The author's being a professor of literature only makes the wonder more.

The effect, however, of this "bowie-knife and revolver treatment," of these "verbal caustics," to adopt some of the writer's phrases, is very stirring; and if he had "fanged the heart" of things a little less often, we should have passed over his "breeziness." The story itself is of the most absorbing interest. There is hardly an element of brutality, of horror, of sickening circumstance lacking; and were it not possessed of the deadly power of realism, one would refuse to read or to believe. It is a bloody page of history, but as told here it seems to have a preëminence in fiendishness and grossness even in the catalogue of historic excesses. It must be confessed, too, that Professor Spring's impartial and thorough examination of the period does not allow us to comfort ourselves with the belief that there was a martyred virtue on one side and an inhuman barbarity upon the other. It was not a struggle of light with darkness. On both sides there were actions which could take place only where justice and mercy were unknown. The chaos of government and the detailing of the successive riots, murders, and massacres, which read more awfully than savage tomahawking, are set down with an unflinching pen. One does not have to wait for an echo to the oral remark of Governor Shannon in after years—"Govern the Kansas of 1855 and '56? You might as well have attempted to govern the devil in hell!"

There does not appear to be any notable new material in these chapters, the fruit of any original research. The more important incidents of the struggle were widely known at the time. Then the nearness of the facts obscured the lines of the contest and its bearing and course; and now we cannot think that Professor Spring has done much to deprive his subject of the illusions of contemporaneous history. The spirit of the struggle has been caught by him, the picturesqueness of it, and its confusion and brutality. He has rewritten "the times"; but such a narrative, which holds closely to the color of the facts, however entertaining and faithful it may be, is incomplete. Back of all this turmoil and blood lay a moral loyalty—a body of men which, however weakly or wrongly guided, however allied with baser elements of mere adventure, lawlessness, and self-seeking in some of its members, was in the main right, since they stood not merely for a free soil, but for self-government against the dictatorial usurpation of Missouri borderers. And it seems to us that Professor Spring does not bring out the force of their position, does not keep it present in the mind of his readers as the ground and basis of the struggle. We turn page after page, and find ourselves asking, What were they murdering each other for all this time? And one has then a feeling of wantonness in the whole affair. There is this error of perspective in the history, and a serious one it is; for the struggle of the settlers of Kansas for the rights of free men seems to sink often into an insane border brawl. Professor Spring is more successful in the vigor with which he catches the characteristics of the individuals who grew up in the conflict, and he deals out generously the

mercy which is their due, owing to the difficulty and uncertainty and laxity of affairs. Lane, particularly, stands out well-relieved, though at the end his personality is not felt to be understood by the author; and Robinson, too, is well drawn. One is glad when the story is at last over; and the last few pages, slight as they are, leave us with the pleasing thought that after this episode of anarchy was closed, the State had a nobler history of peace, rich in blessings, under that liberty for which the soil was conquered by the free-State emigrants.

Souvenirs of Some Continents. By Archibald Forbes, LL.D. Macmillan & Co. Also, Harper & Bros.

THE grisly remark of the Frenchman in the Khyber Pass, "How you English leave your dead about the world," comes home with telling effect in its chance position near the last page of this volume. No wonder it jarred upon "us Britons" looking down from the ramparts of Jelalabad upon the cast pack-saddles and broken crockery beneath which slept General Elphinstone and the gallant soldiers of that old famous defence, whose burial-place had thus to be disguised from their grave-violating enemies. The total impression of the book, however, is more cheerful, for it is not the outpour of English blood which makes the chief sanguinary feature of the war-correspondent's reminiscences; and, moreover, Mr. Forbes's career as a continental lecturer, which furnishes much of his material, was through scenes of peace. It is rather the omnipresence of the Englishman, alive and kicking, that is forced upon the mind, from Wolseley, fighting from the passes of the Rockies to the gates of India, down to the nameless colonists digging in the black gold-bearing sands of the southernmost beaches of Australasian islands. The Americans are a roaming people, and the aspects of frontier life are familiar to us, but we think of it as our own, and are apt to forget, in the knowledge of our broad Western advance, the vast pioneering of the mother-country in the face of many savage foes and lands. Perhaps no part of the modern world is really less known to us, in general, than Australia, unless Canada may possibly put in a claim to a rivalry in our ignorance; and the environment of "Tennessee's Partner," when come upon in the South Pacific, has a pleasant surprise in it, and the miners' payment of the lecturer in the scrip of the "Doughtown United Gold Mining Company, limited," with an unmentioned liability of fifteen shillings on each of the two hundred shares, reads like a stolen bit of real American humor. The chapters of Australian travel are among the pleasantest here, and the narrative of the author's tracking of his "more brilliant" brother, the lost poetic waif—it is always the more brilliant brother who goes to the dogs—has a quite rare and simple pathos, which is the pathos of our border, oftentimes, as well.

What counts most in this book is Mr. Forbes's personality. When he tells "How I became a War-Correspondent" he writes the least part of the story. He was born for it, in the only sense in which that phrase can be used of any career. He had the eye and the hand, and, moreover, the planning power and the speed to get the wires, and then he had the "luck"; but reading now in cold blood and with no haste for the news, one sees that his power lies rather in catching the spirit of the thing and letting it absorb him than in anything else—not only the spirit of the fighting, but of his office, too. In regard to this latter, no poet ever reverenced his calling more; but a duty which continually involves the readiness for difficult and dangerous sacrifice, and frequently the act itself, is worth exalting. The "Ohio boy," MacGahan, is the Roland whose praise this Oliver is always sounding, and his place higher even than Skobeleff's, whose name Mr. Forbes seems to idolize as fondly as any of his Cossacks. The sketches of both these men are of heroic interest; and from their individuality the whole volume gains no small part of its color—its dash, its sweep, its impression of restless energy, of international life, and of a sense of overpowering duty which can never afford to let its servant postpone the present for any future, though he should die at once.

Mr. Forbes's eye for moral quality, as shown by his brief portraits of men, is perhaps keener than for the picturesque circumstance, and his faculty of admiration for those parts of character which tell in the special event then in hand is so large that it passes into a hero-worship, and, when certain personal traits are added, into blunt professions of a man's love. He is continually apologizing for any mention of himself, but he cannot keep himself out; and no portions of his narratives are more delightful than those which involve his personal relations, whether with MacGahan and Skobeleff, or with Villiers the artist.

Properties of Matter. By P. G. Tait. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan

THIS work is not described by its title. It is intended for a general college text-book, and its subject is that miscellany of physics which is usually in text-books prefixed to the main theories of Sound, Light, Heat, and Electricity. This preliminary matter consists of four distinct parts. The first relates to the general laws of motion, which every educated man must study in a separate treatise; and therefore it is of no use to the student to find the same subject treated over again, with a brevity that renders it practically incomprehensible, in the beginning of his text-book of physics, where the space had better be economized for something else. The second part relates to gravitation, which really needs to be treated in a work on pure physics, on account of the Cavendish experiment. The third relates to molecular physics—such matters as elasticity, capillarity, viscosity, diffusion, crystallization, divisibility; and all this, joined to the theory of heat, should form a division of physics by itself. The fourth part, relating to the mode of existence of matter and its "essential properties," belongs to metaphysics: a physicist, as such, has no special competency to treat of it, and had better let it alone.

The book, nevertheless, is one which will interest the student, and will supply him with a number of clear and useful physical conceptions. It is to elucidating the fundamental conceptions and rendering them mathematically clear that the author has devoted his best efforts, wisely passing over all details about apparatus. He has paid such exclusive attention to the main ideas that the thoroughness of his treatment of the different subjects has somewhat suffered. For instance, he considers the elasticity of no solid bodies except such as are completely isotropic (amorphous), excusing himself on the ground of the difficulty of the rest of the subject. But even supposing that the general theory of elasticity were too difficult to be sketched (it is not, in fact, inherently so), some of the results, at least, might be stated. A text-book may be so written that it will not confound the general student with too much detail, and yet will be valuable for him to preserve as a repertory of facts after he has gone through with it in the class.

Professor Tait's singularities manifest themselves in everything that he writes. He pronounces a sort of malediction on the theory of action at a distance, and brings against it the authority of Newton, whom he has always seemed to regard in the light of an inspired and infallible prophet, to this effect: "That gravity should be innate, inherent, and essential to matter so that one body may act upon another at a distance through a vacuum, without the mediation of anything else by and through which their action and force may be conveyed from one to another, is to me so great an absurdity that I believe no man who has in philosophical matters a competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it." This passage affords the best proof of Newton's want of sagacity and of appreciation of the strength of the arguments in favor of action at a distance, because that which he pronounces impossible has come to pass: whole generations of natural philosophers have accepted the hypothesis; though whether the attraction is something "innate, inherent, and essential," they have not much considered.

Professor Tait also airs his hobby that energy is a "thing." The reason he gives is, that the quantity of energy is neither increased nor diminished, and permanence he considers as the defining character of the "thing." But the statement that the energy of each particle is neither increased nor diminished is precisely equivalent to saying that the accelerations of bodies depend upon their relative positions; and since this is all the truth there is in saying that energy is a thing, will not Professor Tait kindly permit us to express this truth in this way, so as to escape all danger of being understood to mean that the parts of energy have an individual identity, as those of matter have? Even in chemical changes, the different parts of matter preserve their perfect identity; but it would be senseless to ask which part of the kinetic energy of a body is due to one cause and which part to another.

An Old English Grammar. By Eduard Sievers, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Philology in the University of Tübingen. Translated and edited by Albert S. Cook, Ph.D. (Jena), Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of California. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co. 1885.

SIEVERS'S 'Angelsächsische Grammatik,' in the "Sammlung kurzer Grammatiken germanischer Dialekte," has now been before the public for three years, and at length found a translator in the person of Professor Cook, a former pupil of Sievers. When the grammar first appeared, it was at once welcomed as the best Anglo-Saxon grammar, especially in the treatment of the phonology, which fills more than one-half of the book. Some defects of form it owed to the fact that it was a revision of a set of lectures, and to the effort to include every phonetic variation, not only in the West-Saxon but in the other dialects, although the West-Saxon of the older prose writings has been made the basis of the work, and so greater consistency has been attained. The treatment is also historical, but Sievers has well recognized the difficulty here of fixing the absolute chronology of the Anglo-Saxon sounds and forms. Still, he has given a more complete treatment of Anglo-Saxon phonology than has ever been attempted before, and has included so much comparative phonology as shows the relation of the Anglo-Saxon vowels to those of the cognate Teutonic languages, particularly to the West-Germanic vowels. The declensions, as is usual in German grammars, are classified by stem-endings, which is far preferable to Sweet's classification by plurals; and a later, and now more usual, arrangement is presented than that of Professor March, who follows Grimm. The verbs, too, exhibit a better classification than that of Sweet, and regard is had ot

the natural divisions in the other Teutonic languages, but the order of numbering the ablaut series is Sievers's own. This is a small matter, but it would be better if a uniform system could be agreed upon by scholars, and not so many different ones be presented as we find in Grimm, Koch, Sweet, Sievers, and yet another in Zupitza's 'Elene.' The great worth of Sievers's grammar, however, is in its treatment of the phonology; and for those students of English who do not read German—if any such there be—Professor Cook's translation is indispensable.

The translator has not changed the original plan of the Grammar. Acknowledging its apparently "labyrinthine" character, he regarded the complexity as due "to the multiplicity of phenomena presented by the three Old English dialects," and consoles us with the reflection that "if the work is more difficult it is also more scientific and comprehensive." This is very true, but the beginning student might propound the query, Could it not have been made somewhat less difficult by being made less comprehensive with no sacrifice of its scientific character? However, as Professor Cook suggests, "The dialectal variations may be entirely disregarded," and the student must stick to the main phenomena until he feels himself thoroughly familiar with them. As to the substitution of "Old English" for Sievers's 'Angelsächsische,' we have no fault to find, provided scholars generally will adopt it, and it is certainly becoming more current. Professor Cook justifies it on the usual grounds, but some conservative may agree with Sievers's remark, that confusion is avoided by retaining the term Anglo-Saxon, since Old English has been applied to the period next following the Anglo-Saxon; for which Professor Cook substitutes, "*Cf.* the proposed nomenclature in the various periods of English and the able defence of the term *Old English* in Sweet's History of English Sounds (pp. 157, 161)."

The translator, as just shown, has not confined himself to a mere verbatim translation. He states in the preface that "important supplementary matter has been furnished by articles in various philological journals," and this is evident throughout the work. It belongs more properly to a philological journal to go into technical details, but in a cursory comparison of the German text with the translation, we have noticed many additions made by Professor Cook, from the first section of the Phonology on, which materially increase the value of the work. For examples, see note after 35 (p. 13), 41, 64, 101, 141, 202, with notes on pages 94, 95, 96, and others. We have noticed few omissions, chiefly references made by Sievers to philological journals and other works, which it would have been better to retain for the information of the student; and very few errata. On the whole, Professor Cook may be congratulated on the result of his labor.

Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Towne Memorial Fund. Vol. IV.—1860-1862. Boston: Published by the Society. 1885. 8vo, pp. 559.

THROUGH the generosity of the late Mr. Wm. B. Towne, the New England Historic Genealogical Society is publishing a series of memorial volumes of its deceased members, as fast as the memoirs can be prepared and the income of the fund accumulates sufficiently to meet the cost. In the very handsome volume before us we find thirty-five memoirs, which, with the three preceding volumes, complete the necrology of the Society to the spring of 1862. Of these thirty-five memoirs, many are very full and elaborate, and were contributed by writers manifestly possessed of ample materials for an authoritative narrative in each case. The Committee of Publication aim, as they state, to make these memoirs perfectly reliable in all respects, so that no one shall need hereafter to go behind them to verify names, dates, or statements. To this end, the respective writers and the editors exercise the greatest care, and exhaust every means of research.

The sketches vary in length and importance, but have often a far more than local interest. Besides non-New-England men like Bishop Meade, Judge McLean, and President Tyler, or foreigners like Joseph Hunter, the English antiquary, we may instance the Rev. Charles Lowell, if only as father of the poet; Lemuel Shaw, one of the greatest judges ever produced in this country; President Felton, of Harvard; Nathan Appleton, a member of Congress in the days when the distinction meant something, and one of the industrial founders of the city of Lowell; and Jonathan Phillips, the friend and counsellor of Channing. All these, with yet others who might be named, appeal to the curiosity or sympathy of large classes of the community. The memoir of Judge Shaw is by two hands, one filial and the other professional, and is the weightiest and certainly the most instructive of the present series. That of Lowell, by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, has the literary quality which belongs both to this writer and to her distinguished family. Mr. T. C. Amory's portrait of his uncle, Richard Sullivan, involves many social glimpses of a Boston not remote in years, yet almost as extinct as Pompeii. A famous Massachusetts Governor, George N. Briggs, fills a large space here, as he did in the annals of his office.

We need not particularize further. The merit of these voluntary tributes is inferrible from the fact that among the writers are to be found Messrs. John Ward Dean, Henry M. Dexter, P. Emory Aldrich, Hamilton A. Hill, Henry W. Foote, Andrew P. Peabody, William B. Trask, Samuel F. Haven, and Thomas S. Perry. Kinship and friendship have naturally sometimes led to overestimate and overpraise, but every reader will make his own allowances. We hope the public will show its appreciation of an enterprise which thus supplements the best biographical dictionaries, and embalms a large measure of private worth and public spirit and service. An excellent index makes the contents of this volume readily accessible. The blank page at the end might well have been utilized for a list of all the biographies thus far published.

On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters. By Helena Faucit, Lady Martin. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1885. 4to, pp. ix-443.

FROM time to time during the past two or three years the fine and strong actress who was once Miss Helen Faucit, and who is now Lady Martin, has been publishing in *Blackwood's Magazine* letters on such of Shakspere's heroines as she was wont to act; and these she has now gathered into a sumptuous volume, beautifully printed on a broad and fair page, clad in creamy vellum, and adorned with three portraits (on steel) of the authoress, from drawings by Francis Holl and Sir F. Burton. Although wholly different in purpose and in execution, Lady Martin's book recalls Mrs. Kemble's delightful 'Records of a Girlhood.' But Mrs. Kemble was frankly autobiographic, and only incidentally critical, while Lady Martin is professedly critical, and only runs into reminiscence and anecdote by accident, as it were. Perhaps Lady Martin's book would have been more valuable had it been more like Mrs. Kemble's; but as it is, it is extremely interesting and suggestive. The best pages of the book are those containing professional retrospections and recollections of the younger years of Lady Martin's life, when she was Macready's *Portia* and *Ophelia*, and when she created the "Lady of Lyons." The French call the actor of an original part its creator, and not inexactly, for he is always making over the character in his own image. What an actor sees in a character is a part—that is to say, he sees and seizes just so much of the character as may fall within his own physical means of expression and as may accord with his own mental powers of appreciation. And while he omits, or at least slurs over hastily, whatever he cannot feel or cannot express, he is inclined also to supplement the outline of the dramatist, and to see in the character much to which the dramatist never gave heed. Lady Martin, for instance, lends to *Ophelia* a shrinking sensitiveness and a delicacy of feeling for which not only is there no warrant whatever in the text of Shakspere, but which is quite contrary to the spirit of either Shakspere's day or *Hamlet's*. To her, also, *Portia* is not merely a creature of the poet's, she is an actual historical character. "I have always classed her with Vittoria Colonna, Cassandra Fedele, and women of that stamp" (p. 29). Yet, as she herself says, practice in the art of acting "to the artist is the greatest help towards developing the poet's meaning," and "throws lights upon it that no study, however close, can give. In certain moods of mind, the poet's intention may be read in this way as plainly as in an open book. The inspiration of the scene makes clear what before had not been even dreamed of, but which, once shown, is never to be forgotten or neglected" (p. 134).

Among the pleasant pages in the book are those describing Miss Faucit's meeting with Edmund Kean, her relations with Charles Kemble and with Macready, and her performances in the plays of Bulwer and Browning. In an appendix are given the verses which these dramatists wrote to her, and also criticisms of her acting by M. Édouard Thierry and by the late M. Régnier. The volume is respectfully dedicated, by permission, to her most gracious Majesty, the Queen, of whose husband Lady Martin's husband has been the official biographer.

Œuvres Complètes de Gustave Flaubert. Tome viii. Théâtre. Paris: A Quantin. 8vo, pp. 351.

"POUR me retremper dans quelque chose de fort, j'ai relu l'immense, le sacro-saint, l'incomparable Aristophane! Voilà un homme, celui-là! Quel monde que celui où de pareilles œuvres se produisaient!" This is a passage of one of Flaubert's letters written just before the representation of "Le Candidat," the only play of his that was ever acted. The morning after the first performance, he writes: "For a failure it was a complete one! (*Pour être un four c'en est un!*) People who want to flatter me declare that the piece will yet rise with the true public; but I don't at all believe it! I know the faults of my piece better than any one. . . . In short, I have gone to the bottom (*je suis enfoncé*)." He knew better than any one that he was not an Aristophanes.

In reading the play, one wonders that any manager should have accepted it—not so much, perhaps, that a man of genius should have written it, for it is full of admirable political irony, and an irony of *situation*, not of *speech*, which could only be presented dramatically. But George Sand, with the tenderness which all Flaubert's friends felt for him, uttered the criticism which is fatal to this work, even as literature: "I am grieved for my big Flaubert: he has not understood the demands of the stage."

But he perfectly understood the demands of the moment on himself; if his play was a failure,

he did not fail; and this generation, at least, should not read "Le Candidat" except with his own unintentional commentary on it—not merely the page of excellent (stage) criticism which "I add to your criticisms," he writes to Mme. Sand, but his own deeper impressions: "I think, in spite of what you say" (still to Mme. Sand), "that the *subject* was good, but I have not succeeded with it (*je l'ai raté*). Not one of my critics has shown me why and how; but I know, and that consoles me." It is, however, his personal serenity, his magnanimity—the word is not too strong—at the moment of failure that throws an idealizing light on the very "*four*" itself. He had a warm regard for his actors. "Delannoy and Saint-Germain have got themselves up absurdly well (*ont des binettes excellentes*), and play like angels. I think it will go well," he wrote just a few days before their disaster in common. And it was chiefly for their sakes that, when he heard "les risées de la populace" in the distance, he withdrew his play. "I could not have them hiss my actors! The evening of the second performance, when I saw Delannoy come off the stage with tears in his eyes, I felt like a criminal, and I said to myself, 'Enough!' (Three persons have touched me: Delannoy, Tourguéneff, and my man-servant!) In short, it is all over."

He continues, always to Mme. Sand: "My stoicism (or pride) astonishes myself, and when I search for its source I ask myself whether you, dear master [so he always called her], you yourself are not one of its sources. I recall the first performance of 'Villemer,' which was a triumph, and the first performance of the 'Don Juan de Village,' which was a defeat. You do not know how I admired you on both those occasions! The loftiness of your character—a thing much more rare than genius—edified me, and I uttered inwardly this prayer: 'Oh! that I might be like her at such a moment.' Who knows? Your example has perhaps sustained me. Pardon the comparison! The fact is I snap my fingers at the thing heartily (*je m'en bats l'œil profondément*). This is really the truth." But he confesses that he regrets the money he might have made: "My little milk-pail is upset. I wanted to renew the furniture at Croisset [his home]; moonshine (*bernique*)!"

The name of this play, "Le Candidat," tells its plot. The scene is of our own day, *en province*, and the hero is a would-be deputy, who allows his wife to do as she will, and commands his daughter to do as she won't, while he pursues his successful career. The other play in this beautiful great volume (there are but two) is, except for the inevitable *fond* of irony, as much of a contrast as possible. It is a *féerie*, which Flaubert wrote first in concert with two friends and afterward rewrote. It was never acted. "Le Château des Cœurs" is its title, and it is a series of so-called tableaux which are composed of an elaborate enwreathment of fairies, gnomes (the spirits of Good and Evil), peasants, bankers, philanthropists, aristocrats, artists, physicians, women of the world, bourgeois and bourgeoises, queens and prime ministers, enchanted forests, magic castles, and Parisian salons. All the characters save one—a woman, a peasant girl—have, by the spirits of evil, been robbed of their hearts, unconscious of their loss. It ends—was there ever so utter a fairy tale?—with a heart being given to each one: that heart here proclaimed to be "the peace of conscience, the power of doing good, the comprehension of all that is noble, the means of relation at once with humanity, nature, and God."

Report of Thomas B. Akins, Commissioner of Public Records. Halifax, N. S. 1885.

THE present condition of the archives of Nova Scotia is due mainly to the efforts of Doctor Akins, the Commissioner of Public Records, whose last report gives the additions made to the collections since 1883. An indefatigable student and very successful collector of books and manuscripts relating to the history of the province, he has devoted a large part of his time for many years to his official duties. In 1857 he succeeded in securing the adoption of a resolution by the House of Assembly requesting the Governor "to cause the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history and progress of society in this province to be examined, preserved, and arranged either for reference or publication." From that time to the present he has been unwearied in doing the work contemplated in this resolution, and in the scarcely less onerous task of persuading the Legislature to grant the means necessary for the prosecution of it. In addition to the classifying and preparing great numbers of papers for binding, he has supplied important deficiencies in the documents by copies of papers preserved especially in the English and Canadian archives To-day the collection consists of nearly five hundred bound volumes, and about sixty boxes of papers, classified but unbound. The volumes, with a few exceptions, are placed in a room in the Province Building, where they can be easily consulted by the student. His labors are considerably lightened by a catalogue, printed in 1877, which gives a brief account of the contents of the different volumes and boxes, with their dates under their appropriate headings.

The most important part of the archives is, of course, that relating to the early history, from the fall of Port Royal in 1710 to the removal of the Acadians in 1755. It is contained in about fifty volumes of letter-books, minutes of Council, miscellaneous papers, and despatches to and from the home Government. Of these, the latter are chiefly copies from documents in the State-Paper Office in London. Many of the others are the original manuscripts. There are also copies of some of the more important papers in the Brown collection in the British Museum. The history of this collection is curious. Dr. Andrew Brown was the minister of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, from 1787 to 1795. From there he went to Edinburgh, where he succeeded Doctor Blair as professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres. While in this country, he collected materials for the history of Nova Scotia. This, however, was never written, and after his death in 1834 his manuscripts were apparently sold for old paper. A part of them were fortunately rescued by Mr. Grosart, of the British Museum, from "a small shop in Scotland, where they were used in wrapping up cheese and butter." Among them was a copy of the "three hymns which the Acadians sung on the last days of their stay in Nova Scotia," the first of which begins with the lines:

> "Faux plaisirs, vous sonneurs, bien frivoles,
> Écoutez aujourd'hui nos adieux."

The numerous letters of the governors to the missionary priests and the French deputies are of the greatest interest, and although, unfortunately, only this one side of the correspondence has been preserved, they present a vivid and truthful picture of life among the Acadians, and show very clearly the causes of the tragedy of 1755. This is no place to discuss this transaction, but we may be permitted to say that no one should presume to pass judgment upon it before he has carefully examined these documents. The late Mr. Murdock had access to a large part of them, and has given many extracts in his elaborate 'History of Nova Scotia.' The Provincial Government in 1869 published 'Selections from the Public Documents,' a volume of 755 pages now rather hard to get. It was compiled by Dr. Akins chiefly to "throw light on the history and conduct of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, from their first coming under British rule until their final removal from the country." A similar work is being done by the Historical Society, founded in 1878. Among the more important papers printed in the four volumes of Collections which it has issued are the "Journal of Colonel Nicholson's Expedition against Port Royal in 1710," the "Journal of Colonel John Winslow," who commanded the troops employed in removing the inhabitants of Grand Pré, and selections from the Brown Collection.

The documents belonging to the history of the province from the founding of Halifax in 1749 to the present time seem to be very complete. They consist of the Letters and Despatches, Minutes of Council, Journal of Assembly, Land Grants, papers relating to Cape Breton, Sable Island, etc., besides a vast number of miscellaneous papers which are only roughly arranged and classified. Among the volumes recently added, as shown by Dr. Akins's report, are several of interest to us. These are selections from the Dorchester Collection in the Royal Institution, being the papers of Lord Dorchester, better known to the readers of Revolutionary history as Sir Guy Carleton, relating to the Loyalist settlers, and also "Memoranda relating to the negroes who left New York for Nova Scotia in 1783 and 1784"; "a volume of transcripts from Military correspondence during the American revolt"; a copy of the letter-book of Col. Samuel Vetch; and two volumes of papers "relating to the affairs of Nova Scotia, and its connection with the Government of Massachusetts Bay from 1725 to 1748." The oldest original volume in the Archives is a "French Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials at Annapolis, from 1702" to about 1725.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, W. T. Our Little Ones and the Nursery. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.75.
Adams, W. T. Stem to Stern; or, Building the Boat. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Adams, Sarah Flower. Nearer, My God, to Thee. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. 75 cents.
A Wayward Life: A Novel. G. W. Carleton & Co.
A Woman's Triumph. Chicago: A. H. Andrews & Co. 25 cents.
Bagehot, W. The Postulates of English Political Economy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Baker, S. S. Marmondale, and Other Poems. Hurst & Co.
Bancroft, H. H. Works. Vol. XX. History of California. Vol. III. 1825-1840. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.
Barnard, C. Talks about the Weather, in its Relation to Plants and Animals. Boston: Chautauqua Press.
Barrows, S. J. A Baptist Meeting-house. Boston: American Unitarian Association. $1.25.
Bernard, St., of Cluny. The Celestial Country. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.25.
Beecher, Rev. H. W. Evolution and Religion. Part I. Eight sermons. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 50 cents.
Beads for the Children to String From. St. Nicholas.
Black, W. White Heather: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Bowen, Prof. F. A Layman's Study of the English Bible, Considered in its Literary and Secular Aspect. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1
Bradbourne, Lord. Friends and Foes from Fairy Land. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Bradley, Mary. Hidden Sweetness. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Bray, S. Alice. The Baby's Journal. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.
Burr, F. A. An Original and Authentic Record of the Life and Deeds of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Philadelphia: National Publishing Company.
Campbell, H. Mrs. Herndon's Income: A Novel. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.50.
Carlyle, T. Sartor Resartus. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.
Carryl, C. E. Davy and the Goblin. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Champney, Lizzie W. Three Vassar Girls in Italy. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.
Clement, Clara Erskine. An Outline History of Sculpture, for Beginners and Students. White, Stokes & Allen. $2.50.
Cottin, Mme. Sophie. Elizabeth; or, the Exiles of Siberia. W. S. Gottsberger.
Colleville, Vicomte de. Les missions secrètes du général baron de Kalb. Paris: Didier; New York: Christern.
Collins, W. The Ghost's Touch, and Other Stories. Harper's Handy series. 25 cents.
Coolidge, Susan. A Little Country Girl. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Crager, Mary. Hyperæsthesia: A Novel. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.
Davidson, T. The Place of Art in Education: A Lecture. Boston: Ginn & Co. 24 cents.
Daunt, A. In the Land of the Moose, the Bear, and the Beaver. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.
De Amicis, G. Spain and the Spaniards. [Guadalquivir Edition.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.
Dicey, A. V. Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution. Macmillan & Co.
Dodworth, A. Dancing and its Relations to Education and Social Life. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

Dupuy, E. Les grands maîtres de la Littérature russe au XIXième siècle. Paris: Lecène et Oudin; Boston: Schoenhof.
Ewing, Juliana Horatia. Poems of Child Life and Country Life. In six books. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 25 cents each.
Farrar, Canon. Success in Life. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Farjeon, B. L. The Sacred Nugget: A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Flaubert, G. Oeuvres Complètes. Tome viii. Théâtre. Paris: A. Quantin; New York: F. W. Christern.
Freeman, C. E., and Sloman, Rev. A. P. Terenti Andria, with Notes and Introductions. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Fredericq, P. De Nederlanden onder Keizer Karel. I. De dertig eerste jaren der 16e eeuw. Ghent: J. Vuylsteke.
Friedrichs, C. Die Gipsabgüsse antiker Bildwerke. Berlin: W. Spemann.
Furtwängler, A. Beschreibung der Vasensammlung im Antiquarium. 2 vols. Berlin: W. Spemann
Galbraith, E. Composition in the School Room. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Gilman, A. The Story of Rome from the Earliest Times to the End of the Republic. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Hall, A. D. Prince Zilah: A Parisian Romance, Adapted from the French of Jules Claretie. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 50 cents.
Hamerton, P. G. Paris in Old and Present Times. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.
Hamilton, H. America, and Other Poems. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Hamilton, Lady Gladys. Worth the Wooing. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.
Hammond, W. A. A Strong-minded Woman; or, Two Years After. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Hariand, Marion. Common Sense in the Nursery. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Hamilton, Alexander. Works. Vol. V. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.
Haggard, H. R. King Solomon's Mines. Cassell & Co. $1.50.
High-Lights: A Novel. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Holmes, O. W. The Last Leaf. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10.
Howells, W. D. Tuscan Cities. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $5.
Hyde, J. W. The Royal Mail: Its Curiosities and Romance. Illustrated. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Kelley, W. D. Lincoln and Stanton. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
Kellogg, Prof. B. Shakespeare's King Richard III. Clark & Maynard.
Kroeker, Kate Freiligrath. Fairy Tales from Brentano. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.
Lander, Meta. The Tobacco Problem. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.
Lovett, R. Norwegian Pictures, Drawn with Pen and Pencil. Thomas Nelson & Sons. $3.50.
Lyall, C. J. Translations of Ancient Arabian Poetry, chiefly Præ-Islamic. London: Williams & Norgate.
Malot, Hector. Le Lieutenant Bonnet. Paris: Charpentier; New York: Christern.
Marc-Monnier. La Réforme, de Luther à Shakespeare. Paris: Didot; New York: Christern.
Mateaux, C. L. George and Robert Stephenson. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
McClelland, M. G. Oblivion: An Episode. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Moss, C. M. A First Greek Reader, with Notes and Vocabulary. Boston: John Allyn. 70 cents.
My Wife's Niece: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Norton, Hon. Mrs. The Lady of Garaye. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.
Owen, S. G. Ovid's Tristia. Book I. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Patten, S. N. The Premises of Political Economy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Pears, E. The Fall of Constantinople: Being the Story of the Fourth Crusade. Harper & Bros.
Pease, F. H. Singing Book for the Use of High Schools and Singing Classes. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.
Phillips, E. C. Sir Henry Havelock and Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Pitman, E. R. George Müller and Andrew Reed. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Pollock, F. Principles of Contract at Law and in Equity. 2d American ed. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.
Poems of the Law. Collected by J. G. Croke. San Francisco: Sumner, Whitney & Co.
Porter, Admiral. Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War. D. Appleton & Co. $2.
Pred, A. Z. Evolution versus Involution. Zabriskie.
Pyle, H. Pepper and Salt, or Seasoning for Young Folk. Harper & Bros.
Rabusson, H. L'Aventure de Mlle. de Saint-Alais. Paris: Calmann-Lévy; New York: Christern.
Ralston, R. The Principles of Sale: Their Application to Sale of an Undivided Part. Philadelphia: Rees, Welsh & Co.
Reed, S. Observations on the Growth of the Mind. New ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Richards, Laura E. Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet; or, Furry and Feathery Pets. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.75.
Richards, Laura E. The Joyous Story of Toto. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Richmond, H. H. Montezuma: An Epic on the Origin and Fate of the Aztec Nation. San Francisco: Golden Era Co.
Rodrigues, J. C. The Panama Canal: Its History, etc. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Salmond, C. A. A Woman's Work: Memorials of Eliza Fletcher. A. D. F. Randolph. $1.25.
Sanborn, Kate. The Wit of Women. Funk & Wagnalls.
Schiller's Das Lied von der Glocke. School ed. Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.
Scott, Sir W. The Waverley Novels. 6 vols. Baker & Taylor.
Shakspere, William. Works. 7 vols. With life and account of each play by A. R. Macfarlane. Henry Holt & Co. $7.
Sheldon, H. C. History of Christian Doctrine. 2 vols. Harper & Bros.
Smiles, E. David Livingstone. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Spring, L. W. Kansas. [American Commonwealths Series.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Sizer, N., and Drayton, H. S. Heads and Faces, and How to Study Them. Fowler & Wells. 40 cents.
Sumner, Prof. W. G. Protectionism the Ism that Teaches that Waste Makes Wealth. Henry Holt & Co. $1.
Stedman, E. C. Poets of America. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.25.
Straus, O. S. The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Steebe, J. W. Cuban Sketches. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.
Stockton, F. R. Rudder Grange. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Sullivan, T. R. Roses of Shadow: A Novel. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Sunday Reading for Young and Old, for 1886. Illustrated. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.
Sweet, H. Elementarbuch des Gesprochenen English. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Tell Your Wife. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.
Tennyson, Lord. Poetical Works. Illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell. $5.
Thomas, Dr. J. Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary. Revised and enlarged ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
The Rover of the Andes. A Tale of Adventure in South America. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.50.
Thoughts for Sunset. T. Nelson & Sons. 35 cents.
Thoughts for Sunrise. T. Nelson & Sons. 35 cents.
Tilcomb, Sarah E. Mind-Cure on a Material Basis. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.
Tiernan, Mary Spear. Suzette: A Novel. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Tileston, Mary W. Sugar and Spice and All That's Nice. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.
Towle, G. M. England in Egypt. With Maps. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Trowbridge, J. T. The Satin-Wood Box. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Valentine, Mrs. The Day Spring: A First Bible Book for Children. Fred. Warne & Co. 75 cents.
Westall, W. Ralph Norbreck's Trust. Cassell & Co. $1.

Messrs. HENRY HOLT & CO.,

NEW YORK,

Publish To-day:

An American Novel by a Promising New Writer.

OBLIVION. An Episode.

(In the Tennessee Mountains.)

BY M. G. McCLELLAND. 16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

SUMNER'S PROTECTIONISM.

PROTECTIONISM, THE ISM WHICH DECLARES THAT WASTE MAKES WEALTH. By WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER, Professor in Yale College. 16mo. $1.

BACOURT'S LETTERS.

SOUVENIRS OF A DIPLOMAT. Private Letters from America during the Administrations of Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler. By the CHEVALIER DE BACOURT, Minister from France. 12mo. $1.50.

"One cannot help being greatly entertained by this book. It is much to see this country, even through unfavorable foreign spectacles, as it was in 1840. If not flattering, this book is certainly funny."—*The Churchman.*

"A charming volume; . . . well worth translating as a winsome, amusing, and sometimes instructive contribution. . . . We commend this entertaining diary."—*The Critic.*

"The grumbling, gossipy old Frenchman's letters are quite pleasant reading at this distance from him."—*Hartford Courant.*

"It is seldom the the reviewer's pleasure to deal with a book that tempts him so hard to quote from. . . . Surely the French have been chosen by nature for writing memoirs! Not that Monsieur de Bacourt's book is a volume of memoirs. But they have the same elusive grace, the same inborn ease of style, the gossipy confidence, the shrewd observation, the delicate and caustic humor, and all those airy nothings that give to the most trivial French memoir its perennial fascination."—*N. Y. Star.*

THE LEISURE HOUR SHAKESPEARE.

The text and glossary of Dyce, with a life and an account of each play by A. C. MACFARLANE. 7 Vols., $7; $1 per Vol.

LEISURE HOUR AND LEISURE MOMENT SERIES.

'An Ill-Regulated Mind' by Katharine Wilde, $1 or 25c.; 'Slings and Arrows' by Hugh Conway, $1 or 30c.; 'The Red Route' by William Sime, $1 or 25c.; 'Healey' by Jessie Fothergill, $1 or 35c., 'At Bay' by Mrs. Alexander, $1 or 30c.; 'A Family Affair' by Hugh Conway, $1 or 30c.; 'Madame De Presnel' by E. F. Poynter, $1 or 30c.; 'Carriston's Gift, etc.,' by Hugh Conway, $1 or 30c.; 'A Millionaire's Cousin' by Emily Lawless, $1 or 25c.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS says of "The Life of William Lloyd Garrison," just issued by the Century Co.: "It is among the most important, if not itself the most important, biography ever issued in America. . . . Its contents combine the value of a study of American social and political problems of the period they cover with the movement and interest of a work of fiction."

The Beacon, Boston, says: "Here we have for the first time a diplomatically accurate history of the great reform movements that found their personification in the immortal Garrison. . . . Whoever wishes to read the greatest American publication of the year will not make a mistake in sending for this." The literary editor of *The American* (Phila.) writes the publishers: "It is the unanimous verdict of this office that Mr. De Vinne has thrown into the shade all previous attempts at fine typography by the execution of this work."

Two volumes, 1,000 pages, 20 portraits; cloth bound, gilt top, $5, for the two. All booksellers or THE CENTURY CO., N. Y.

The Shakespeare Library.

Collected by the Eminent Shakespearean,

JOSEPH CROSBY, Esq.,

of Zanesville, Ohio, is now offered for sale *en bloc*. It contains upwards of 500 titles, embracing more than 1,500 volumes, about equally divided between text and *and*. Almost all the principal editions from Rowe's (1709) to the Riverside (1883) are present, and most of the standard Shakespearean criticism and illustrative literature in the English language. Mr Crosby's studies lay principally in the field of textual criticism, and many of his books are enriched by numerous marginal notes and emendations neatly written by him in pencil. These, of course, render the Library unique, and, it is believed, materially increase its worth. The present owners dislike to disperse this valuable collection without giving some gentleman or institution the opportunity to possess it entire. Inquiries should be addressed to

JOHN J. INGALLS, Zanesville, Ohio.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation*, and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address. DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

NEW & OLD BOOKS

At prices lower than ever before quoted. Send your address on a postal card, and we will mail you, FREE, a copy of our 3d ANNUAL FALL CATALOGUE, embracing a choice collection of old books from private libraries, and standard new books, all offered at SWEEPING REDUCTIONS from former prices.

ESTES & LAURIAT.
301 Washington St., Boston.

A MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHIC Veterinary Practice. Designed for all Domestic Animals. Second Enlarged Edition, Illustrated. Large 8vo, substantially bound. Price, $5.00.

This book is specially written for the Stock-raiser, Fancier, Livery-stable man, and Farmer. The directions for treatment are plain, concise, and reliable. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Address, BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco. Business Established in 1835. Descriptive Price Currents of this and other Veterinary Books, as well as Medicine Cases, sent free on application.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1063. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

ALL CLASSES OF MEN

ARE LIABLE TO

Accident and Disease, and their Families to Destitution,

AGAINST WHICH

INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS

Against Disabling Injury,

Provide by a General Accident Policy, indemnifying the Professional or Business Man for his Profits, the Mechanic for his Wages lost from Accidental Injury, with Principal Sum in Case of Death.

Against Premature Death,

Provide by a Life Policy.

Against Failing Powers,

Or the time when children will have to be educated or started in business, provide by an Endowment Policy to accumulate a fortune for you.

HOME OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.; Branch Agencies Everywhere.

ASSETS, $8,055,000.00. SURPLUS, $2,089,000.00.

Paid Policy-Holders, $11,300,000.

JAS. G. BATTERSON, Pres't.
RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Ass't Sec'y.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 389

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 392

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Republican Lesson 394
The New Opposition in Mexico 394
The Disestablishment Panic in England 395
Hunters and Trotters 396

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
England: Statesmen on the Stump 397
Prince Waldemar's Marriage 398
Art Notes from Paris 398

CORRESPONDENCE:
Protection of the Yosemite Valley 401
Free Trade in South Carolina 401
The Canon of Criticism for "Books" and for "Literature" 401
Unbelief at Yale 402
Religious Instruction at Harvard 402
More Telepathy 402

NOTES 402

REVIEWS:
Tilden's Writings and Speeches 406
Recent French Books 406
Children's Books 407
Gosse's Classical English Poetry 409
Tuscan Cities 410
The Tale of Gamelyn 410
Paris in Old and Present Times 410

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 410

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

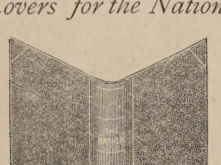
When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

For convenience of subscribers wishing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,



in regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder, who will put in the numbers for a small charge. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) In ordering state the volume-number wanted.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

A General Index to the Nation.

From July, 1865, to September, 1880.

Net price (no trade discount), $2 50. Purchasers will please remit with order. Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York, or J. F. INDEX, Bangor, Maine.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States: second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern), San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St. N.W.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 West Chester Park.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., TUTOR for Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities and Colleges, has now completed his plans and staff of teachers, so as to meet the *modern changes* of studies recently made at HARVARD and at the English Universities, and is now ready to receive into his family three well-brought-up *boys* on *inclusive* terms, as moderate as the very liberal arrangements made will allow. As to the success of his pupils in Harvard at the last Examination (October, 1885) and in former years, he refers, with permission, to President C. W. Eliot, LL.D. Other references are in the prospectus. *Pupils entering before Nov. 20 will have considerable advantages.* Young women or men requiring advanced instruction only, can obtain First-Class board and rooms a few doors off. For prospectus, address E. R. HUMPHREYS, as above.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and *Little Girls* on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by *Wood Fires on the Hearth.* Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF Housekeeping.—Miss Putnam proposes to add a new department to her school, the object of which will be to teach young ladies how to conduct a household, select and manage servants, make necessary purchases—in short, to impart a thorough and practical training in all that pertains to housekeeping and the science of domestic economy. A limited number of parlor boarders will be received. Application must be made at once.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KEDDELL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th september, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 AND 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Florida, Orange County.

SEWARD INSTITUTE OPENS ITS 39th year; for both sexes. Address MR. M. S. PARKS, Principal.

LONG ISLAND, Garden City.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, having taken additional building can accommodate a few more pupils. Apply early to
MISS H. CARROLL BATES, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TREMONT St., Boston. Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Teachers.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation to teach young children and to assist in household duties—or to be companion and helper to a lady. Address L. G. W., care of the *Nation*.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES a few private pupils. Best Yale references. J. W. P., 17 E. Park St., Newark, N. J.

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard*, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

More Money Needed.

The Committee in charge of the construction of the pedestal and the erection of the Statue, **in order to raise funds for its completion,** have prepared, from model furnished by the artist, a *perfect fac-simile* Miniature Statuette, which they are delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at the following prices:

No. 1 Statuette, *six inches in height*,—the Statue bronzed; Pedestal, nickel-silvered,—at **One Dollar each,** delivered.

No. 2 Statuette, in same metal, *twelve inches high*, beautifully bronzed and nickeled, at **Five Dollars each,** delivered.

No. 3 Statuette, *twelve inches high*, finely chased, Statue bronzed, Pedestal, **Heavily Silver-Plated,** WITH PLUSH STAND, at **Ten Dollars each,** delivered.

Much time and money have been spent in perfecting the Statuettes, and they are much improved over the first sent out. The Committee have received from subscribers many letters of commendation.

The *New York World* Fund of $100,000 completes the Pedestal, but it is estimated that $40,000 is yet needed to pay for the iron fastenings and the erection of the Statue.

Liberal subscriptions for the Miniature Statuettes will produce the desired amount.

Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary,
American Committee of the Statue of Liberty,
33 Mercer Street, New York.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted ***absolutely pure Cocoa,*** from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

NATION—FULL SET.—*For sale cheap* by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row New York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

ASTOR PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

BRANCH LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS, 431 FIFTH AVE., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STREETS.

206,000 Volumes, over 400 Periodicals. New Publications (English, French, and German) purchased as soon as issued.

TERMS: $5 PER YEAR; $3 PER SIX MONTHS.

The following list contains some of the principal books just added to the Library:

Clarise—Amateur Art.
Greville—Memoirs, Part II.
Stedman—Poets of America.
Hamerton—Paris in Old and Present Times.
Gaye—The World's Lumber-room.
White—Studies in Shakespeare.
Gosse—From Shakespeare to Pope.
Wells—Practical Economics.
Pontalis—John De Witt.
Holder—Marvels of Animal Life.
Sumner—Protectionism.
Sheldon—History of Christian Doctrine.
Knox—Boy Travellers in South America.
Stowe—History of the Books of the Bible.
Bacourt—Souvenirs of a Diplomat.
Life of Louis Agassiz.
Gilman—Story of Rome.
Beecher—Evolution and Religion.
Wilson—Bryant and His Friends.
Biswell—The Pentateuch: its Origin and Structure.
Butterworth—Zigzag Journeys in the Levant.
Champney—Three Vassar Girls in Italy.
Hays—City Cousins.
Murfree—Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.
Fawcett—Social Silhouettes.
Grant—The Royal Highlanders.
Halsey—Scotland's Influence on Civilization.
Higginson—A Larger History of the U. S. of America.
Moffat—Church History in Brief.
Payn—The Luck of the Darrells.
Russell—A Strange Voyage.
Harrison—Brice-Brac Stories.
Craik—Mrs. Hollyer.
Robinson—The Courting of Mary Smith.
Verne—Mathias Sandorf.
Richards—The Joyous Story of Toto.
Mackay—Founders of the American Republic.
Pfeiffer—Flying Leaves from East and West.
How to Be Happy, though Married.
Buchanan—Silver Coinage.
Reed—Evolution and Involution.
Pears—Fall of Constantinople.
Adams—The Merry Monarch; or, England Under Charles II.
Salmond—A Woman's Work. Memorials of Eliza Fletcher.
Kelley—Lincoln and Stanton.
Baxter—England and Russia in Asia.
Bush—Life and Times of Chrysostom.
Chamberlain—The Radical Programme.
Henfrey—Guide to the Study of English Coins.
Hertel—Overpressure in High Schools in Denmark.
Pyle—Pepper and Salt.
Bettany—Eminent Doctors: Their Lives and Works.
Field—Chromatography.
Fowler—Oil Painting.
Gill—Jottings from the Pacific.
Hood—The King's Windows; or, Glimpses of the Works of God.
Jesse—The Life of George Brummel, Esq.
Legge—The Unpopular King; Life and Times of Richard III.
Lovett—Norwegian Pictures.
Molloy—Royalty Restored; or, London Under Charles II.
Phillips—Manual of Geology.
Sayce—Assyria: Its Princes, Priests, and People.
Short Biographies for the People, by various writers.
Sinnett—The Purpose of Theosophy.
Sunday Readings for Young and Old for 1886.
King—Europe in Storm and Calm.
Moore—The Queen's Empire; or, Ind and her Pearl.
Sanborn—The Wit of Women.
Foster—Fables and Allegories for Young and Old.
The World's Workers. Vols. I. and II.
Black—White Heather.
Bates—Memoirs. Vols. III. and IV.
Brabourne—Friends and Foes from Fairyland.
Watt—Economic Aspects of Recent Legislation.
Here and There in Our Own Country.
Harrison—Introductory Studies in Greek Art.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

SECOND PART.

A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria,

FROM 1837 TO 1852.

BY THE LATE CHARLES GREVILLE, Clerk of the Council. Uniform with Part First:

"A Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV."

"Mr. Greville's Diary is one of the most important contributions which have ever been made to the political history of the middle of the nineteenth century. He is a graphic and powerful writer; and his usual habit of making the record while the impression of the events was fresh upon his mind gives his sketches of persons and places, and his accounts of conversations, great vividness. The volumes will be read with as much interest for their sketches of social life as for their political value."—*London Daily News.*

Two vols., large 12mo, cloth. Price, $4 00.

*** For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, N. Y.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it

Wants.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE THE position of governess to young children. Country preferred. Best references. Address "G." Lima, Penn.

LITERARY WORK WANTED (REviewing, special articles, correspondence, reading for publishers, etc.) by a well-known author and journalist. Address "CENTURY," 241 Broadway, Room 9.

NATIONS WANTED—*Will Pay Liberally* for Nos. 2 to 15, 17 to 26, 152, 293, and 437 of the *Nation*. C. L. CLAPP, Carrollton, Ill.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipsig as soon as issued.

Macmillan & Co.'s New Publications.

COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.

Price, 30 Cents. Annual Subscription, $3.00.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 313, - - - - - - NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS:

1. VASTNESS. Lord Tennyson.
2. CULTURE AND SCIENCE. E. A. Sonnenschein.
3. AUSTRIA'S POLICY IN THE EAST.
4. ON CLASSIC GROUND.
5. THE DEPRESSION OF "ENGLISH."
6. SOME AMERICAN NOTES.
7. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
8. MRS. DYMOND. Chap. XXXII.-XXXV.
9. AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

Price, 15 Cents. Annual Subscription, $1.75.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 26, - - - - - - NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS:

1. LADY SARAH BUNBURY. From the Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
2. AN ADVENTURE IN AFGHANISTAN. M. Laing Meason.
3. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. (Old Bits in a New City.) R. J. Charleton. *With Illustrations.*
4. LONDON COMMONS. Part 2. Robert Hunter. *With Illustrations.*
5. ALCOMBE'S CHANCE. Frederick Boyle.
6. CHEESE FARMING AT CHESTER. Alfred Rimmer. *With Illustrations.*
7. LOVE AND FANTASY. C. Milne.
8. AUNT RACHEL. (*Continued*.) D. Christie Murray.

ORNAMENTAL FRIEZES, HEADINGS, INITIALS, AND TAIL-PIECES.

"The magazine has developed rapidly and strongly of late, and is now one of the most interesting of its class."—*Boston Post.*

"Contains a surprisingly good supply of attractions for the money."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Really a charming magazine, and easily holds the first rank among English magazines."—*Churchman.*

"Its illustrations have particularly gained in merit—in every way admirable, and fine specimens of art work by artist and engraver."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The magazine has achieved a pronounced success, and has become a fixture in the current literature of the day."—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law

of the Constitution. By A. V. Dicey, B.C.L. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Vinerian Professor of English Law. 8vo, $3.50.

In dealing with certain guiding principles which pervade the modern Constitution of England, the aim of the author has been to provide students with a manual which may impress these leading principles on their minds. In furtherance of this design, the doctrines which are the foundation of the existing Constitution are not only emphasized, but English constitutionalism is constantly illustrated by comparisons between it and the constitutionalism on the one hand of the United States and on the other of the French Republic.

A New Novel by the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

Nuttie's Father.

By Charlotte M. Yonge, author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' etc., etc. 12mo, $1.50.

"Distinguished, as are all her works, for its high tone. It might be put into the hands of any child, and yet there is sufficient in it to interest children of a larger growth."—*Academy.*

"Nothing issuing from the pen of Miss Yonge could fail to find a welcome from American readers."—*Church Record.*

"Some of the safest and wisest stories ever written to divert, amuse, and interest. Her admirers, both young and old, number up among the thousands in this country and in England."—*Churchman.*

A New Story by the Author of 'Carrots.'

"US": An Old-Fashioned Story.

By Mrs. Molesworth, author of 'Carrots,' 'Cuckoo Clock,' etc., etc. 16mo, $1 25.

"We are glad to find that Mrs. Molesworth has returned to an English nursery, while she has contrived to introduce a new charm by calling back to life the days when Pamela was not an impossible name."—*Churchman.*

"Since the days of George Eliot there is none left whose touch is so exquisite and masterly, whose love is so thoroughly according to knowledge, whose bright and sweet invention is so fruitful, so truthful, or so delightful as Mrs. Molesworth's."—*A. C. Swinburne.*

A Reasonable Faith.

By Three "Friends." Revised Edition. 12mo, paper, 40 cents.

"I have read this little book with interest and full sympathy. Its views on the Bible are the only ones which seem to me at all compatible with a reasonable faith."—*Archdeacon Farrar.*

"I think the book was needed and that it will do much good."—*J. G. Whittier.*

"The main points in theology are handled clearly and concisely, so as to present in bright miniature the harmony established between Christianity and Reason by the best thinkers of the age."—*Literary World.*

"It is impossible to speak too highly of these nine essays. To all searchers after truth we can cordially commend them. To peruse them is a religious education in itself, for while dominated by a commendable moderation of tone they are brimful of thought and suggestiveness."—*Glasgow Herald.*

The English Citizen Series.—New Volume.

The Punishment and Prevention of Crime.

By Colonel Sir Edmund DuCane, K.C.B., Surveyor-General, etc., of Prisons. 12mo, $1.

"Full of interesting and useful information."—*St. James's Gazette.*

Steele. Selections from the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Austin Dobson. (Clarendon Press Series.) 16mo, $1.25.

"This unassuming little volume possesses considerable value. The selections from Steele's essays include the best of his literary work, and they are arranged by subjects in a manner which the reader will find convenient. The notes are excellent. . . . A work which is exceedingly well done and which must have cost the author much labor and research."—*Athenæum.*

"The volume deserves the hearty support of those associated with the interests of the higher literary education."—*Academy.*

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Badminton Library

OF

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

A New and Very Attractive Series of Volumes devoted to Field Sports and Games. Edited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, assisted by Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson. Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Just Ready, the First Volume of the Series.

Hunting.

By His Grace the Duke of Beaufort and Mowbray Morris. With contributions from the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Rev. E. W. L. Davies, Digby Collins, and Alfred E. T. Watson. Crown 8vo, cloth extra. 385 pages, price $3 50, with a colored frontispiece and 53 beautiful wood engravings from designs by J. Sturgess, J. Charlton, and Agnes M. Biddulph.

CONTENTS:

Chapter.

I. The History and Literature of Hunting.

II. Beasts of the Chase.

The Stag. The Fox and his Habits. Harriers and the Hare. Beagles Hunted on Foot.

III. The Stable. IV. The Kennel.

V. Hunt Servants.

The Duties of a Huntsman in the Field. The Duties of a Whipper-In. The Duties of a Kennel Huntsman. The Duties of an Earth-Stopper. Compensation for Damages done by Horsemen and by Foxes. Artificial Fox Earths.

VI. The Horse. IX. The Provinces.

VII. The Rider. X. Hunting from London.

VIII. The Shires. XI. The Otter and his Ways.

Appendices. A. List of Masters of Hounds and Servants. B. Names of Hounds. C. Hunting Terms. D. Bibliography. Index.

The object and scope of "The Badminton Library" are to supply to lovers of field sports and games a series of volumes devoted to these popular and attractive pursuits. There is no modern encyclopædia to which the inexperienced man, who seeks guidance in the practice of the various sports and pastimes, can turn for information. Some books there are on Hunting, some on Racing, some on Lawn Tennis, some on Fishing, and so on; but one library, or succession of volumes, which treats of these subjects is wanting. The Badminton Library is offered to supply this want. In its volumes those who are seeking for knowledge on any of the subjects dealt with will find the result of many years' experience written by men who are in every case adepts at the sport or pastime of which they write. The publishers have placed the several volumes in the hands of writers possessing special qualifications in their respective departments, and the entire series is under the general supervision and editorship of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, whose warm interest in field sports is well known, and who has been fortunate enough to secure in his editorial duties the valuable services and assistance of Mr. A. E. T. Watson.

The volumes will consist of about 400 pages, published at about $3 50, and illustrated where necessary by colored illustrations or engravings by competent artists. The volumes may be had separately, but subscriptions will be received for the entire series, which is intended to form a complete library of rural amusements. The information, it is desired, should be, before all things, *thoroughly practical*, but the subjects will be diversified with anecdotes and incidents of sporting life.

Nearly Ready:

FISHING. By H. Cholmondeley Pennell, etc. Vol. I.—Salmon, Trout, and Grayling. Vol. II.—Pike and Other Coarse Fish. [Ready in November.]

☞Volumes on Racing, Riding, and Driving, Shooting, Boating, Cycling, Yachting, etc., are in preparation.

A New Fairy Book by Knatchbull Hugessen.

FRIENDS AND FOES FROM Fairy Land. By the Right Hon. Lord Brabourne (Knatchbull-Hugessen), author of 'Crackers for Christmas,' 'Tales at Tea-Time,' 'Higgledy, Piggledy,' etc. 12mo, cloth, 360 pages, $1.50. With 24 illustrations by Linley Sambourne.

London: Longmans, Green & Co.

BOSTON:

Little, Brown & Co.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

The Week.

THERE are certain features of the late canvass which must not be forgotten by friends of reform, no matter what they may think of Governor Hill and his methods. One is that for the first time in the last fifty years we have had a canvass in which office-holders took no part. In the country districts, there are still a very large number of Republican postmasters who used to be very active working politicians, and used to do a great deal for the party. This year they have been quiet as mice. They of course did not wish to serve the Democrats, and the Republicans, with the penalties of "offensive partisanship" hanging over their heads, they dared not serve. The Democratic postmasters, too, have been equally tranquil. They have not been called on for service by their superiors, and have been too doubtful about the consequences of political activity to volunteer it. In no place has the change been so marked as in this city. The Post-office and Custom-house used both to be great centres of political activity. Everybody in both, down to the scrubbing women, used to be "assessed" for election expenses. The Postmaster and his leading subordinates used to be occupied all day during the canvass with "conferences" with politicians, or in making stumping tours round the State. In the Custom-house the state of things was still worse. The Collector's office used to be crowded with "workers" from morning till night, making reports or receiving instructions. Often enough so many inspectors were sent off with a fortnight's leave of absence, to stump or "organize," that it was with difficulty the business of the port was carried on. Clerks who could not be spared, or were less skilled in management, were mulcted mercilessly by assessments, and their "loyalty" was insured by the perpetual dread of peremptory dismissal, though neither loyalty nor assessments made any man sure of his place.

This year none of these things have been witnessed. The "Sterling incident" is the only sign of "politics" about the Custom-house during the late canvass. There were no assessments, no leaves of absence, no partisan activity of any kind. The divorce of the Post-office from politics was even more complete. In both the business of the Government was carried on, like the business of private bankers and merchants, without regard to the canvass or the election, and Government clerks, like private clerks, did or did not make contributions to political funds, as their means allowed or their sympathies dictated. To crown all, there is probably not a man in New York to-day who can, in consequence of what he did or said during the late canvass, count on a place under the National Administration. According to the predictions of the spoilsmen during the last two or three years this ought to have resulted in a general public indifference to the election. Not only ought office-holders to have abstained from political activity, but the bulk of the voters ought, on hearing that there were no Federal offices to be divided, to have lost all interest in the result, and stayed away from the polls. So far from this, however, it appears that about 484,000 Republicans and about 495,000 Democrats actually voted, with no other motive except interest in the affairs of the State and a desire to strengthen their own party in the political field. So that it is not yet true that Americans look on elections as simply a gambling operation, in which the stakes are places in the public service.

One of the best things about the election in Virginia is the fact that the white Democrats are indebted in part to the negroes for the dimensions of their majority. Nothing has been more discouraging for the future of the blacks than the political slavery in which they were held until the election of Cleveland. How abject this slavery was cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that even a man like General Hawley, who fought to make them freemen, has seriously proposed to take the census figures of the number of adult black males in any State as the number of votes which ought to be returned for the Republican ticket at every election, and to consider any falling off as prima-facie evidence of Democratic fraud! The worst indictment of the negro capacity for self-government ever framed by Southern Democrats was not so severe as this assumption of the Republican party that every black man was its lifelong political vassal, and that any rascal like Mahone who captured a Republican nomination might count with entire confidence upon the solid negro vote. The colored man, in his dense ignorance, was not to blame for believing the unprincipled white leaders who told him that he would be put back into physical slavery if the Democrats came into power; but this political slavery was only less fatal to his development than his ancient servitude. It is one of the greatest benefits of Cleveland's election that it has not only freed Northern whites from their fears of "Southern domination," but that it has also emancipated Southern blacks, so that they are beginning to divide their votes between the parties like real freemen.

Mahone's newspaper organ, the Richmond *Whig*, has been put in the hands of a receiver, and its bad influence as a reckless corrupter of public opinion is at an end, as its future, if it has any, will be under other auspices. It has been, since it came into Mahone's control, a most shameless advocate of repudiation and of dishonest political methods, representing in the press precisely what he represented in politics. Like him it was dependent upon Federal aid for its support, and, the supply having been withdrawn, it falls to the ground with him. There is a report that he will leave Virginia forever to live in Europe, but we should think that either Ohio, or some part of Massachusetts, where he could be in close fellowship with Sherman, or Foraker, or Hoar, or Long, or Lodge, would be more congenial for him. As these statesmen were so closely united to him in political life, they ought not to be separated from him in political death. His cause ought not to be less worthy of support because it has failed. All these statesmen were, at last accounts, prepared to stand by it forever, even if they had to "stand alone," and they ought to be glad to have Mahone come North and stand with them.

"The Senate Safe" is the title of a curiously but characteristically illogical article in the *Tribune* of Friday morning, intended to show that the Republicans are sure of controlling the upper branch of Congress during the last half of President Cleveland's Administration. Proof of this proposition is supposed to be found in the fact that the Democrats failed last week to carry the Legislatures in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, no one of which States elects a United States Senator until after another Legislature is chosen. It is true that the State Senators chosen in New York and New Jersey last week will participate in the election of United States Senators early in 1887, but the fact that the Republicans have the advantage in holding-over members by no means decides the result. When the *Tribune* says that "the election of a Republican Senate in New Jersey insures the election of a Republican when Senator Sewell's term expires," it only displays that preternatural ignorance of political statistics which nowadays distinguishes the paper founded by Horace Greeley. In 1881 the New Jersey Republicans also carried the State Senate, and thus secured a long enough lead to retain control of that branch in 1882, but when the lower branch was chosen in the latter year, the Democrats elected enough representatives to give them a majority on joint ballot, and thus elect a Democrat to the United States Senate. The chances certainly are at least even that they will have as good luck in the election of 1886. The *Tribune* shows equal ignorance of facts recorded in sundry *Tribune Almanacs* when it consoles itself for the very narrow Republican majority in the Connecticut Legislature just chosen, by the claim that "the preponderance of the Republican vote in the small towns is always felt when an election of United States Senator is directly at stake." The fact is that, despite the great advantage which the Connecticut Republicans enjoy in a contest for the Legislature by reason of the unfair system of town representation, the Democrats carried the Legislature in 1874, when a Senatorship was "directly at stake," and thus sent W. W. Eaton to Washington. As for New York, although the Republicans carried the upper branch of the Legislature in 1873, a year before a Senator was to be elected, as they have done this year, and thus insured their control of the upper branch in 1874, the Democrats got so large a majority in the lower branch in the latter year that they sent Mr. Kernan to the capital.

The truth is, that the contest for control of the United States Senate from 1887 to 1889 is going to be close and doubtful until after the November elections of 1886. Twenty-six Republicans and twenty-five Democrats will hold over from the Forty-ninth Congress. The Republicans have already secured the Legislature in Ohio which elects the next Senator, and the Democrats in Maryland, Virginia, and Mississippi, which makes twenty-eight Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans sure of seats after March 4, 1887. The Democrats are morally certain to carry next year's Legislatures, and thus secure the Senatorships, in Delaware, Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia, and the Republicans in Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This will carry the totals up to thirty-four Democrats and thirty-three Republicans, and leaves the nine States of California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin to be fought for. If the Democrats can add four of these nine to their previous thirty-four, they will have a majority with Vice-President Hendricks's casting vote, while the Republicans must carry six of them to make their previous thirty-three a majority of the seventy-six members. The Republicans are pretty confident of carrying Maine and Wisconsin, while the Democrats are almost certain to secure Indiana. The Nevada seat will be again put up at auction, and a Democrat is as likely to "bid it in" as a Republican. California elected a Democratic Senator half-a-dozen years ago, and may do the same thing again. The Republicans came within a few votes of losing the Michigan Legislature last fall, and the State has become a doubtful one, while last week's election in Connecticut shows that neither party can count upon that State next year. The Democrats seem to-day as likely as not to get the New Jersey Legislature in 1886, and may elect enough members of the lower branch in the New York Legislature next year to give them a majority on joint ballot even with a Republican Senate—although the present apportionment system gives the Republicans a great advantage. In short, to secure a majority in the Senate of the Fiftieth Congress the Democrats will only need to elect their men next year from four States like California, Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, New York, and New Jersey, in which they have elected Senators when a Republican Administration was in power. They may not succeed in doing this, but it is the height of folly to maintain that they are certain to fail.

President Cleveland has given no more convincing proof of his devotion to the cause of reform than by the course which he has pursued in the matter of reorganizing the Civil-Service Commission. He dismissed from consideration the professional office-seekers, who would have jumped at the chance of drawing a $3,500 salary and at the same time doing all they could to make the system a farce, and made diligent search for men of character who were thoroughly committed to its principles. The fact that such a man as Mr. Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts, was Mr. Cleveland's original choice for one of the three places, spoke volumes as to his sincerity. Unfortunately Mr. Codman, and more than one other man of equal fitness whom the President sought to secure, could not serve, but he did not lower his standard. He has at last filled two of the vacancies with Mr. William L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Mr. Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana. Mr. Trenholm's selection can be commended without the slightest reserve, since he has gained a national reputation by his earnest advocacy of sound doctrine on the silver question, and is a pronounced believer in civil-service reform. Mr. Edgerton is unknown to the general public, and the fact that he is an old gentleman of sixty-eight is certainly against him; but he is vouched for as being in full sympathy with the reform. Both of these gentlemen are Democrats, and it is a distinct gain to the movement that a majority of the Commission should be members of that party.

The examination for the Weighership at the Custom-house has terminated in a manner most painful for the Lifelong Democrats. It has produced at the top of the list one of the assistant weighers, who has had long experience of the place, and would in any well-organized service be entitled to the promotion, even if there were no examination. This is bad enough, but it is not all. He is a disabled soldier, and, worse still, served in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Moreover, his name is O'Brien, and he was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College. The number of classes of the community who will be afflicted by this result is very large. The Lifelong Democrats will be pained at his getting the place as the result of a positive proof of fitness. The Irish Democratic blatherskites of the Bourke Cockran school will be afflicted at seeing an Irishman named O'Brien serving as an illustration of the virtue of the competitive system. The Irish Republican blatherskites will be pained at seeing a Democratic President getting the credit of this mode of filling a weighership. The liquor-dealers will be enraged at seeing a good Government place snatched from the hands of one of the best barkeepers in the country, who marched as chief mourner at the funeral of the lamented Jimmy Elliott, the pugilist and gambler, slain by Jerry Dunn in a saloon battle. In fact, nobody of the spoils school will get any comfort out of it except those who maintain that college graduates get all the places under the competitive system. But even their mouths will be closed by the fact that it was at St. Francis Xavier's College he graduated, for they are always forced to confess that the degree of a Catholic college does not hurt an office-seeker.

The new anti-Chinese crusade on the Pacific Coast is approaching a crisis. The Federal authorities in Washington Territory have taken vigorous measures to enforce the laws which expressly guarantee protection to all Chinese in the country, and the national Administration has thrown all the weight of its influence on the same side. Indictments have been found in the United States Court at Vancouver against no less than thirty-two citizens of Tacoma, including the Mayor and Police Judge and the editors of two newspapers, for inciting the recent outrages. There is abundant evidence that Chinese were dragged from their houses, cuffed, kicked, and beaten, and driven from the city in a cold storm, while their homes were burned by the mob. The District-Attorney is confident of his ability to secure the conviction of the offenders, and the trials will be watched with interest throughout the country, and indeed throughout the world. The honor of the Government is really at stake in this matter, for its faith has been pledged to the protection of these Chinamen.

President Cleveland's proclamation, warning evil-disposed persons in Washington Territory to desist from their designs against the Chinese, coupled with the above proceedings, is notable as the first attempt of the Government to fulfil its legal and moral obligations towards the Chinese. It furnishes, too, a fresh proof of President Cleveland's stern and inflexible determination to enforce the law of the land against men of every race and condition, without regard to local feeling, and gives him a new claim on the respect and confidence of humane and patriotic men. In truth, in enforcing the law against the cattle-men, and now against the "leading citizens" of Washington Territory, he turns over a new leaf in American politics, and shows us the difference between an upright magistrate, who does not bear the sword in vain, and a tricky demagogue or weak and timid trimmer, who is always seeking for an excuse for not offending powerful criminals.

The instructions given to Mr. Marble in his late mission to Europe on behalf of the Government have been published. He was to ascertain, by "personal conference with the expert advisers and statesmen of the principal governments of Europe," the "present opinions and purposes" of those governments with regard to the establishment of an international ratio of value between gold and silver, and the international use of both metals as unlimited legal tender. The main object of this mission was doubtless to have positive information of recent date as to the condition of the European mind about silver, to lay before Congress when it meets. Mr. Marble's report has not been published. When it is published, we suspect it will be found that the expert advisers and statesmen of Europe stand on this question about where they stood four years ago, when we sent Mr. Evarts over to convert them.

Indiana furnishes a fresh illustration of the fact that nothing stimulates fraud better than liberal appropriations for pensions. The Legislature a few months ago made a grant of money to pay the services during the war of the State Legion, a sort of home guard organization. Claims immediately began to pour in upon the State Treasury in appalling numbers. One county professed to have had about two thousand men in the Legion, at which rate this comparatively small force would have nearly equalled in number the State's contributions of volunteer soldiers during the whole war. Men sent in affidavits declaring that they had served from five to eight months, when investigation showed that they had never handled a gun. The evidence of wholesale lying was so con-

clusive that the State officers had to call a halt and stop payment altogether. There is nothing novel or surprising about such developments. Quite as disgraceful a showing was made early in the the century, when Congress voted pensions to all who had served in the Revolutionary army and were in need of assistance, only to find more applicants than the largest number of soldiers in Washington's army at any period of the war for independence. The ordinary rules of conduct somehow appear to lose their influence over people when there is a pension to be got, and men who are generally considered good citizens lie in the most shameless fashion.

A noteworthy feature of agriculture in the West this year is the great increase in the production of flax. The receipts of flaxseed in Chicago during October aggregated 1,875,000 bushels of fifty-six pounds each, and in one week of the month the receipts of the seed exceeded those of wheat. For the first three months of the current crop year the receipts were nearly 1,600,000 bushels larger than in the same months of 1884, and the shipments were nearly as much in excess of those for the corresponding time last year. A quarter of a million bushels have already been exported, and as much more has been ordered for Europe, where the American seed is supplanting the crop of British India. The immediate cause of the great increase in production is the low price of wheat last fall and winter, which discouraged many farmers as to the future of that grain, and induced them to try the raising of flax. The seed brings good prices, and the great danger is that the success of the experiment will tempt too many farmers to go into the business next year. Flax exhausts the soil very rapidly, and a few crops of it will leave a farmer with his land badly worn out. It will not be strange if the Western farmers who try it find themselves in the end as badly off as their New England brethren, who twenty years ago were induced to go into tobacco-raising by the high prices which the crop commanded, and before long discovered that their land would not produce a crop without such a quantity of fertilizers as made it hard to raise anything profitably.

The failure of the natural gas wells in Champaign, Ill., is a forcible reminder of the fact that we know next to nothing about the condition of things below the earth's surface. There is not the slightest assurance that the people who are working up great schemes for the use of similar gas in Pennsylvania may not find the supply some day suddenly giving out. As to petroleum, there is accumulating evidence that the amount available is limited, and that before many years the home supply will be seriously trenched upon. The geologist in charge of the Pennsylvania survey, who for a decade has carefully studied the oil region in that State and across the New York border, points out that the production for each well is steadily diminishing with the increase in their number; and as the area of possible operations is limited, he inclines to the opinion that more than half of the supply is already exhausted. As the market for oil has been widening of late years, the end will come all the sooner; and while the question is not yet a pressing one, everything indicates that before many years a substitute for petroleum will be demanded. The wonderful development of invention, however, is calculated to keep people from worrying over the prospect, since we are fast coming to believe that man is capable of supplying any deficiencies on the part of nature.

The motion made in the Common Pleas on Monday to have the Court adjourn out of respect for the memory of the late Judge Cardozo, was a curious illustration of the degree to which the friends of wrong-doers in this city count on public forgetfulness. Cardozo was once Judge of the Common Pleas, and was translated to the Supreme Court. While there he became a member of the Tweed Ring, and, like Barnard, made merchandise of his office. It was proved against him, among other things, that he gave references to a young lawyer named Gratz Nathan, a connection of his, on condition of sharing in the fees, and did share them, and, to escape impeachment and certain conviction, he resigned his office, and implored the Committee of the Bar Association to forego further pursuit of him on condition that he would leave the State. They agreed to this, but, the danger over, he broke his pledge, and impudently resumed practice at the bar in this city, where he remained till his death—a standing discredit to his profession. One would expect that under these circumstances all his friends would ask at his death would be silence and oblivion on the part of the courts and the press. But one of them had the audacity on Monday to ask the Court of Common Pleas, which he had disgraced, to adjourn out of respect to his memory. Comically enough, too, the motion was seconded by that very droll ex-Judge Richard Busteed, formerly known in New York politics as "galorious Dick Busteed." The Court denied the motion, and adjourned at the usual hour. It ought to have sat two hours later than usual, with the bench draped in sackcloth.

The conviction of Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for abduction, has been followed by his conviction for an indecent assault, and sentence to three months' imprisonment. The Judge evidently shares the opinions of the London press about his goings on. The London morning papers are very savage in their comments on him, and no wonder, for his "revelations" seem to have been entirely based on stories told him over champagne by brothel keepers. His one piece of practical demonstration he had to manufacture, and took for the purpose an innocent child. Two months' imprisonment would be an absurdly light sentence for such an offence. He is, however, hardly as much to blame after all—because he was making a good stroke of "journalism"—as the "Social Purity" people who have been encouraging him. No profligates, or venders of obscene literature, or procuresses have done as much to spread impurity through the English-speaking world in the last hundred years as Stead has done in the last six months. The London *Times* accuses him of "stooping to some of the arts of fourth-rate transatlantic journalism." What can this mean?

A curious phase of the Sunday-closing question in England is presented in a recent letter in the London *Times*. The correspondent writes that, in company with two friends, he attended afternoon service in the newly restored nave of St. Alban's a fortnight ago last Sunday, "proposing afterward to see the rest of one of the most interesting of English cathedrals." Service over, however, the party were informed that it was impossible for them to carry out their plan, and that it was forbidden even to walk round the nave after service except by special permission from the Archdeacon. This permission was obtained by the correspondent, but upon returning to the Abbey, he found that his companions had meanwhile been turned out of the building "with but scant courtesy," that the doors were locked, and the vergers gone. Having failed in their endeavor to inspect the interior, the visitors attempted to see the exterior, "in itself of extreme interest," but they were promptly ordered out of the churchyard by a surly official, who told them that if they did not clear out at once they would have to climb over the spikes of an eight-foot railing. Similar rules are enforced at the interesting church of St. Michael in the same town, with its Bacon monument and shrine of Duke Humphrey. And we may add that Americans know by experience that Shakspere's bust and grave in the Stratford church cannot be viewed on Sunday except during service. The *Times's* correspondent is indignant at such regulations, and we doubt not that many rigid Sabbatarians will share his sentiments. Yet the truth is, that the clergy of St. Albans have only been consistent in carrying out to its logical conclusion the theory upon which is based the whole opposition to the Sunday opening of libraries, museums, art galleries, and all such places. It is just as bad to visit St. Albans of a Sunday "to admire at leisure the grand old Abbey" as it is to go to a picture gallery and enjoy the work of a great painter. The St. Albans clergy stand on the same platform with the people who oppose the Sunday opening of the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park.

The Conference of the Powers on the Balkan affairs has met at Constantinople, and is now in session. It does not follow because there is a conference that there will be peace, because the war of 1877 was preceded by a conference. But Turkey is a great deal wiser now than she was then, and is really anxious to avoid war. A compromise has been proposed by Austria, which proposes that instead of a complete union between Bulgaria and Rumelia, there should be a personal union—that is, that they should remain separate principalities, but should each have Alexander of Bulgaria for its Prince. The difference between this and the complete union would probably be found in the course of a year to be no greater than between tweedledum and tweedledee, but it would save Turkish pride and furnish some sort of answer to those who pretend to respect the Treaty of Berlin.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 4, to TUESDAY, November 10, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President on Wednesday appointed Mr. Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana, to succeed Mr. Dorman B Eaton, and Mr. William L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, to succeed Mr. John M. Gregory, as members of the United States Civil Service Commission. Both are Democrats. Mr. Edgerton was in early life a clerk in a mercantile house in New York city, but while still a young man removed to Northern Ohio as the agent of the Northern Land Company. He then served four years in Congress as a Democrat, and was the financial agent of the State of Ohio, with an office in New York city. In 1858 he moved to Indiana, and ten years later was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Vice-President Hendricks being the candidate for Governor. They were both defeated. As a Democrat, Mr. Edgerton refused to support Greeley in 1872, and came within six votes of being nominated for Vice-President on the O'Conor ticket over John Quincy Adams, jr. He was then nominated as the straightout Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, but declined in a letter which urged all Democrats to support Mr. Hendricks, and the latter was elected. For fifteen years Mr. Edgerton has been unanimously elected by the Common Council of Fort Wayne as the President of the Board of Education of that city. He is a friend of civil-service reform. Mr. Trenholm is a commission merchant, about fifty years of age, and was warmly endorsed for the appointment by leading friends of the civil-service reform movement North and South. He is the son of the late Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, and has been brought into prominence lately by his addresses before numerous bankers' conventions on the silver question, and his writings on the same subject, which have attracted wide attention. He also is a civil-service reformer.

On Thursday afternoon the President appointed Dorman B. Eaton as the Republican member of the Commission. It is believed that he will only hold the position temporarily.

The Democratic spoilsmen in Washington, who are endeavoring to make it appear that the fall elections have resulted in a defeat and not in an endorsement of the President's policy, insist now that the President must hereafter more rapidly make removals from office and appoint politicians, and they assume that the changes in the Civil-Service Commission mean that the Administration will relax its vigilance in the execution of the Civil Service Law. In this there are the best of reasons for stating that the spoils hunters will be quite as much disappointed as they were before the election. President Cleveland has a definite policy, and it is his purpose to execute it. The fact that the fall elections have gone one way or another will not cause him to deviate from the course which he has marked out. The new Civil-Service Commissioners will be held to a strict responsibility, and while it is undoubtedly true that there will be some important changes in the rules, these changes will be intended to render the execution of the law more efficient, and not the contrary.

President Cleveland has appointed Leverett Saltonstall Collector of Customs at Boston, in the place of Roland Worthington, removed. Mr. Saltonstall is a graduate of Harvard University, and a lawyer, but for some years has not been engaged in active practice. He has been a Democrat since the disruption of the Whig party, and for many years has been an active and influential member of the party in his State, repeatedly representing it in the Democratic National Conventions. In 1876 he was one of Mr. Tilden's trusted advisers.

On Saturday the President issued a proclamation commanding all persons at Seattle and other places in Washington Territory who have assembled for unlawful purposes to desist therefrom, and to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes on or before 12 o'clock, November 8. This referred to the proposed uprising of the people to drive the Chinese from that Territory.

Indictments have been found against thirty-two persons for participation in the outrages against the Chinese at Tacoma, Washington Territory. It is understood that among the persons indicted are Mayor Weisback, of Tacoma, the Police Judge of the city, the editors of two newspapers, and other persons prominent in inciting outrage. The President's proclamation and the advent of troops have had the effect of breaking the backbone of the riot at Seattle, and no further trouble is feared.

The President has recently held conferences with leading Democrats with special reference to the silver question. At one of these conferences he was very earnestly urged to take in his message the most radical ground in opposition to the silver dollar, and to declare for a single standard. The impression, however, among those who have talked with the President is, that he will recommend in his message the repeal of the law which authorizes the coinage of the present standard dollar, and the enactment of a new law which will provide for the coinage of a silver dollar so increased in weight as to be the present equivalent of gold. This is practically the John Sherman plan. These statements are not authoritative, and it may be that the President has not yet himself finally decided as to his recommendations; but this is the inference of those who have very carefully discussed this question with him.

The final action of the Congress of the States comprising the Latin Union on bimetallism is announced by Minister McLane by cable to the State Department as follows: "France, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland have renewed the monetary convention for five years; silver coins redeemable in gold; no additional silver coinage permitted; convention open to Belgium."

President Cleveland returned to Washington on Wednesday morning and immediately sent the following telegram to Governor Hill: "I have just returned from Buffalo and learned the result when nearly home. I heartily congratulate you on your election."

The hearing in the matter of the various petitions against the Bell Telephone Company was begun at the Interior Department in Washington on Monday morning. The Board consisted of Secretary Lamar, Assistant Secretaries Jenks and Muldrow, and the Commissioner of Patents.

The Creek Indians have decided not to sell Oklahoma at any price.

A receiver was on Monday appointed for Mahone's organ, the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*. This is accepted as the surest possible indication that Mahone has bid farewell to politics in Virginia. He has controlled the *Whig* for twelve years.

Full returns show that the election of local officers in this city resulted in the choice of the following: Sheriff—Hugh J. Grant, Tammany. County Clerk—James A. Flack, Tammany. President of the Board of Aldermen—Robert B. Nooney, Irving Hall and Tammany. Supreme Court Judge—George C. Barrett, united Democratic and Republican. Superior Court—John Sedgwick, Republican and County Democracy. Common Pleas Court—Henry W. Bookstaver, Tammany. City Court—David McAdam, Tammany, and Simon M. Ehrlich, Tammany.

The Republican majority in Iowa is about 6,000.

The official census of Wisconsin just completed shows: Total population, 1,563,423; white males, 806,342; white females, 748,810; negroes of both sexes, 5,576; Indians, 2,695.

Roach's shipyard at Chester, Pa., started work on Monday morning. 150 men were put to work on the cruisers.

The boycotting of the Knights of Labor against the Mallory Steamship Company and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway at Galveston, Tex., continued unchanged until Sunday. The commerce of Galveston was practically suspended, no freight entering that city. The white longshoremen of the Mallory Line struck about the middle of October. Negro laborers are doing their work. On Sunday an agreement was reached to arbitrate the dispute, and the men went to work on Monday morning, breaking the freight blockade.

Ex-President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad Company, has issued a manifesto to the stockholders, announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the company at the coming election.

A storm accompanied by a cyclone passed over the region north of Selma, Alabama, on Friday night, causing great destruction. Thirteen dead bodies have been found in the track of the storm.

The iron steamer *Algoma*, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was wrecked on Friday on Lake Superior. Forty-eight lives were lost, and only fourteen were saved. The steamer struck a reef in a great gale while trying to make a port of refuge.

Ex-Judge Albert Cardozo died in this city on Sunday, at the age of fifty-seven. In 1866 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court. In this position he soon attracted the attention of Tweed and his associates, and he was involved in the downfall of the Tammany Ring in 1871. Early in 1872 he was formally charged by a committee of the New York Bar Association with corrupt conduct in having illegally received for his own use a part of the fees of referees appointed by him. An Assembly committee of investigation made a majority report in favor of Cardozo's impeachment, and on the very day upon which a vote would have been reached in the Assembly upon the question of impeachment, the Judge resigned from the bench. He was a prominent Tammany Sachem.

John McCullough died at his home in Philadelphia at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He was born on November 22, 1837, near Londonderry, in the North of Ireland. His father was a poor farmer. The boy came to America when fifteen years of age, and for a time worked at chair-making. A fellow-workman persuaded him to join an amateur dramatic company. He was seen by a Philadelphia manager and engaged to play at $4 per week in 1857. E. L. Davenport encouraged the young actor. In 1860 he won the favor of Edwin Forrest, and under his tutelage advanced rapidly to be his leading support. When Forrest died, McCullough came to be acknowledged as in some respects his successor. He managed a theatre in San Francisco for ten years and prospered. Returning East, he met with general favor. For several years his financial success has been very great. His most successful rôles were *Virginius*, Payne's *Brutus*, and *Othello*. He began to fail in health in 1884, and on September 30, while acting *Virginius* at Chicago, he completely broke down. He never appeared upon the stage again. His faculties were gradually eclipsed. He was one of the most popular men in the dramatic profession.

FOREIGN.

The first meeting of the Balkan Conference took place in Constantinople on Thursday. Business was limited to the exchanging of credentials and the appointment of officials. The Conference opened with accord among the Powers on the following bases: That the treaty of Berlin be nominally maintained; that Rumelia and Bulgaria be kept separate, but be permitted a personal union under Prince Alexander; that an international commission fix a common code of laws for the two States; that their military budgets be kept separate; that the Rumelian militia be maintained, and that the Bulgarian troops be forbidden to cross their own frontier. Queen Victoria's influence

is used to keep Prince Alexander in power. On the other hand, it is rumored in Berlin that England and Russia have arranged for the Duke of Edinburgh to succeed Prince Alexander.

The Balkan Conference has accepted the proposal of Said Pasha approving the principle of a return to the *status quo ante*. At the next sitting of the Conference, France will propose to sanction the wishes of the people of Rumelia by conceding common organic statutes with Bulgaria, under one ruler, leaving open the question as to Prince Alexander. It is stated that a proposal has been made at the Conference to appoint a temporary Governor of Rumelia, and to request Prince Alexander to withdraw pending the settlement of the question.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Monday night, predicted that the Balkan Conference would be a failure, and that its decision would be adverse to English views. He thought that if the *status quo ante* were restored, the Bulgarians would take Greece and Servia into their confidence, and Turkey would then have to combat three Powers instead of one. The Balkan movement was purely popular and not prompted by foreign influence. England earnestly desired a settlement that would satisfy the Balkan States and preserve the integrity of Turkey, which was necessary for European peace.

The London *Standard* on Tuesday asserted that Russia consented to the union of Bulgaria and Southern Rumelia on condition that Prince Alexander resigned.

Russia has dismissed Prince Alexander from the honorary command which he held in the Russian army. Such action is highly significant. It shows, first, that Russia has given up hope of Alexander's ever being anything but hostile to her and the ruler of an independent principality, and, second, it foreshadows the probability of the Conference breaking up in dissension.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* on Friday said: "It has been learned that Prince Alexander intended to dismiss the Russian officers in his service, but that Russia recalled them, and thus forestalled him. Russian interests are closely united with those of Bulgaria. Russia, however, is not hostile to Prince Alexander."

A conspiracy among the followers of Prince Karageorgevitch was discovered in Belgrade, Servia, on Thursday. Many influential men were involved. It was the intention of the conspirators to take the life of King Milan. A number of arrests were made, and intense excitement prevailed throughout Servia.

There is reason to believe that the Servian conspiracy was the outcome of the revolutionary programme recently planned by the Pan-Slavist Committee in Rumelia, which embraced a union of Bulgaria, Eastern Rumelia, Old Servia, and Macedonia under one sceptre.

Parliament will be summoned to meet in January, and will then adjourn. During the interim, if there is a large Liberal majority, the present Ministry will resign and a new Ministry will be formed. If the Conservatives should have a majority in the new Parliament, they will prepare a programme for the session. If the parties are equally divided, the Conservatives will retain office.

Lord Salisbury delivered a speech in Victoria Hall, London, on Wednesday evening. He denied that the Tories wished to tax cereals, but said that free trade should not prevent an arrangement of duties in order to place England on a footing with other nations. To take a hypothetical case, if Spain refused to admit English manufactures, but admitted those of other countries, the raising of the duties on Spanish wines by England would not be an infringement of free-trade principles, but would be a justifiable retaliation. Nor should England be prevented from altering her tariffs in order to benefit her colonies. The speech is considered a bold bid for the protectionist vote.

Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden for Edinburgh on Monday, in good health and spirits. Unprecedented enthusiasm was shown all along the route. Mr. Gladstone made a number of short speeches by the way, arriving at Edinburgh at 4:40 P. M.

Mr. Gladstone, in a short speech at Edinburgh on Monday, said: "The Irish question is about to assume a new position because it is not now a question of cruel grievances. Thanks to the patience, zeal, energy, and good sense of Parliament, the grievances have one by one been removed. But I know very well that my fellow-countrymen in Ireland still feel and believe that one grievance remains concerning the management of their own country as opposed to imperial concerns. Formerly, the electorate of Ireland was so limited that it was almost impossible to recognize its utterances as the voice of the nation. The members were split into three parties—Parnellites, Tories, and Liberals. Now Ireland's electorate is as broad, as extended, as well qualified to speak of the wants and wishes of the people as are the electorates of Scotland and England. I am confident that England will never repent giving perfect equality to Ireland. We must look a step further forward, and expect the party which is probably in a vast majority in Ireland to demand large powers of self-government. Such will be a grave contingency. But let it not fill us with alarm, because as long as we give liberally, equitably, and prudently it will be needless to fear the results, assuming always that nothing will be demanded that will jeopardize or compromise the unity of the empire. If such a demand be made, we shall know how to deal with it. It is unjust for the people of Ireland to suppose that any other basis is contemplated. To stint Ireland in powers necessary or desirable for the management of purely Irish matters is a great error."

Mr. John Tyndall, the scientist, has written a letter in which he declines to stand as a candidate for a member of Parliament for Renfrew. He says that the permanent atmosphere of the House would not suit him. He proceeds to denounce the Gladstone Cabinet, which, he says, headed by an unstable ruler, caused five years of humiliation abroad and confusion at home. Recalling the events in the Transvaal and in the Sudan, Mr. Tyndall says: "If there be a day of retribution for the misdeeds of men, I would not willingly accompany to the judgment seat the unpurged spirits of those who were responsible for the bloodshed in the Sudan. It was a damning and damnable business from beginning to end. Yet the man who is answerable beyond all others for this waste of blood, who sent Gordon to the wilds and there abandoned him to death and mutilation, now dares to talk to the people of Midlothian as if no fleck rested upon his workmanship." Archdeacon George A. Denison, of Taunton, in an election speech recently said: "I have known Mr. Gladstone forty-five years, and I would not trust him with a brass farthing."

The trial of Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette;* Mr. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army; Mr. Sampson Jacques, of the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; and Mrs. Jarrett, defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, was concluded in London on Saturday at the Central Criminal Court before Justice Lopes. The Judge in his charge to the jury urged that they bring in a verdict according to the law, and not allow their personal sympathies to influence their decision. The only material question for the jury to decide was "whether the child Eliza Armstrong was taken away from her home against her father's will." They were also to determine whether the mother sold her child to the prisoners as alleged by the defence. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Stead and Rebecca Jarrett, and acquitted Booth and Jacques. They agreed that Stead and Mrs. Jarrett took Eliza Armstrong from her home against her father's will, but could not agree as to whether Mrs. Jarrett obtained the child by false pretences. They also agreed that the mother did not see her child, as alleged by the defence, and that Mr. Booth and Mr. Jacques were not parties to the abduction. The Judge deferred passing sentence on the convicted prisoners until after the trial of the indictment for indecent assault against Stead, Jacques, Mrs. Jarrett, and Louise Mourey on Tuesday, when he passed sentence on the prisoners as follows: Mr. Stead, three months; Rebecca Jarrett, six months, and Sampson Jacques, one month, all without hard labor; and Madame Louise Mourey, six months with hard labor.

Mr. Stead, in conversation on Monday, said: "I strongly deprecate any attempt to make a row on my behalf or to say that I have been treated unjustly, because that is not true. I made a blunder and am now paying the penalty for it. But still I am upheld by the knowledge that my blunder was better than the wisdom of the others."

The British Government has decided to send Mr. Matthew Arnold to France and Germany to inquire into the system of free schools in those countries.

The reply of King Theebaw, of Burmah, to the British ultimatum was hostile and inadequate. It was reported on Tuesday that the Indian Government had declared war against Burmah. The British expeditionary force will move immediately.

William Benjamin Carpenter, LL. D., the eminent English physiologist, is dead. He was the author of an important work entitled 'Principles of General and Comparative Physiology.' His reputation was widely extended by his 'Principles of Human Physiology.'

Robert Thorburn, the eminent Scotch miniature painter, is dead at the age of sixty-seven. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1848.

As a result of the elections for members of the Prussian Diet the strength of the parties in the lower house is as follows: Conservatives 140, Free Conservatives 60, Clericals 99, National Liberals 70, New German Liberals 44, Poles 14, Danes 2, Guelphs 3.

A semi-official notice published in Berlin states that Count von Hatzfeldt will retain his post in the Foreign Office, as there is no candidate at present available for the place. This disposes of the rumor of the appointment of Count Herbert Bismarck.

The Paris *Matin* asserts that President Grévy's recent accident was due to a slight attack of apoplexy, and that this renders impossible his reëlection to the Presidency.

Marriotti, the would-be assassin of M. de Freycinet, has been pronounced a monomaniac.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter quoting the syllabus of Pius IX. against modern civilization and approving it. It denounces popular government, and insists upon the obedience of subjects to their sovereigns, and upon sovereigns' obedience to the Pope. Religion, the Pope says, ought to enter into daily life. He urges Catholics to take part in all municipal political elections.

King Alfonso of Spain is seriously ill.

The Russian harvest of 1885 is above the average for winter wheat, but below the average for spring wheat. The deficiency in spring wheat is due to drought. Rye is slightly above the average. The oat crop is bad. Other cereals are below the average. The beet and tobacco crops are good. Hay and fruit are inferior. The total wheat production is 36,000,000 quarters, which is 20 per cent. under the average.

Osman Digna is not dead, as has been several times reported.

Six thousand Egyptian rebels are advancing toward Wady Halfa.

The last spike in the Canadian Pacific Railway was driven near Eagle Pass, B. C., on Saturday. Through trains will not be run until May 1st, 1886.

THE REPUBLICAN LESSON.

THE most important fact of American politics for political managers, during the last twenty-five years, has been that New York is an uncertain State, with a large, loose, shifting, and independent vote. Other large States—Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, even Indiana with the aid of the post-office—could at any time since 1860 have been counted on with tolerable certainty. New York never could be. It went Democratic in 1862, the second year of the war, again in 1868, in 1870, in 1874, in 1876, in 1882, and 1884. It gave Cleveland a majority of 192,000 for the Governorship in 1882. It gave him only a majority of 1,000 for the Presidency last year. And this fact must be taken in connection with the other most important fact, that the size of its vote in the electoral college gives it almost invariably, in the present division of parties, the power of awarding the Presidency every four years. Consequently, the Republican party, whatever else it may have, if it have not New York, is nothing but a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. In order to do any of the great things it sets before itself in its platforms, or elect any of its great and good men to the Presidency, it must have a majority in this State.

The application of this now well-settled rule to the late election seemed easy enough. The only possible hope of electing Davenport lay in catching the loose, shifting vote, which is not strongly attached to either party, and which, in spite of the defection of the Irish from the Democrats last year, put Cleveland in the Presidential chair. We care not of what kind of people this vote is made up. Call them Independent Democrats, or Independent Republicans, or Mugwumps, just as you please. What is important for the purposes of our argument is that they exist, that they hold the balance of power, and that any party which means to carry New York must somehow placate them, and that no party can count on their support in virtue of its past performances. Now, if there be anything certain in politics, there are two things certain in the politics of this State: one is, that this class of voters is sick of what is called "the bloody shirt"—sick, that is, of that queer claim of the Republicans that, although, according to their own story, they failed during their twenty years of power to secure to the negro the free exercise of the franchise, nevertheless the fact that he is still deprived of it is a capital reason why they should be kept in power indefinitely. Another is, that the Independents are not afraid of the Democrats, and do not believe Republican stories about their wickedness, and about the ruin which is sure to follow their coming into power.

Now, with these two facts before them, it seems as if ordinary business sense ought to have made the task of the Republican managers in the late canvass easy. They ought to have nominated a highly respectable candidate, who, as needing no apologies or whitewashing, would form a marked contrast to the grotesque personage whom they tried to force on the voters last year. This they did in Mr. Davenport. They ought then to have concocted a moderate platform, devoted to State affairs, avoiding or dwelling lightly on the topics on which public sentiment in this State is most divided, speaking strongly for reform, and proving the sincerity of their speech, and at the same time conciliating Democratic friends of civil-service reform by frank and generous recognition of the very remarkable contributions to the cause of reform which the Democratic President had made. The high-tariff idea, too, as the Governor and Legislature of New York have but little more to do with the United States tariff than the Prussian Landtag, might very well have been passed over lightly or dropped out of sight, that also being a topic on which the Independent voters are divided or uncertain.

We do not need to say what kind of platform was drawn up. The Convention gave the drafting of it to a hack politician of the most mercenary and convictionless type, as impervious to new ideas as a janitor in a Dominican monastery; and something was produced which seemed in every line intended to repel and disgust the voters on whom, at every election, victory in this State depends. It insulted the President, and in such an ingenious way as to insult also the majority which voted for him last year. It misrepresented and belittled what he had done for reform, in such a way as to convince people that Republicans cared nothing for any reform by which they did not profit. To crown all, it again thrust in our faces the affairs of South Carolina, and Georgia, and Mississippi.

We felt, as our readers know, from the moment that this extraordinary document appeared, that the result of any opposition to the Democratic spoilsmen in this State must be very doubtful, and that the grossly insulting references to the President would probably, as a matter of self-respect and personal pride, remove any lukewarmness he may have felt about the Hill candidacy. We did our best to minimize the influence of the platform, nevertheless, and to fix the thoughts of the voters on the efforts made to minimize it by others, and on the good quality of the nominations, though the letters we received from Independents from both sides showed us it was very uphill work. If any success whatever attended these efforts, it was neutralized as soon as the Republicans began to produce their orators. General Carr no sooner appeared in public than he denounced the President and his Cabinet, in language worthy of an insane person, as "traitors and rebels." Soon afterwards Foraker and Logan were actually brought here to bellow about the "bloody shirt," on their way to support in Virginia the candidacy of one of the most worthless and dishonest adventurers ever seen in American politics—and this in spite of the acknowledged fact that a voter converted or confirmed in the Republican faith by bloody-shirt oratory could not be found in the whole State, and in spite of the fact that thousands have been alienated or offended by the connivance of the late Administration and of the Republican Senators at Mahone's rascalities. Then, too, in this city the Republican organ devoted itself day by day to sneering at the reformers, and warning them away from the Republican ticket, and finally illustrated Republican principles by supporting the attack on Judge Sedgwick because he did not vote for Blaine, and trying to whitewash such local candidates as Gibbs.

To all these things must be added the fact that the Democrats are now in power and the country is still prosperous and happy, and the Republicans are thus deprived of one of their most effective electioneering weapons—the prediction of the ruin and disorder which would follow Democratic accession to power. The Democrats thus carry into every election some of the momentum of success. They will never be again overthrown in this State by opposition conducted as the Republican opposition now is. The Republican party, if it means to regain New York, must get rid of its Blisses and O'Briens and Biglins, and discard "the bloody shirt" finally and forever. Its orators must be tied down to things which New York voters can influence, and above all it must prove its sincerity in the cause of reform by praising reform wherever it sees it, instead of ridiculing and lying about all good things which it has not itself brought about. It may refuse to do these things in Ohio or Illinois, or Massachusetts, or may run a notorious rascal for high office in Pennsylvania, without exposing itself to defeat; but in New York it must do them or die out.

THE NEW OPPOSITION IN MEXICO.

IT has been common to point to Mexico as the standing proof that a liberal and enlightened form of government, so far as Constitution and statutes can secure it, may be easily perverted into a centralized and despotic oligarchy. This might be admitted without at all necessitating the conclusion that the temper and education and civilization of a people are of so much more importance than their form of government as to make the latter a matter of indifference. For, all other questions aside, it makes a great difference whether an agitation to better the condition of a country and to secure popular rights has to take the form of outright revolution, or that of an appeal to guaranteed but suspended liberties. It is the difference between revolution and restoration, between anarchy and patriotism. President Diaz, as was the case with his predecessors, has found it easy to evade many a provision of the Mexican Constitution, as long as no great popular suspicion or feeling was excited. But now that he finds his Government confronted by a group of determined deputies who are vehemently appealing to undoubted constitutional rights, and evoking a growing sentiment among the people that their chartered liberties are in danger, he is realizing how different are the fasces of the Republic from the sceptre of the monarchy.

It is in this light, in our opinion, that we are to look at the recent stormy sessions of the Mexican Congress, of which the telegraph has given fragmentary accounts. A new phase of Parliamentary Government has been entered upon. A new Opposition has arisen. It is new in not being, as far as yet appears, personal—that is, allied to the fortunes of some political chief. It is new in its method, that of resolutely and incessantly demanding a return to the Constitution. A mere handful of men, bold to reck-

lessness, ready to sacrifice their political future, and, apparently, in a fair way to do it, eloquent, thoroughly versed in legal and parliamentary procedure—this Opposition in the Mexican Congress is a new and notable phenomenon in Mexican politics. The Opposition press are not guilty of great exaggeration in calling it a resurrection of Constitutional Government.

The details of the attack which this Opposition is making upon the Administration, while interesting and even exciting in themselves, are not, after all, of so much significance as the larger fact of the new spirit and method of attack. It is not one chief, nor even one party pitted against another, but the Constitution against its perversion. The new movement first took form in the last session of the Mexican Congress, over the question of approving the accounts of the Gonzalez Administration, resulting, as will be remembered, in presenting the ex-Treasurer of the Republic to the Grand Jury, and in bringing grave charges against Gonzalez himself. Many were quick to say, at that time, that this was but a new move in the game of personal politics, being only a shrewd manœuvre on the part of Diaz to break with his old friend Gonzalez, and to cast discredit upon the latter's Administration. But that view is no longer tenable. In the present session of Congress the Opposition is as fiercely fighting Diaz as it before fought Gonzalez. The President no longer conceals his enmity to those men who are neither Gonzalists nor Porfirists, but Constitutionalists. He evidently laid his plans betimes to crush out this Opposition, in numbers so contemptible, in methods and in the popular sentiment back of it so formidable. The first part of his programme was the muzzling of the Opposition press, undertaken and measurably accomplished last July. The gain effected in this way was slight, however, as it was offset by the intense popular indignation caused by the arbitrary measure. Having thus, as he thought, deprived the Opposition of the powerful aid of the press, General Diaz went on to detach from his enemy the other ally, which had before lent such important assistance, the spectators in the galleries of Congress. Overwhelmingly outnumbered on the floor, the Opposition had been able to carry the galleries with them invariably. Now this has all been changed. Admission to the galleries is allowed only on tickets, which few but friends of the Government manage to obtain. The secret police swarm in all parts of the old theatre where Congress sits. No sooner does an Opposition deputy rise to speak than he is assailed with cries and epithets from the claque in the gallery.

Nevertheless the fight has been kept up bravely. Bills are introduced, interpellations are urged, speeches are made, which have no influence upon legislation, it is true, for the Opposition is always voted down fifteen to one, yet which are producing a tremendous effect upon public sentiment. The fearless deputies, Duret, Miron, Viñas, are hailed on all sides, as they walk the streets, as the only true patriots in Congress. Always outvoted, they are never suppressed. For this Congress, at least, they will remain a thorn in the flesh of the Administration.

The points of their attack may be stated briefly. The first was the scandals and abuses connected with the sales of public lands. In the present financial straits of the Administration no source of revenue has been overlooked. It is charged, and apparently with some truth, that the recent enormous increase in the sales of land belonging to the nation has been due to the fact that the Government is in sore need of money, and that it has been disposing of these lands at ruinous rates, often on worthless security, to unprincipled speculators. Certain it is that in some of the States, for example Chihuahua and Zacatecas, a practical injustice on a large scale has been attempted in an order for the resurvey of all private holdings, and the lapsing to the nation of all estates to which the occupants cannot show a flawless title. Recalling the fact that the first titles were acquired by conquest; that the frequent civil upheavals have been attended with confiscation and grants, renewed and reversed again and again until the legal status of vast tracts is involved in inextricable confusion; also, that the measures of area in common use among the farming population are exceedingly vague, and it will be understood with what indignation and alarm the order for a general resurvey with proof of title is looked upon by those interested.

The Opposition brought in two measures on this subject. The first was a bill enacting that the President should hereafter make no contracts for the sale of public lands without submitting them to the approval of Congress. This was overwhelmingly defeated. The second was an interpellation, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, demanding a list of all the contracts hitherto made. Such a list was read to Congress, but all debate upon it was cut off by a forced adjournment. The attack was renewed in a demand upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the authority of law under which the President had enacted the funding measures of June 22. This interpellation precipitated a furious debate, which resulted, however, in no definite issue. Then came the revival of the old fight over the Gonzalez accounts, October 30, in the shape of specific articles of impeachment against the ex-President for misuse of public funds.

What may be the motives of these Opposition deputies, or what will be the outcome of their efforts, we do not undertake to say. The noteworthy thing is that they are working along a line and in a spirit which give hope of better methods in the Mexican experiment of representative government. They present a phenomenon which cannot fail to be of interest to the student of Mexican politics.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT PANIC IN ENGLAND.

None of the probable results of the extension of the suffrage in England seemed less probable last spring than that the question of disestablishing the Church would be the leading question in the present canvass. None of the Liberal leaders have pushed it into the foreground. In fact, most of them have done something to keep it in the background. What little was known of the mind of the new county voters (and it was very little) led to the belief that they would be more attracted by some of the baits thrown out by Mr. Chamberlain—such as free education, a graduated taxation, the appropriation of land for resale to laborers in small lots, or some measure for the breaking up of large landed estates—than by anything in the nature of an attack on the Church.

As is so often the case in politics, however, it is the unexpected which has come to pass. The canvass only began in good earnest in August, and it would now appear to have been ascertained by the Radical politicians, to their own satisfaction at all events, that what the new voters most of all desire is the severance of the connection between Church and State. This is the question which is to-day uppermost in England, and it is infusing a bitterness into the canvass such as has not been witnessed since 1832; for it has brought the clergy high and low into the arena, and, as we all know, when the clergy become polemical in politics, they handle their opponents, as the saying is, without gloves. Their violence of language has in fact already reached such a pitch that it has led one of their best Church organs, the London *Spectator*, to address a remonstrance to them, entitled the "Righteousness of Moderation," which is, under the circumstances, somewhat amusing reading. It is neither more nor less than admonition addressed to bishops, priests, and deacons against the use of bad language on the political stump. The Bishop of Peterborough, perhaps the foremost orator of the English Church, is remonstrated with for charging the supporters of disestablishment with "impudence," and "malignant ingenuity," with "rancorous hate," and with concealed desire "to break up the Church into indefinite groups," and "to produce a crop of future schisms." The Bishop of Winchester is taken to task for denouncing disestablishment as "a great national sin." Worse still, the Bishop of Durham, better known as Canon Lightfoot, one of the foremost scholars in England, has to be expostulated with for talking of disestablishment as not "only a national disaster, but also a national crime," and, as "a wholesale alienation of property, a disregard of personal and corporate rights, and such a violation of all the most sacred associations and feelings as would leave England a 'lacerated and bleeding mass.'" In fact, much of the talk on the Church side is as passionate and worldly, as extravagant, as little burdened with qualifications or reserve, as an "arraignment" plank in one of our own political platforms.

On the side of the extreme Radical politicians undoubtedly there is a good deal said and done to try the souls of the clergymen. Nothing could well be more so than the heaping up of proofs that the peasants of the counties who are now to have the vote, and whose protectors and guides the clergy have been in a special degree for so many centuries, have no attachment to the Church, and as a general rule no liking for the parson, who is, in their eyes, simply a sort of partner of the squire, or, in other words, a member of a caste, who preaches down to laboring men, without any share in their joys or sorrows. This appears to be true of that portion of the laboring class who do not care enough for religion to care where they worship. Those who do care have almost universally, especially in the

manufacturing districts, gone over to Dissent, where they are ministered to by a man nearer to themselves in sympathies and ideals.

The case of the moderate supporters of disestablishment has recently been stated in the London *Times* by Mr. Miall, the son, we believe, of the former editor of the *Nonconformist*, for nearly fifty years perhaps the foremost Dissenting layman in England. Dr. Parker, too, the minister of the great Congregational Church in London known as the City Temple, appears in the same number to argue against the Bishop of Peterborough, on the deadening effect of the connection with the State on the Church's spiritual life. Mr. Miall says that the very strong hold Protestantism and Evangelicalism still have on the people of England is due to the Nonconformists; that the national Church is every year becoming more and more "sacerdotal" in its constitution and tendencies; that a recent episcopal consecration in St. Paul's, at which Canon Liddon preached the sermon, recalled "the days of Laud"; that these doctrines and tendencies, from the Nonconformist point of view, offer a barrier to Christian union and coöperation, and make the Church of England more and more "an exclusive sect." He says that what has created the panic in the episcopal bench is, the discovery that 400 Liberal candidates are pledged to disestablishment. But, he asks—

"Why should this great fact excite surprise? Have not the clergy, especially in the rural districts, always been an effective corps of election agents for the Tory party, and have they not, for the most part, down to the time when the Primate and a few Bishops voted for the Franchise Bill, steadfastly opposed every measure of civil and religious freedom which is now inscribed on the statute book? If they had had their way, the Test and Corporation Acts would never have been repealed, Church rates abolished, or the universities thrown open. The most persistent efforts on the part of Dissenters were required to get these measures passed, owing to Church obstruction. It is barely seven years since the vehement protest of 13,000 of the clergy prevented Mr. Disraeli from throwing open the parochial churchyards to Nonconformist services, which two years later Mr. Gladstone carried. Dissenters and Liberals also cannot forget these things, and naturally trace them to the supremacy conferred by law on one particular religious body.

"Then we are told by the Bishop of Rochester that if the Church is disestablished our villages will become paganized. And this is said by a prelate of the richest Church in the world. Of course it is assumed that Nonconformists are of no account in these country districts. Is that so? Dr. Thorold can hardly fail to know that in rural England there is a perfect army of Free Church ministers and lay preachers, who, without help from the State, are zealously engaged in evangelizing the population. Their teachings may not be of a very refined nature; but, looked at from the social point of view, they are analogous to, and as efficacious as, those of the Welsh pastors maintained out of the poverty of their flocks, which enable judges and chairmen of quarter sessions frequently to receive pairs of white gloves in recognition of the absence of crime in the Principality. Would rural Wales be paganized by disestablishment? If not, why should rural England be?

"Another point in relation to our agricultural population must have been recently suggested to many of your readers. For generations they have been legally committed to the oversight of the country parsons—the 'educated gentlemen' of the district. The peasantry are now enfranchised, and what is the apparent result? From nearly every county comes the news that they are not only going to support the Liberal party, but that disestablishment is the first article of their creed. This remarkable phenomenon admits of various explanations. One can be given in the words of the Rev. C. W. Stubbs, vicar of Grandborough, Bucks. 'That, as a body,' he says in his 'Village Politics,' 'the country clergy have been benevolent, kindly, and charitable, goes, of course, without saying. Their philanthropic intentions have been for the most part admirable. Coal clubs, blankets, tracts, soup, castor oil, doles of all kinds—these have been given with a free hand. But what has been the net result? I confess myself to some embarrassment when I am asked by Joseph Arch this question: 'You clergy of the Established Church have had the agricultural laborers in hand at any rate for 300 years, to do pretty much what you liked with, and what have you made of them?' Until quite lately could the answer be anything but this—'A class of men the stolid helplessness of whose ignorance has become proverbial'?"

The worst of this terrible indictment is that it is every word true. The connection of the Church with the State in England has produced a body of clergy who have never been equalled in any country, taken as a whole, for culture, learning, and social gifts and graces. But as the agents for the diffusion of religion and morality among the poor, or for the reconciliation of religion with social and political progress, they have succeeded no better than, if so well as, the Catholic clergy of the Continent.

That the Church will be disestablished by the coming Parliament is, however, very unlikely. It has a powerful hold on the affections of the aristocracy and of the upper middle class. It is, in the minds, too, of a very large body of by no means religious Englishmen, identified, in a manner which most of them would have some difficulty in explaining, with the story of English greatness and glory. And though last not least, the Church is one of the richest corporations in the world, and will have on its side, against any attempt to divert its revenues from their present uses, all that deep-rooted respect for vested interests which has been so great a power in English politics, and will probably outlive a good many years of the most Radical legislation.

HUNTERS AND TROTTERS.

The horse show which deservedly attracted so much attention last week in this city, has furnished a sort of battle-ground between what we may call two somewhat opposing horse-ideals, the English and the American. The show was got up and is managed in the main by gentlemen who have acquired English tastes about the horse and his uses, and there have consequently been numerous and often somewhat bitter complaints about the greater encouragement given by the distribution of the prizes to the English than the American type of horse—or, to put it concisely, by the preference shown for "the hunter" over "the trotter." It is said, and with a certain show of reason, that the trotter is the true American horse; that he is one of the glories of the country, and the object of intense popular admiration everywhere; that the amount of money invested in him is enormous, and that he is not only American but *sui generis*. The horses of no other nation can compete with him at all in his own peculiar work. In fact, he may, not inaccurately, be called altogether a new type of horse, and, in any horse show held on American soil, ought to be the first object of attention.

The hunter, on the other hand, it is said, is an animal which in this country numbers about 1 to every 1,000 of the trotter, and displays his excellence only in a sport indulged in by a few dozen persons of foreign tastes, which the mass of the community look on as ridiculous, while the trotter is seen on every road, and is the pride and delight of every village, and may be and is owned and enjoyed by tens of thousands who could no more "ride to hounds" than perform on the tight-rope.

The truth of the matter, however, as is so often the case, lies between these two views. The trotter, dear as he is to the American heart, and much pleasure as he gives, and enormous as are the sums expended on him, is really a less useful animal than the hunter. The enormous rewards which the national taste has offered during the last fifty years for breeding him, have really done a great deal to leave us worse provided with light-draught animals than any country in the world. The effect of the cultivation of the trotter on the American working horse has been very like what the effect of racing two year-olds would have been in England had it not been neutralized by the demand for hunters. Our pleasure carriages all over the country, when we leave the light wagon, are horsed by animals not up to their weight, either in size or bone—an evil which is aggravated by the heaviness of the roads. In some parts of the country, New England, for instance, where double teams are rare, nothing is often more painful than the smallness and lightness of "the family horse," compared to the size of the "carryall," filled with the family, which he has to draw. Until a very recent period nearly every American horse, sold for light draught at a moderate price, was simply a horse which had failed to develop trotting speed; and as trotting speed was often found in very unpromising frames, and sometimes without any pedigree, breeding for points was very little attended to by the farmers who raise most of our horses. Then, too, it must be remembered that capacity to trot one or two miles as fast as an express train, curious and interesting as it is, is really no more useful to the public which does not own trotting horses, or go to see trotting matches, than the capacity to gallop a mile in a minute and a half in a flat race—that is, it is only useful so far as it keeps up the popular interest in horses, and causes breeders to produce horses which will have some of the qualities of great trotters. A trotting race, viewed from the utilitarian point of view, is not one whit more respectable than a fox hunt. One is, like the other, an amusement, and, as an amusement, has no advantage over the other, except in amusing greater numbers.

Indeed, those who wish to see the breed of American horses improved for the ordinary uses of life, and especially for light draught, ought rather to encourage hunters than depreciate them. The American horse world is, in other words, far more in need of the hunter type to-day than the trotting type. The English are much more indebted to hunting for their good carriage horses than they are to racing. The excellence of a hunter consists in his ability to "jump, gallop, and stay," or, in other words, in great power of limb and great endurance and courage. To breed good hunters is to develop these qualities, and they are the qualities that make the best horse for harness as well as for the saddle. That they are

used by a small set of pleasure-loving young people in this country to enable them to engage in an amusement which the public considers ridiculous, does not lessen their value. If it in any degree fosters breeding for bone, and muscle, and short backs, and short legs, it does good service, considering the enormous encouragement which the trotting course gives to the "rangy," long-legged small horse which one sees in the light wagons of the sporting men. The hunter type of horse is in fact the most useful in the world for general purposes. It has been developed and is maintained in England by the hunting. On the Continent it receives most of its encouragement from the demand for cavalry horses for the huge armies. In this country it has literally until very recently had no encouragement whatever. We ran entirely to trotters until the importation of the Percherons began. This, however, is the other extreme. It may be said with confidence, either to the American family man who wants a single horse for his rockaway, or the expressman who wants one for his wagon, or the dyspeptic who wants one to shake his liver up in the Park or on the country roads, or the tourist who wants to drive forty miles a day with his wagon among the hills, that a good hunter, which can carry 175 or 200 pounds across country, is the best kind of horse he can buy, and he must not be deterred by hearing that he is "quite English, you know." A good horse is of no country or clime, and is not identified with any form of government.

ENGLAND: STATESMEN ON THE STUMP.

LONDON, October 27, 1885.

GREAT battles now usually begin with what newspaper correspondents call an "artillery duel." Shots are interchanged at long range by the batteries of cannon, before the masses of infantry are moved up toward one another and the shock of encounter arrives. Similarly, our electoral contest here has opened with discharges of heavy shot from leading men on both sides, each answering the other, until the decisive days of polling are at hand. Those days will come about or soon after the 25th of November, lasting on till perhaps the 5th of December. Before the end of November the issue will have been virtually decided, and the curiosity now so intense have received its satisfaction.

The chief speakers on the part of the Ministry have been Lord Salisbury—who is for this purpose much their best man—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Richard Cross, and Lord Randolph Churchill. The ex-Ministry, now in opposition, have been represented by Lords Hartington, Derby, and Rosebery, Mr. Childers, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, and, above all, Mr. Chamberlain. For the last three weeks, few days have passed on which the newspapers have not contained at least one or two speeches by these chieftains, while the number of minor combatants is infinite. At present, in every one of our English and Scottish constituencies, over five hundred in number, there are meetings held almost nightly, at which the candidates and their friends harangue the people, whose appetite for speeches does not seem to grow satiate with the abundance provided.

Although the average intelligence and political knowledge of British are still below those of American voters, there is less rhetoric and more reasoning in the election speeches here than seems usual in one of your Presidential or Congressional campaigns. The reasoning may not be good—very often it is not; but the speaker professes to reason, and seldom appeals, except when some religious question is involved, to the imagination or emotions of his audience. To the reader of the public press, nearly all these harangues are drearily dull; but the masses, enjoying the excitement of an election and the sense of power it brings home to them, flock to the meetings and gladly listen to the same platitudes night after night. There are no brass bands, no banners, no processions; for the two former of these things are forbidden by our election law, and the latter has never come into fashion in England. Hence a meeting is the only means of creating enthusiasm; and in the agricultural districts particularly, where the laborers have never before enjoyed the franchise, we are told that a candidate makes way in pretty exact proportion to the number of small local meetings which he holds. The amount of political education thus given is not to be despised, and patriotic aspirants find therein some consolation for the fatigues they have now to undergo in talking themselves hoarse in small, hot, ill-ventilated rooms, for weeks together. On the other hand, while the number of meetings is three or four times as great as it was thirty years ago, the practice of visiting and soliciting the vote of individual electors is dying out. The constituencies are now so large that it is scarcely possible to canvass personally any large proportion of them, and the candidate's time is deemed to be better spent in helping to organize ward or district committees and in holding evening meetings.

In the main debate between the present Ministry and the Opposition leaders the latter have the advantage of a larger number of well-known names and able orators. The minor members of the Tory Government, persons such as Mr. Chaplin, or even Mr. Stanhope and Sir R. Cross, have no hold at all upon the country, are scantily reported, and produce little impression. They have, however, the advantage of harmony among themselves. Taking their cue from Lord Salisbury, they have all held much the same language. The defence of the Established Church and of religion which depends upon that Church is their first theme; their second, the faults and follies, more often described as crimes, of the Gladstone Cabinet in its Egyptian policy; their third, the denunciation of the revolutionary schemes and methods of the Radicals. Cautious and temperate reforms they do not object to, and you may read many election addresses or speeches of Tory candidates whose language scarcely differs, so far as positive promises go, from that of the moderate Liberals. Indeed, Lord Salisbury's programme, set forth in his first great speech, included most of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, although somewhat reduced in scope. On Ireland Conservative speakers are usually silent, or confine themselves to such safe generalities as that the unity of the British Empire must not be destroyed. Sometimes they take credit for having dropped the Crimes Act, and reproach the Liberals with their coercive legislation. This is the line taken by a few bolder spirits, following the lead of Lord Randolph Churchill. To the great majority it is distasteful. They are secretly ashamed of Lord Randolph's behavior toward the Parnellite party, and would gladly give forth the fervid invectives against sedition and spoliation which sprang formerly to their lips whenever Irish subjects came up. However, the word has gone forth not to quarrel with the Irish Nationalists: it is right in itself, whether or not it is consistent; and it is pretty generally obeyed by Tory speakers great and small. Hence, as the Liberals have also no motive for saying any more about Ireland than they are forced to, and really do not quite know what to say, the whole topic of Ireland figures very little in the oratory of either side. That the most serious and pressing of all our problems, and the one which foreign nations watch with most curiosity, should be the one least discussed at this great crisis, may seem strange, indeed. But it is true. Every one fears the subject and hates the subject: it is put away by common though tacit consent.

While harmony, at least external harmony, reigns among the Tories, the Liberal ranks are divided by a serious schism. There have always been two wings in that party—an advanced or Radical group, and a moderate (now often called Whig) group. During Mr. Gladstone's late Government the tendencies to disunion were restrained by his authority and popularity, and by the disposition of all sections of the party to fall into line for the sake of supporting its leaders against the attacks of an angry Opposition. Now, however, that the Liberals are out of power the centrifugal forces operate with less restraint. Mr. Chamberlain was the first eminent politician to take the field in this campaign. He has become an extremely telling speaker. Without an imagination or gift of touching the emotions comparable to those of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, he is not inferior to them in the skill of putting a point clearly and forcibly and popularly, so that it shall come right home to the minds of those who listen or read. In a series of highly finished orations delivered in the south, middle, and north of England, as well as in Scotland, he has unfolded a programme of comprehensive changes which has fascinated the masses, alarmed the timid holders of property, and made himself extremely popular with the more advanced, which is also by far the more numerous section of the Liberal party. He is now the most conspicuous figure in the party after Mr. Gladstone, and in some quarters fully as influential, because he is still in middle life, while the career of the nominal leader cannot be a very long one. Already many of the new candidates are professing their allegiance to him, and commending themselves by the zeal with which they advocate his platform. It goes beyond that set forth by Mr. Gladstone chiefly in two points, viz.: gratuitous education in elementary schools, and the suggestion that local boards should have the power of taking land from its proprietors (possibly at a less price than such land would fetch in open market) for the purpose of letting it out in small allotments to the rural laborers—a class whose condition certainly calls for remedial measures. He has also advocated a graduated income tax and the payment of members of Parliament, but the latter of these proposals has not been pressed, and a graduated succession duty will probably be accepted as a substitute for the former.

The most prominent representative of the other Liberal wing is Lord Hartington, who, as leader of the Liberals in opposition from 1875 till 1880, has been long regarded as Mr. Gladstone's heir apparent in the leadership of the party. He has intimated his dissent from several of Mr. Chamberlain's views, and is indeed so far from being a Radical that many Tories profess to hope he will some day move toward their ranks. Nothing is less likely, for he is a Whig by strong family as well as personal associations, with a hearty dislike of the new Toryism invented by Disraeli, which Lord R. Churchill has been occupied in rehabilitating. A position generally similar to Lord Hartington's is taken up by Lord Derby and Mr. Childers; it is that which most of the upper-class Liberals would like to hold, were they not afraid of being denounced as "weak-kneed." But the most powerful exponent of this more cautious policy is Mr. Goschen. Although his dislike of the extension of the household suffrage to counties prevented him from being in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, he has remained a member of the party, usually voting with it,

but exercising an independent and sometimes severe criticism. The powerful election speeches he has been lately delivering have been directed chiefly against Mr. Chamberlain's propositions, which he attacks from the point of view of a cautious economist, not always disapproving the ends which the latter seeks, but doubting the efficacy or condemning the dangers involved in the means toward those ends. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke reply by complaining of such criticism as cold and barren, and intimate that its author can hardly be deemed a Liberal. Thus we see a sort of triangular duel in progress: Lord Salisbury and his friends are firing into Mr. Chamberlain; the latter, while returning their fire, is maintaining a not less warm combat of his own with Mr. Goschen. The great, though dissimilar, powers of these two men, and the probability that if Mr. Gladstone returns to office he will invite both of them to join his Ministry, make their strife, which has been conducted so far without personal acrimony, very interesting. It is the most noticeable feature of the present campaign, and may possibly foreshadow struggles in the next Liberal Cabinet, perhaps to be followed by an open breach in the Liberal party. Impartial observers, while they regret that the Radical leaders should seem unwilling to accept as ally a man so capable as Mr. Goschen and so earnest a reformer in certain directions, declare that the latter would consult his own reputation and strengthen his future if he would put forward positive solutions for the social and moral evils that surround our poorer classes, instead of mainly occupying himself with destructive criticisms of the schemes of others.

It might be concluded from the contents of our newspapers and the multitude of meetings and speeches all over the country, that the nation was in a state of high tension. So far as I can judge this is not the case. The temperature will rise when the day of polling approaches, but I doubt whether even then it will reach that of 1880. In the general election of that year both the people and the candidates were thoroughly excited. The enthusiasm for Mr. Gladstone on the one side, for Lord Beaconsfield on the other, was intense. Great principles were deemed to be at stake. Great and splendid results were anticipated by either side from their victory. Now, although the people flock to meetings and cheer lustily for their chiefs, one can perceive that they are not carried away by any tide of feeling. Many candidates have confessed to me that they found it hard to work themselves up to the point necessary to deliver a passionate declamation, and those particularly who stood in 1880 wish they could recover the *élan* which carried them along in that year. I do not mean that there is apathy, like that which caused the Liberal defeat in 1874. The elections are being well fought on both sides, with organizations more perfect than ever before, with more speaking and less expenditure of money (for our new law against bribery and treating is very stringent), with an interest in the issue on the part of the new voters in the counties, particularly the agricultural laborers, exceeding what had been hoped for. But secret misgivings as to their strength and as to the wisdom of their Irish policy blunt the zeal of the Tories; while the Liberals, remembering the lamentable errors of their Government in Egypt and Sudan, and contrasting the end of this dying Parliament with its beginning, cannot recover the joyous hopefulness of 1880. The appearance in the field of Mr. Gladstone, promised about the 11th of November, may perhaps warm the feelings of friends and foes.

Y.

PRINCE WALDEMAR'S MARRIAGE.

PARIS, October 23, 1885.

WE always feel a little shy about speaking of people whom we are fond of, and whose life has been to a certain extent interwoven with our own; we feel this embarrassment even when we have nothing to say but what is pleasant and agreeable. I am, therefore, obliged to make a certain effort to speak of the marriage of the oldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres with Prince Waldemar of Denmark. I feel, however, a little encouraged by the thought that the Duc de Chartres bears an historic name, that all the papers will be full of the details of this marriage, and that I cannot commit anything approaching an indiscretion in saying a few words on an event which belongs to newspaper notoriety. I feel also encouraged by the remembrance that the Duc de Chartres has only friends in America. He undertook the defence of the American Union, with his brother, the Comte de Paris, and his uncle, the Prince of Joinville, at a time when the cause of the Union was almost despaired of in Europe. He obeyed the chivalrous instincts of his nature in the United States as he did in Italy, when he fought by the side of the French army on the staff of King Victor Emmanuel; as he did afterward, in the unhappy war of 1870, when he rushed first to Paris on the 7th of September, and, not being allowed to remain there by the Government which called itself the Government of the National Defence, he concealed himself, assumed the name of Robert le Fort, made the campaign of France, and deserved to receive the cross of the Legion of Honor from the hands of Gambetta. I hope I shall not be deemed a flatterer if I say that the Duc de Chartres is essentially a chivalrous character. It seems as if all the chivalrous traits of his family had, by a sort of selection, concentrated in him; he is ardent in patriotism, in friendship, generous, open-hearted. When Marseilles was in terror, during the last visitation of the cholera, he left Paris, went to Marseilles, entered every hospital, comforted the dying and the living.

His character belongs to the public, and I only repeat here what everybody knows. I will only say a few words of his wife, the Duchess, who is the daughter of the Prince de Joinville. She is a devoted wife, a devoted mother, a devoted friend; she never allowed her personal sentiments to stand between her husband and his natural or even self-imposed duties. She has been well rewarded in her children. The eldest daughter, who was married yesterday to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, has all the animation and spirit of her father, softened by the grace and dignity of her mother.

This marriage was interesting in many respects. The Orleans family had not for a long time formed new ties with the royal families of Europe. It stood a little isolated, having none of the advantages of a reigning dynasty, and preserving its high position among the royal families by the mere force of tradition, as well as by the excellence of its members. As Prince Waldemar is only a cadet, he had to find his bride in her own country, and therefore the marriage had to take place in republican France. The reception given some time ago to the King of Spain in Paris has not been yet forgotten, and, though it is certain to me that on an occasion like this the French Radicals would have remained quiet, and would not have tried to make any scandalous demonstration, the diplomatic world became uneasy, and some of those who would have liked to assist at the ceremony at Eu were prevented, and followed the old proverb: "In doubt, abstain." The young Prince of Denmark is connected with the greatest houses of Europe—with England, with Russia. One of his sisters is the Princess of Wales, another is the Empress of Russia; one of his brothers is on the throne of Greece; one of his sisters is married to the Duke of Cumberland. It was expected that the Empress of Russia would come to Eu, but at the last moment she could not make the journey. Russia was represented by the Grand Duke Alexis, a brother of the Emperor; the King of the Belgians, an uncle of the young Princess, did not come in person, and sent his brother, the Comte de Flandres. The father of Prince Waldemar, the King of Denmark, did not come in person, as there is at the present moment a Parliamentary crisis in his kingdom; but the Queen of Denmark came. She wanted to attend her son's marriage, and she was, in fact, the only crowned head present at the ceremony. The Prince and Princess of Wales also went to Eu with their children. The Prince is very popular in France and often comes to Paris, though not as often as in old times.

The marriage was interesting in another respect: it was a marriage between a Catholic Princess and a Protestant Prince. These mixed marriages, as they are called in France, have never been favored by the Catholic Church. When Louis Philippe was on the throne, his son, the Duke of Orleans, married a Protestant Princess, Helen of Mecklenburg; but Louis Philippe was a liberal: his régime represented the principles of complete political and civil liberty. The Catholic Church regarded the marriage of the Duke of Orleans with great repugnance; it has always tried to establish the principle that the marriage ceremony could not be celebrated in the Catholic rite if there was not a written promise, signed by the husband and the wife, that the children born of the union should be brought up in the Catholic faith. This obligation has, to my knowledge, hindered many mixed marriages, as many people are unwilling to make such a solemn promise, and to take an engagement concerning unborn children. The rule is at variance with the tradition of the beginning of the century: from 1800 to 1848 there was no promise made in writing concerning the future children, and it was generally accepted by all parties that the sons should have the religion of the father, the daughters the religion of the mother. To give an example: the Duc de Broglie married the daughter of Mme. de Staël; his sons, the present Duc de Broglie and the Abbé de Broglie, are Catholics; his daughter, who died a few years ago, Mme. d'Haussonville, was a Protestant, and remained a Protestant to the end of her life. She was married to M. d'Haussonville, who was Catholic; his son, the present Comte d'Haussonville, is Catholic; his daughter was educated in the Protestant religion, and was even for some time among the Protestant *diaconesses* (the name assumed by certain Protestant ladies who do not marry, and who devote themselves to good works).

It is rather singular that the Catholic Church became much more exacting, in this question of the mixed marriages, after the Revolution of 1848. The Second Empire, though it did much indirectly against the temporal power of the Papacy, favored all the enterprises of the Church inside of France; and among these, the abandonment of a tradition which gave to the sons the religion of the fathers, to the daughters the religion of the mothers. It allowed the establishment of the custom which now prevails, and which exacts a promise from both parents to have the children educated in the Catholic religion. A prince of Denmark, belonging to the Lutheran Church, could not, by the laws of the kingdom, educate his sons in any other but the Lutheran Church, without cutting himself and his sons off from the line of the succession. Prince Waldemar could make no promises contrary to the Constitution of the country which

is under the sceptre of his father. A negotiation was opened with the Vatican on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Mary of Orleans with Prince Waldemar, through the natural channel of the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Guibert, who entered upon it in a large and liberal spirit. The Pope, who has shown, since his accession to the throne of Saint Peter, great moderation of character, and who has done so much in various countries to make the relations of Church and State easier, responded readily to this spirit; and the negotiation ended with a tacit convention, in virtue of which, though the sons of Prince Waldemar would be Protestants, the Catholic Church would celebrate the marriage ceremony.

There were, in consequence, two marriage ceremonies celebrated yesterday at the Château d'Eu: the Catholic ceremony in the private chapel of the castle, the Lutheran ceremony in a drawing-room prepared for the occasion. I am sorry not to understand Danish, for the Danish parson must have been very eloquent, judging from the tears which were shed by the Queen of Denmark, and even by the young bridegroom. The Catholic ceremony was performed by Monseigneur d'Hulst, a friend of the Orleans family, the son of one of the ladies-in-waiting of Queen Marie Amélie. I leave it to the newspapers to describe the procession of the princes, who went first to the chapel, then to the Lutheran oratorio; the brilliant array of uniforms and of dresses in the long gallery which stretches between these two places. After the religious ceremonies, all the company went to three banqueting halls. There was a large table for the princes and princesses, who were, I believe, 37 in number: there were in all 150 people seated at table. The young bride made afterward what is called the *cercle:* she joined all the guests in the long gallery. She was very charming in her wedding gown, trembling with a natural emotion at the idea of leaving her family. She had a kind word for every one; she kissed all the ladies, and allowed all the gentlemen to kiss her hand. And then she disappeared, followed by the warmest wishes of all those who were present.

ART NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, October 22.

THE dead season for the public is here the producing season in art, and hundreds of uneasy ambitions are now straining their efforts for great effects to be admired and judged in the coming displays. This work-a-day term is not without its minor exhibitions, which have their interest for those who want to be beforehand with the verdict of the morrow, and study the promise of youthful talents in the bud. Last week the landscapists of the future, lads of great expectation from some forty French departments, competed for the Troyon prize. Constant Troyon, an unhappy, grudging, and miserable spirit, left his savings ostensibly for the rescue of worthy young animal-painters from misery, but really to secure the resonance of his own name through the time to come, and avenge the neglect of the first half of his artistic career. The style he invented—that is to say, animal art considered not anatomically, but in combination with the most advanced ideas of *plein-air* and landscape environment—is understood to be the guiding influence in the works to be judged, and the young man most hopeful of the Troyon purse is he who can most successfully subdue his love of animals and consider them as atmospheric "effects" or "envelopments." Accordingly there was but little menagerie-study or comparative osteology in the forty-four fables we have just been contemplating in the pavilion Decaen of the Institut. The subject was the Wolf and the Lamb. The art of young men, even their sincerest nature-study, is generally frank reminiscence, and thus in the two-score canvases, each four feet high, which composed the exhibition, we could fairly judge what proportion of the rising young painters adhere to Corot, how many of them emulate the more difficult Rembrandtism of Rousseau, how many affect the emblematic elegance of Français, and how many can carry their beliefs away over to the transcendental flatness and stained-glass dissected work of Harpignies and Puvis de Chavannes.

As for the animals, they were either abstract and heraldic, or toylike and stuffy; it was a sign that not one of the essays showed the slightest imitation of Troyon himself. Has his full-bodied Decamps manner of painting ceased to please? We had Egyptian sand ravines, closed in with a threatening monumental Anubis-like wolf, dominating a pale Ammon-like lamb, and very grandiose and fatal-looking, hardly fit to remind Æsop of his native Phrygia; then there was the favorite chalk scenery of the environs of Paris, with lambs drinking fortuitously at gutters in the gypsum quarries; twilight "impressions" among French poplars; rivulets spinning exaggeratedly over concrete rocks, effects of landscape gardening stolen bodily from the Buttes-Chaumont or the cascade in the Bois. On the whole, the American visitor went away with the notion that forty chance students in the United States would have collected an exhibition having fewer affectations and rather deeper perceptions of nature. The No. 42, which obtained the prize, and enabled its author to study for certain years at the expense of the late Troyon, was a tall bower of gray Corot-like saplings, designed from birch trees and colored (to be more fashionable) from water-willows, amid which the real incidents of the subject, the animals and the streamlet, were made as inconspicuous as possible. In no one of the efforts was there the slightest idea of carrying the animal expression out to an amusing and piquant suggestiveness, as Desportes or Oudry would have done in designing a set of La Fontaine tapestries. The picture that got the prize was a landscape showing the side of nature just now in the mode. But the very necessity of the case, in illustrating this class of animal fables, would seem to be to make animals that look as if they could talk and deliver shrewd and concentrated apologue. Is it quite the thing to award prizes to essays which most carefully overlook their own subject?

The system of competition with purses, forming a vast hot-bed apparatus, is an interesting study for strangers in France, because here it is more thoroughly and authoritatively applied than in any other country. The care of the Government is extended to every form of art, and the smallest *rat* of the dancing school feels herself sustained and consecrated by State approval as she kicks up to the high bar or sketches out on her meagre face a convulsive smile under torture. In the fine arts proper the machinery of encouragement and selection is so complete that it applies to the most distant French province, and the remotest corner is fairly constrained to yield up its speck of golden talent to the test, like the sweepings of a goldsmith's floor. M. Kaempfen, Director of the Beaux-Arts, obediently travelled down to Lyons the other day, to confer the prize on young M. Appian, securing to that youth a career in Paris, and afterward perhaps in Rome. Under this form of conscription—"nay, for he saith, compel them to come in"—Paris has become the university city of art that it is, and acquired all the importance of a chief arbiter of taste, besides providing for its opulent commerce in art, its annual export to the tune of millions, and its large home consumption. It is so much forcing and nursery-planting on the part of the nation, rather than any invincible destiny. Most of the other nations—Italy, Spain, Germany, and the Low Countries—have a greater natural aptitude for art than France. The intellect of this race has never been especially creative: it has always excelled rather in the critical, in refining on the ideas of others, in taste, in elegance in the literal sense of the word. That it has come to be so famous a producer is a kind of forcing of fate, a most frugal and minute improvement of every germ of creative principle produced by the soil. The nineteenth century will maybe never know what it has lost by the mere hap, the mere arbitrary maintenance of the centre of gravity of art in this emphatically temperate zone; whereas, if the preponderance of power had been destined to fall among the warmer and fruitier populations of Italy and Spain, our age might have been designated to future time by art-works of fire and flame. Such as it is, the French nation as an artist shows what can be done by strength of will, as distinct from attribute and genius.

The forcing apparatus is so complete that an inspection turns one giddy. Not to speak just now of picture and sculpture galleries, of weapons at the Artillery and armor at the Invalides, of engravings and coins at the National Library, of furniture and domestic history at Cluny—matters of which there are equivalents in most European capitals—it is well to note the strictly school-room furniture provided for the artist, a kind of assistance which is of no cost, which needs nothing to bring it together but intelligence and appreciation, and which can be cheaply duplicated in newer countries. The collection of plasters at the Beaux-Arts School certainly numbers thousands, and ranges in size from the giant horseman of the Monte Cavallo, and a copy of a corner of the Parthenon, with columns, metopes, triglyphs, and frieze complete—and so tall that a floor of the courtyard has been excavated to receive the base—down to the smallest casts from antique bronzes; and the same institution shelters in its library every authority, every print, every photograph a student can want, with clay models of the extant Roman theatres, circuses, and other important structures. The branch establishment at Rome, the beautiful Medici Villa on the Pincian, also contains a most liberal and judicious selection of casts, ample for all ordinary purposes of study, and really bringing back ancient civilization in quite a freshly convincing manner when seen against the exquisite garden views which fill the windows. For Gothic and Renaissance sculpture, the collection of casts at the Trocadéro is a revelation and almost a satiety; and these, taken with the moulding-room of the Louvre, where an artist can buy any antique for a trifle, form a wealth which simply makes the student a millionaire of ideas, since all that the world knows of is here, and for him it is only to ask and have. What educational duty can be so obvious to the American philanthropist—though this is quite by-the-by to the purpose of the present letter—as the formation of a society for the reduplication of these sets in half-a-dozen centres of the United States, with the understanding that the collections shall be complete, since the lesson lies in the completeness? The opportunity is so pat and so easy—corresponding to what it would be, in literature, if the curiosities of every famous library, Vatican uncials and British Museum illuminations and all, could be cheaply and adequately acquired in facsimile, so as to leave librarians of the New World with nothing to sigh for. Really, there is nothing else to be had for money wherein money goes so far: antique civilization presented entire, in its most easily comprehended form, for a few thousand dollars.

With such prepared food and knowledge made digestible is the student here stuffed, the inten-

tion being that he shall take an invincible bent toward the academic form of art; and the test and outcome is the competition for the Prize of Rome. One would say that the Government had sworn the pupil should never hear of Velasquez, but should be cajoled into thinking the Madonnas of Giddo and the Romans of Hannibal Scratchey to be life's chief boon. The plaster-cast education, admirable and indispensable as a detail, is perhaps made rather too much of a panacea, and finally affects the learner as eel pasty affected the appetite of a certain historic squire. The modern mind, at all events, is pulling away from the prescribed regimen with all the strength of its growth. The ambitious young artist of nowadays is constantly thinking over his beloved puzzles—landscape environment, how to make your figure proclaim the conditions of the open-air light which plays upon it, the values of objects in half-lights and cross-lights, and other effects demanded by the more subtle curiosity of our time. He accepts the education of the Beaux-Arts School because it is gratuitous, but he is a rebel and a Rousseaulater at heart. In the porch of the School, Ingres, with his Institut uniform and his screed of "Good drawing, the probity of art," affects him with nausea, and, in the lecture-room, Delaroche's hemicycle chills his marrow, while Ingres's "Triumph of Romulus" curdles his blood with disgust. Going thither to hear a lecture of Taine's, I met one of the brightest of the pupils on the bridge, and on being asked if he was not bound to the course on the Philosophy of Æsthetics, he made a *nique* with his fingers and nose for all reply. While pursuing the studies, while being winnowed through a series of tests and moral sieves for admission to the course for the Prize of Rome, and when actually competing in his prison for that prize, and afterward when kicking his heels in the joy of living in Italy at somebody else's expense, the industrious apprentice is a hypocrite and a time-server, angrily cursing the whole bundle of influences that has lashed him into obedience. The end of it is, that he probably does take on more or less of the fashion he deprecates, and becomes for life a mere "Italian"—some kind of a Bouguereau or Cabanel. One of the standard figures of French ridicule is the Prize Student, with all his bubbles pricked, settling down at Nice to give lessons in water-color to English misses.

The late exhibition of works competing for the Prize of Rome betrayed in distinct tints the anomaly just pointed out. The Government in these affairs resembles the English tutor in "Lakmé": "When I undertook to form these children I was told to be apprehensive; I am paid to be apprehensive; I am apprehensive." The young French pupil, rejoicing in all his colossal ignorance of ancient history, is made to paint antique Romans, extracted from the historian whom he calls, as De Quincey instructs us, Teet Leeve; these Romans, by the way, are to be made to look as much like Greeks as possible, and if the composition bears some general resemblance to an Egyptian relief it is the more likely to get the prize. Every sentiment of out-of-doors, the trembling of outlines in the mist, the tossing of the breeze, the trembling of the light, is to be excluded—these dangerous realities might lead to Corot and Millet, if not to Manet. It is a great day, the prime event of the dead season, when the ten pupils are delivered from their prisons, and the fruit of their seventy days' seclusion comes to judgment.

I had lately the curiosity to inspect these cells, where the competitors prepare their themes in seclusion; a set of cloisters completely unknown to the public, and quite inaccessible except to pupils of the school. They form a row in the southern wing of the Beaux-Arts Palace, remote from the river-side and from the school-rooms. A guardian, sitting on the steps, was peaceably feeding a nest of young sparrows, his cares being over in the completion of the course for the year. When in function it is his duty to search the pupils as they enter or leave, to see that they carry in no privately-prepared life-studies, and to prevent all possibility of their spying on each other's work. The rooms, resembling the dormitories of a convent, are bleak in the extreme: mere closets, stone-paved, with a chair and an easel for all furniture, and each provided with a common window which affords none of the convenience of an ordinary studio light. The walls of the corridor are scrawled with painted or charcoal sketches, contributed by successive dynasties of pupils in the leisure of luncheon-time; there is at present noticeable a clever sketch by Courtois, and several dashes by appreciative friends at the tempting Aztec profile of Rochegrosse, whose "Andromache" and "Jacquerie" have now raised him to the first rank of modern promise. The competition brings together youths from every section of the country, and it is strange if there are not found among the pupils types of the best kinds of picturesqueness now left in Europe, from woolly Gascons and Auvergnats to yellow-haired Normans whose ancestors were Vikings. These specimens of the elect, each the hope of his village, have been tried out by many a fierce struggle before being admitted to endeavor for the Prize of Rome. Academic drawings in the evening classes, academic paintings under the day-professor, groups sketched from dictated historical subjects; and the readiness of the pupil at historical grouping must be proved by the very conditions of the great trial, which demand an impromptu sketch, thrown off on a paper without assistance from models, to be the basis of the painting put into competition. These sketches were each exhibited under the proper painting, on the exposure of the prize-themes. They are more summary than one would expect them to be, being the merest diagrams; but they fix the arrangement of the composition, no change being allowed in the cast of the figures or their relative position, though the action of a leg or an arm may be altered without blame.

This year's exhibition of subjects for the Prize of Rome was more conspicuous than usual for the desperate endeavor of some of the students to protest against academic art as such, and to bring in impressional painting by the head and shoulders. The real sympathy of the artist, if his knitted jacket could be unbuttoned and his heart laid bare, would be found to be for lmes of art quite inadmissible in the illustration of Teet Leeve or Plutarch. What he really would enjoy competing for would be something like the humble prize of Troyon, above described, or like the D'Attainville prize for classical landscape, for which M. Buffet has just (October 21) successfully tried, with its benefit of 2,100 francs. But the Roman prize overshadows all others, with its governmental sanction, its fame and publicity, and its four years' privilege of liberty and travel. The subject this year was Themistocles taking refuge with Admetus, a composition requiring four figures; the last I saw competed for, Œdipus at Colonos, also required four persouages, and the pay of that many models out of the poor students' allowance. What was curious was the determined manifestation by several of the pupils of principles outside of academic art. M. Thomas, for instance, was evidently in love with Japanese art; he arranged a sunny out-of-window kind of vista, for which he could have got no warrant in the narrow casement of his prison, and into this he painted a fancy of Japanese plum-blossoms and the like, arranging his figures as a frame around this decoration, wherever they would go in easiest and not make any noise. He got a second prize for his pains, which included a purse of a thousand francs, derived from the Cambacérès foundation. M. Tollet, enamored of the cave-light affected by the painter Henner, a heresy very distasteful to the Academicians, used this trick as nearly as he could remember it for two of his figures, but at that point his recollections failed him, and he painted the other two persons in ordinary daylight. He was indulged, after all, with a third prize. The lucky man of the year, M. Axetelle, pupil of Gérôme, was the most entirely devoid of originality, and the most completely bathed in sophomoric erudition, of all of them; in addition to his official first prize and purse, he benefits by an annual gift of three thousand francs, a fourth of the foundation created by Mme. Leprince. The remaining seven canvases were very much alike—groups that would have been praised by David and Benjamin West, feebly accentuated with bric-à-brac out of the museums of antique bronzes. Such were the features of a competition at which every art-student in France laughs in the irritation of an uneasy scepticism, and to which in due time he presents himself with a beating heart. It ought at least to be granted that the prize founded by Colbert and Louis XIV., if it fails to create genius and sometimes throttles it, is useful in keeping down insanities, and holding art to its grammar and its eternal intelligibility and reasonableness. Where would painting go to if it quite forgot its classical derivation, and if its Olympic races were governed by the Manets and the Courbets?

In nothing, by the way, is the classical direction of art more justified than by ceiling decorations and other kinds of mural painting, in which France seems at present to hold the lead incontestably. The ceiling of the public crush-room of the French Theatre, just painted by young Guillaume Dubufe, is an illustration. Nothing has yet been found to combine so well with architecture as the classically treated form of allegorical art. I have seen in California a splendid dining-room of which the panels were decorated with thunderstorms and mountain landscapes; but, though they were executed by an artist of talent, Thomas Hill, they only succeeded in giving everybody colds and suggesting draughts. The ease and grace of French wall-decorators, even when they are second-class men, are incontestable in the specialty. The most perfect piece of daring in this line is the ceiling of the Eden Theatre, where clowns, circus-queens, and ballet-dancers are careering with an audacity mixed with elegance that has certainly not been surpassed since the plays of Aristophanes. Only a century where frivolity is raised to an art and analyzed into a science could produce a masterly cobweb of this description, wherein nonsense is sternly divested of its impertinences and reduced to its eternal and delicious laws. Dubufe's ceiling shows a cloud of shadowy spirits supporting the night-world, over which rises the naked form of Truth; Comedy and Tragedy, as little mischievous spirits, are pulling back her veil, Tragedy being armed with a stage dagger and Comedy bearing a ball-room mask. Two modern ladies lean on a railing and look up at the vision. The composition, without any deep merits, is completely decorative and satisfactory. And it is the direct outcome, to specify one of its qualities, of the system of plaster casts and antique documents and themes of Greek art which is here dinned into everybody's head with all the emphasis of governmental authority. The artist was steeped in official classicism long before he was born, being the outcome of a dynasty of painters of the elegant and the ornamental; his father, Édouard, was the painter of the "Prodigal Son," owned by Mr. A. T. Stewart and burned in America; his grandfather, Claude

painted nymphs and odalisques. This ceiling is the last present made to his audiences by the painter director of the Français, the late M. Perrin; in 1879 he conferred on them the painting of the theatre ceiling proper, by Mazerolle, representing the principal groups and situations of the old French drama. E. S.

Correspondence.

PROTECTION OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A recent visit to the Yosemite Valley enables me to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Edwards, in the *Nation* of October 8, concerning the condition of the country surrounding the valley. If more authoritative testimony were needed, it is presented, in an official manner, by the Yosemite Valley Commissioners in their report for 1883-84, which gives a detailed description of the devastation now going on in that region, and illustrates, in a forcible manner, how much more promptly members of Congress will respond to a personal appeal in favor of a private interest than they will to the request of a State or community to be protected against the encroachments of lawless invaders.

Permit me to make a single extract from the report of Mr. W. H. Hall, State Engineer, of May 20, 1882:

"If it be asked, What is necessary to *preserve* the Yosemite Valley property from deterioration? we have these answers:

"First. The control of the mountain watershed tributary to the valley streams, to prevent the destruction of timber and vegetation generally thereon.

"Second. The regulation of the use of the floor of the valley and its immediate surroundings, in order that the verdure be not altogether trampled out of existence, or useful vegetation supplanted by that less desirable but more able to resist the influences of civilized occupancy.

"Third. The counteracting of natural deteriorative action to be found in the movement of its waters: the 'improvement' of its streams.

"The Yosemite Grant does not cover nearly all the watershed of the valley, but, on the contrary, while according to the terms of the grant it extends to a line drawn around the valley at an average distance of one mile from its edge, the real mountain basins from which drain the waters that constitute to most people the great charm of the place, are altogether outside of the grant, and the rim of high land contained within it is composed, for the most part, of rocky slopes that incline directly into the valley, or to its walls, and not to the cañons and higher valleys from which issue the waters of the falls.

"According to the best information available at this time, the entire watershed area of the Merced River, inclusive of the grant with the valley, east of a line drawn from ridge to ridge, across the gorge, at a point on the spur just below the Cascade Falls, is about 358 square miles; or, in round numbers, 229,000 acres. Only about 30,500 acres of this territory are included in the grant as it now exists, leaving 198,500 acres which drain into the valley.

"This watershed line should form the limits of the grant."

That the area covered by the existing Yosemite Park is too small, is further emphasized by the fact that the sheep men are devastating considerable portions of country which one is obliged to traverse in order to get from one point to another within the park itself. In order to reach Cloud's Rest from the Nevada Fall our party had to force its way through an immense herd of sheep.

The remedy for the state of affairs here described is very simple. If Congress will devote a few minutes to the favorable consideration of the question at its next session, there is evidence that the California authorities will complete the work by a forcible ejectment of the invaders.

Very respectfully yours, I. S.

Berkeley, Cal., October 29, 1885.

FREE TRADE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As you will doubtless have observed in the *News and Courier* of yesterday, the friends of "free trade" and "tariff reform" met in Columbia on Saturday to form a State organization. This meeting was called by Col. John J. Dargan, the brother of one of our most intelligent and independent Congressmen. The immediate object of the call, besides organizing a club, was to choose representatives to attend the Tariff Reform Convention, to meet in Chicago next week. The notice of the meeting was brief, and but few of the papers had given it any attention, and as a consequence it was not so numerously attended as could have been desired; but still, a considerable number of prominent gentlemen were present, and many others, including Governor Thompson, Senator Hampton, and Colonel Trenholm, sent in their adhesion to it.

This meeting is the first organization of the kind formed in this State since the war. South Carolina will be remembered as always among the strongest free-trade States prior to the war, and if the attention of the people can be detached from the eternal race question, and led to take an interest in the question of the tariff, I have little doubt she will at no distant day resume her old position, for the interests of a very large majority of her people are still clearly on the side of free trade. It is not to be denied, however, that certain interests in the State are in favor of protection. A few hundred rice-growers in the lower part of the State insist on taxing the millions of rice consumers in the country to the extent of two and a quarter cents per pound for all the rice they eat; and some—though not all—of those engaged in our important "infant industry," cotton manufacturing, are so ignorant as to think they still need protection at home, instead of having the markets of the world thrown open to them. But the question of the tariff not having been an issue before the people, and not having been discussed for so long a time, there is a vast amount of ignorance on the subject. Very few of the people or of our public men have given any attention to it, and consequently their views, even where they have any, are very crude.

The principal discussion in the meeting at Columbia was as to whether the club should be organized as a "Free Trade" or as a "Tariff Reform" Club. Col. Dargan strongly advocated the former, and carried his point. As a matter of policy I am inclined to think this was a mistake, for no doubt many would accept "tariff reform" who either do not believe in absolute free trade, or who do not regard this as a practical question, as we must doubtless continue to levy duties on imports for the sake of Government revenue. I should have been content as a beginning with an organization similar to that recently organized at New Haven by those eminent Connecticut economists, David A. Wells, Prof. Sumner, and others, declaring "in favor of a reform and reduction of our existing tariff, a repeal of our antiquated and absurd navigation laws, and the adoption on the part of the Federal Government of a more liberal commercial policy in its intercourse with foreign nations."

After effecting an organization the meeting selected six delegates to represent this State in the Chicago Convention—among them Colonel Dargan, Colonel Trenholm, Captain Dawson, of the *News and Courier*, etc. The State press, like our people, is generally very poorly informed on the question, and but few of the county papers gave any notice of the meeting in Columbia at all. Of the three daily papers published in the State, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Columbia *Register*, and the Greenville *News*, the two former heartily and strongly advocate the movement, and were both represented in the meeting at Columbia. The Greenville *News*, too, pretends to favor the movement, but at the same time advocates Mr. Blaine's silly idea of dividing the revenue obtained from liquors and tobacco among the States according to population. So its support or opposition will not amount to much.

B. O. D.

Newberry, S. C., November 3, 1885.

THE CANON OF CRITICISM FOR "BOOKS" AND FOR "LITERATURE."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In an appreciative review of an *Atlantic* essay on "Principles of Criticism," in the *Nation* for October 29, the doubt is suggested whether "ordinary literature" submits itself to the test proposed, namely, the amount of permanent contribution made by a given work to the reader's intellectual life from the intellectual life of the writer. And the fear is expressed that "the acceptance of the canon would involve an unfortunate limitation of criticism to an estimate of the worth of the personal element involved." This shrewd suggestion might be made the basis for a very pretty quarrel between the essayist and his friendly reviewer; the more obstinate and sanguinary, because they are both right. It is really only a question of what we mean—exactly—by the terms we use.

To begin with, what is "realism" in writing? If this term signifies the description of things as they are, without the intrusion of self, are not all books of mere fact—the text-book in mathematics, the manual of any natural science, the collection of statistics—products of pure realism? No one would pretend to call these "literature," however; they are "books." The canon of criticism for them covers merely accuracy and clearness in representing the bare fact. The test for literature proper, suggested by the essay referred to, does not fail concerning this field of writing, nor would it tend to let us ignore any corner of it; it simply does not touch it or apply to it at all. When, however, we come to realistic history, or fiction, or poetry (for there is such a thing; Shakspere's, for instance, who "held the mirror up to nature"), does not this test—of the amount of contribution to the inner life—apply, and all the better the more the given work belongs to literature proper, rather than to the region of books in general? What is the difference between a colored photograph of a scene, and a painting of it, if not something that the artist gives us in addition to the bare fact—something that constitutes it a work of "art"? If any given page from the leader of French realistic fiction differs from a perfectly non-literary and very disagreeable police report (and we would by no means affirm that they all do), is it not by virtue of what the novelist gives us of his self, *plus* his fact?

But this something is not by any means necessarily the "personal element" as ordinarily understood. It need not be in the least an egotistic intrusion of self. Shakspere was always realistic, never personal. Yet it was always realistic *art*, never mere colored photography. That which the writer contributes to us may be only his better eyesight and his better judgment of *what* to see. Just so far as Shakspere *saw* more in the mad old King Lear, and the fool, and the tempest than we should have seen, just so far he imparts to us himself in addition to his picture. Who does not prefer a fine portrait of a friend to a photograph? Yet, one may ask, does not the latter give the fact more exactly as it is? Not so; the "fact" is what our friend really *is* to us, and this the portrait may give with infinitely more truth than the skewed and staring photograph. His

sight and insight into this is what the artist contributes of himself. Things-in-themselves we do not know, and cannot know, least of all can a camera get at them, or a police report. Things-as-they-seem, superficially, the extremist non-literary realism may give us; but when we require to know things-as-they-are—as they are to *us*, in all their relations, ordinarily seen, or ordinarily unseen—we go to art, that is (in the case of written products) to literature, either realistic or otherwise. Compare the statistical history of a country in a Government report with the narrative of one of our best and most impersonal historians. In both cases we have the realistic facts, but the historian adds his power and habit of reading between the lines of events, of comprehending what he apprehends, of divining causes and explaining results; and these, or some measure of these, he gives as permanent contributions to our intellectual life.

It is unfortunate that the term "idealism" is set over against "realism," in characterizing literary products. For the word "idealism," being derived from "ideal," carries a certain implication of what is *un*-real. Whereas, the other school in literature, whatever we may call it—the school that is not commonly called realistic—does not depict what is less real, but rather what is more real, than the scenes of the extreme realist. Which novelist, for example, would give to some visitor from another planet the most real and true understanding of our terrestrial life—Zola or George Eliot?

But the terms of criticism are used so confusedly that one needs to devote every other sentence to definition, in order to discuss these matters. Mr. Howells's style, for instance, is by a recent British critic denominated "unvarnished realism." It is certainly "unvarnished," for textures of so fine a grain need no varnish; but is it realism, in any literal sense? If he were to depict a dinner party, a drawing-room scene, a *tête-à-tête* conversation, just as we have them in "real" life—just as *we* have them ourselves—why go to the expense of buying the book or the magazine? Depend upon it, it is Mr. Howells's dinner-party, or scene, or conversation, that we buy, and not the "real" one of our own. Such writers are realistic only as Shakspere was so. Selective realists, we might call them; and that is to say, "idealists"? For we use this contrasted term as if it came from "idea," instead of "ideal." The extreme realist gives the bare fact; the idealist gives the fact *plus* ideas. Nay more, he *selects* his fact from the mass, under the guidance of ideas—ideas of what is significant and what is wholesome. And this delicate instinct of selection is one of the very most valuable contributions carried over from his intellectual endowment to our own. To take an example in another field of art, are not Mr. Du Maurier's drawings in *Punch* "realistic"? Yet is not he also a selective realist—that is to say, an idea-ist? Contrast his work with a statistical "Jenkins" portrayal of social life, or with a photograph. Yet it is the very *reality* of the *Punch* sketches that gives them their charm.

The truth is, all the best fiction, and the best art of any sort, is realistic; that is to say, it represents to us what is real. It gives us what is universally and always true, and not merely what is locally and temporarily true; and so it furnishes what is more real than the reality—than the reality, that is to say, as our less perfect vision would have seen it. And to such realism the canon certainly applies very well. It furnishes a familiar practical test of the greatness of literary works that is none the worse for being applied more or less unconsciously by all of us. By a wise instinct we rate any book very high when its characters become a permanent addition to our circle of acquaintance, or when the range, depth, and force of the author's intellect have made permanent accessions to our own. And, on the other hand, those novels, poems, histories, or what not, that strain through the mental tissue and leave no residuum, except perhaps a slight muddy stain, are recognized by that token as being weak and worthless. They may be "idealistic," in the sense of being what our reviewer very righteously resents—the egoistic intrusions of self into matter where it had no business, by some weak person who should have "burned his own smoke"; or they may be "realistic," in the popular sense of being mere unselected fact-photography—some unrelieved jargon of "dialect," perhaps, which seems to be the fashionable mode of "realism" just at present, but which has value (if at all) as philology rather than as literature.

We should be badly off without the books of pure realism, the works that make no pretence of belonging to literature proper. It is of immense importance that when we want a bare fact we should know just where to lay our hands on it. But it is pretty important, too, that when we want a symphony, a poem, a novel, or a philosophical history, we should be able to have *that* lay its hands on *us*. And one value of the canon of criticism lies in its protecting us against wasting our time on people who have no superiority to us in any single endowment—not even eyesight—and who can, therefore, contribute nothing of lasting value from their intellectual life to ours.

E. R. SILL.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, November 4, 1885.

UNBELIEF AT YALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of November 5, "An Old Graduate" advances as his theory of the cause of the small Freshman Class at Yale the (alleged) growing belief that unbelievers hold prominent positions on the Faculty. It seems to me that both his theory and his argument are radically wrong, and tend to injure the College. Nothing will cause such a belief as he mentions to grow so rapidly as his public assertion in your columns of the general existence of such a belief.

It is difficult to understand how any such impression could have originated or gained currency, since, as a matter of fact, there are not three professed unbelievers on the entire Faculty. But if there were, does "An Old Graduate" make good his assertion that, although their convictions were never so much as hinted to their classes, they would constantly be doing harm to the College? Does any fair-minded person believe the startling assertion—made as if it were an axiom, without need of proof—that unbelief is either a sin or the sign of mental obliquity? Can any one doubt that the day Yale College, or any college, refuses to admit men of genius and learning, reverent men, to her Faculty because their secret convictions are not in accord with those of the majority, that day will ring her death-knell as an instrument of the highest, broadest culture of her students in mind and nature?

It is just such unwise, narrow criticism as that of "An Old Graduate" which is in great part responsible for whatever cloud Yale may at present rest under.

H. R. G.

NEW HAVEN, November 5, 1885.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AT HARVARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The implied, if not directly stated, idea, contained in "Alumnus's" letter on "Cause and Effect at Harvard" (*Nation*, Nov. 5th), that little instruction was given in that institution in religion and allied subjects, has caused the present writer to examine the correctness of this statement. Further, he has been led to see how far similar subjects are taught in the other three leading universities in the country, so far as that can be told by their catalogues.

The announced courses of instruction at Harvard for 1885-86, open to undergraduates, offer eight hours a week throughout the year on the history of religion; twenty-seven hours a week in Metaphysics, of which eleven or more are given to distinctive religious and ethical topics; also seventeen hours a week in the study of the "Semitic" languages, eight at least being devoted to Biblical interpretation and religious history. At least four of the professors giving instruction in the above subjects are clergymen, equally divided between the Baptist and Unitarian denominations. Harvard, then, gives not less than twenty-seven hours a week instruction in exclusively religious and ethical subjects.

The latest catalogue of Yale at my hand is that for 1883-84. At that time there were offered to the undergraduates two terms in the Senior year, devoted to Porter's 'Human Intellect,' Butler's 'Sermons,' Hopkins's 'Law of Love,' Schwegler's 'History of Philosophy,' Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. Time not stated; probably from four to six hours a week. Besides this, two optional exercises a week are announced in Mental and Moral Philosophy during the second term of the Senior year. It is also remarked that instruction is given by President Porter and Professor Ladd in Intellectual Philosophy and Ethics to graduates, but neither courses nor times are specified. Johns Hopkins offers to the undergraduates four hours a week throughout the year in Ethics and Psychology, and to her graduates ten hours a week in the "Semitic" languages, six at least of which are devoted to Biblical interpretation. Two other courses are announced in Akkadian and Sumerian, but no times are given.

The University of Michigan gives two hours a week to New Testament Greek during the first semester; with seven hours during that semester and fourteen hours during the second semester devoted to Metaphysics, four of these hours being apparently given to ethical and religious subjects, but for the second semester only.

After this statement of facts any comment on "Alumnus's" letter would seem unnecessary.

Yours, for truth's sake because it is the truth,

M. E. WADSWORTH.

WATERVILLE, MAINE, November 7, 1885.

MORE TELEPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your editorial on "Telepathic News of Battles" has interested me very much because of a personal experience which happened when I was ten years of age. My father left home one morning with a team and wagon to be gone the whole day. During the afternoon I saw very plainly the horses backing over the bank into a creek, and the escape of my father from danger. The sight was terrible and filled me with foreboding. Late at night father returned and narrated the accident, which had befallen him just as the scene appeared to me. If it were only boyish imagination on my part there are some inquiries which seem pertinent that do not admit of a ready satisfactory answer.

A. H. HARSHAW.

428 W. 58TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Notes.

CUPPLES, UPHAM & Co. publish immediately 'Literature,' a series of essays on Emerson, Voltaire, Frederick the Great, Albert Dürer, etc., etc., by Herman Grimm, translated by Miss Sarah H. Adams.

'Under the Mendips,' a story by Mrs. Emma Marshall, is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Estes & Lauriat put forth a long list of limited editions of holiday books and standard works elaborately attired: Moore's 'Lalla Rookh,' with 140 photo-etchings, mostly by American designers; Poe's 'Lenore,' in large paper, illustrated by H. Sandham; Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes,' also in large paper, and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett; 'American Etchings,' a series of twenty; Duruy's 'History of Rome and the Roman People,' in sixteen sections; Carlyle's works in twenty volumes; Richardson's works in twelve volumes; and George Eliot's works.

One of the same series we can name as already published: 'The Modern Cupid (*En Chemin de fer*),' verses by M. Mounet-Sully, of the Comédie-Française, and illustrations (in varying tints) by Charles Daux. Neither the comedian's stanzas nor their pictorial settings strike a high level of poesy or art, but they accord very well, and these cupids and flower-stalks and birds have a certain Gallic daintiness without profundity. Each photogravure has a sheet and an ocean of margin to itself, and the sixteen or seventeen of them are loosely thrown together in a portfolio. Love, like death, has all seasons for its own, but as a gift 'The Modern Cupid' suggests rather St. Valentine's Day than Christmas. We cannot help contrasting the superficial quality of the verse with Clough's treatment of the same subject in his "Natura Naturans."

Mr. Andrew Lang is preparing the selections from the poems of Scott and Burns for the Parchment Library, for which he has already edited a volume of Poe's poems.

As if to leave nothing of *Lippincott's Magazine* but the name, the January number will show an abandonment of the double column, a large and bold-faced special type, and a changed design for the cover. In this last respect the room for improvement has always been great.

Longman's Magazine, almost the youngest of the popular English monthlies, has been especially hospitable to American authors. The November number contains a paper by Mr. Grant Allen, who is a Canadian by birth; and an admirable short story, "The Stone Dog," one of the best of the recent attempts to reproduce Poe's uncanny effects, by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, editor of the Toronto *Week*.

It was a curious coincidence, due to the absurd and mischievous condition of our law of copyright, that an English story, 'The Dark House,' by Mr. George Manville Fenn, was published on the same day in New York by two leading houses. Its chief "effect," by the way, is to be found in Mark Twain's 'Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.'

Some months ago we reviewed the revised edition of Labberton's Historical Atlas, published by Townsend MacCoun. We have now a new revision, or rather an edition with very considerable and very valuable additions. In the first place, each map has a page of commentary opposite to it, so that the Atlas can be used by itself as a complete text-book of territorial history. In the next place, there have been added eight historical maps of England (one of which supersedes one in the older edition), mostly founded of course upon Green and Freeman. Thirdly, the table of contents, always excellent, has been improved by the addition of a carefully prepared bibliography to each map, giving review and magazine articles, as well as books. The mistakes that we pointed out in our former notice have been corrected. We regret that the map of the Roman Empire in the century before Christ (No. xv) does not give the precise organization of provinces as they existed, say, at the accession of Augustus, when there were, for example, two provinces of Spain, while Mauretania and Cappadocia, although "vassal states," were not yet incorporated in the Empire. We are sorry, too, that map lii will help to keep up the delusion that the Louisiana purchase extended to the Pacific.

A reprint of several essays in English reviews appears under the title of 'The New Godiva' (Scribner & Welford). One of the essays sets forth the purpose of the "Social Purity Alliance," another urges the importance of the "Association for the Care of Friendless Girls," and the remainder are devoted to kindred subjects. The writer is extremely earnest, and no convictions could be more intense than hers, but her arguments will hardly do more than encourage those already like-minded. To overcome doubt, to win opponents, a great deal more is necessary than mere repetition of moral commonplaces, however emphatic the repetition or however true the assertions. An earnestness that constantly runs into extravagance overreaches itself. The writer's own estimate of the importance of the subjects with which she deals should have been enough to put her on her guard. The widest and wisest experience, the deepest study of the history of morals, ought to be the preparation for arguments like these. It is the lack of even the beginnings of these things that makes so much of honest and well-meant effort futile.

Babyhood completes its first volume with the current number. The course which its editors marked out in the beginning has proved entirely successful in producing a highly useful periodical for mothers, in which the practical, as it should, predominates over the theoretical. The literary interest of the magazine has been fully maintained.

Science for November 6 takes up the Burman dispute, and furnishes its public with a map of the possible seat of war.

Book News (Philadelphia: John Wanamaker), an eclectic review of current literature, is publishing portraits of eminent American writers, that for November being Emerson's—a rather favorable specimen of "process" work, and a not unpleasing likeness of the poet in his latter years.

"The Cruise of the *Panda*," by J. S. Bacon, in the *Overland Monthly* for November, recalls a famous trial for piracy in Boston, in 1834, in which the late David Lee Child's sympathies and professional services were enlisted on behalf of the Spaniards implicated.

The block calendars, whose name is now legion, are beginning to appear in force for 1886. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. renew their Emerson calendar, with fresh selections or arrangement, and add a Whitney Calendar in honor of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the cardboard back being filled with a colored design in reminiscence of Miss Greenaway—four damsels with garlands; but without the customary portrait of the author.

More sober is the decoration of the Louisa M. Alcott Calendar issued by Roberts Bros., Miss Alcott's kindly face being set between a picture of her residence and one of the Concord one-arch bridge.

Another auctioneer has burnt his fingers by playing with a language he did not understand. One in Philadelphia sends out a catalogue under the title 'Bibliotheca Curioso.' Probably he has somewhere seen the title 'Bibliotheca Curiosomagica,' and, imagining himself at a feast of languages, has made off with one of the scraps.

The Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français has commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by republishing Jean Claude's eloquent 'Plaintes des Protestans, cruellement opprimez dans le royaume de France,' edited by M. Frank Puaux, who has added numerous notes, including many hitherto unpublished documents which illustrate and confirm the statements of the great Huguenot preacher. The Society has also published, among other interesting documents bearing upon this event, the *Compte rendu* of the Synod of the Churches of the Desert. It was at first proposed to send delegates to all meetings held in Europe and this country by the descendants of the Huguenot exiles, but the design was abandoned for fear of reviving the old religious animosities. The principal reason, however, was probably that suggested by the *Times*, the necessity of accepting the invitations of the Prussian descendants. These are credited with "intense German sentiments, almost leading to the idea that they have not forgiven France for the crime of her monarch." On the other hand, there are no stronger patriots than the French Protestants, and it was hardly to be expected that they could listen with equanimity to the most guarded reflections made by Germans upon their country. In the great commemorative meeting held in Paris, it was noted that none of the speakers referred in a hostile spirit to the Catholic Church of the present day—a symptom of religious harmony which was also shown in the recent elections, where, in one instance at least, the Protestants voted for a "fervid clerical."

At the public meeting held in London at the Mansion House by the English descendants of the Huguenots, it was voted to strike a commemorative medal, and to raise a fund for the endowment of two scholarships, to be held at the Protestant Theological College of Montauban "by young men of Huguenot parentage, to prepare for the ministry in France."

There will be courses of lectures on railway science (*eisenbahnfachwissenschaftliche Vorlesungen*) in several German universities this winter. In Berlin they are to treat of the Prussian law of railways, and also particularly of their tariffs and management.

In the *Revue Scientifique* for October 24th, M. A. Gervais finishes his account of the conquest of Tonkin, drawn from unpublished documents. From it, says the editor, one can form some idea of the difficulties which have been overcome, the errors which have been made, and, above all, of the grand results which have been obtained. The writer closes with a description of the ceremonies attending the reception of the French envoy by the new King of Annam at Hué. The absolute refusal of the Annamite ministers to submit to a radical change in these ceremonies demanded by the French commander is said to have been the cause of the revolution in that country in July last.

Lossing's 'History of the United States' has been made the basis of an illustrated history in German, edited by Paul Heichen (Leipzig: Albert Unflad; New York: Christern). The issue is complete, or, at the buyer's option, in fortnightly parts. A German translation of Lossing has been on the market for some time in this country.

The death last week in Boston of Mr. John A. Lewis, at the age of sixty-five years, deprived the *Nation* of one of its most valued contributors. He was a native of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and owed to his birthplace a fondness for and familiarity with the early history of Massachusetts, which made him an authority in many particulars. Practical acquaintance at one time with the art of printing, and a short experience in journalism on the Pacific Coast, directed his antiquarian taste to the collection of early products of the Bay press, and he especially affected (with an intrinsic delight in them) the works of Cotton Mather, of which he accumulated more numerous examples than (so far as we know) are to be found in any other private hands. His researches were restricted and his writing impeded

by steadily failing eyesight, which he bore with remarkable cheerfulness. His learning was cautious but sure, and could be trusted implicitly for its accuracy. Mr. Lewis was a man of great modesty and a most genial disposition, warmly attached to his friends, and drawing them to himself with hooks of steel.

— "E. S." writes us from Washington, November 3, 1885:

"What is the origin of the expression 'bloody shirt' as used in American politics? Léon Foucher, in criticising Guizot's 'Washington,' says: 'It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the *bloody shirt of some victim*, the humiliation of all, that the people are excited to take arms.' General Cass, in commenting on this ('France, its King, Court, and Government,' pp. 49, 50), adds: 'Most assuredly the Americans did not want a visible signal to push them on; and he who should have displayed a *bloody shirt* for that purpose would have been followed by the contempt of the spectators and saluted with stones by every idle boy in the streets.'"

— The United States spent in 1884 through the office of the Public Printer close upon $3,000,000; and yet it is next to impossible for public libraries to get documents that they want very much, though they often get sacks of documents which they do not want. These latter the library and its groaning shelves keep, unless they are duplicates. If they are, it is as hard to get rid of them as it is to get the more desired volumes. They cannot be exchanged (the best resource for the disposal of duplicates), for other librarians say to themselves, Why should I give anything for this when I can get it for nothing by simply asking my Representative for it? They cannot be sold at auction, because the auctioneer says that they will not pay for the cataloguing. Did not Senator Anthony's two thousand volumes of Congressional documents sell for 8 cents a piece? The librarian's conscience will not let him sell them for old paper, and so they accumulate. But now an outlet has been furnished. The Department of the Interior, having very successfully acted as Clearing-house for libraries in the matter of the *Congressional Record*, receiving duplicates from those libraries that had them, and from the stock thus formed supplying deficiencies wherever they existed, has resolved to apply the same system to all public documents. Mr. J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Interior Department, if informed that any library has duplicates which it is willing to contribute to the common fund, will furnish wrappers which will enable the library to dispatch the volumes free of expense, and if the library will send a list of its wants, he will supply them so far as the volumes in his possession allow. Let every library hasten to assist in this good work.

—The announcement in our last issue concerning the Catalogue of Government Publications just issued from the Government Printing Office, while correct if taken literally, perhaps needs to be supplemented by an account of the origin and nature of the undertaking. It is more than two years since that Congress made the first appropriation for the purpose, and the sum appropriated to date amounts to $21,300. This sum was to be paid for clerical labor alone, the printing being otherwise provided for. No one will say that the end to be accomplished was not important enough to justify the expenditure of this large sum, provided it could not be done for a less sum; but in view of the fact that the Public Library of Boston prepared, with the greatest care, a similar catalogue many years ago, which has been continued to date, and which the library has repeatedly asked Congress to publish, the redoing of the work seems to have been an altogether unnecessary expense. Many titles found in the Washington libraries are doubtless absent from the Boston list, but this shows only that a revision of that was desirable. It is worth mention, moreover, that at the time of the first appropriation it was estimated by competent persons in Washington, familiar with the subject and accustomed to similar work, that a (from a bibliographical standpoint) thoroughly acceptable catalogue could be prepared for $5,000; while the present work, we are informed, is, when so judged, lamentably deficient. But, however imperfect, it will prove of great use, and we advise those of our readers who have the opportunity to secure a copy. We caution them, moreover, that it is the early bird which catches the worm, for there are indications that a "corner" in the work is to be attempted for the benefit of those who have no political connections. The act which authorized the publication modifies, with reference to this work, the general rule relating to Government documents, viz., that any one may order of the public printer, within a specified time, as many copies as he may wish at 110 per cent. of the cost; whereas in the present instance only 500 copies can be so ordered. Further, the rule is suspended which requires a considerable number of copies of each "Congressional" document to be furnished to the Interior Department for gratuitous distribution among public libraries. This last rule is indirectly evaded by providing that this is not to form one of the "Congressional set" of documents. A hundred or more copies were erroneously printed so as to correspond with the Congressional set, but, the error being discovered, those not already disposed of to Congressmen were at once recalled. Congressmen have, however, provided for the distribution of 800 copies on their order by the Interior Department, and thus will be able to favor the smaller libraries at the expense of the greater. The Catalogue is printed in the same style as the *Congressional Record*, and contains 1,392 pages—the index, which may be exhaustive, but which is constructed in a manner by no means convenient for consultation, occupying pages 1245–1392.

— The wonders of the world have become almost commonplaces of popular knowledge, and among the few that remain fabled yet untold the jealously guarded city of Petra has a preëminence both in the danger of its approach and the marvel of its ruins. The story of the picturesque defile in which the city lies, and the strange beauty of the rainbow-hued cliffs in which the temples are cut, have given a fascination to this ancient metropolis of the desert that pertains to half-mythical creations; and it has a peculiar interest as a development of the rock tombs, which makes its structures one of the most attractive episodes in architectural history. Everything yields at last; and now the *Century* opens its new volume with a profusion of photographs and an intelligent sketch about it, by Mr. Wilson, who penetrated to it by a stratagem in 1882. From his graphic account it would seem to have surpassed expectation, and the illustrations, even without the magic of that fantastic coloring, awake a lively curiosity. Besides this, two papers will attract much attention—one a discussion of socialistic tendencies, and the other a plea for a closer union of the Church, in our country. The former is a broad-minded and well-informed article on a matter which presses for most careful thought. In the beginning, perhaps, the author makes too much of the anarchist division of the Socialists, who are at most only guerrillas of the great movement, whose operations may be wanton and savage, but are after all incidental. In the main part of his subject he is not too emphatic, however, and he grasps clearly the obscured characteristic of labor organization as a growing *imperium in imperio*, a voluntary tyranny in the midst of our democracy, using methods which are essentially those of warfare; and while calling attention to this rise of a military system in trades-unionism, he is not less vigorous in his declaration that there is a real injustice at the root of it which must result, through violence or peace, in a readjustment in the industrial organization, probably through the Government's assuming new functions. In the other paper a basis of consolidation for the churches is sought in their dogma, their government, and their ritual. In the first, little encouragement is found; in the second, only an incomplete interpenetration of the same principles; and in the third, a marked gradual approximation to uniformity in the modes of worship. The author expends his energy in urging a more perfect consent in the last field, by adopting formularies for prayer and Scripture reading, and accenting the festivals of the Christian year. The reconciliation of the Protestant churches of America is likely, from the showing of facts here made, to be as constant a subject in the future as that of the Anglican and the Roman Catholic. The subject is, we believe, to be continued. The papers on dogs are renewed in this number, and, in connection with them, in addition to the engravings already mentioned, those by Mr. Gaston Fay call for praise on account of their technical excellence.

—The war paper in this number is an extract from General Grant's forthcoming autobiography, and contains his description of the battle of Chattanooga and the events which immediately preceded it. Like everything written by Grant, it is absolutely clear in narration and simple in style. Some new and very interesting facts are told of the circumstances of Grant's appointment to command the Military Division of the Mississippi, and of his interviews with Mr. Stanton at Indianapolis and Louisville in regard to it. Mr. Stanton's giving him the choice of two orders, one leaving Rosecrans in his command and the other removing him, with Grant's selection of the latter, is a dramatic incident, as characteristic of both men as it is striking. The story of the battle itself can hardly be said to contain anything not in Badeau; but its condensation and its modesty make one wish that all his campaigns may thus be read, free from the extravagant panegyrics, and assertions of more than human wisdom, which disfigure General Badeau's otherwise able volumes. In the "memoranda," General W. F. Smith, who was chief engineer of the army at Chattanooga, takes perhaps unnecessary pains to show the evident incorrectness of Badeau's assertion that the battle was fought exactly as it had been planned. It is better praise of Grant to say that he modified his plan as often and as far as the changing circumstances demanded.

— The Mexican press was filled, during the last summer, with a controversy caused by the revival of some old charges against the honor of Juarez. The accusations were brought, this time, by so respectable an authority as the Italian historian, Cesare Cantù, in his 'History of the Last Thirty Years.' The charges are, briefly, that Juarez obtained his recognition as President from the United States by a promise to cede the State of Sonora, and that he exacted a large ransom from the Emperor of Austria for the body of Maximilian. The Mexican Government has considered the matter serious enough to call for the publication of an official refutation. This has been issued in three languages; and the English edition, 'Juarez and Cesare Cantù,' has come to hand. It is a pamphlet of fifty-five pages, giving a thorough and satisfactory review of the whole case. The calumnies are first traced to

their original sources, which are shown to be prejudiced and untrustworthy, and then their groundlessness is conclusively shown by extracts from the national archives. The truth is, that as the passage of time is giving us the proper perspective, we are seeing more clearly that the figure of Juarez is to be one of the heroic ones of this century. The pamphlet is thickly strewn with typographical errors, misspelled words, and amusing instances of "English as she is wrote." A specimen of the latter is the repeated phrase, "an attenuating circumstance." Nothing of that nature can be urged, we fear, even by the most charitable, for such an extraordinary number of blunders in a Government publication.

—The recent appearance of the concluding parts of Prof. Dr. Reusch's 'Der Index der verbotenen Bücher' completes a work which is a monument of well-directed toil. The infinite capacity for minute detail which we are disposed to regard as a peculiarly German characteristic, has rarely received a more practical demonstration than in these 1,900 large octavo pages, mostly in small type and condensed to the utmost extent. All the precautions which the Latin church has found necessary in order to prevent the faithful from being contaminated by the misuse of the arts of writing and printing, are here set before the student in the most satisfactory manner. The result is such that no one hereafter can seriously investigate the struggles of human intelligence toward development and enlightenment without making abundant use of Doctor Reusch's labors. Many unexpected sidelights are also thrown incidentally on dark corners of literary history, which have interest for the general reader as well as for the special student. It is satisfactory to observe that, so far as the United States is concerned, the Congregation of the Index has been content to rely upon the intelligence of readers, and has not sought to fence them in from forbidden pastures. The only books originating in this country which have been "Indexed" appear to be the pamphlets which were published in Philadelphia in 1822, during the fierce strife over St. Mary's Church between Pastor Hogan and Bishop Conwell, and a Spanish translation of one of Doctor Hollick's notorious books, printed in New York in 1864, presumably for the Central and South American market. This confidence in the robust faith of our Catholics is further manifested in the fact that when in 1876 translations of Professor Draper's 'History of the Conflict between Religion and Science' appeared in Spain and Italy, the public in those countries was protected by promptly placing them in the Index, though the original work has never been so treated here. As the Congregation must necessarily depend upon reports and applications sent to it by the ecclesiastical authorities of distant countries, all this would seem to show that in this country the Church has wisely adopted the Anglo-Saxon aphorism, that error is harmless when truth is left free to combat it.

—When foreign vocalists, on appearing for the first time in an American hall or theatre, sing out of tune, the defect is commonly ascribed to the "nervousness attendant on a first appearance." More commonly, however, it is due to the fact that the standard pitch used by our orchestras is apt to be higher than in foreign cities, though the Philharmonic lowered its pitch a year ago. There is a constant antagonism between vocalists and instrumentalists on this point, the former desiring a high pitch because that adds to the brilliancy of tone, while the singers object to it as involving greater effort and possible injury to the voice. Not only does the pitch vary between different countries, but in the same country, and even city, a common standard is rarely accepted. Dr. Hanslick, in the *Neue Freie Presse*, gives an amusing illustration of this: On one occasion, in presence of the Austrian Court, two military bands united their forces to play the national hymn; but the result was so ear-splitting that one of the bands had to be commanded to stop. An absolute standard cannot be established, for the pitch of an orchestra is apt to undergo a change even during a single performance, when the instruments become heated. Thus Näke showed, by precise measurement, that during a performance of "Norma" the *a* of that period was raised from 932 to 936 vibrations; and in a modern opera the result would doubtless be greater, at least if the instruments got as warm as the players. But such minor deviations would not be apt to cause trouble if a uniform standard were once generally adopted. France is most fortunate in this respect. In 1858, the French Government, in order to regulate the matter, appointed a commission, including physicists, directors, and eminent composers (Berlioz, Auber, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Thomas, Halévy), who, after taking into account all circumstances of importance, adopted a standard of 870 vibrations for *a*. This was made obligatory by law throughout France, and its advantages were so apparent that many foreign cities, including Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, Hamburg, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Milan, Naples, etc., adopted it in course of time. England, which to a native weakness of musical instinct adds a peculiar obstinacy in clinging to antiquated methods and forms, failed to accept the benefits of the diapason normal, thanks largely to the opposition of Michael Costa, though it has been introduced in Covent Garden. Quite recently, following the appeal of the *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenbau*, a number of German musicians signed a petition to Bismarck to make the French pitch obligatory throughout the German empire; and at Vienna there is soon to be an international convention of musicians to discuss the methods of introducing further reforms. The preliminary circular issued in behalf of this Convention leads Dr. Hanslick to suspect that the intention is to advocate a still lower pitch than the French, the so-called Milan or Pythagorean pitch; and he justly opposes this undertaking, not only because vocalists as well as instrumentalists would suffer by having *too* low a pitch, but because the advantages derived from the wide acceptance of the French system would be jeoparded.

—Advocates of the theory that tobacco is harmless to adults have failed so far to explain away the explicit testimony of the Greely expedition, that those addicted to its use possessed lower powers of resistance and perished sooner than the abstainers; nor have they met the suspicion, suggested by General Grant's death, and rendered plausible by other circumstances, that tobacco is to some extent responsible for the alarming increase of cancer. As compared with most foreign countries, America has hitherto been a paradise for non-smokers, owing to the great deference paid to ladies; yet there is no question that there is everywhere a growing toleration of smoking. In Germany, on the other hand, where the smoker has always been more offensive and ubiquitous than in any other country, noteworthy is the result of a recent dispute between the managers and the passengers of the Berlin-Potsdam railway. To save time and trouble in the rush of business, the railroad officials took off the obligatory cars "for non-smokers," but this caused such a commotion that they were compelled to change their policy and to introduce a few separate coupés "for smokers." Apropos of this fact, the Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* notes various other symptoms showing that the German non-smoker may hope, in course of time, to secure the privilege of breathing pure air in all public places. In the street cars and omnibuses smoking has been prohibited altogether, and in the minor concert halls it is only allowed on certain evenings, or in certain parts of the hall. He also remarks a large increase in the number of young men who have given up smoking, either from economic, æsthetic, or hygienic motives; and he states the fact, which certainly seems remarkable for Germany, that in his office there are nine non-smokers to three smokers. He further explains a mystery which has puzzled many tourists in Germany — namely, the fact that Americans cannot, for love or money (and cigars are cheap), procure any to suit them. The reason is that the American preference is for a fresh cigar, while the Germans keep theirs for some time before they are considered fit for use. This makes them milder, but Americans, in the opinion of this correspondent, prefer the stronger article, just as they would rather have whiskey than lager.

— Paul Bert is known as a passionate politician, an aggressive orator, a combative statesman, and an iconoclastic reformer, and to some also as the author of scientific works with titles forbidding to the vulgar, such as 'De la Greffe animale,' 'Recherches sur le Movement de la Sensitive,' or 'La Pression barométrique.' Few, however, on this side of the Atlantic, would expect of him pleasant *causeries*, soft descriptions of scenery and village life, and optimistic tourist observations. A very agreeable medley of all these can be found in his last little volume, containing 'Lettres de Kabylie' and 'La Politique Algérienne' (Paris). The letters, written in April and May last, form the main portion of the volume. The tour described is not the author's first in Algeria. It does not embrace the capital, nor Constantine, Bona, Oran, or other great centres, but is almost completely limited to the land of the Kabyles in the narrow sense, that is, the mountain quadrilateral comprised between Collo and Dellys on the seashore, and Aumale and Sétif in the interior. This magnificent highland territory M. Bert looks upon as the key of Algeria. As long as its intrepid inhabitants—a dense population on fertile slopes or in romantically secluded recesses—remain quietly disposed, France's hold on her greatest colony is safe, "even if the rest . . . were on fire." And the Kabyles can easily be rendered permanently pacific and friendly through equal justice, strict protection of property, rural self-government, the construction of roads and bridges, and the spread of such education as they need. These Berber cultivators of the soil, "sedentary, industrious, . . . monogamous, economic, fond of equality, jealous of municipal liberty," must not be confounded with "the Arab cavaliers, aristocrats dwelling in tents," with whom "they really have nothing in common but sobriety and bravery." M. Bert has a strong dislike for the Arab as an aristocrat and a foe to France. The Kabyle he hopes to see converted into a useful auxiliary at the coming of "the great European war, the necessary war, which everybody expects, hopes for, and dreads." Formerly his hostility was but too often justifiable; he was often designedly driven into insurrection by French commanders greedy of promotion and confiscation. The Republic treats him fairly now, if not yet wisely; and should he, at the wrong moment, rebel, the chastisement must be "terrible," involving "the deportation of entire tribes to the Senegal, or to Guiana"! Thus speaks the enlightened scientist, who can write charming idyllic pages, but confesses himself to be guided solely by the interest of France, "étant

chauvin de . . . nature et peu enclin à l'humanitairerie."

TILDEN'S WRITINGS AND SPEECHES.

The Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden. Edited by John Bigelow. 2 vols. Harpers. 1885.

MR. BIGELOW has done his work as editor of Mr. Tilden's state papers—if such is their proper title—very thoroughly. Each document or speech (the series begins as early as 1833, when Jeffersonian Democracy was a living creed, and comes down to these latter days of "Peculation Triumphant," and Electoral Commissions, and other things undreamt of by Silas Wright or Azariah C. Flagg) is introduced by a short note showing the circumstances which led to its composition or delivery; and thus the papers with the notes make a tolerably connected history of the life and times of the subject. The collection will probably become more and more valuable as time goes on. Just now the early papers are too remote from the interests of the day, and the recent ones deal with matters too familiar to every one to attract a great deal of passing attention. It must be said, too, that Mr. Bigelow's zeal has run away with him a little, and led him to speak of Mr. Tilden in a vein of prefatory laudation which is inappropriate. This raises anticipations of a higher degree of enjoyment in the perusal of the volumes than they are actually calculated to produce. We have ourselves always had a high appreciation of Mr. Tilden's intellectual capacity, wisdom in public affairs, and professional skill; but to most of his sincere admirers it must seem a little forced to suggest a comparison between him and La Bruyère and Vauvenargues; or to say, as Mr. Bigelow does:

"While disclaiming on behalf of Mr. Tilden any special pretensions as a man of letters, it would be doing him signal injustice to imply that as great distinctions were not within his reach in the walks of pure literature, if he had chosen to turn his talents in that direction, as have rewarded his exertions as a political leader. No one can run his eyes over the following pages without discerning in them abundant evidence of the rarest literary faculty."

Under ordinary circumstances it would perhaps seem too early during Mr. Tilden's life to attempt an impartial estimate of his public services and position as a statesman; but, on the other hand, his public life has ended, and the passions aroused by his Presidential candidacy have subsided, and most of the facts in the case are already beyond dispute. It is curious to notice, for instance, that even with regard to the dispute that once raged over the question of the credit which belonged to Mr. Tilden for breaking up the Tweed Ring, there is little or no question as to what he actually did. His admirers do not pretend that he did the work which fell to the press, the very courageous and difficult work of arousing public sentiment and promoting investigation; on the other hand, his critics do not deny that he performed, or helped to perform, the invaluable service of preparing the ingenious device by which the cohesive power of the Ring was first broken—the sudden substitution in the Comptroller's office of Mr. A. H. Green for Connolly; nor that it was through his masterly analysis of the Ring bank-accounts that legal evidence against its members was brought within reach. It is surely enough that the credit for these services—and most characteristic pieces of work they were, too—belongs to him; nobody really believes that Mr. Tilden was a leader in the preliminary agitation. A dispute as to the relative importance of his work and that of a newspaper in such a matter is like a dispute as to the relative merits of the early abolitionists who preached the crusade against slavery when that institution seemed a part of the natural order of things, and the lawyers and statesmen who afterwards guided the country on the road to abolition by legislative paths. Both played their parts and played them well, but their parts are too different to be compared; nor do we believe, now that the fury of the controversy is abated, that any one does think of comparing them. Here, again, the phraseology employed by Mr. Bigelow—especially the implication in the use of the word "storming party"—seems a little extreme. Mr. Tilden has been a great leader in his day, but "storming parties" have not been the sort of operations that he has conducted or for which he was by nature qualified.

Mr. Bigelow calls attention to the extraordinary hold which Mr. Tilden obtained upon the imagination and affections of his party—a hold which was so tenacious that when he came to feel the necessity of retirement, he had considerable difficulty in shaking his party off. But the fact is not so extraordinary when we reflect that the only instance in which the party had secured a victory in twenty-five years had been under his leadership, while his wealth was, in a period like ours of enormous election expenses and campaign funds, calculated to impress the minds of the organizers of conventions in a way that no amount of wisdom, purity, or intrepidity would ever have done. But, whatever the causes, the fact is indisputable; and it has always seemed to us to place Mr. Tilden in a position as a public man which might have taught his most bitter critics the folly of attempting to depreciate him in the eyes of the public by heaping upon him coarse and indiscriminate abuse. The brutality, vulgarity, and irrelevance of these attacks in the case of a distinguished man who never replied to them made them soon seem to his admirers like the barking of curs at the triumph of a hero; and when really serious charges were subsequently raised against his character, his followers found that for a long time they could afford to treat them as merely a new form of vilification.

Fifty years hence, in estimating the character and services of Mr. Tilden, what will be the verdict of posterity? Without attempting to answer this question, we may say that Mr. Bigelow's volumes will afford some of the best material for its solution. A good many of the papers relate to the economical questions which were so prominent in the days of Mr. Tilden's youth, and in which he was especially strong. It was here that he laid the foundation of that mastery of finance and political economy which stood him in such good stead in his later years, when he undertook the difficult task of uniting on a sound financial platform the discordant factions of a party filled with illusions and hallucinations on this subject. It is always necessary to remember that there are two Tildens—the one a publicist and economist, the other a practical politician. In his former capacity he was without a rival. No one had anything to teach him about the science of government, or about what is vaguely termed "business." He was essentially a "business" lawyer—that is, a lawyer with the knowledge of business details and management which few lawyers have; he was, as every one knows, a thorough accountant; while he was as well versed in the theory of economical science as he was in the practice of affairs. He might, however, have been all this and never risen to the height he attained in 1876. It is not simply intellectual greatness or knowledge which commands success in such contests as divide the American people every four years. He was also a master in the art of practical politics as it had been taught him in his youth and as he had practised it throughout his life. He knew how to use men so as to obtain his ends. All great statesmen must have this knowledge; the difference between them, the difference in their characters, is shown in their methods of using their tools. Now it is not unfair to say—and we believe that there is no dispute among candid people about this either—that there were peculiarities in Mr. Tilden's manner of making use of his fellow-creatures which up to a certain point helped him, and beyond that greatly interfered with his success. Without saying that he was fond of intrigue, it can hardly be disputed that both his friends and himself have always regarded finesse as one of his strong points; and while we would not for a moment throw doubts on his moral courage or readiness to sacrifice himself for the sake of principle, this is very different from boldness—and Mr. Tilden was not a bold man. He consequently was inclined to finesse too much; and when the Presidency hung in doubt he finessed so much that he left his own partners in doubt as to what he meant or could or wanted to do—a fault as unpardonable in politics as in cards. He was pitted against bold men who were playing for high stakes, and who won the game the moment they perceived that their adversaries were growing timid and confused. Thus it was that Mr. Tilden lost the prize he had played for so long and patiently—the prize which nine-tenths of the fair-minded people of both parties thought he was honestly entitled to; and thus it was that in the crisis of his life the characteristic vein of character which he displayed so successfully in private affairs, which had proved of such great use to him and the public in his proceedings against the Ring, ended by becoming his stumbling-block, and involved him in irretrievable disaster.

RECENT FRENCH BOOKS.

M. PAUL JANET has published, with additions, under the title of 'Victor Cousin et son œuvre' (Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), the interesting series of articles upon his former master and friend which appeared not long ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. To these he has added, as an appendix, the article published in the same review in 1867, a few days after the death of Cousin, in which most of the very few personal details contained in the volume are to be found. M. Janet has attempted to present to his readers only the relations which Victor Cousin bore to philosophy, and especially to philosophical study in France, during the first half of the present century; but these relations were so complicated, so changing under the various influences and conditions through which he passed, that the attempt was an unusually difficult one. The result has been a work written with the clearness and simplicity of a master not only of style, but of thought, and full of interest even for the general reader. All those portions which relate to the early philosophical teaching of Cousin, not only in his chair at the Sorbonne, but as *maître de conférences* at the École Normale, are especially new and valuable. It is difficult at the present time to understand the enthusiasm excited in France, and to a certain degree throughout Europe, by the teaching of this young *suppléant*, who at twenty-three took the place of such a man as Royer-Collard in one of the chairs of philosophy at the Sorbonne. In the most direct and striking manner M. Janet has shown that brilliant phase of Cousin's genius which made him for his contemporaries the greatest of modern teachers, the creator of a school of philosophical thought if not of a new philosophy. The influence of Cousin dates from these early years of his teaching, between 1815 and 1820. Then the reactionary course of the Government led first to the suspension of his lectures at the Sorbonne, and, two years later, by the suppression of the

École Normale, to the loss of his place there as *maître de conférences*. In 1828 another political crisis restored him to his chair at the Sorbonne; and that year and the succeeding one, in his famous courses upon the history of philosophy, he obtained his most brilliant successes, and closed his short career of only seven years' duration as a public lecturer. After 1830, as a member of the Government of July, his activity was turned towards the organization of the public teaching of philosophy in France. What M. Janet calls the *grande époque* of his philosophical work closes at about the time of the Revolution of 1848. "Les jeunes générations qui ne savent pas l'histoire" know him only in his later period, after he had corrected and modified his doctrines in the same way that he did his writings, under many complicated influences. M. Janet indicates this with a clearness of insight and a generosity which never fail, even when he sums up in a few forcible sentences the fatal results which followed both for his own fame and for the interests of philosophical study itself. There is necessarily but very little space devoted by M. Janet to Cousin's writings outside of philosophy, but there is no chapter in the book in which his profound and delicate appreciation is shown to greater advantage than in the one entitled "Cousin, littérateur et écrivain." The passion for literature and literary art which took possession of Cousin from the period of his studies upon Pascal, and the influence of this new ardor upon his philosophical writings, is here brought out with fine critical insight. Renan said of him toward the close of his life that he belonged even more to literature than to science. No one has disputed his rank as a great writer; M. Janet says: "Quelques-uns même disent qu'il n'a été que cela." He has certainly shown, however, that if Victor Cousin has invented no new system, created no original doctrine, his services to philosophy place him among its most faithful disciples.

M. Jules Simon has made good use of the forced leisure which his retirement from political life has given him, and has turned his thoughts to academic labors. Not long ago he published 'Une Académie sous le Directoire,' in which he gave the history of the section of the Institut suppressed by Bonaparte and reëstablished in 1832 under the ministry of Guizot. Now he gives us the biographies of three of the most eminent members of the section, recently deceased. 'Thiers, Guizot, Rémusat' (Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof) contains, besides a long preface which is by no means the least interesting part of the book, three historical notices read before the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, at its annual public sessions in 1882, 1883, and 1884. These notices are very different from the eulogiums pronounced by a *récipiendaire* of the French Academy upon his predecessor at his public reception into that body. The Secretary, on whom devolves the duty of preparing one historical notice annually, unlike the new member of the Académie Française, does not have his subject imposed upon him by circumstances, but chooses freely from among the most eminent of the recently deceased members, as his own sympathies and opinions incline him. The historian Mignet, who preceded M. Jules Simon as perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, did not hesitate to omit even so important a man as Michelet. M. Jules Simon was the personal and political friend and associate of both Thiers and Rémusat, and his notices of them are the ardent and sympathetic appreciations of a friend rather than the critical opinions of even an impartial and kindly judge. Political and personal feeling enters less into his account of Guizot, and just so far this is more moderate in tone and nearer the ideal of what such a notice should be. The thread which connects the three notices and gives unity to the volume is the important part played by these eminent men in the political history of the present century. The book is full of information, and, in spite of the author's personal bias, which shows especially in the treatment of the political career of Thiers, it is accurate and valuable.

M. A. de Pontmartin belongs to a class of writers who have been justly called "prophets of the past." He is more Catholic than the Pope, and more Royalist than the King; nor have these tendencies lessened with age. He has just published the sixth series of his 'Souvenirs d'un vieux critique' (Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), which is simply a collection of his critical notices of recent books. In articles upon the Duc de Broglie, Louis Veuillot, Camille Rousset, he can freely give vent to his monarchical and religious feelings; while in speaking of Victor Hugo, Edmond About, Richepin, Daudet, and Paul Bourget he takes every opportunity to lay the blame of the corrupt state of letters and manners upon the republican government of France. It is not necessary to agree with M. de Pontmartin to enjoy his writing. He hates all that is new so cordially, and yet, in spite of all, he is so thoroughly modern himself, that the contrast is amusing and instructive. The articles devoted to Sarcey are full of sympathetic admiration: and yet Sarcey, outside of his theatrical criticisms, is one of the bitterest opponents of the party which has M. de Pontmartin's prayers.

The volume of M. Augustin Challamel, 'Souvenirs d'un Hugolâtre' (Jules Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), looks very uninviting, nor do the contents satisfy the expectations raised by the glaring title. The sub-title, "La Génération de 1830," indicates more truly the nature of the work, which gives the personal recollections of the author, who came in contact with many of the men celebrated in the reign of Louis Philippe, but who has very little to say of Victor Hugo himself. He has some pleasant things to report of his own literary beginnings, but he is very reticent in regard to the genesis and composition of the only work by which he deserves to be classed among French historians, his 'Mémoires du Peuple français,' in eight volumes.

It will not be enough to say of M. Guy de Maupassant that he belongs to the class of writers for whom morality is something that may be neglected. He is not satisfied with ignoring certain rules of action, as M. Bourget does. He deliberately chooses his characters, all his characters and situations, so as to be in complete disaccord with what to him is the Philistine view of right and wrong. If, therefore, you wish for a novel that will give an ideal picture of anything that is good or noble in man or woman, do not choose one of M. Guy de Maupassant's, especially the last, 'Bel-Ami' (Victor-Havard; Boston: Schoenhof). The title suggests the unsavory plot. Bel-Ami is the handsome animal who succeeds in life through the influence of women. The author has surpassed his previous efforts and those of the school to which he belongs, the successors of Flaubert, in the force and intensity with which he presents the exceptional as well as exceptionable phases of life in which this literature delights.

M. Catulle Mendès, in 'La Légende du Parnasse contemporain' (Brussels: Brancart; Boston: Schoenhof), has endeavored to present the rise and progress of a school of French poets, most of whom are still living, who have received the name of *parnassiens*. The author is himself one of the lesser lights of this constellation, which boasts already of two Academicians, Sully Prudhomme and Coppée. After relating the poetical beginnings of the vagabond Glatigny, he passes to his own friends, Léon Dierx, José-Maria de Hérédia, Albert Mérat, and others still less known, giving several of their poems and many of his own. These poets, he tells us, have never aimed at forming a new school of poetry; at the most they are only "un groupe." What he does not tell us is that this group or school, though proceeding directly from Victor Hugo, has made of verse a mere handicraft in which the highest importance is attached to form and sound. Even in the best of them, Sully Prudhomme, there is but a very slender thread of thought. The younger disciples have been devotees of art for art's sake, scorning many things which most people revere and love. These have gloried in the name of *les impassibles*. But whether they be called *parnassiens, stylistes, formistes, fantaisistes*, or *impassibles*, they have won their place, and now they have their periodicals, their publisher (Lemerre), and even their parodists, who but lately gave them a new name, *les poètes décadents*. All this M. Mendès does not tell us. But he has interesting pages upon their first journal, *La Revue Fantaisiste*, and upon the publication of 'Le Parnasse contemporain' in 1866, a now rare volume of poems in which, by the side of names already celebrated, several poets of the new school first made themselves known, and which was the occasion of designating the whole group as *parnassiens*—a name not very flattering, as the word was never seriously applied to a poet, but has always had and may continue to have only the meaning of poetaster.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

PLINY'S 'Natural History,' a work remarkable at the time when it was composed, more than eighteen hundred years ago, is to-day a literary fossil, interesting for its record of the myths and errors of that ancient time, full of data for the ethnologist and student of manners, but practically barren for any one seeking information of what we now call natural history. For well-grown youth (if there are any left), who have some knowledge of animals and of comparative history, Mr. John S. White's 'Boys and Girls' Pliny' (Putnam) will have an interest as a presentation of the ignorance of the ancients. The mental confusion which would follow the reading of it by children young enough to take it in earnest, would be pitiable, and it should be kept out of their hands. For adults it presents a literary curiosity, as the learned editor, presumably a "classicist" of the deepest dye, seems to suppose that by a dozen or two of references to Swammerdam and Cuvier (!) he has called attention to "all instances where the author's statements have proved in the light of modern science to be erroneous," "unless evidently preposterous." To make it a complete manual of natural history, doubtless, the publishers have included numerous excellent woodcuts of the reindeer, walrus, sea-elephant, musk-ox, and other animals not known to Pliny or referred to in the text. The make-up of the book is excellent.

'Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet; or Furry and Feathery Pets and How They Live,' edited by Laura E. Richards (Boston: Estes & Lauriat), is one of the most attractive books for children which have lately come to our notice. It is crammed with illustrations remarkable for their truthfulness and beauty; and accompanied by short stories, prettily told, and which convey much information about the birds, beasts, and insects whose portraits appear in the cuts. We can heartily recommend it.

A considerable amount of geographical information is given in an attractive form in the 'Boy Travellers in South America,' by Thomas W. Knox (Harpers). Two cousins, accompanied by an uncle, visit most of the countries and large cities

of South America, crossing the continent in doing so twice, descending the Amazon in the one case and going over the pampas in the other. They study up the history of the places they visit, as well as the accounts of other travellers, abstracts of which are given in the form of letters home or in conversations. Much attention is also paid to a description of the natural products of the various countries. The narrative is skilfully interwoven with this solid information, and the book is almost always interesting. Occasionally the author errs in giving unimportant details. He has evidently been careful to get the latest information on the subjects he discusses, and in only one instance have we noted an important omission. In his account of Chimborazo he errs in stating that no one has ever reached the top. Mr. Whymper ascended it twice in 1880 The pictures are mostly good and well illustrate the text. In some cases, however, it would seem as if the text had been written for the pictures. The book would have been far more useful had the author taken the pains to add an index. A table of contents, however full, by no means takes its place.

The same author has adapted the 'Travels of Marco Polo for Boys and Girls' (Putnams). One of the young members of a "Reading and Geographical Society" reads at each meeting one or two chapters of the 'Travels,' and another follows with explanations of obscure passages and additional information in regard to the countries and people described. In this way the greater part of the book is read "with very slight reduction or alteration." The additions to Marco Polo's story are generally well chosen and interesting, but, notwithstanding all Mr. Knox's care, a considerable knowledge of the geography of Asia is absolutely necessary for the understanding of many passages. The illustrations are admirable, with a few exceptions, and give the book a very attractive appearance.

The title of the 'Boy Travellers in Arabia,' by the Rev. Dr. Wise (Phillips & Hunt), is misleading, in that their journey from Aleppo to Bagdad and back by Damascus and Beirut is not in Arabia, but in the Syrian Desert and Mesopotamia. The descriptions of the scenery and the life of the Bedouins are fairly well done, but the author has not been very successful in the arrangement of his materials.

In 'Historic Boys,' by E. S. Brooks (Putnams), there are accounts of incidents in the lives of twelve boys, all of whom were or became monarchs, with the exception of the last, Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Patroon. The most noted are Marcus Aurelius, William the Conqueror, Henry V. of England, Leo X., Louis XIV., and Charles XII. of Sweden. Most of the sketches are interesting, but the author's style is too ambitious and is marred by archaic affectations. With regard to the typography and the beauty of the illustrations, this book deserves high praise.

It is to be regretted that so many books for the young, like those for older readers, should be made up of short disconnected sketches or stories. Little mental effort is required to read them, and the mind passes rapidly from one topic to another entirely different without dwelling at length upon any. There is serious danger that the power of prolonged and concentrated thought will thus be greatly diminished, and that the ability to read a *book*, in the old and highest sense of the term, will become one of the lost arts. With this reservation we can heartily commend 'Some Noted Princes, Authors, and Statesmen of Our Time,' edited by James Parton (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), consisting of fifty sketches nearly all of which originally appeared in the *Youth's Companion*. Though ostensibly written for the young, we are inclined to think that these essays may be read with even greater pleasure by the old. Some of them, especially those by Mr. E. P. Whipple on the college days of Macaulay, Prescott, Choate, and Charles Kingsley, are above the heads of all but the most thoughtful of young readers. Canon Farrar writes pleasantly of Dean Stanley and Westminster Abbey and of Disraeli. Especially interesting is the account of Victor Hugo's homes at Guernsey and Paris, and the poet's intense solicitude for his manuscripts. "Tea with Carlyle" is a capital bit of descriptive writing. The accounts of the royal families of England, Denmark, and Bavaria are entertaining, but not of much value. The best paper is on "Dickens with his Children," by Mamie Dickens, his daughter. In so large a collection of articles by different writers there will inevitably be some much inferior to the rest; but the editor has done his work well and has admitted few which have not some merit. He should not have permitted, however, Mr. G. P. Lathrop, in his account of Hawthorne, to put Brunswick on the Penobscot River. The portraits and illustrations are very good.

'Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous,' by Sarah K. Bolton (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), consists of twenty-eight short sketches fairly well written, beginning with Geo. Peabody and ending with Lincoln. This well-intentioned and in places stimulating book is marked by several inaccuracies of statement which detract from its merit. It is of no great importance that Joseph Addison, Samuel Johnson, and Garrick did not go to school together, and that Garibaldi was not "born in Southern Italy," and that the date of Gambetta's birth is incorrectly given; but it is important that a writer for boys, as much as a teacher, should be accurate in matters of fact. We suspect that some of our author's youthful readers will experience a different emotion from that intended by the writer when they read that, after Gambetta's death, "fifteen thousand persons called to see the great statesman as he lay upon his single iron bedstead"; and again when, in describing Ole Bull's narrow escape from death while playing, they are told that "he ruptured a blood vessel, and his coat had to be cut from him."

Mr. Edward E. Hale, in his 'Stories of Inventors' (Boston: Roberts Brothers), begins with Archimedes and Friar Bacon, and ends with Nasmyth and Bessemer. His method is to allow the inventors themselves, if possible, to tell their own stories in their own language. With some he has been fairly successful, but with others the materials at his disposal were not so easily used. Much in the account of the steam-engine, for instance, is beyond the intelligence of his readers. There is no harm in this, provided it makes them think; but Mr. Hale would have done better either to have omitted some technical details, or to have greatly simplified his explanations. His chorus of children, who, under the guidance of our old friend, Colonel Ingham, get all the facts from the cyclopædias and biographies, are a very remarkable group, talk familiarly of dividends and Agnostics, and are probably equally conversant with the intricacies of mechanics and chemistry. The account of Goodyear's invention should have been clearer, and a better representative of the inventors of his age than Benvenuto Cellini could, we think, readily have been found.

There is hardly a better class of books for boys and girls to-day than those which awaken a love for nature, and make them long to be in the fields and the woods, on the mountains and by the seashore; which teach them to enjoy, not country sports simply, but life merely in the country. 'Winter Fun' (Scribners) is such a book, and, so far as our experience goes, the author, Mr. W. O. Stoddard, has never been so successful as in this account of life in a mountain village during the winter season. He writes as if he thoroughly enjoyed the scenes which he pictures, and as if they were chapters from his own experience. His boys, it must be said, have exceptional luck in their hunting, getting a wild-cat, several deer, two wolves, and a bear in the course of a single winter. Besides the hunting scenes, there is sleighing, coasting, skating, fishing through the ice, a donation party, and a spelling match. But there is no singing school, we regret to say. If the publishers had put upon the title-page, "Reprinted from *St. Nicholas*," our satisfaction in it would have been complete.

Of a similar character to the preceding is 'Birchwood, by Jak' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). A city boy hires himself out to a farmer to pick berries, and spends his summer vacation on a farm. With other boys and girls in the neighborhood, he forms a natural-history society. They fit up an old house for their collections of wood, minerals, birds, and insects, and start a library and reading-room. The story is naturally told, and the children whose doings are recorded are thorough boys and girls. We certainly hope that the author will be encouraged to give a further account of the "Riverside Museum" and its founders.

Mrs. Burton Harrison established at one stroke her reputation as a singularly graceful writer for children in her 'Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book' of last season. Her present volume of 'Bric-à-brac Stories' (Scribners) is a virtual continuation of the 'Fairy-Book,' giving, as did that, a new dressing to stories borrowed from all nations. As the title intimates, the ingenious device is adopted of making the various objects in a richly furnished drawing-room on Fifth Avenue relate, to a little boy, tales appropriate to their several nationalities, the Russian samovar leading off. The only fault we have to find with Mrs. Harrison's performance is the melodramatic *finale*. Mr. Walter Crane furnishes a great number of illustrations in his usual vein.

A large constituency of little people are in debt to Mr. Howard Pyle for his version, literary and pictorial, of 'Robin Hood.' He now appeals afresh to their gratitude with his handsome quarto 'Pepper and Salt, or Seasoning for Young Folk' (Harpers). Like Mrs. Harrison's, Mr. Pyle's invention is confined chiefly to reëditing the stories he takes from standard collections. Some of these he puts in verse, not bad of its kind, yet not remarkable. His designs, however, are quite up to his high level, and are at once humorous and picturesque, and decorative to a degree and with a certainty unrivalled by those of any other illustrator of books in this country. The title-page in red and black is a good example. A closer attention to the distinction between *shall* and *will* is the sole desideratum in this agreeable writer's style.

For a frank imitation of 'Alice in Wonderland,' Mr. Charles E. Carryl's 'Davy and the Goblin' (Ticknor & Co.) is undeniably clever—a remark which might be spared any reader of *St. Nicholas*, in which the story first appeared. The humor and the ingenuity are unflagging, and one only feels that the metamorphoses are rather too rapid. The illustrations are exceptionally good.

Lord Brabourne's 'Friends and Foes from Fairy Land' (Little, Brown & Co.) deals altogether with elves and witches, in three stories of unequal length, but all markedly original in treatment, well sustained in interest, and excellent in style, though there is no condescension to the infant vocabulary. There is true imagination in developing the several characters, whether human or brute, and it is seldom that descriptions of natural scenery are so felicitous without

being labored or conscious. The author's amusement in his own inventions will certainly be shared by his youthful readers. His artistic co-laborer, Linley Sambourne, known to all lovers of *Punch*, has a corresponding individuality of conceit and draughtsmanship, and, though he has made but an ugly cover piece, has done much to heighten the attractiveness of the volume.

Mention of Kate Greenaway will serve to characterize the now customary crop of juvenile picture-books consisting of colored prints of little folks, and appropriate verses. There is much that is graceful and feeling in the full-page illustrations by M. E. Edwards in 'Through the Meadows' (E. P. Dutton & Co.), and some of the vignettes in sepia by J. C. Staples can be commended. Mr. Weatherly's serio-comic verses are not remarkable, and their frequent allusions to Mr. Mundella will be quite lost on the American youngster. Both the coloring and the designs in Virginia Gerson's 'Rosebuds' (White, Stokes & Allen) are inferior to those of the foregoing, but now and then there is a bit of cleverness, as on page 23, and some of the ornamental borders show a fair decorative sense. The rhymes are of the nursery order.

GOSSE'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH POETRY.

From Shakespeare to Pope. An Inquiry into the Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of Classical Poetry in England. By Edmund Gosse. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1885.

THE subject-matter of these lectures, which were delivered last year in America, is narrower than the title implies The discussion does not include the body of English letters between Shakspere and Pope: it is limited to a single current of the poetic movement, sometimes called the classical from its supposed deference to ancient, and particularly Latin, theory and practice, or more commonly the Queen Anne, from the era of its culmination. Waller, the inventor or the new verse-form, is very fully treated, and Denham, Cowley, and Davenant, who continued it, and a few starveling bards who refused to conform, are also considered more or less thoroughly; but here, too, the author is further restricted, and the completeness of his survey is broken by his previous excursions in the same field, for which he refers to another publication. The scholarship displayed, the comprehensive and minute knowledge of facts, the antiquarian research and patience, are notable characteristics of his labor, and they result in some positive additions to the extensive fund of information in our possession. Investigation, however, has been practically subordinated to a kind of philosophizing, and the work makes its claim on our attention not on the score of its fresh finds of fact so much as on that of new views. The lines of these are simple. Three points are aimed at: that the origin of the school was not French but native; that the body of the literature does not represent a lapse into stupidity, but a reform and advance over barbarism; and that this movement was both necessary and beneficial—"the basis of style, in prose and verse, upon which all more recent literature has been elevated."

These statements have a revolutionary look. The existence of the French influence in our classical period is as firmly established in our conception of that time as that of the Italian or Spanish in other portions of our literary history. The exile of the wits of Charles II. at the French court, the traces of France in the versifiers of the Restoration, and the growing reference to French criticism at the end of the century, give a strong color of truth to the common view. Mr. Gosse himself declares that he should "be sorry to seem to underrate the part taken by France in the development of English classicism." What, then, is the fact he particularly emphasizes? Merely that Waller had worked in the rhymed pentameter, which does not allow the sense to overflow beyond the couplet, and had brought it to the form in which it was handed on to Dryden, without apparent aid or suggestion from abroad. This was worth bringing out, but its effect on the general view regarding the French influence in the period, as a whole, is slight. Distichs, having the meaning complete within themselves, had been written before Waller; and whether he had the talent to see that here was an undeveloped verse-form, or whether he merely felt it out by virtue of its aptitudes for his own limitations, as proverb rhymers find their measures, he was a lucky discoverer of the use of a common thing. The form had already been made essentially English, never to be confused with a truly adopted one such as the rondeau. What is really important in the accepted opinion is, that the cast of poetic thought in the classical period was in the direction of a logic and intelligence which were characteristic of a literary taste that came over with Charles II. Logic and intelligence are English, too; but the placing them above passion and imagination in the region of poetry seems to have been confirmed by a town predilection which began to rule at that time. Let Waller have all the credit for originating "the squared rhyme" out of his unassisted brain; but to emphasize unduly a fact which dates from before Charles I. lost his head, would warp our notions of the character of a long age, and of a literature which summons up the name of Queen Anne.

Mr. Gosse, however, does not rely on this point alone to reduce the tradition of the French influence to humbler pretensions. The invasion of logic and intelligence, he tells us, took place simultaneously throughout the West; it was a movement common to the modern world. In England he refers it to the lassitude following a great age, and to a disgust for the current writings in which, to use his phrase, only the barbarism of the Elizabethan period survived. By dwelling mainly on the rawness of the work which was displaced, he almost strikes out a new way of putting the case. To say that our literary task after Shakspere was to create a good prose is a commonplace; Mr. Gosse says it was to destroy a bad state of both prose and poetry. It is true that minor literature, meaning by that all except the literature of genius, was in general barbarous until the intellectual age set in. The literary movement after Shakspere was the reform of this minor literature, of what may be conveniently named bookcraft. So much of truth there is in the dictum that English classicism was not a lapse but an advance. It is not to be allowed, however, that this new rationalism was a reform of the literature of genius itself, of the creations of passion and imagination; it was the abandonment of it. The prose instinct was supreme in the circles which were the nurseries of the modern spirit. The poets who were curious about politics, morals, criticism, events, occasions, town and society topics, were smaller men than their Nestors knew—not of the make of the former age—citizens of the world, not children of Parnassus. They took the rhyming distich, of which the limitations were not narrower than those of their own minds; their subjects were to be talked of rather than sung, and professional poetry seized the mould in which verse comes nearest to prose. Poetry, the divine art, suffered; the Muse—*dea incedit*—would not put her feet into the Chinese slippers. But though at the end even the verse which was the beadstring of intellectual brilliants, came to naught, the reform of the barbarous common literature was complete: restraint, temperance, conformity were wrought into our bookcraft, and they had come to stay. How much of this change was merely a part of the evolution of modern taste, and would have taken place at all events, and how much of it was, in the way of history, directly due to the exile and French affinities of the court of Charles II., we cannot delay to inquire. The necessity for reform was English, and perhaps its working out was more an insular matter than has been thought; though in our view the vast weight of French influence is not to be gainsaid because of any evidence in this volume.

The remainder of our space should be occupied with Mr. Gosse's last assertion in regard to the influence of classicism on later times. He says, in words already quoted, that "it supplied that basis of style, in prose and verse, upon which all more recent literature has been elevated"; and he goes on to drive the nail home by adding, "and if we have chosen to cover it up and forget it, and to return in our poetical architecture to selected models from earlier schools, it is not the less due to the labors of Waller, Dryden, and Pope that we have solid groundwork on which to support these brilliant fabrics of the imagination." This seems to mean that the classical movement underlies the romantic period which is not yet at an end. The statement needs explanation. History is consecutive, we know; but Mr. Gosse can hardly be suspected of wishing to convey only the consecutiveness of the ages by his high-keyed sentence. It is conceivable that some reference may be intended to the existence of a cultivated public taste in the audience; but this is hardly likely. The assertion, as we understand it, is that the romanticists are indebted to the classical writers for some undefined training in style. For such a belief there is no ground. The romantic period is as utterly cut off from the classical as was that from the Shaksperian. In no intelligible sense was Burns indebted to Waller, Dryden, and Pope, any more than was Rossetti. "All more recent literature" is a comprehensive phrase. Similarly with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne—the earlier of these came nearest failure whenever they approached the paragons referred to, as did Byron also, and succeeded when they forgot all except the lift of their own lyric song. In other words, while English classicism was a reform in the bookcraft, whether prose or verse, it never affected the literature of genius, of passion and imagination, then nor now. In its own days the muse was with Donne and Herbert and Vaughan, and watched with Milton till song was silent; and when the new age came, it was not the resurrection of dry bones—at least not bones so dry as Waller's. In prose, too: was Bolingbroke the "basis of style" of Carlyle? But there is no need to pursue these queries. The scholarship and faculty of research shown in these lectures merit the highest praise and warmest welcome, but the general views, in which the whole is involved, indicate only a feeble mastery of the nature and influence and sweep of great agencies.

Mr. Gosse might well have called his book 'The Life and Literary Influence of Edmund Waller.' That is its real subject. The biography of this fortunately born poet is fully told, and some of the details of his plot against Parliament are given from unpublished researches by Professor Gardiner. Certain it is that his poetry, once in undisputed "immortal" vogue, will never be revived for his own sake. In a certain shamelessness he will retain preëminence among English poets, unless the oblivion of his works should prove the safety of his character. It is in this part of the field that Mr. Gosse excels—in the portraiture of decayed literary fashions, in æsthetic understanding of a lost taste. His muse, as shown in the opening dedication to

Mr. Howells, is of a modest kind; his attempts in the higher region of "the source and phenomena" of things are too apt to experience the uncertainties of Icarian flights.

Tuscan Cities. By William D. Howells. With illustrations from drawings and etchings by Joseph Pennell and others. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1886.

We have already commented upon these sketches as they have appeared from time to time in the magazine whose pages they have made delightful; and it has been a pleasure to read them once more, and to note the skilful blending of beauty and humor, of romance and history and contemporary progress, of the mediæval and the modern *genre*, all of which give such propriety to their designation as an Italian "mosaic," whether in Florentine stones or Siennese candy. Mr. Howells is the prince of magazine travellers in Italy. The collection of these papers in a book, however, compels us to take notice of their combined effect; and in this there is a weakness which is indicated above by our restriction of his royal right to the magazine provinces. The fault belongs to his method, and is confessed by the subtitles, which prepare the reader for an incongruous mixture of scene and incident. It is true that thus a sense of the incongruity of Italy is very perfectly given, and the impression which is left on the mind is no more confused than it would actually be in the case of a tourist in his first perplexities. The author does accurately represent the state of mind of an intelligent American under the circumstances, with all his hesitations, his sense of lurking humbug (not to be overcome by his own self-distrust), his acknowledgment of practical discomforts and ever-present comedy, his shy sentiment suffering from frequent betrayal, his temptations to be insincere, and all such qualities. Now, our obvious criticism is that in this book this state of mind is the final one.

There is, perhaps, too much readiness in the suggestion which one cannot help entertainmg, that this is a cropping out of the vice inherent in the modern realist's theory of work, or bent of mind, as the case may be. The genius of discrimination is not among the presiding literary deities of the school. Here, in the study of a group of Italian cities, there are many values involved, and they are treated as if equal. The better Italian travellers, those whose pages are most instructive, have reduced their impressions to some sort of order, and have made the reader feel a difference in the worth of the various elements. Mr. Howells pours out his wealth, jewels and pebbles and glass and pinchbeck, all together. This ignoring of any principle of selection, this democratic assumption that one fact is as good as another, this universal suffrage which gives one vote and only one to each impression, is a denial of real inequalities as patent as any in politics, and much ha der to defend as a working theory of literature. But we go too far. In the present case there does seem to be a choice exercised in the subjects, and the criterion plainly is what an editor would call freshness. Certain things are left out, or incidentally mentioned, which are leading features, central facts, in the *ensemble* of Tuscan towns, because they have been over-written, just as the illustrations are noticeable rather for the scenes they avoid than for those they give. This may have been a stringent necessity of trade, but the result of it is that a character of incompleteness is given to a volume which seems to be at first sight a monograph.

These two reservations one is forced to make, on final consideration: one is dissatisfied with the lack of discrimination and with a too exclusive novelty. We could have spared some of the green paint for a little more of Giotto's Tower' and the dingiest and most bewritten of Cimabue's Madonnas would have been quite as welcome to us as the bride blowing her nose on her new-made husband's handkerchief. This discontent, however, is not very deeply seated, and when the author leaves his note-books and breathes the air of the Italy that is dear to him, we are at once transported by his imagination. There are many Italys; each traveller makes one for himself, and that of Mr. Howells is a very charming one, full of passive enjoyments of nature and human nature as they are, and faintly touched with the sentiment of the past. Notwithstanding his strong historical interest, one feels that his horizons are contemporary. His Italy is not the scholar's or the poet's, but the modern tourist's of however high degree; and the tourist has possession of such a multitude of delights there that he cannot fail to please, if he has anything of the *raconteur* in him. Mr. Howells makes the most of these, and his own tolerant amiability under his trials helps to pass off the unpleasant inconveniences of which he keeps the reader mindful. The artists have not succeeded so well. Their work is uneven, inaccurate in effects, not wisely chosen in subject. It is always hard to give Italian life and scenes in black and white, but when the sketches are so ragged, broken, and lean as these, the illustrations become a travesty.

The Tale of Gamelyn. From the Harleian MS. No. 7334, collated with six other MSS. Edited with Notes and a Glossarial Index by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

In the small compass of sixty-four pages Professor Skeat has given us a very handy edition of the 'Tale of Gamelyn,' which deserved this separate reproduction both from a linguistic and a literary point of view. While it is no longer regarded as written by Chaucer, having been in fact written about the time of Chaucer's birth (1340), it was, doubtless, found by some copyist among his papers, and, if he had lived to complete the 'Canterbury Tales,' we should, in all probability, have had it worked over and put into the mouth of the Yeoman, to whom Urry (1721) would assign it, as does Mr. Skeat also in his Introduction to the 'Prioresse's Tale.' The misnomer under which it usually appears, 'The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn,' is due to its position in the MSS., immediately after the imperfect 'Cook's Tale'; but Mr. Skeat says (p. xiv, note) that this title in the best MS., Harleian 7334, from which he prints, "is merely scribbled, as a headline to the pages, in a much later hand than that of the original scribe." From three of the best MSS. of the 'Canterbury Tales,' and one other, it is omitted altogether, though it is found in at least ten MSS. The metre alone is sufficient to warrant its denial to Chaucer, but the language also has a more archaic cast than his, and justifies the earlier date.

Mr. Skeat has provided an excellent Introduction, with notice of the grammar and metre, notes, and a glossary. The Tale belongs to the Robin Hood series, shows close connection with 'A Poem on the Times of Edward II.,' assigned to about 1320, and was written probably not long after the poem. Its language resembles the later writings of Robert of Brunne, and it is a good representative of the East Midland dialect of that period. It has few Scandinavian words—not more than twenty, half of which occur in Chaucer; and not very many Norman-French words—about a hundred and sixty in the 902 lines of the Tale. It is valuable in literature from having supplied the prototype of Lodge's novel, 'Euphues' Golden Legacy,' on which Shakspere based his "As You Like It." Mr. Skeat gives a short sketch of the story as it appears in the novel, the latter part of which is unlike the 'Tale of Gamelyn.' All other necessary help in understanding the poem is supplied, and it is needless to add that no knowledge of older English is required to appreciate it thoroughly. The language is no more difficult than that of Chaucer, but it is surprising how many are deterred from reading even his works merely by the appearance of the antique spelling. The book is well edited and will further the study of Middle Englsh.

Paris in Old and Present Times. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Boston: Roberts Bros.

This interesting book is made up of papers contributed to the *Portfolio* by its editor. Paris is so rich in historical association, so full of important buildings, so carefully planned and arranged, so brilliantly decorated, and so perfectly cared for and kept up—in short, is so clearly the nearest approach yet made to the ideal city—that one is never weary of reading about it. Mr. Hamerton knows his Paris well, her history and her aspect, without being so narrow in his exclusive devotion as the pure Paris-lover gets to be, and he is a very observant and sagacious judge of architectural effects, even if a little too catholic. The book is in nearly all respects just what that fortunate person needs who means to reside in Paris a while, with leisure to study it; it can hardly fail to give him generally sound notions of what the famous city has that is most admirable in its external aspects.

And yet we have one exception to take: the author is, as we have said, too catholic. His words of praise for the glittering splendor of the new Paris streets are too nearly of equal value with those he gives to really noble architecture. It is to be feared that he really admires far more than they deserve the façades on the Avenue de l'Opéra, which seems to be his favorite street. He has missed a chance to appraise properly that curious lack of power over details, that disposition to content themselves with few and poor ideas, if only the execution of them is perfect, which marks the Paris-bred architect—the most skilful planner and the best builder of modern times, but a terribly commonplace designer.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, J. G. Topical Studies in American History Rochester: Scranton, Wetmore & Co.
Arnold, Matthew. Dramatic and Later Poems. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Beale, C. E. Gately's World's Progress. Part I. M. R. Gately & Co. $1.
Beaufort, Duke of, and Morris, Mowbray. Hunting. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Illustrated.
Burne, F. S. J. and Mlles, H. J. A. Tiles from Dame Marjorie's Chimney-Corner. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Chase, W. L. Civil Government in Theory and Practice. Chicago: W. L. Chase. 75 cents.
Colquhoun M. J. Primus in Indis: A Romance. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
D'Anvers, N. Heroes of American Discovery. George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.
D'Alviella, Count G. The Contemporary Evolution of Religious Thought in England, America, and India. Translation. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Dargenty, G. Eugène Delacroix, par lui-même. Paris: J. Rouam.
Duplessis, G. Les Emblèmes d'Alciat. Paris: J. Rouam.
Du Can, Sir E. F. The Punishment and Prevention of Crime. Macmillan & Co. $1.00.
Expository Sermons and Outlines on the Old Testament. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.
Genevay, A. Le Style de Louis XIV.: Charles Le Brun, Decorateur. Paris: J. Rouam.
Gilder, R. W. Lyrics and Other Poems. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.
Hadley, A. T. Railroad Transportation: Its History and its Laws. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Hellwag, Chr. Fr. Dissertatio de Formatione Loquelæ. (1781). Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger.
Hildeburn, C. R. The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784. Vol. I. Philadelphia.
Hodgkin, T. Italy and Her Invaders. Vols. III. and IV. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
Hutchinson, J. The Pedigree of Disease. William Wood & Co. $1.25.
In a Good Cause: A Collection of Stories, Poems, and Illustrations. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Ingelow, Jean. Favorite Poems. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Bros. $5.
Ireland, W. W. The Blot upon the Brain. Studies in History and Psychology. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Lathbury, Mary A. Idyls of the Months: Poems and Drawings. George Routledge & Sons. $3.50.
La Rounat, C. de. Études Dramatiques: Le Théâtre-Français, I. Paris: J. Rouam.

THE LEISURE HOUR SHAKESPEARE.

The Text of Dyce, with an arrangement of his Glossary, also with a Life of the Poet and an account of each play by A. R. Macfarlane. In seven volumes. 16mo. $1 per vol.

FALCKE'S GREECE AND ROME.

A new and cheaper edition, with over 400 illustrations. 4to, $10.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y

The Shakespeare Library.

Collected by the Eminent Shakespearean,

JOSEPH CROSBY, Esq.,

of Zanesville, Ohio, is now offered for sale *en bloc*. It contains upwards of 500 titles, embracing more than 1,500 volumes, about equally divided between text and *ana*. Almost all the principal editions from Rowe's (1709) to the Riverside (1883) are present, and most of the standard Shakespearean criticism and illustrative literature in the English language. Mr Crosby's studies lay principally in the field of textual criticism, and many of his books are enriched by numerous marginal notes and emendations neatly written by him in pencil. These, of course, render the Library unique, and, it is believed, materially increase its value. The present owners dislike to disperse this valuable collection without giving some gentleman or institution the opportunity to possess it entire. Inquiries should be addressed to

JOHN J. INGALLS, Zanesville, Ohio.

IMPRESA di VENDITE

IN ITALY.

37 Corso Vittorio Emanuele Milan.

Sale of the splendid GALLERY MOLINARI de CRE MONE. PICTURES by the most distinguished masters of Flemish, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, and Italian schools of the XIVth, XVth, XVIth, and XVIIth centuries.

The sale at auction will take place in the rooms of the establishment, 37 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Milan, on the 30th of November, 1885, and following days.

On Monday, Dec. 14, 1885, will be sold the collection AGUJARI de TRIESTE of COINS—Roman, Greek, and Italian of Middle Ages.

Catalogues will be sent FREE on application to Mr. GENOLINI, Director, at the above address.

NEW & OLD BOOKS

At prices lower than ever before quoted. Send your address on a postal card, and we will mail you, FREE, a copy of our 3d ANNUAL FALL CATALOGUE, containing a choice collection of old books from private libraries, and standard new books, all offered at SWEEPING REDUCTIONS from former prices.

ESTES & LAURIAT.

301 Washington St., Boston.

*IN any family, whether large or small, but es*pecially where the number of children is large, a record of the constitutional peculiarities of each one, and the whole course of its physical development in sickness and in health, is certain to be instructive and may prove invaluable. Such a record is Professor J. B. Fonssagrives's 'Mother's Register,' consisting of a series of tables scientifically arranged for brief and convenient entries. A separate volume for boys and for girls. Price, post-paid, 75 cents per volume, or $1 25 for two volumes

Address Publisher of the *Nation*.

RECORD OF POLITICS and Politicians in the United States, 1865-1882: An analytical index to the *Nation* for that period (with occasional parallel references to McPherson's Political Handbooks and other sources). This index supplements the chiefly literary index to the *Nation* published in 1880. Valuable to all libraries, students, and editors. Price, in paper, $1 00. (Purchasers will please remit with order; accounts cannot be opened.) Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York City.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 6-cent stamp for new catalogue. 5,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Please mention the *Nation*.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

The First Napoleon.

A Sketch Political and Military. By John Codman Ropes, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. With Maps. 1 vol., crown 8vo, $2.00.

Mr. Ropes is widely known as one of the most competent and lucid writers on military topics. In this book he describes the condition of the great European Powers in Napoleon's time, the circumstances in France which enabled him to vault so suddenly to the supremacy; and depicts with wonderful vigor and clearness those campaigns and battles which shook the thrones and changed the map of Europe, and which have an irresistible fascination for readers of history.

Italian Popular Tales.

By T. F. Crane, Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures in Cornell University. 1 vol., 8vo, $2.50.

A book of curious interest, like Grimm's German Tales, containing over a hundred Fairy Tales, Tales of Oriental origin, Legendary Tales, Nursery Tales, and Jests, collected from all parts of Italy. Equally engaging to young folks and their parents.

Bird-Ways.

By Olive Thorne Miller, author of 'Little Folks in Feathers and Fur,' etc. 1 vol., 16mo, $1.25.

A book describing the daily life and habits of the Robin, the Wood Thrush, the European Song Thrush, the Cat-Bird, the Redwing Blackbird, the House Sparrow, and other birds. These essays are at once accurate and delightfully fresh and interesting.

Myrtilla Miner.

With a fine Steel Portrait by Wilcox. 16mo, $1.00.

This is a story of the heroic age in the struggle between Freedom and Slavery in this country. Myrtilla Miner opened the first school for colored children in Washington, and, amid great opposition, persisted in her humane effort. The story of her experience and achievements in this enterprise is well told, and ought to find a large circle of interested readers.

The Oldest School in America.

An Oration by Phillips Brooks, D.D., and a Poem by Robert Grant, at the celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Boston Latin School. 1 vol., 16mo, $1.00.

The exceedingly interesting address of Dr. Phillips Brooks fitly commemorates the long and noble work of the Boston Latin School, which has trained a multitude of men distinguished in all honorable professions.

Missy.

Happy-Go-Lucky.

Novels by the author of 'Rutledge.' New Edition. 16mo, $1.25 each.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. Waldstein, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Messrs. Roberts Bros.'

NEW BOOKS:

Mrs. Herndon's Income.

A Novel. By Helen Campbell, author of 'The What-to-do Club.' One volume, 16mo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

This is a story with a purpose—a purpose to do good—and it must take its place beside 'Ramona.' Mrs. Jackson, who was reading it during her sickness, was so impressed with it that she wrote to the author: "I am too ill to write, but I must thank you for your eloquent plea for the down-trodden. Your story is tremendously strong."

Nature's Teachings.

Human Invention Anticipated by Nature. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., author of 'Homes Without Hands,' 'Natural History,' etc. With nearly 750 illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. Price, $3 00.

"A glance at almost any page of this work will denote its object. It is to show the close connection between Nature and human inventions, and that there is scarcely an invention of man that has not its prototype in Nature; and it is worthy of notice that the greatest results have been obtained from means apparently the most insignificant."—Preface.

The Alcott Calendar for 1886.

Containing a selection for every day in the year, culled from the writings of the author of 'Little Women,' by F. Alcott Pratt ("Demijohn"), mounted on a card illustrated with a portrait of Miss Alcott and a view of her present residence in Concord. Price, $1 00.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT BOOK.

The Sermon on the Mount.

The complete Bible text beautifully engrossed and engraved, each page with a decorative border, the whole illustrated by the most gifted artists with scenes in the Holy Land, and imaginative interpretations of the reading. Says the *Art Amateur*: "It is not inferior to any American publication we know of similar scope." An instructive historical introduction by Rev. Edward E. Hale adds greatly to its interest and value.

One royal quarto volume, printed on satin-finish paper and bound in cloth, with elaborate cover design Price, $7 50; morocco antique or tree calf, $15 00.

Favorite Poems.

By JEAN INGELOW.

Containing three of this gifted author's most admired poems: "The Songs of Seven," "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," and "The Shepherd Lady,' with many of her shorter pieces, in one royal 8vo volume. Illustrated with upwards of 100 engravings by the most celebrated artists. Printed on fine satin-finish paper and bound in cloth gilt, bevelled boards, with a bas-relief of St. Botolph Church inserted in the side Price $5 00.

— — —

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid by the publishers, ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

Kerr Pavement Company, 22 Pine St., New York, September 15, 1885.

*A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD*ers will be held at the office of this company on Thursday, November 19, at 12 M., for the purpose of voting on the reduction of the capital stock of the company to the sum of two hundred and five thousand dollars.

John H. Gafney, F. S. Heiser, Rich. B. Tunstall, R. S. Ripley, } Trustees.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 Wall Street,

Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in

This Country and Abroad.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. Carl Schoenhof, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Flying Leaves from East and West.

A Journal of Travel in the Orient and through the United States and Canada. By Emily Pfeiffer. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.25.

*** This book is not a mere repetition of the guide-book, but is a volume of vivid interest and real merit, by a keen-sighted, quick-witted woman.

Madame de Maintenon:

AN ETUDE.

By J. COTTER MORISON.

Square 16mo, parchment, 50 cents.

*** A vivid sketch of the life and times of Madame de Maintenon.

Introductory Studies in Greek Art.

By J. E. HA[illegible]

Author of 'Myths o[illegible]y.'

With maps and illustrations. [illegible] crown 8vo. cloth, $3.00.

How to Be Happy, though Married.

BEING A HANDBOOK TO MARRIAGE.

By a Graduate in the University of Matrimony. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.40.

*** The book is dedicated "to those brave men and women who have ventured, or who intend to venture, into that state which is a blessing to a few, a curse to many, and a great uncertainty to all."

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF WHIST: An Old-fashioned View of New-fangled Play. By the author of 'Whist or Bumblepuppy.' 16mo, cloth, 75 cts.

CIRCULATING CAPITAL: BEING AN INQUIRY INTO THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF MONEY. An Essay by an East India Merchant, author of 'The Homology of Economic Justice.' Small crown 8vo, cloth, $2.40.

*** The volume contains a review of the silver question in the United States, proceeding on the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, etc., etc.

Preparing for Immediate Publication:

THE MOON:

Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite.

By JAMES NASMYTH, C.E., and JAMES CARPENTER, F.R.A.S.

A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

With 26 illustrations of Lunar Objects, Phenomena, and Scenery, produced from Drawings made with the aid of powerful Telescopes, and numerous Woodcuts. Medium 8vo, cloth, $7.50.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

A Guide to the Study of English Coins.

From the Conquest to the Present Time. By H. W. Henfrey. New and revised edition by C. F. Keary. With a Historical Introduction by the editor. Numerous plates. 12mo, $2.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

Boswell's Life of Johnson,

With the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

Goldsmith's Works.

A New Edition in 5 volumes, containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. Vol. IV. (just published). Biographies, Criticisms, Later Collected Essays. Vols. I., II., III. (previously published). Each vol. in 12mo; per vol., $1.40.

Coleridge's Miscellanies,

Æsthetic and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Collected and arranged by T. Ashe. 12mo, $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, and Essays on Faith and the Common Prayer Book. New Edition. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

VASARI'S LIVES OF THE PAINTERS. (In 6 vols.) Vol. VI., just published, being a Commentary, containing Notes and Emendations from the Italian Edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D., author of 'The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci,' &c. $1.40.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Charles Scribner's Sons

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

Children's Stories in American History.

By Henrietta Christian Wright. Illustrated by J. Steeple Davis. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

A book which is likely to gain a great popularity for the peculiar charm of its author's way of story-telling. The spirit and romance with which the stories, from those of Columbus and Balboa and Ponce de Leon and De Soto down to those of the old French War and the Revolution, are presented to the fancy of a child, remind one of Hawthorne's treatment of the old myths in the 'Wonder-book' and 'Tanglewood Tales.' There are admirable, spirited, and, above all, unhackneyed illustrations of the stories drawn by Mr. J. Steeple Davis.

Lyrics and Other Poems.

By Richard Watson Gilder. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.75.

The volume is divided into five parts: I. Lyrics and Hymns; II. Ballads; III. Sonnets; IV. Odes and Meditative Poems; V. The New Day. Like the others, it will be handsomely bound and decorated with head and tail pieces, and vignettes between the parts.

Stories by American Authors.

"Cabinet Edition." 10 vols., beautifully bound' gilt top. In a box, $7.50.

This fine edition has been made necessary by the repeatedly expressed demand for this standard collection of American short stories in a form suitable for preservation on the library shelf or for gifts.

"Never has an equal number of first-rate short stories appeared in the same compass."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"The series is a capital one, well edited, and evidently meeting a well-defined desire on the part of the reading public."—*Boston Courier.*

"We do not abate our enthusiasm for these stories. They can be relied upon to be the very best."—*Hartford Post.*

"This well-chosen series of the best short stories American literature affords."—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Illustrated Library of Wonders.

A new and revised issue of twenty-four volumes, containing over a thousand beautiful illustrations. Each volume 12mo, complete in itself. Sold separately at $1.00 per volume.

NEW VOLUMES:

BODILY STRENGTH AND SKILL.
WONDERS OF OPTICS.
WONDERS OF GLASS-MAKING.

POPULAR DOLLAR NOVELS.

THE LAST MEETING. By Brander Matthews.

ROSES OF SHADOW. By T. R. Sullivan.

COLOR STUDIES. By T. A. Janvier (Ivory Black).

A WHEEL OF FIRE. By Arlo Bates.

WITHIN THE CAPES. By Howard Pyle.

ACROSS THE CHASM. A Story of North and South.

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

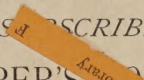
743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1064. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE BEST PERIODICALS FOR FAMILY READING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.



HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

DEPARTMENTS BY

G. W. CURTIS, W. D. HOWELLS, C. D. WARNER.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The SEVENTY-SECOND VOLUME commenced with the Number for December, 1885.

It is the purpose of the publishers to make HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the new year of unprecedented interest. On the conclusion of Miss WOOLSON'S novel, 'East Angels,' and Mr. HOWELLS'S 'Indian Summer,' there will be commenced serials from R. D. BLACKMORE and Mrs. D. M. CRAIK. A new editorial department, discussing topics suggested by current literature, will be contributed by W. D. HOWELLS, beginning with the January Number. With three departments, under the charge respectively of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, W. D. HOWELLS, and CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, the editorial portion of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will have the strongest possible claim upon the attention of every intelligent reader.

Among other attractions for the year may be mentioned a series of papers—depicting characteristic features of American society—written by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, and illustrated by C. S. REINHART; the continuation of the papers on "Great American Industries" and "American Cities"; the continuation of Mr. E. A. ABBEY'S series of illustrations for "She Stoops to Conquer"; "Sketches of the Avon," by ALFRED PARSONS; papers on "The Navies of Europe," by Sir EDWARD REED, illustrated; curious studies of American Colonial History, by Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON; more sketches of "Frontier Military Life," by R. F. ZOGBAUM, with the author's illustrations; "Southern Sketches," by REBECCA HARDING DAVIS; illustrated sketches of adventure connected with the hunting of "Large Game in America," etc.

PRESS NOTICES.

"*A model of what a family periodical should be.*"—Boston Traveller.

"*It meets the highest wants of the people.*"—Washington Post.

"*It abounds in brightness, variety, and in admirable illustrations. There is something for every kind of taste, and entertainment for all.*"—London Daily Telegraph.

"*Of all the magazines, this maintains the highest standard of uniform excellence.*"—Examiner, N. Y.

"*Its history is a large part of the literary history of the nineteenth century in America.*"—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"*Brimful of seasonable and delightful reading. A perfect encyclopædia of literature and art.*"—Observer, N. Y.

BOUND VOLUMES.

The Volumes of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for three years back, in cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $3.00 each; or in half-calf binding, on receipt of $5.25 each.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

A SIXTEEN-PAGE

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Subscription per Year, $2.00.

The SEVENTH VOLUME commenced with the Number issued November 3, 1885.

The position of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE as the best juvenile weekly is firmly established.

It is a miscellany of the choicest reading for boys and girls, and it contains the best literary and artistic work anywhere to be purchased.

Every line is subjected to rigid editorial scrutiny, in order that it shall contain nothing harmful, and that it shall be an effective agency for the mental, moral, and physical education of its readers. Its stories have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, without anything pernicious. Its articles on scientific subjects, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names insure accuracy and value. Its historical stories, biographical tales, etc., present attractively the most inspiring incidents in history, and in the early lives of notable men and women; stirring poems, amusing rhymes, and ingenious puzzles appear in every number, and occasionally articles on embroidery and other forms of needlework. Papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes have their place, while fine pictures by the foremost artists and engravers lavishly illustrate its pages. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

That HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE fulfils the requirements of young readers is proved by its large circulation in this country and in Great Britain, and this circulation is a scarcely less emphatic testimonial to the fact that it has won the approval of parents also. Pastors, teachers, and the press are united on this point with parents and children.

PRESS NOTICES.

"*It deserves a place in every home blessed with children, whose lives it will make better and brighter with its weekly visits.*"—Zion's Herald, Boston.

"*This bold venture in the field of juvenile literature has proved a victory. . . . It deserves a welcome at every fireside.*"—Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., in the Sunday-School Journal, N. Y.

"*A model juvenile. A boy or girl can have no purer and brighter magazine as a weekly guest.*"—Independent, N. Y.

"*Its tone, variety, and general excellence of literary workmanship are admirably sustained.*"—Christian Union, N. Y.

"*A sort of necessity in juvenile life. . . . So firmly has the little weekly magazine taken hold upon its readers that one can scarcely conceive of the time when it was not.*"—N. Y. Evening Post.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Volume VI., with about 700 Illustrations. Pp. viii, 832. 4to, Ornamental Cloth, $3.50. A few copies of Volumes II., III., IV., and V. still on hand. Price, $3.50 each. Vol. I., for 1880, *out of print.*

HARPER'S PERIODICALS (Per Year):

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00	HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	$2 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00	HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	10 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00	HARPER'S HANDY SERIES (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	15 00

POSTAGE FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. When no time is specified, subscriptions will be begun with the current number.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 413

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 416

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
War in the Balkans 418
The Transformation of the College 418
English "Sensational Journalism" 419
Pauperism in the German Universities 420

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Church Affairs in England: The Late Bishop of Manchester 421
Parchment Hunting in French Country Towns 422

CORRESPONDENCE:
One More Good Appointment 423
Entail in Virginia 423
Idealism and Realism Once More 423
Telepathic News of Battles 424
Religious Courses at Johns Hopkins 424
Unbelief at Yale 424

NOTES 424

REVIEWS:
Thomas's Biographical Dictionary, Revised 427
Recent Novels 428
The Greville Memoirs 429
The American Caucus System 430
J. F. Millet 430
Studies in Shakespeare 430
M. Tulli Ciceronis Academica 430
Harbors and Docks 431
Bryant and His Friends 431
A Handbook of Poetics 431
The Religion of Philosophy 431

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 431

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(No deviation.)	Scale of Agate lines.
On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.	—
A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.	— 5
A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.	— — * 10
Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.	— — — 15
Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.	— — —
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.	—
DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.	—
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.	—
THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.	—
The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,800 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.	—

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States: second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern) San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes; Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—*A family and* Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES S. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (68th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 West Chester Park.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., TUTOR for Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities and Colleges, has now completed his plans and staff of teachers, so as to meet the *modern changes* of studies recently made at HARVARD and at the English Universities, and is ready to receive into his family three well-brought-up *boys* on *inclusive* terms, as moderate as the very liberal arrangements made will allow. As to the success of his pupils at Harvard at the last Examination (October, 1885) and in former years, he refers, with permission, to President C. W. Eliot, LL.D. Other references are in the prospectus. *Pupils entering before Nov. 20 will have considerable advantages.* Young women or men requiring advanced instruction only, can obtain First-Class board and rooms a few doors off. For prospectus, address E. R. HUMPHREYS, as above

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School offers superior advantages for the study of Music, Art, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL,
No. 68 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—*DR. ABBOT AD-* mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — *PREPARA-* tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—*A PRE-* paratory School for Boys 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college courses. Includes collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—*A BOARDING* School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—*Second* year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, having taken additional building can accommodate a few more pupils. Apply early to
Miss H. CARROLL BATES,
Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—*A Military* Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—*AN ENGLISH* and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE- mont St., Boston Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

Wants.

A WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR AND journalist wants literary work (reviewing, special articles, etc.). Address "CENTURY," 241 Broadway, Room 9.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE THE position of governess to young children. Country preferred. Best references. Address,
"G." Lima, Penn.

NATIONS WANTED.—*Will Pay Liber-* ally for Nos. 2 to 15, 17 to 26, 152, 293, and 437 of the *Nation*. C. L. CLAFF, Carrollton, Ill.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first schools of the country, who has been studying in Europe for the 3½ years just past, and there received diplomas as graduate in the German, French, and Spanish languages, desires a position as professor of the same in some reputable college or university. References exchanged. Address, P. O. Box 280, Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia.

A LADY GRADUATE OF A MASSAchusetts Normal School desires a position as teacher in an academy or as a governess. Good references. Address Box 185, Quincy, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation to teach young children and to assist in household duties—or to be companion and helper to a lady. Address L. G. W., care of the *Nation*.

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard*, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

LAURIE & McCLATCHEY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

Ninth edition. 1,044 pages. Large 8vo, well-bound. Price, $5. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. This is the most complete and comprehensive work on the subject in the English language. It gives a clear and concise description of diseases and their Homœopathic treatment. No family should be without this book and a case of medicines. Send for descriptive catalogue. Address BOERICKE & TAFEL'S Homœopathic Pharmacies at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco. The oldest Homœopathic Medicine House in the U. S. Established in 1835.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO., *Herald* Building, Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

For convenience of subscribers wishing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

in regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder, who will put in the numbers for a small charge. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) In ordering state the volume-number wanted.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses.* Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION 320 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Mutual Accident Association.

320 and 322 BROADWAY, New York.

The LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST in the WORLD.

Accident Insurance at Half Rates.

HALF MILLION LOSSES PAID.

$5,000 Accident Insurance, with $25 Weekly Indemnity, costs about $13 a year. $10,000, with $50 Weekly Indemnity, at proportionate rates. Membership Fee, $5 in each Division.

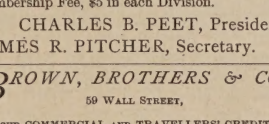
CHARLES B. PEET, President.
JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The Winter Resort of the South.



Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

IN any family, whether large or small, but especially where the number of children is large, a record of the constitutional peculiarities of each one, and the whole course of its physical development in sickness and in health, is certain to be instructive and may prove invaluable. Such a record is Professor J. B. Fonssagrives's 'Mother's Register,' consisting of a series of tables scientifically arranged for brief and convenient entries. A separate volume for boys and for girls. Price, post-paid, 75 cents per volume, or $1 25 for two volumes.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery.

Every little boy and girl should be a subscriber to the most artistic juvenile magazine in the world. Every article and illustration original. Sample copy free to any address. Most liberal terms to Canvassers and Clubs. For sale by all Newsdealers.

One Year, $1.50. Single Copies, 15 cts. Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

THREE ART MAGAZINES FOR $5.00.

ART AGE $2, monthly, with Forbes Photogravure supplements. ART INTERCHANGE $3, fortnightly, 13 colored plates a year. ART & DECORATION $4.50, monthly, over 40 designs an issue. We offer these three papers for the extraordinarily low price of $5.00. (⅓ saved.) SAMPLE COPIES of the three for 50c.; or any one, 20c. Full particulars in catalogue for 2c. In this club of art journals subscribers get, by actual count, over 1500 drawings, working patterns, designs for painting, embroidery, &c., art motives, colored studies and Forbes photogravures; over 1200 reading columns, answers to questions, practical suggestions, criticism, technical information and news. (Mention this advertisement.) Turnure & Gillies Brothers, Pub's: ART AGE, 75 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 *to* $70.00 *each. Eight separate important Etchings published November* 1*st.*

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 23 East 16*th St. (Union Sq.), New York.*

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass
Please mention the *Nation*

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it

RECORD OF POLITICS *and Politicians* in the United States, 1865-1882: An analytical index to the *Nation* for that period (with occasional parallel references to McPherson's Political Handbooks and other sources). This index supplements the chiefly literary index to the *Nation* published in 1880. Valuable to all libraries, students, and editors. Price, in paper, $1 00. (Purchasers will please remit with order; accounts cannot be opened.) Address PUBLISHER of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York City.

A General Index to the Nation.

From July, 1865, to September, 1880.

Net price (no trade discount), $2 50. Purchasers will please remit with order. Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York, or Q. P. INDEX, Bangor, Maine.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY:

THE MOON:

Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite.

By JAMES NASMYTH, C.E., and JAMES CARPENTER, F.R.A.S.

A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

With 26 illustrations of Lunar Objects, Phenomena, and Scenery, produced from Drawings made with the aid of powerful Telescopes, and numerous Woodcuts. Medium 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

Flying Leaves from East and West.

A Journal of Travel in the Orient and through the United States and Canada. By Emily Pfeiffer. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 25.

*** This book is not a mere repetition of the guide-book, but is a volume of vivid interest and real merit, by a keen-sighted, quick-witted woman.

ENGRAVED GEMS. By the Rev. C. W. KING, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Royal 8vo, white cloth. *New Edition, with more than 600 Illustrations*..... ..$6 40.

THE COACHING AGE. By STANLEY HARRIS, Author of 'Old Coaching Days.' &c. With 16 spirited Full-Page Illustrations on stone by JOHN STURGESS. 8vo, cloth....$7 20

HETH AND MOAB. By Capt. CLAUDE REGNIER CONDER, R. E. A new and cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, with illustrations, cloth..... .....$2 40

JACOB BOEHME: HIS LIFE AND TEACHING; OR, STUDIES IN THEOSOPHY. By DR. H. L. MARTENSEN. Translated from the Danish by T. RHYS EVANS. Crown 8vo, cloth..... .....$3 00

CHRISTMAS ANGEL. By B. L. FARJEON, author of 'Blade o' Grass,' etc. Illustrated by Gordon Browne. Engraved and printed by Edmund Evans. Square 12mo, decorated boards.....$1 00

NEARLY READY:

BORDER LANCES. A Romance of the Northern Marches in the Reign of Edward III. By the author of 'Belt and Spur.' With many illustrations in gold and colors. Crown 8vo, cloth..... .....$2 00

By the Same Author, Uniform:

BELT AND SPUR. $2.

THE CITY IN THE SEA. $2.

STORIES OF THE ITALIAN PAINTERS. $2.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $2.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. (*Immediately.*)

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready*, $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. (*Immediately.*)

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary; to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. (*Immediately.*)

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. (*Immediately.*)

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger- man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI- cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S GREAT WORK.

TIRYNS:

The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns.—The Results of the Latest Excavations.

By DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN,

Author of 'Mycenæ,' 'Ilios,' etc.

Published Simultaneously in England, France, Germany, and America.

The Preface by Professor F. Adler, and contributions by Dr. William Dörpfeld. With 188 woodcuts, 24 plates in chromo-lithography, 1 map, and 4 plans.

1 vol., royal octavo, $10.00.

In this work, so long in preparation, and looked for with so special an interest, Dr. Schliemann has given the most splendid, and perhaps the most archæologically important, result of his great investigations on the plain of Argos. The uncovering of a typical ancient citadel, of a complete palace within it, and of the defensive walls, gates, aqueducts, baths, and even drainage system connected with it, is now accomplished; and the magnificent presentation here given by Dr. Schliemann of his discoveries makes this book a worthy record, like his former works, of these splendid "finds."

The Silent South.

Together with the Freedman's Case in Equity and the Convict Lease System. By George W. Cable. With Portrait. 12mo, $1.00.

Mr. Cable, in this little book, makes a strong and zealous defence of the rights of the negro. He presents facts which will prove a revelation to those who have not made a special study of the subject. He draws his statistics, which are striking in the extreme, from official documents, and offers indisputable evidence that will create a sensation among the thinking friends of the freedmen.

Afternoon Songs.

By Julia C. R. Dorr. 1 vol., 12mo, $1.50.

The new volume contains Mrs. Dorr's poems of the years since her former collection, 'Friar Anselmo.' The title embodies a fancy of the author that these are afternoon songs of life.

Faith and Rationalism.

With short supplementary essays on Related Topics. By George P. Fisher, D.D. 1 vol., 12mo, 75 cents.

A new edition of this valuable book for popular circulation. Prof. Fisher has thoroughly revised the text, and added notes and much interesting new matter.

Messrs. SCRIBNER have always ready for inspection in their retail department the richest and most complete stock of books issued by all English and American publishers in every branch of literature.

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

The Week.

SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, is quoted as saying at Chicago on Monday that in his judgment it will not be feasible to stop the coinage of silver dollars altogether in the coming Congress, although it may be practicable to suspend such coinage for a definite period, provided that, at the expiration of the period, it shall be resumed without further legislation. This means, of course, that, in Mr. Allison's judgment, the silver men would probably consent to give the country a breathing spell provided no risk were incurred of encountering an Executive veto when it should be proposed to resume the coinage. Meanwhile it is Senator Allison's idea that Europe should once more be invited to an international monetary conference, under the stress and discipline of coinage suspension by the United States and of a possible silver crisis. The Senator from Iowa is probably better acquainted with the current of opinion among the silver men than any other Republican statesman. Indeed, he may understand the drift of their counsels better than the Democratic leaders themselves, because he is a man of more intelligence and less prejudice than Bland, Warner, Beck, or any of those who figured as the special champions of silver in the last Congress. On the Republican side of the House his opinion is not likely to be at fault. If we may assume that the policy which he prefigures will receive the support of the Republicans who voted against coinage suspension in March last, and also of the more moderate Democrats like Randall, Carlisle, and Morrison, there is good reason to hope that it may be carried into effect early in the coming session.

Whether the leading Powers of Europe would consent to join us in another Monetary Conference, is extremely doubtful. The bi-metallic whimsy which had possession of Prince Bismarck some time ago has, according to late advices, altogether departed. Except in the brain of the Chancellor, bi-metallism has had no lodgment in Germany since the new monetary system of the empire went into operation. From England we may expect the usual courtesy which that country extends to proposals from friendly Powers, accompanied by the usual frank avowal of her purpose not to change her monetary system under any circumstances. The Latin Union is now reduced virtually to France and Italy, Belgium having withdrawn, and Switzerland and Greece counting for nothing at any time. In fact, the Latin Union is a simulacrum, a fleshless skeleton, a mere form of words, having no economical significance. Its monetary system is termed by Cernuschi "hump-backed bi-metallism," but it is worse than that. It is bi-metallism of the graveyard, and it will never be anything better, although probably both France and Italy would make a great show of doing something if another international conference were called. Both would require, as a condition of entering into an international compact, that England or Germany, one or the other, should give adhesion to it, and we on our part would be satisfied with nothing less. While we judge that such a condition is impossible of fulfilment, we should very cheerfully concur in the calling of a new conference on the plan suggested by Senator Allison, viz.: that the coinage of silver by the United States be temporarily suspended. Our position at the expiration of the interval would be no worse than it is now. It would probably be better, since the experience gained in the meantime would dissipate many of the illusions which now beset the honest supporters of "hump-backed bi-metallism," for it is almost certain that the business of the whole country would improve if the silver menace were once removed from the commercial horizon.

As we anticipated, Sterling has not been appointed to the vacant Weighership, and O'Brien, who stood first on the eligible list, has. In other words, the best man for the place has got it, and an end has been put to the glee with which all the enemies of the reform were expecting some sort of change in the President's attitude towards the competitive system. It is, on the whole, fortunate that the affair took the course it did, inasmuch as it has supplied a final test of the President's sincerity and good intentions. It was not unnatural that, as the Commission was in doubt whether the Weighership came under the rules or not, he should have questioned whether it ought to come under them, considering that the person filling the place has the command of a large force of men. When he was in this hesitating state of mind the suggestion of submitting the whole eligible list was made to him, as a way out of the difficulty, when what ought to have been done was to call his attention to the probation prescribed by the rules as a means of testing the qualities which cannot be reached by examination. It was perhaps at this stage in the affair that he wrote the explanation which appeared in the Washington *Post*. But more mature consideration doubtless proved to him that the suspension of the competitive rule in a case like this would furnish a precedent which would be used by the enemies of reform to ruin the whole system. It cannot be too often repeated that all they ask for is a non-competitive examination. With this and a low minimum which all "the boys" could reach, they would be happy as clams at high water. We congratulate Mr. Hedden on his escape from a fix into which he never would have got had he paid a little more attention to the drift of public opinion and to the policy of the Administration.

We do our best, as our readers will bear witness, to prepare the Lifelong Democrats for the repeated shocks which the President gives them by his appointing fit men to office. We warned them some time ago that they would get no comfort out of the Sterling case, or, in other words, that the United States would not take custom-house weighers from the adjacent pothouses; we told them, too, that Hill's victory in the election would do them no good, would not even alleviate their sufferings. Consequently, if they feel very low under the influence of the O'Brien appointment, we are not to blame. There is only one remedy for this low condition of the nerves, and that is to abandon resolutely the habit of brooding over the downfall of the spoils system and longing for its return. This produces exhausting dreams of custom-houses and post-offices filled with ward heelers, gamblers, drunkards, pugilists, and liquor-dealers, with a stream of removals pouring out of one door and a stream of new appointments constantly pouring in at another. Nothing is worse than these visions for the health both of mind and body. The remedy is air and exercise, and frequent visits to properly conducted and prosperous business houses, and the careful perusal of Mugwump newspapers.

"Dealers in wines and brandies in a small way" is the name the spoilsmen now give the liquor-dealers whom they put up for office. The liquor-dealers themselves employ similar devices to disguise their callings. Twenty years ago, they used to acknowledge that they kept bar-rooms. But they then began to call the bar-rooms "sample-rooms," and now the "sample-room" has given place to "the wine-room." Among the Massachusetts civil-service rules is a very wise one absolutely disqualifying liquor-dealers for office, for the very good reason that although a liquor-dealer may be and sometimes is a respectable man, as a general rule his bar is a source of social and political corruption for the whole neighborhood, a place in which a large part of the crimes both against order and good government are planned and prepared. In fact, the liquor-dealing politician is in this city and State to-day one of the curses of our society, and one of the worst enemies to every species of improvement either in the manners of the people or the administration of the laws.

The *World* announced in leaded type on Thursday, "Another Mugwump Appointment," with much mourning. But we have always told it and others of its kind that there would surely be another; we told them so before the election; we told them so, too, after the election, when they were flattering themselves that Mugwumpery was at an end. We tell them now again, that they may expect Mugwump appointments every few days. Used with regard to appointments, the term "Mugwump" means "good." A Mugwump appointee is an honest, intelligent, upright man, selected with sole or chief reference to his competency for the duties of the office. Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, the Boston Collector, is such a man, although he is not Patrick Collins's "man." The gentleman selected by Mr. Collins for the place was Mr. Peter Butler, who is also highly respectable and would have filled it worthily.

But may not his failure to get it be in some degree due to the fact that it was Mr. Collins's advice which led to the appointment of Pillsbury, one of the President's worst mistakes, and that since then he has been a little shy of following Mr. Collins's suggestions? Moreover, Mr. Butler is by no means committed to the cause of civil-service reform as Mr. Saltonstall is. Mr. Butler might possibly take a weigher out of a pothouse, but no one would ask Mr. Saltonstall to do it.

One of the agitating questions in the stock market and in other business circles relates to the probable attitude of the new Administration toward the railroads, and especially toward the Union Pacific's bond debt to the United States. The report of the Commissioner of Railroads, in whose charge this class of questions primarily fall, is said to be in no sense aggressive. He adopts the recommendations of the Senate Finance Committee of the last Congress, that the Union Pacific's indebtedness be divided into 120 semi-annual payments, which shall include the principal and interest due from the company for the whole period, in place of the uncertain requirements of the existing law. The Thurman act has been found to be unintelligible in part, and not susceptible of execution in any satisfactory way. It was declared by Mr. Thurman himself to be only a tentative measure. Its supporters in the Senate refused to be bound by it for any definite period. They voted down the Blaine amendment, which committed the Government against altering or amending it so long as the company should comply with its provisions. Sufficient experience has been had to show that it is difficult of execution and disadvantageous to the Government. The bill proposed by the Senate committee does effectually secure the payment of all the money due, if the company can earn it. Of course if the company cannot earn it the money cannot be paid under any act whatever. The concurrence of the Commissioner of Railroads, which presupposes that of the Administration, in this plan affords good ground for the belief that there is to be no wanton crusade against the Union Pacific or against railroads generally during President Cleveland's term.

The anti-Chinese craze on the Pacific Coast has reached its limit of insane folly. Hitherto the people of that region have only insisted upon legislation to prevent the coming of more Chinese to this country. Now they are beginning to demand that those who are already here shall be shipped home post haste. The San Francisco *Post*, which aspires with success to lead the raid upon the race, declares that "agitation for the enactment of a law prohibiting further immigration, *and providing for the return to their own country of the Chinese now here*, has become the duty of the people of the States and Territories cursed by the presence of the coolies." According to the census of 1880, there were in the State of California 73,548 Chinese out of 864,694 people of all races, or one Chinese out of every twelve. The proportion in Oregon and in Washington Territory was even smaller. The practical stoppage of immigration from China after 1882 must render the ratio of Chinese to the whole population still less now than in 1880. But admit that there is still one Chinaman out of every dozen people. Did the Caucasian race ever make a worse showing than when eleven white men insist that the yellow man who makes the twelfth must be sent out of the country because otherwise they will be ruined by his competition!

The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador in England and France, is said to be very indignant over the attacks on the Chinese in Washington Territory and elsewhere, and thinks something should be done by way of retaliation. But something is being done. The Government is prosecuting the perpetrators of the outrages, and this is all any government can do. It may be that verdicts cannot be obtained against them. In this case it will be more than ever the duty of the President to take extraordinary measures for the protection of the Chinese in any Territory in which they seem to be exposed to violence.

The terrors of a receivership have been set forth in the direst colors by the demand made by the two receivers of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad for the sum of $700,000 for their individual services for a period of eighteen months. This claim is founded upon the Haggerty act, so called, which was passed by the Legislature April 11, 1883, entitled "an act in relation to receivers of corporations," the second section of which reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. Every receiver shall be allowed to receive as compensation for his services as such receiver five per cent. of the first hundred thousand dollars actually received and paid out, and two and one-half per cent. on all sums received and paid out in excess of said one hundred thousand dollars."

It may be assumed without argument that neither the valiant Haggerty, whose name is attached to this act, nor any member of the Legislature who followed his lead, intended to frame a measure which should enable a railroad manager to charge at the rate of $250,000 per year for his services and collect that sum out of the passengers and freight transported by the road. Yet this is *prima facie* what the law authorizes. We say *prima facie* because Judge Brown, in whose court the receivership proceedings were instituted, allowed only $40,000 each to the receivers for their services, or at the rate of $25,000 per annum each, taking for his guide the highest compensation now paid by any solvent railroad company to any officer. When asked to increase the compensation of the West Shore receivers, according to the terms of the Haggerty act, the Judge refused to do so. He also refused to postpone the sale of the road under foreclosure, which has been fixed for the 24th of November. He has, however, so far modified the order of sale that the receivers can prosecute their claims to the Court of Appeals, retaining a lien for their compensation on the road itself.

The $700,000 claim has a twofold aspect, one to the parties immediately interested and another to the public. To the purchasers of the West Shore property, viz., the New York Central Railroad Company, the demand of the receivers naturally appears to be the most unreasonable and unprecedented claim ever set up in the history of the world. It is certain that if it were presented to any legislature or court in Christendom on the basis of *quantum meruit*, it would be rejected with derision and contumely. But to the public it suggests another line of thought, and first and foremost, that when ignorance is vested with the law-making power in any State, it becomes a dreadful instrument of torture. The Haggerty act was undoubtedly intended to curtail and limit the compensation of receivers and not to augment them. But this idea being committed to the execution of clowns, it turned out to be something widely different from the preconception of the framers. Conjoined with this reflection it will occur to all thinking men that the haste with which laws are commonly passed at Albany, and must under our present system be passed, is destructive of all methodical habits of legislation and extremely dangerous to the public weal. Look at the last volume of laws matured and passed by the Legislature of New York in the short space of 113 working days. Here are 941 printed pages covering every variety of legislation, large and small, from the General Appropriation Bill down to "an act to legalize the official acts of a police justice in the village of Sandy Creek." No wonder that Haggerty bills slip through such a threshing machine and become laws without any certain knowledge on the part of even their authors of their real effect and meaning.

The closing of the great factories of one of the largest cigar-making firms in the country, and the consequent throwing out of work of over 2,000 men, women, and children upon the edge of winter, because the manufacturers have been boycotted for some reason which neither they nor anybody else can clearly understand, is the most startling manifestation we have yet had of this new and alarming force in business affairs. As nearly as can be made out, the trouble in Straiton & Storm's case is due to the quarrel of two rival unions of workmen, one of which has set out to destroy the business of the firm as a means of showing its superiority to the other organization and establishing its power in future to dictate terms to the trade. The inhumanity of the boycotting system could not be more forcibly exemplified than in the reckless disregard of the comfort of thousands of families involved in this heartless performance. Indeed, boycotting is really only the application of dynamite methods to business. The same spirit which endangered the lives of innocent women and children in the Tower of London, in order, by a frightful explosion, to inspire dread in the hearts of the British Government, nonchalantly condemns 2,000 New York workmen to idleness, and the other thousands of people dependent upon them to privation, in order that a union which is as devoid of soul as the traditional corporation may demonstrate its power.

Cincinnati has long suffered like New York from having the machinery of both of its political parties in the hands of gamblers and

traders. The necessity of carrying the State at October elections in order to get the "moral" influence of a victory upon the November elections has induced both parties to spend large sums of money in Cincinnati, with the usual result of completely demoralizing the workers on both sides. The effect, as described last week in some frank and wholesome speeches at the annual dinner of the Cincinnati Commercial Club, has been to throw the city government into the hands of thieves. Whenever either party has nominated a professed reformer for office he has invariably "sold out" to the other party either before or after election. The honest voters of the city have been betrayed in every instance, and have been shown that one party is no more worthy of trust than the other. The conclusion of the speakers is, that the only remedy is the complete separation of the honest voters of the city from all party organizations, in order that they may secure a city government and a judiciary with no party obligations. This is the only remedy for municipal misgovernment, but the main hindrance to its application is the indifference of the honest voters to their own welfare. If they would absolutely refuse to support an unfit man for office, no matter which party had named him, and would support fit men wherever found, there would soon be an improvement in the character of the nominees of all parties.

New Hampshire continues to flounder about in a desperate attempt to extricate her industries from the snarl in which they were involved by the passage of the "valued policy" law. The situation grows worse all the time, and the speeches made by business men at a meeting of the New Hampshire Club in Boston on Wednesday week were almost uniformly discouraging. Thus, ex Governor Cheney said that he had been unable to get more than half insurance on his pulp mills, and the insurance he got was only obtained by placing in the mills appliances for the speedy extinguishment of fires, and thus reducing the risk; and a number of other manufacturers had been unable to do even as well as that. There seems to be a general agreement among business men that the law must speedily be abrogated or modified, but the trouble is that most of the legislators who enacted it seem to feel that they are bound to stand by it, so that there is no assurance that it would be changed if an extra session were to be called. To cap the climax, it has come out that the original introduction of the measure was purely an attempt at a "strike" on the part of the lobby. A leading insurance man told the Club that the foreign companies were plainly notified that the measure would be killed if they would "come down" with a few thousand dollars. They declined to make terms, and the result is a general disturbance of the State's industries.

The Conference of the Congregational Churches in Connecticut at its annual session last week appointed a committee to report to the Conference next year concerning the expediency of suggesting to the Governor the discontinuance of the annual proclamation for a fast day. This action is the recognition of a change in the relation of the Church to the State in Connecticut which has come about so gradually that few people realize the extent of the revolution. The custom of a gubernatorial proclamation for a fast day throughout the commonwealth is now an anachronism, but it is the survival of a period when such action was a perfectly legitimate manifestation of the Governor's position toward the State. The original agreement adopted by the New Haven Colony in 1639 provided that "church members only shall be free burgesses, and they only shall choose among themselves magistrates and officers to have the power of transacting all public civil affairs of this plantation." This connection between the Church and the State continued intimate throughout the eighteenth century, and even later than 1800 the town as a corporate body in some cases participated formally in the settlement of a pastor over a New England church. The last of these legal bonds of union was severed years ago, and it is absurd that the fiction should be longer maintained even in so meaningless a form as the proclamation of a fast day, which only a small fraction of the population pretends to observe. To be consistent, the Conference should have gone a step further, and suggested the disuse of the Thanksgiving proclamation also. Probably, however, the ministers have observed that the public is much more inclined to feast than to fast, and that even the agnostic does not resent very bitterly a recommendation to eat a particularly good dinner on a certain day. Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, by the way, has taken pains to make clear the distinction between Church and State by omitting all reference to the Deity in his Thanksgiving proclamation, both last year and this, on the express ground, as he explains to an inquirer, that this is "a free country in matters of worship or non-worship," and that he has no right to command the people of the State to worship God on a certain day.

The efforts of our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, to save Riel, proved abortive, for he was hanged on Monday morning. Its last resource, an examination of some of the books "on the subject of treason and rebellion" in the British Museum Library by its London correspondent, was no more successful than its numerous editorial articles or the threats of the French sympathizers in Canada. The Canadian Premier must be an iron man to read the *Herald* through every morning, as he undoubtedly does, and yet go on as if he never saw a copy of it. But the truth probably is that he felt, as most unprejudiced observers must, that a man who has stirred up two rebellions, neither of which had the smallest chance of success, ought either to be made head of the political community, or permanently removed from human society. Riel in his first affair in 1869 committed a most foul murder on an unarmed prisoner, came near causing a great deal of bloodshed, and put the Dominion to great expense, and dragged a large number of young men from their homes for two or three months. Yet he was forgiven, and allowed to go about his business. He has now repeated the offence, this time getting the Indians to join him, or, in other words, letting loose bands of savages on defenceless frontier settlements. They committed one dreadful massacre at Frog Lake, and, under his leadership, engaged in three or four fights with the troops. The general result was that on the Government side 67 men were killed and 119 wounded. The killed were mostly young business men who were serving in the militia. If a man ought ever to be hanged for taking other men's lives and making their homes desolate, Riel certainly deserved his fate. To dignify his operations with the name of war is absurd.

It is not surprising that Mr. Gladstone should try to put the question of disestablishment aside. It is the most serious question which has come into British politics since the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832. Not only will any legislation on the subject rouse extraordinary bitterness of feeling, but require an amount of constructive ability such as, it is safe to say, no man in England is known to possess except Mr. Gladstone, and he is too old to venture on it, and he knows it. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was child's play compared to it. A very large part of the Church property—about $30,000,000, it is said—has come from gifts in comparatively recent times, and one of the very knotty ethico-legal questions which would arise in the case would be whether the State had any right even to assume the management of this fund. That the Radicals are going to try their hands at the job, however, if they get a chance, appears very clear, and the way the clergy are preparing for the fray is putting their assailants already into a very bad temper.

For example, Archdeacon Denison some weeks ago announced from the platform that "he had known Mr. Gladstone for forty-five years, and would not trust him with a brass farthing." An Essex minister, a Mr. Lefroy, having been asked for the use of the parish schoolroom by Mr. Martin, the Liberal candidate, refused it, because of the "scurrilous, lying, deceitful, and revolutionary teaching contained in most of the speeches of the Radical and Liberal party from Messrs. Gladstone, Chamberlain, and Bright downwards," and he suggests "the tap-room" for Mr. Martin's meeting, as "a more suitable place in which to advance the doctrines of many Radicals (upholders of atheism, dissent, falsehood, and revolution) than a school in which the name of God is honored, and the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ taught to the scholars." It must be remembered that the "dissent" which he here couples with "atheism, falsehood, and revolution," means the religious opinions of the Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, or, in other words, of the bulk of the middle and working class in England. What admirable campaign documents such letters as these—and there are many of them—furnish to the enemies of the Church, it is needless to say. In fact, they make disestablishment almost certain; and it will not be a peaceable, good-tempered process either, but a ruthless, revengeful one, in which religion itself will share in the odium which these angry parsons are bringing on themselves.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 11, to TUESDAY, November 17, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Civil-Service Commission ordered on Thursday that the entire eligible list of candidates for the vacant Brooklyn Weighership should be sent to Collector Hedden, with the disabled soldiers at the head of it. This brought Sterling among the number of possible successful candidates. Commissioner Edgerton has expressed the opinion that the order is not to be regarded as a precedent. He said that there were good reasons why in this particular case it should be done. Late Friday afternoon, Collector Hedden announced that he had selected John W. O'Brien as Weigher, in place of George H. Sterling, suspended. O'Brien obtained the highest grading given to any candidate, is an honorably discharged soldier of the United States, and has had experience as an assistant weigher. The appointment is directly in the line of civil-service reform and was a great disappointment to the spoilsmen.

Colonel Trenholm, of the Civil-Service Commission, in conversation recently was emphatic in asserting that any expectations that the reorganized Commission would be governed by partisan considerations were doomed to utter disappointment. In all his consultations with the President he said he had been most impressed with the sincere and earnest purpose which Mr. Cleveland showed to enforce the law strictly and impartially, and it can be regarded as beyond any question that the Commission will with all its power hold up the hands of the President at every step.

It is very probable that the President will recommend to Congress the enactment of a law which will either give the existing courts jurisdiction over all private claims, or will create new courts for that purpose. This was a pet scheme of Attorney-General Garland when he was Senator.

The report that the Secretary of State is one of the movers in a diplomatic project to secure the neutrality of the islands of the Pacific which are not now occupied by European Powers, is officially denied at the State Department. It appears to be a fact that the Hawaiian Minister has been endeavoring to initiate a movement of this kind, and that he has endeavored to secure the active coöperation of this Government; but it is also quite clear that, in the absence of some specific authority from Congress, the State Department will not venture to commit itself in the matter, except possibly to approve recommendations designed to accomplish the desired object, if this can be done without violating international law or interfering in any disputed questions with foreign Powers.

The Treasury Department persists in its efforts to put silver dollars and minor coin into circulation. The officials believe that for some weeks the output will exceed the inflow, but that later the current will be changed.

The annual report of the Lieutenant-General of the Army was made public on Tuesday. At the date of the last consolidated returns the army consisted of 2,154 officers and 24,705 men. General Sheridan summarizes the movements of troops in the various departments during the year, and concludes with this general observation: "The discipline throughout the army is good. I have no recommendations to make, except to increase the number of men in the companies, and to add two more companies and two majors to each regiment of infantry. I most heartily coincide with the remarks of General Schofield on the need of military legislation."

Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, has protested to the German Government against the expulsion of the five German-Americans from the island of Foehr.

The National Free-Trade Convention assembled in Chicago on Wednesday, about 200 delegates being present from all parts of the country. David A. Wells, the President, delivered an address, in which he said of the purposes of free-traders: "We intend no revolutionary action. We will not denounce you as spoliators and robbers, even if you do continue to accuse us of being enemies to American industry and corrupted with British gold. We admit the integrity of your motives. We desire to join with you in *promoting* American industry, in developing American agriculture, arts, manufactures, and mining. We agree with you that the prime object of all our work should be to take such measures as will reduce the cost of production, while yielding to American labor a constantly increasing rate of wages. What we mean by an increasing rate of wages is this: We desire to adopt such a policy as will raise the rate of wages in all the arts of this country in terms of money, and at the same time will give to each unit or dollar of that money a greater purchasing power in each decade than it had in the preceding. We also admit that inasmuch as the war created the necessity for a large increase in the duties on imports, time and *discretion* should be considered in their method of removal. People who have been taught for long years to use crutches may reasonably ask to be permitted for a little time to use canes."

The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision in the case of Joseph C. Mackin, convicted of perjury in denying that he received fraudulent ballots, affirming the decision of the lower court. This will send Mackin to the penitentiary for five years.

Mayor Grace has sent to Governor Hill a long list of charges against Excise Commissioners William P. Mitchell, Nicholas Haughton, and John J. Morris for malfeasance in office. The charges are accompanied by specifications founded on evidence lately produced before the Senate Investigating Committee. Commissioners Mitchell and Haughton are accused of licensing improper places, and all three Commissioners are charged with licensing many bar-rooms connected with theatres.

The official plurality for Foraker for Governor of Ohio is 18,197.

The directors of the Boston *Post* on Thursday declined the offer of Carl Schurz for a controlling interest in the paper, and arrangements were made to provide fresh capital and continue the *Post* as a Democratic organ.

A great fire in Galveston, Texas, on Friday destroyed about sixty blocks of houses, in all about 700 residences, many of them among the finest in the city. Hundreds of people were made homeless. The firemen were helpless, a great gale prevailing at the time. The loss is about $2,000,000.

The funeral services of John McCullough, the actor, were held in Philadelphia on Thursday. Many distinguished actors were present.

Charles J. Osborn, for many years well known in Wall Street, died on Wednesday in this city at the age of forty-eight. He left a fortune estimated at $5,000,000.

Ex-Senator Wm. Sharon, of California, died on Friday afternoon. He was of Quaker descent, and spent his younger days in Ohio, where he was graduated from Athens College. He was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1845. He went to California in 1849, made a small fortune in real estate and lost it. He was made the agent of the Bank of California at Virginia City, Nev., and made an immense fortune out of the mines there. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1874.

Horace B. Claflin, the head of the great wholesale dry-goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., died at his country seat in Fordham late on Saturday afternoon. He had a stroke of paralysis while entertaining some guests at dinner on Thursday evening. Mr. Claflin was born on December 18, 1811, in Milford, Mass., where his father kept a country store. Entering his father's business when he reached his majority, he caused a discontinuance of the sale of liquor, which had formed part of the trade. Soon removing to Worcester, Mass., he started there with a partner in the dry-goods business, and was successful. In 1843 he removed to this city, and established the dry-goods house of Bulkley & Claflin in Cedar Street. This was succeeded by the firms of Claflin, Mellen & Co. and H. B. Claflin & Co. An immense business was done by the last two houses, and, although twice embarrassed in times of general financial disaster, Mr. Claflin tided over all difficulties, and accumulated a large fortune. He was very liberal, and also unostentatious in his gifts to charitable objects. For many years he had been one of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church, and he was also connected with various benevolent institutions and business corporations.

Dr. Gustav Seyffarth, the learned German archæologist, died on Tuesday in this city in his eighty-ninth year. Dr. Seyffarth was born in Saxony, and was educated in Leipsic, where he became Professor of Archæology at the early age of thirty. He turned his attention to Egyptian studies, and disputed with Champollion the authorship of the now accepted theory of hieroglyphics. In 1855 he came to the United States and was for six years a professor in the Lutheran Seminary of St. Louis. In 1857 he published in this city a 'Summary of Recent Discoveries in Biblical Chronology, Universal History, and Egyptian Archæology' in English and German. He was a constant contributor to European and American periodicals.

FOREIGN.

The Balkan Conference agreed on Wednesday that the basis of its deliberations should be the restoration of the *status quo ante* in Rumelia. No details were adopted.

Believing that the final struggle of the Turkish empire for existence is approaching, Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to Mr. White, the British representative at Constantinople, to assure the Porte that England will do her utmost to preserve the integrity of Turkey.

It was officially announced from Belgrade, Servia, early Saturday morning that the Bulgarians had attacked the Servians at Vlasina, and King Milan accepted the act as a declaration of war. Peace therefore ended at 6 A. M. Saturday. King Milan assumed command of the Servian army at once, and advanced into Bulgaria. The army marched in three divisions on Sofia. General Horvatovich commands the left wing, General Leshyanin the right, and King Milan the centre. The whole force is expected to concentrate at Sofia on November 22. The roads are covered with snow, retarding the progress of the army. A sharp fight occurred on Saturday between the advance guards of the Servian and Bulgarian armies on the road between Trn and Vlasina. The Bulgarians retired. Intense excitement prevailed at Sofia. Active preparations were made to defend the city. The total available army of Servia, including the Landsturm or third levy, is about 170,000. The combined forces of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia are about 110,000. Probably not half of these numbers are now in the field.

Six battalions of Servian infantry, two battalions of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry on Sunday attacked two battalions of regular and irregular Bulgarian troops. The Bulgarians lost thirty-four killed and wounded. Servian troops have occupied Tzari-Brod, sustaining small loss. Fifty Bulgarians were captured. Topalovitch, with the Morava Division, is operating against Trn. There was a rumor current on Sunday that it had been captured. Colonels Mitchkovitch and Benetzki lead the advance on the Dragoman Pass. General Yovanovitch is in command of the Danube Division, which is held as a reserve force at Bela Palank. Diuknitch is leading the Timok Division against Belgradjik. Each division consists of 2,000 men. Prince Alexander, of

Bulgaria, arrived at Sofia on Sunday morning, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. Bulgaria has decided to remain on the defensive.

An official report from Colonel Benetzki on Monday said: "After a brilliant charge the Servians carried four Bulgarian redoubts beyond Tzari-Brod. Colonel Diuknitch, with the Timok division, has taken Kiela. The Servian troops continue advancing everywhere, and have captured 400 Bulgarian prisoners. The Servians have lost 200 wounded and 50 killed. A great battle is now being fought in the direction of Dragoman."

Turkey on Monday refused to interfere between Servia and Bulgaria.

The Bulgarians on Monday evacuated their fortified position at Dragoman, which the Servians attacked on Sunday.

General Topalovitch, with the Morava division, on Tuesday had a desperate battle with the Bulgarians at Trn, and the latter were totally defeated. The Servians fought with great gallantry and captured two guns and many prisoners. Three battalions of Bulgarians surrendered. A battalion of Bulgarian volunteers stationed at a point on the Timok River capitulated without firing a gun to Colonel Diuknitch, commanding the Servian Timok Division.

The Servian division marching on Widdin gave battle on Tuesday to the Bulgarians near Widdin, and inflicted upon them a crushing defeat. The loss was heavy on both sides. The Servians captured 1,000 prisoners. The headquarters of the Servian army has been fixed at Tzari-Brod.

The invasion of Macedonia by the Greek army is imminent.

The unanimous opinion of both the English press and the public condemns King Milan in the severest terms, not so much for the actual Servo-Bulgarian troubles themselves as because, in the *Standard's* words, "the eager eyes of Russia and Austria are peering from behind."

M. Brisson, the French Premier, made a statement on Monday in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the policy of the Government. It was received very coldly by the members, especially an allusion to the refusal of the Government to grant a general amnesty to political prisoners. A Cabinet crisis is probable. The statement indicated a probable abandonment of the Tonquin and Madagascar campaigns.

Mr. Gladstone formally opened the Midlothian campaign with a speech at Edinburgh on Wednesday. He spoke about eighty minutes. When he appeared on the platform the audience rose as one man with such a shout as fairly took him aback for the moment by its loudness and suddenness. He recovered at once and bowed to all sides. When he said he approached "a graver question," there was instantly an eager cry, and the hush following showed that the audience saw a reference to the burning question of disestablishment. He distinguished throughout between the churches of Scotland and England, and said that the former question was for the Scotch people. In the whole speech there was not a single definite statement as to whether he approves disestablishment or not. The following came nearest it, and frankly admits his present purpose: "I am far from saying that if I were a man twenty years younger, if I could stand before you at a future election, and if at a future election circumstances were ripe for taking a matter of this kind in hand on one side or on the other—I am far from saying that I should then urge you not to give it the first place in your thoughts. But, gentlemen, I am now laboring with all my heart for the unity of the Liberal party." In conclusion he declared the question was a phantom light to lure the Liberals from the path of duty. The Scotch Liberal papers generally give the speech faint praise or condemn it.

Mr. Gladstone delivered another speech in Edinburgh on Wednesday. He said it was impossible for Parliament to deal with the Irish question satisfactorily, except by the action of a party powerful enough to act independently of the Irish vote. According to Tory as well as Liberal reports, such a party in the coming Parliament can only be the Liberal party.

Mr. Gladstone delivered the second regular speech of his Midlothian campaign at West Calder on Tuesday. He said: "I have heard complaints since the passage of the Redistribution Act that in Scotland the increase in the representation in Parliament is inadequate. This is not my fault. The whole Tory party opposed the proposal, but I was still able to secure a resemblance to what, in my opinion, should be the Scotch proportion. Dealing now with local administration, I can say that if the Scotch people in the future make a demand for extended measures for local government, the demand will be duly considered." Referring to the Irish question, Mr. Gladstone said: "Mr. Parnell has conveyed to me, through the confidential medium of the newspapers, a suggestion that I had better frame a plan for the local government of Ireland. I propose now to reply to Mr. Parnell in an equally confidential manner. Perhaps you gentlemen won't mention it. But my reasons for not complying with Mr. Parnell's request are that, though Ireland wishes and deserves respectful and favorable attention, yet until the elections the Irish wishes are constitutionally unknown. I believe Mr. Parnell has taken me for a person wanting in experience in public life or one who has not profited by experience, if he imagines me rash enough to make myself a voluntary physician for the people of Ireland instead of those authorized doctors she sends to the House of Commons. It would seriously damage any proposal hatched in my mind if the Irish constitutional question should arise. If a proposal be made it can only be effectively made by the Government, although the Government are rather silent on the subject, and appear disinclined to use language calculated to render less easy their relations with the party to whom they owe much through the transactions of the last Parliament. If the present Government continues, every Minister of the Opposition will require to hear their views before expressing his own. Thus it is impossible to accede to Mr. Parnell's kind invitation."

A large crowd of factory girls on Thursday mobbed Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, the Conservative member of Parliament for Londonderry, Ireland, and treated him in a most shameful manner.

The terms of settlement of the Adams-Coleridge case have been made public in London. Some person of eminence is to decide whether compensation shall be paid to Mr. Adams, and if so, what amount. Mr. Bernard Coleridge, while unreservedly withdrawing the charges made, states most positively that he made them in good faith. Mr. Adams is happy frankly to accept such assurances. Lord Coleridge withdraws any language which may be construed as casting imputations upon his character or motives. He is perfectly willing to make Mrs. Adams a pension of £600 a year.

Mr. Stead is now in prison garb at the Coldbath Fields Prison. His term will expire on January 19.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, on Thursday ordered General Prendergast, Commander of the Burmah expeditionary force, to invade Burmah forthwith and proceed with all haste to capture Mandalay. The British forces crossed the frontier immediately.

Advices from Calcutta state that King Theebaw has ordered that all Englishmen in Burmah be exterminated. King Theebaw has issued a proclamation refusing to accept "the absurd proposals of the Indian Government," and therefore declaring war. He promises to lead his troops personally, and calls upon his subjects to fight for the defence of their country and their religion. Europeans are not to be molested until the invaders cross the frontier, when all are to be slain. Many Europeans are leaving Mandalay unhindered.

King Theebaw's man-of-war has been captured. Only one British officer was wounded. A slight skirmish has taken place between a small body of British troops and Burmese frontier guards. The latter fled.

Ruiz Zorrilla, the Spanish Radical, writes to the London *Standard* denying that he instigated the Carthagena revolt. He recounts his long political services to Spain, and declares that he has never been a demagogue. His programme now is the same as before—progress as opposed to reaction, and conservatism as opposed to anarchy. He is ready to return to Spain when the liberties cherished by honest men are restored.

The Socialist Lieske, who was convicted on July 1 of the murder of Police-Counsellor Rumpff at Frankfort, Germany, on the night of January 13 last, was on Tuesday beheaded. He protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime, and behaved composedly.

Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. The lava is streaming down the west side of the mountain, and some alarm is expressed.

It became definitely known on Saturday that Riel would surely be hanged at Regina on Monday. Intense excitement prevailed among the French-Canadian population, and threats were made by their representatives in Parliament to withdraw their support from Sir John Macdonald.

The execution took place on Monday morning, at 8:53 o'clock. He acted with remarkable firmness on the scaffold, but made no speech, at the earnest request of his priests. Only twenty people were present. Riel was forty-one years of age, was the son of an intrepid hunter who married a squaw, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal. In 1869 he led the first revolt of the Metis, which General Wolseley repressed. He acted as a professor in a Montana Jesuit college for some time. In the fall of 1884 he again returned to the Northwest, and, failing to get the Government to accept his offer to leave the country for $5,000, he fomented the second rising, for which he has paid the penalty.

The French Canadians were greatly excited over Riel's fate, and hoped until the last moment that he would again be reprieved. When it was announced on Monday that the execution had taken place, the French quarter in Montreal displayed symbols of mourning everywhere. Threats of revenge were heard on all sides; students paraded the streets cheering for Riel, and mass meetings were called for the evening.

The excitement in Montreal over the hanging of Riel culminated on Monday night in a great procession of 12,000 French Canadians carrying French flags and transparencies. They marched down St. Lawrence Street with effigies of the Cabinet Ministers mounted on a wagon. Arriving at the Champ-de-Mars, the effigies of J. A. Chapleau and Sir Hector Langevin were hanged and burned. The mob then marched to Victoria Square, and one of them, climbing up on the statue of the Queen, lowered a noose to the crowd. This was placed around the neck of Sir John A. Macdonald's effigy, which was pulled up. Oil was then sprinkled over the figure, and, a light being put to it, the figure and statue were soon enveloped in a cloud of smoke and flame. A large body of police found their way within a few feet of the statue, but were afraid to interfere. The mob then marched to Colonel Ouimet's house, and hanged his effigy to a tree opposite. Several places were stoned and Protestant churches were hissed. The disorders subsided on Tuesday. There was considerable excitement in other Canadian cities.

The death sentence passed on those recently convicted of murder in connection with the Northwest rebellion will be commuted in several cases. The others will be carried into effect on the date fixed, November 27th

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

SERVIA has declared war against Bulgaria, and begun hostile movements. Her army, in three divisions, is entering the territory of the Principality. The left, or northern, wing, crossing the Timok, at Bregova, near its mouth in the Danube, is operating in the direction of Widdin. The centre, under King Milan in person, advances on the road from Nish to Vratza. The right wing has entered Bulgaria at Tzari-Brod, and occupied the defile of Dragoman, on the direct road to its apparent objective point, the capital, Sofia, and has been successful in a desperate engagement before Trn. Unprepared and outnumbered, the Bulgarians retire before the invader; but Prince Alexander calls his people to arms, and troops are gathered, and cannon mounted, at Sofia. Milan, in his declaration of war, assigns various flimsy reasons for his aggression; Alexander, in his appeal, calls his foe "treacherous and cowardly."

If not treacherous, Servia's onslaught on the Bulgarians is certainly more wantonly unprovoked and more unjustifiable than were even the atrocities committed on that people by the Turks, a year before the outbreak of the great war of 1877. When the Moslems drenched with blood the soil of what is now—or was lately—Eastern Rumelia, their Christian subjects of Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina were up in arms against them, the Russians were preparing to invade and destroy the Ottoman Empire, and the Bulgarians conspiring to rise and join in the crusade. Fanaticism and fear maddened the Turks to do the bloody work which was to cost them most of their dependencies in the Balkan peninsula. The Servians have no such excuse for lighting the torch of war. They do it against men of their own Slavic race and Christian faith and Greek creed, their fellow-sufferers for centuries under the Turkish yoke—a people whose surpassing sufferings, in fact, brought on that final deliverance of Servia herself which Milan and his generals, aided by bands of volunteers from Russia and the desperate struggles of the Montenegrins and Herzegovinians, vainly endeavored to achieve in 1876. The Czar's Bulgarian campaign made Servia independent, and created the semi-independent big Bulgaria of the treaty of San Stefano. Beaconsfield, Andrássy, and Bismarck substituted for that creation at the Berlin Congress the collectively smaller and separately governed Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia of the last seven years. The latter province was less than semi-independent. Its people rose two months ago, and proclaimed their union with their brethren north of the dividing Balkan range. Prince Alexander accepts the revolutionary call, and thus infringes upon the rights of his suzerain, the Sultan. But it is not the Sultan who draws the sword to revindicate his rights and save his possessions. It is Servia, neither robbed nor threatened nor insulted, but apprehensive lest her neighbor's aggrandizement prevent her in future from annexing a coveted adjoining part of the still Turkish territory, which was her own before the fatal battle of Kosovo in 1389. She proclaims the union of North and South Bulgaria a "disturbance of the balance of power in the Balkans," which she must prevent by force of arms, and rushes her army madly into the mountains.

King Milan's forces are more numerous and better organized, armed, and trained than those of the invaded countries, whose national autonomy is ten times younger than that of Servia. In population, however, the united Bulgarian State is much superior, containing about 3,000,000 to Servia's 2,000,000. Its defensive attitude and the opening of winter also offer considerable advantages. But it is not the relative strength and position of these two combatants that will decide the contest. It opens while an ambassadorial conference of the great European Powers, assembled for the very purpose of settling this new "Eastern question," is holding its sittings in Constantinople, and while Turkey, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are beginning to concentrate troops for an arbitrament of war. "The fact that Servia has declared war against Bulgaria will not alter the prospects of the Balkan Conference," says Prince Bismarck's semi-official organ, the *North German Gazette*, laconically and coolly. But what those prospects are, and what is likely to follow if the Conference fails to result in a European concert, Prince Bismarck himself is probably unable to tell.

Incalculable passions and interests, personal as well as national, have entered largely into the complications. Prince Alexander will risk everything, from youthful ambition. Milan is driven on by the perplexities of his situation, arising from the dissatisfaction of his people with his pro-Austrian policy, and the plottings of a pretender to his throne, Peter Karageorgevitch. Czar Alexander III. has evidently been made ungovernably angry by his Bulgarian namesake's stubborn resistance to Russian imperial directions, and skilful use, for his own purposes, of schemes hatched by Muscovite workers for different if not opposite objects. The Czar's subjects, on the other hand, are equally ardent in their manifestations of sympathy with the Bulgarian revolution, which they deem a step in the right Panslavic direction. Milan is denounced by the Russian press as a Slavic renegade and fratricidal tyrant. *Per contra*, the Hungarians, who, in 1876, exulted at the news of every Servian defeat at the hands of the Pashas, now—from the same almost blind animosity toward movements favored by the Panslavists—give their loudest cheers to the faithless Slav Prince, forgetting that the Czar, too, wishes him success. The Greeks burn with desire to mingle in the fray on the anti-Bulgarian side, in order to seize Macedonia. Turkey waits for a favorable opportunity to seize the Balkan passes and recover some power, in alliance with somebody. Her former friends, the Tory statesmen of England, stand now on the side of Bulgaria, on account of the British elections to come, and France and Italy are likely to throw their diplomatic influence into the same scale. At the moment, the decision still rests with the three Emperors—but is the *entente cordiale* of Skiernie wice still alive?

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE COLLEGE.

THE recent announcement that President Porter, of Yale College, will resign his position at the close of the present educational year has provoked a lively discussion regarding the succession. A host of candidates have already been suggested, and many new names will be presented during the months still to elapse before a decision is reached. Without at present entering upon the personal question, it is well to point out the opposing principles which contend for mastery in the choice of a new President.

The American college in its origin was essentially a church institution. When the people of the Connecticut colony began to talk about an institution of learning, it was expressly proposed that they should found a "school of the Church," by contributions from the several Congregational churches. The sole object, indeed, was to provide a learned ministry, that every church might have "a scholar to its minister." Even when, years later, the scope of the institution was somewhat broadened, its object was still declared to be "the upholding and propagating of the Christian Protestant religion, by a succession of learned and orthodox men," their development into supporters of "orthodoxy" being thus made an end of their education equally with their mastery of knowledge. The control of the College was vested in a body of "orthodox" clergymen of the colony, "orthodox" in all these cases being equivalent to supporters of the Congregational Church, since there were at that time no other ministers of the Gospel in the region. This original body was empowered to fill vacancies among the trustees from the same class of the community, the purpose (which has been consistently carried out) being to keep the government of the institution in the hands of the Congregational clergy of Connecticut. Church influence was scarcely less prominent in the early history of Harvard. The act of 1642 constituted a number of the "teaching elders" trustees, and the State Constitution of 1780 made "the ministers of the Congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester" overseers in connection with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Council, and State Senators, while it was not until 1843 that a clergyman of any denomination other than Congregational became eligible to a place in the Board. In its early period "the College," according to President Quincy, "was conducted as a theological institution, having religion for its basis and chief object."

The college in this country was thus originally a school for the training of young men to become ministers of what was virtually the Established Church. In fact, in the early days the education of a youth almost implied his preparation for the ministry. So subordinate were the other "learned professions" that during the first half century of Yale College only thirty of its graduates became physicians, because medical service in New England was mainly supplied by the clergy. A graduate of the class of 1716 became involved in trouble with his church at Northfield, Mass., because he gave so much of his time to the healing of bodily rather than spiritual disease; and the inventory of his effects mentions, besides the religious library, a "surgeon's pocket case of

instruments," "two lancets," and other like appliances. A full half of all the graduates from Yale during the first fifty years of its existence became Congregational clergymen, and the proportion was even larger at Harvard in its early history.

Under such circumstances, the construction of a college curriculum was a very simple matter. The college was really only a theological seminary, and a Board of clerical Trustees were merely called upon to decide what were the studies best calculated to fit young men for the ministry. It was natural and proper enough that they should proceed upon the theory that, the end being to make a minister of the student, all students should pursue the same course. Hebrew and theology thus became features of the curriculum as naturally as Latin and Greek, and every student was as much bound to take the former as the latter.

The ancient theory of the college was thus that of an institution to turn out "orthodox" ministers. The modern theory makes it an institution to ground young men in the elements of an education which shall fit them for any pursuit. The ancient theory is exemplified in the foundation of Yale; the modern in the present management of Harvard. The Cambridge student has scarcely entered the institution before he is called upon to decide for himself what course of study he will pursue. Less than half of the studies of the Freshman year are prescribed for the whole class, and after the Freshman year everything is elective, with the exception of a few exercises in English composition. This is the result of a steady growth in the permission of choice, which began with the experiment of allowing options in modern languages in 1825, proceeded to the establishment of electives for Seniors and Juniors in 1846, extended the system to Sophomores in 1867, and enlarged it to comprehend Freshmen in 1884. No fewer than 189 courses, divided among twenty departments, are now offered the student, instead of the one invariable system originally prescribed for all. The only relic of the attempt to make him as "orthodox" as "learned," is the compulsion to attend chapel prayers; but even as to this there is so much latitude that the regulation cannot much longer be maintained. In short, instead of being run through a mill with cogs designed to grind out a clergyman, or at the very least an "orthodox" believer, he is treated as a young man who, at nineteen (the average age of admission to Harvard), is qualified, and should be made, to choose how he will prepare himself for what he plans to make his life work. How well the system works appears very clearly from the showing made by Professor Palmer, himself originally a disbeliever in the elective principle, in his very valuable article in the November number of the *Andover Review* upon "The New Education."

Yale College has greatly modified its course, and has given considerable scope to the elective principle; but it has clung pretty stoutly to the original theory of its establishment. It is still an institution practically governed by a few clergymen of a single denomination in a single State. It is still insisted by the believers in the old theory that the first requisite for a President is that he shall be a clergyman of the "orthodox" church. The conservative party may carry their point in the election of a new President, but they will only postpone the inevitable. A great modern college cannot be permanently conducted upon the same lines as a colonial divinity school.

ENGLISH "SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM."

THE full text of the evidence on the trial of the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and others, for abduction has reached this country, and it furnishes altogether a most singular and interesting chapter in the history of the newspaper press. The first thing that strikes one on reading it is the extent to which Stead, the editor, was probably indebted for the success of his venture to the deep interest taken by the English people in all the doings of the aristocracy. The "society papers" live on this feeling, and some make a good deal of money out of it. Stead appealed to it in the strongest way when he announced that he had, in his explorations in vicious resorts, come on the track of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest position, and even of "princes of the blood." This touched the imagination not only of all those who like the scandals of high life and revel in the "secret memoirs" of dissolute courts, but of the rising democrats all over England who are now girding up their loins for the overthrow of "caste" and the destruction of privileges. For this reason, if for no other, no such stroke of journalistic enterprise could have been made in this country. We have no class here, except clergymen, whose position makes their vices highly sensational material for newspapers, and no editor would be believed who announced that he was going to lay bare the moral rottenness of the clerical profession. Those of our journalists who try in any degree to walk in Stead's paths, have to rely almost wholly on the indecency of their narrative to make it sell, and this alone repels respectable people at the outset, and soon palls on the others.

It appears also from the evidence that Stead, who was a new arrival in London and has no great gifts as a writer, had no pecuniary interest in the *Gazette*, was determined to make himself valuable to the proprietors by working the sensational vein, and transformed the paper from the outset. He got up various small sensations, and then one great one about the condition of the navy, and finally took up the trade in young girls, which was known to be carried on to a greater or less extent between England and the Continent, owing largely to defects in the English law. Out of this he determined to make something. He said on the trial that the question had interested and occupied him for years, but he produced no proof of it. His general allegations as to the phenomena of London vice were all to be found in the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee in 1883. What he undertook to do was to supply proof, and expose individual offenders. His first article led people to suppose that he had really accomplished this—that is, that by a series of elaborate investigations, conducted with extraordinary skill and care, and at great expense, he had laid bare the whole secret of the trade; could tell people where young girls were "kept in stock;" who purchased them, and who took orders for them, and by what means their abduction was kept secret from the police and the public. All this was of course highly important if true, and the way in which he announced it raised public curiosity to the fever point. His management of this part of the sensation was a masterpiece of skill. He put every class of the community, high and low, virtuous and vicious, on the tiptoe of expectation. He caused the office of the paper to be surrounded by vast crowds, who were ready to purchase the paper at any price. The editions of it that were sold surpassed in size anything known in periodical literature. The presses were kept going night and day for weeks. The proprietors, who had only put $2,000 into the "investigation," must have been delighted by the results of their venture, although they employed another man to revise Stead's articles and remove some of the nastiness. Stead himself rose suddenly into that most delightful kind of fame in which both the good and the bad regard a man with envy and admiration — that is to say, he had ingratiated himself with archbishops and philanthropic bodies by a performance which the venders of obscene literature all over London would have given their eyes to have thought of.

After all this, the breakdown of his case in court could not but be highly dramatic. The case rested almost wholly on the evidence of two persons, himself and a woman named Jarrett, an old and worn-out procuress. The ease with which he was deceived—for deceived he undoubtedly was—would be remarkable if a turn for the sensational were not nearly always accompanied by an eager credulity. The woman Jarrett seems to have exhausted all the means of livelihood offered by vice, and to have determined to fall back, at least for a few months, on penitence. She accordingly went to Mrs. Josephine Butler in the character of a Magdalene, and was taken up by that excellent lady with great avidity, as an extraordinarily bad case. The fallen women with whom charitable people like Mrs. Butler have to deal are usually young and not very far gone in iniquity. It is rare that old offenders, like Jarrett, fall into their hands, and Jarrett appears to have made an unusually strong impression, and played the part of an eleventh-hour sinner in a "Home" with much skill. When Stead came to Mrs. Butler, therefore, to look for an expert to aid him in his investigations, she at once recommended Jarrett, but begged Stead to be careful in questioning her, so as not to torture her too much with the awful reminiscences of her past life. It was Jarrett, therefore, who was to furnish proof of the way young girls were "kept in stock" and sold by their parents to wicked aristocrats, and spirited away. To make a long story short, she apparently knew no more about the matter than Stead himself. She took his money, went to a decent family and got them to let her have their daughter for respectable domestic service, delivered the girl to him, and told him a pack of lies. In court she acknowledged her falsehoods, threw off the penitent's mask,

and was saucy to the Attorney-General and the Judge, and poor Stead had to acknowledge that she had deceived him, and that many of the things which he had vouched for as within his "personal knowledge" rested solely on Jarrett's word. One wicked girl, who had tried to sell her little sister, of whom he gave a doleful account in the *Gazette*, he confessed he had searched for in vain. On no trace of her had he ever lighted.

The accounts of the bad noblemen, and the princes of the blood, who were engaged in this infamous traffic, he seems to have got wholly from inmates of brothels, when treating them to champagne. Of course they saw what he was after, and appear to have "stuffed" him to his heart's content. Not one particle of other proof was he able to produce. The witnesses whom he called, besides Jarrett, were intended simply to show his good faith and the purity of his motives. His humiliation in court would in fact have been most pitiable if his articles in the *Gazette* could have been produced. The jury were confined to the consideration of the Armstrong case, however, and therefore could not see the full extent of the man's folly. The Armstrong case was very important from the fact that it has proved the means of exposing Stead's absurd credulity, and yet, had he been only a little more cautious, the trial would never have taken place, and he would now be vaporing away, as the holder of the most awful secrets about English society. It was his desire to furnish a practical demonstration that brought him within the meshes of the law, and yet he might have kept his hold on his public without attempting anything of the kind. When once he got himself and his colaborers under the cold eye of a judge and cross-examining counsel, the wonderful stories which so roused the bishops and the philanthropic ladies, and filled cynical foreign observers of English society with glee, were instantly dissolved into nothingness.

We speak of his credulity as absurd because it appears to have been so great as to relieve him from the charge which we have ourselves several times made against him—of being a merely mercenary concocter of sensations. On the trial he appears to have excited pity rather than disgust, and consequently his treatment in jail as a common malefactor has caused enough indignation to make the Government put him among the first-class misdemeanants. But his career as a sensational editor may fairly be considered over.

His failure in this field shows how unfamiliar it is in England. No American editor of the Stead school would ever have attempted so much, with such slender materials, and, moreover, never could have accomplished so much, owing to the greater wariness of the public. The American speculator would have cautiously put Jarrett's stories into the form of an interview, and let it go for what it was worth. He would have left it as highly spiced as possible, he would have kept away from the archbishops and the philanthropists, and, far from announcing himself as the apostle of a great reform, would have devoted all his energies to selling large editions during the first day or two of the excitement.

PAUPERISM IN THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

UNDER this title a correspondent of the *Revue Internationale de l'Enzeignement* for October 15 has written an article of unusual interest. The writer is a German, or at least gives himself out for one; and the criticism is not the malignant fault-finding of an enemy, but the close scrutiny of a friend who thinks that the recognition of an evil is the first step to a remedy, and who does not rest satisfied with that first step. The questions which he raises are not yet burning questions with us, although the "seed of fire" shows itself here and there in our educational systems, and people have begun to ask about the limits of State aids. It is no secret that higher education needs endowment. No considerable university or college can live by the fees of its students, and in the best equipped institutions of learning every student is in debt to the foundation for the necessary difference between the price and the cost of tuition. This is legitimate; but it is a much nicer question how far aid should be extended to those who are too poor to meet the other expenses of university life. It is a question that the churches have settled for themselves long ago, and the ministry of the Word is largely recruited from the beneficiaries of the theological seminaries. Every now and then some religious paper is assailed by queries on the part of some dissatisfied person, who thinks that the whole system of beneficiary education is wrong, and who is rash enough to maintain that the clerical profession would stand higher, would wield more influence, and, which is not to be despised, would command more ample emoluments, if it were put on precisely the same footing with the other learned professions. Every such malapert inquirer has been silenced almost as soon as he had formulated his views, if they may be called views. The beneficiary class has furnished the lights of the profession, and the future soldier of the cross is compared with the cadet at West Point, the cadet at Annapolis, who are educated by the nation to defend the nation. The thought of obligation is peremptorily rebuked. The young man who devotes himself to a sacred calling which holds out so few worldly prizes to its followers, has thereby earned his support for the six or seven years necessary for collegiate and theological training. It is true that every one who enters any other profession goes in for the big prizes, and perhaps the city church, which corresponds to the marshal's bâton of the French soldier, may tower high in the day-dreams of most young theological students; but this is a matter for the churches to settle, and, as has been said, they have settled it —and the only reason theological education has been brought in here is, that the clerical profession is the only one in which systematic aid is given in this country.

In Germany every one knows that a greater or less proportion of the university students receive aid from certain endowments, and some of the smaller universities are fabled to have so many bursaries at command that the authorities are only too glad to find students on whom to bestow them. But, according to the correspondent of the *Revue*, the larger universities are invaded by an ever increasing mass of destitute students, and the evil has gained such proportions that, delicate as are the social questions involved, something must be said, something, if possible, must be done. In the course of the same week one student petitioned the municipal authorities of Berlin to be put on the night-gang of street-sweepers in order that he might not intermit his attendance on lectures, and a student at the University of Vienna was sent out of town as a vagrant without profession and without visible means of support. These instances, which the correspondent puts in full relief at the beginning of his article, do not stir any very deep emotion. Occupation is very much a matter of taste, and the position of a street-sweeper has a certain fascination that is denied to that of a waiter in a hotel. In every American college, men can be found who provide for their daily wants by their daily toil while pursuing their academic studies, and nowhere are men in this position treated with more respect than here. But work is not pauperism, and it is pauperism that we have to consider—the revival on a grand scale of the order of begging-students, known to every one who has looked into the history of the Middle Ages.

The greatest contingent of this army of unfortunates, says our informant, is naturally furnished by the provinces. The richly endowed schools of Berlin and Vienna have powerful attractions for all young men who desire to devote themselves to higher studies, not to mention the many resources of these great capitals in the way of general culture. Besides, students of this class hope to find more ready means of support in the great cities, in which many benevolent institutions have been founded for the relief of needy students. Berlin presents fewer advantages in this respect than her venerable Viennese sister, enriched as she has been by legacies ever since the foundation in 1363. In 1874 Vienna disposed of 283 bursaries. Then there are mutual-aid societies formed by the students of each Faculty—societies which grant their members regular assistance in money, or help them to defray the expenses of examinations. Besides these unions composed of students, there are several private benevolent institutions, each with its own sphere; there are the *Rudophinum* and the *Asylverein*, which take care of seventy students of the Polytechnic School and twenty-two students of the University. The Committee for Students' Refectories issues annually ten thousand tickets for meals, to say nothing of similar provision for Israelitish students. The Sick Students' Relief Association provides beds for students in the section of the hospital reserved for that class, and sends annually a large number to health resorts. Analogous institutions are developing rapidly in Berlin, and are assuming vast proportions in that great city, the growth of which strikes even the Western imagination with wonder.

The heart of the philanthropist may rejoice at this multiplication of benevolent agencies, but the trouble is that the supply only serves to increase the demand, and the class of pauper students is growing out of all proportion to the population. And here the correspondent of the *Revue* touches the weak spot; but touching the weak spot only hurts and does not help. Many of these pauper students are absolutely without any vocation for higher studies. This is also true of the well-to-do; but the well-to-do can take care of themselves, while the poor student has to make his way by his studies, and the question comes up: Is it well to attract, by systematic benevolence, a host of mediocrities to engage in studies which demand a certain amount of talent to begin with and an average of culture that is incompatible with penury?

The elevation of the masses is not a potent cry in America, because the masses are already elevated; perhaps, as the struggle for existence becomes harder, we shall recognize more distinctly the stratification of society for which thus far we are mainly indebted to the insight of the local editor. In Europe it is a cry that cannot be neglected, and any attempt to find fault with any organization for furthering the rise of the so-called "lower orders" is apt to excite the bitterest animosities, and the correspondent of the *Revue* is evidently a little afraid of his thesis. Still, he maintains that all this mass of pauper students

cannot be actuated by ideal aspirations, by a disinterested love of science; that there is vanity at work, and, what is worse, a secret hope—too often illusory—of making an easy and comfortable living. Many of these unfortunate aspirants succumb physically in the struggle; many of them give up their hope of a career, and subside into the dreary work of mechanical instruction. American students are usually little concerned in the future of their German fellow-students outside of the narrow circle of their special friends; but if one could see what becomes of the crowds that throng the more popular lecture-rooms, it would be a sad procession of failures. At the distance of ten, twenty, thirty years, how many are there who have done anything for the science to which they devoted their early vigor and enthusiasm?

But these are not novel reflections, and it is time to turn to the second point of view. Apart, then, from the miserable failures which show how hazardous such a career is, we have to consider the interests of science which are compromised by this pauperism. It appears that there are more poor students at Vienna than elsewhere, and that some of the Viennese professors have for several years deliberated very gravely about the injury done to the reputation of the University by the swarms of young men who come up (notably from Galicia and Hungary) to pursue their medical studies while making their living by private lessons, by peddling matches, by small employments in connection with the exchange, the post-office, the telegraph. An American messenger-boy might, indeed, find time to read many a medical book on his leisurely way; but one wonders how that could be managed among a less good-humored people than the Americans—decidedly the most good-humored people on earth. One of the employments in vogue among these students—a curious survival which, however, is now dying out—is the profession of itinerant musician; and of course this calling cannot be followed to advantage at the small seats of learning such as Graetz and Innspruck. Nothing will serve but Vienna. And in this infatuation these unfortunates are confirmed by the public at large, by the railway companies, and, it seems, by some of the professors themselves, who take for granted that the only motive that can prompt a young man to so desperate a struggle is an irresistible vocation, and that all these eager spirits are men of unusual genius. But, unfortunately, in the judgment of those who know, parental vanity is often the moving cause; and the power of application, the power of production are not confined to genius—they are found in hopeless mediocrity as well; only the application amounts to nothing, and the production is a mere beating out of the threshed straw.

More grave than the lack of sufficient food, of decent lodging, of comfortable clothing, is the absence of a suitable early education at home, the want of intercourse with cultivated people during the time of study. The student of this class has never had an atmosphere that would fit him for the free breath of university life, and the necessities of daily toil prevent him from following the university instructions in the appointed way, and cut him off from the privileges which belong to his untrammelled brethren. The result is in most cases a sad failure. One only hears of the few successes; but those few successes must be set down as accidents, and the general outcome is a lowering of the intellectual tone of the professions.

All this is uncomfortable in the extreme. Much of it, as has been said, has little meaning for us, but it may come to have a meaning, and, in any case, students all over the world have an interest in the fortunes of students.

When we come to the remedies, we find in the first line the somewhat futile appeal to the good sense of parents, who are, apparently, to renounce pomps and vanities, and put their sons to a trade. We know what that means. We know that any good American mechanic, from a plumber down, can make an excellent living, and yet the ranks of the professions are crowded with failures. The second remedy is a peculiarly German one, and that is an increased stringency of examination at the close of the gymnasium course. Without a certificate of fitness, no one can enter the university; and this certificate should be withheld unless the examination prove entirely satisfactory. And even after that, the student should be solemnly warned of the difficulties of life in a great city. Students cannot be forced to attend any particular university, but they may be coaxed away from the pitiless centres of civilization to smaller schools, where they can enter into personal relations with their teachers, and enjoy advantages of a certain sort that are denied to those who frequent the great universities. It is absolutely impossible, says the contributor to the *Revue*, that 1,000 students can give themselves up seriously to anatomical studies, no matter how well equipped a university may be, or that 1,500 can find the means of devoting their time usefully to chemical experiments or microscopic researches. The evils are German; the remedies are also German. At the same time, there is matter enough to make an American think.

CHURCH AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND: THE LATE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

LONDON, November 7, 1885.

QUITE suddenly, and contrary to the expectations of most politicians, we have been plunged into warm discussions on the merits of established churches and the propriety of putting an end to them. In Scotland the question has been before the people for a good many years, but it went on simmering without seeming to come any nearer to boiling point until the approach of this general election. In England little or nothing had been heard of the matter since the fall of the Episcopal Establishment in Ireland in 1869, because every one sees the Established Church of England to be so strong and deeply rooted that a long and bitter contest would be needed to overthrow it. However, Mr. Gladstone, somewhat to the surprise of those who know his habitual caution, referred to the question of disestablisbment in his election programme issued six weeks ago, and although he relegated it to the "dim and distant future," the expression of his opinion that it would eventually become a practical question, joined to the avowals of Mr. Chamberlain and other Radicals that they approved of disestablishment in principle, made it a theme of animated controversy. The Tory party, who had been at a loss for a good election cry, seized on the defence of the Church as the leading plank in their platform, and the clergy of the Church of England (no inconsiderable force in our politics) have naturally been led by this to throw in their lot more heartily than ever with the Tory party. Even those who believe that the problem is still far from a solution, cannot now deny that the present agitation is hastening that solution, for the number of candidates who pronounce for disestablishment is increasing fast, and the newly enfranchised agricultural laborers, whom the country clergy seem to have relied on as their friends, are, in many districts, giving their support to these disestablishers.

In these circumstances your readers may be interested to hear something regarding an eminent man, just deceased, whose episcopal career illustrates more fully and more brilliantly than that of any other recent prelate the strength and worth of the Church of England. I may add that the Bishop of Manchester had visited the United States, as special commissioner to investigate your educational system, and described what he saw in an official report, published in 1868, which remains the best general account of American schools that any stranger has produced.

Till about forty years ago the English bishop was usually a rich, dignified, and rather indolent magnate, aristocratic in his tastes and habits, moderate in his theology, sometimes to the verge of indifferentism, quite as much a man of the world as a pastor of souls. He had usually obtained his preferment by his family connections, or by some service rendered to the court or a political chief—perhaps even by solicitation or intrigue. Now and then eminence in learning or literature raised a man to the bench: there were, for instance, the "Greek play" bishops, such as Doctor Monk, of Gloucester, whose fame rested on their editions of the Attic dramatists; and the *Quarterly Review* bishops, such as Doctor Copleston, of Llandaff, whose powerful pen as well as his wise administration of the great Oxford College over which he long presided, amply justified his promotion. But, on the whole, the bishops of those days were more remarkable for their prudence and tact, their adroitness and suppleness, than for intellectual or moral superiority to the rest of the clergy. Their own world, and the middle class which took its tone from the upper class, respected them as a part of the solid fabric of English society, but they were a mark for Radical invective and for literary sneers. Their luxurious pomp and ease were incessantly contrasted with the simplicity of the apostles and the poverty of curates.

That revival within the Church of England which went on in various forms from 1800 till 1870, at first Low Church or Evangelical, latterly more conspicuously High Church and Ritualist, at length reached the bishops. Lord Palmerston filled the vacant sees that fell to him with earnest men, sometimes narrow, sometimes deficient in learning, but often good preachers, and usually zealous for the doctrines they held. When the High Churchmen found their way to the bench, as they have done very largely under Mr. Gladstone's rule, they showed as much zeal as the Evangelicals, and greater practical activity. The popular idea of what may be expected from a bishop rose, and the bishops rose with the idea. As Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce was the first to make himself powerfully felt through his diocese; his example told upon other prelates, and made prime ministers more anxious to select energetic and popular men. So it has come to pass that the bishops are now among the foremost men in the Church of England. Some, like Doctor Magee, of Peterborough, are brilliant orators; some, like Doctor Lightfoot, of Durham, profound scholars; some, like Doctor Temple, of London, able and earnest administrators. There is scarcely one who has not some good claim to the dignity he enjoys. Nobody now thinks of sneering at bishops as a class, for no set of men take a more active and, on the whole, creditable part in the public business of the country. Their incomes, curtailed of late years in the case of several of the richer sees, are no more than sufficient for the expenses which fall upon them, and they work as hard as any other men for their salaries. The only defect which is still generally charged upon them is a certain episcopal conventionality, a disposition to try to please everybody by the use of vague professional language, a tendency to think too much about the Church as a church, and to yield to clerical opinion when they ought to speak and act with independence. Several of them, and notably the three I have just

mentioned, are not open to this reproach. But the one who has just passed away was so singularly free from it, and so eminent a model of all the virtues which ought to characterize a great Christian pastor, that his career as a bishop may be said to mark a new departure, to have created a new type of episcopal excellence.

Doctor Fraser spent the first years of his manhood in Oxford, as a tutor in Oriel College, teaching Aristotle and Thucydides. He then took a college living in a quiet nook in the south of England, and discharged for nearly twenty years the simple duties of a parish priest, unknown to the great world, but making himself beloved by the people, and doing his best to improve their condition. In 1865 he was sent as an assistant commissioner to examine the common-school system of the United States, and the excellence of his report thereon attracted the notice of the late Lord Lyttleton, one of a commission which was then sitting to investigate the state of secondary education in England. On the recommendation (as has been generally believed) of Lord Lyttleton and of the then Bishop of Salisbury, who was a friend of Doctor Fraser's, Mr. Gladstone, at that time Prime Minister, appointed him Bishop of Manchester in 1870. The diocese of Manchester, which includes all Lancashire except Liverpool and a small district in the extreme north of the county, had been under a bishop who, although an able and learned man, was personally unpopular, and had done little beyond his formal duties. He lived in a large and handsome country-house some miles from the city, and was known by sight to very few of its inhabitants. Doctor Fraser had not been three months in the county before everything was changed. He got the country-house sold, and established himself in a modest house in one of the suburbs of the city. He preached twice every Sunday, usually in some parish church, and spent the week in travelling up and down his diocese, so that the days were few in which he was not on the railway. He stretched out the hand of friendship to the Dissenters (numerous and powerful in the manufacturing districts), who had hitherto regarded a bishop as a natural enemy, gained their confidence, and soon became as popular with them as with the laity of his own Church. He associated himself with all the works of benevolence or public utility which were in progress, subscribed to all so far as his means allowed, and was always ready to speak at a meeting on behalf of any good enterprise. He dealt in his sermons with the topics of the day, avoiding party politics, but speaking his mind on all social and moral questions with a freedom which sometimes involved him in passing difficulties, but stimulated the minds of his hearers, and gave the impression of his own perfect candor and perfect courage. He lost no opportunity of meeting the workingmen, would go and talk to them at the mills, or in the evening gatherings of mechanics' institutes; and when any misfortune befell, such as a colliery accident, he was often among the first to reach the spot, to help the survivors, and comfort the widows. He made no difference between rich and poor, showed no wish to stay at the houses of the great, and treated the poorest curate with as much courtesy as the most pompous county magnate.

Such a simple, earnest, active course of conduct soon told upon the feelings of the people. But the impression made by his personality seemed even greater. He was a tall, well-built man, very erect in figure, with a quick eye, a firm step, an expression of singular heartiness and geniality. He seemed always cheerful, and, in spite of his endless labors, always fresh and strong. His smile and the grasp of his hand put you into good humor with yourself and the world; if you were dispirited, they led you at once out of shadow into sunlight. He was not profoundly learned, and he had no time for sustained and searching thought; yet he seemed always abreast of what was passing in the world, and to know what the books and articles and speeches of the day contained, although he could not have read them. With strong opinions of his own, he was anxious to hear yours; a ready and eager talker, yet a willing listener. His oratory was plain, with few flights of rhetoric, but it was direct and vigorous, free from conventional phrases, always charged with solid thinking and genuine feeling. However, the greatest charm, both of his public and private talk, was the transparent sincerity and honesty that shone through it. His mind was like a crystal pool of water, in which you saw every object, and saw nothing that was mean or unworthy. There has not been in this generation of Englishmen any more simple or noble soul.

No one will wonder that such a character, set in a conspicuous place, and joined to extraordinary activity and zeal, should have produced an immense effect on the people of his city and diocese. No bishop in our time has been nearly so popular or so useful as he; none certainly has been so much lamented by the masses of the people. But it is a significant fact that he was more popular with the laity than with the clergy. Not that there was ever any slur on his orthodoxy. He was a moderate High Churchman, verging toward what would be called a Broad-Church position; always maintaining the claim of the Anglican Church to undertake the education of the people, and upholding her status as an Establishment, but dwelling very little on minor points of doctrinal difference, and seeming to care still less for external observances or matters of ritual. This displeased the Ritualist party, and even among other sections of the clergy there was a kind of feeling that the Bishop was not sufficiently clerical, did not set full store by the sacerdotal side of his office, and did not think enough about purely clerical questions. Even his friendliness to the Dissenters was ill regarded by those clergymen who deny to the Dissenters the title of Christian ministers.

Such a career as I have described is only possible in a country where the clergy is not wholly separated as a caste from the lay people, and where at the same time the existence of a state church gives one of its high officials a legal standing of great dignity and considerable power. It may be thought that a church with such leaders is in little danger. Unfortunately such leaders are rare. Were all her bishops like Bishop Fraser, the Anglican Church might stand as an Established Church for generations to come. Were his spirit of broad, generous friendliness to all classes and sects to pervade the clergy generally, that hostility which the Nonconformist ministers and a large part of the working-class feel toward them would soon disappear. This is too much to hope for. Although there is now greater external courtesy between the ministers of different religious bodies toward one another than formerly existed, the growth of sacerdotalism in England tends to make the Anglican clergy feel themselves more and more a separate caste, invested with supernatural powers; and their teaching has in it less and less of Protestant theology. The association of zeal and fervor with narrowness and even bitterness is so frequent that it is pleasant to dwell on so noble an example as Doctor Fraser presented of a truly catholic spirit combined with intense feelings and untiring activity. In these respects he resembled Dean Stanley (who admired and valued him), and they deserve to be remembered together as among the brightest lights of their church and generation. Y.

PARCHMENT-HUNTING IN FRENCH COUNTRY TOWNS.

ROYAT, PUY-DE-DÔME, October, 1885.

PROBABLY no French town of twenty thousand people is without an antiquary's shop. Especially in regions little frequented by strangers, the tourist, however insensitive he may be when at home to the attractions of similar places, will find them hard to resist when he has time on his hands abroad. Their peculiarity is that they contain real antiquities.

It was in Blois that I first rummaged among these shops, whose attractions are almost a rival to those of the castle, though this is certainly one of the most interesting in France. The traveller will remember the long flight of stone steps which climbs the steep hill in the centre of the town. Near the foot of this hill there is a well-furnished book-shop; its windows display old editions and rich bindings, and tempt one to enter and inquire for antiquities. Here I found a quantity of old notarial documents and diplomas of college or university, all more or less recently cleared out from some town hall, or unearthed from neighboring castles, and sold by a careless owner, as no longer valuable to him. This was the case with most of the parchments I found at Blois; they had been acquired within a few years from the castle of Madon and from a former proprietor of the neighboring castle of Chaumont (the *calvus mons* of mediæval time), and most of them pertained to the affairs of the *seigneurie de Chaumont*. Contracts, executions, sales of vineyards and houses, legal decisions, *actes de vente*, loans on mortgage, the marriage contract of a M. Lubin—these were the chief documents that I found and purchased. Similar documents may be found from time to time in many a French country town; and even at the monthly fairs in the market-place I have occasionally seen old parchments exposed.

For what purpose are they usually bought and sold? For relics of the old time? for their historical value? for their signatures, or as specimens of old handwriting? By no means; they are not even bought to sell again. They are generally sold at so much a pound or sheet, for the very serviceable yet quite unliterary purpose of covering jelly-pots. Nothing covers a jelly-pot so well as a sound piece of vellum or parchment; and the script of the eleventh century, or a gilt *fleuron* of the fifteenth, by no means impairs the quality of the parchment—perhaps even gives it a decorative value in the eyes of the good housekeeper. The French housekeepers probably make the best jelly that is made in the world. What is more natural than that they should use these fine old parchments to cover their excellent *confitures?* The amount of local history and chronicle that has thus disappeared in French kitchens is something quite incomputable, unless by one who has lived in one of those most interesting and unknown countries, the interior departments of France. From this insufficiently honorable doom I rescued a considerable number of parchments, but rescued some of them only in part: from several of the finest, large pieces had already been cut away. The binder, too, as well as the housewife, is a great consumer of ancient vellums. I was told in Besançon that certain Swiss towns had supplied their ancient archives to binders in eastern France. Not only ancient writing, but fine illumination, is thus sacrificed. For the European collector, such manuscripts as I have described have generally but little interest. He demands some special historic or artistic value, some rare signature, some curious illumination. He is spoiled for antiquity, and the mere age of a document counts for nothing with him. Five hundred years are but as a day in his sight.

Hence an old manuscript, as such, has but little value, for him, and this leaves quantities of parchments for the tourist who will give a little time to the search.

At Besançon a little later I found many interesting parchments. Among these were some beautifully illuminated diplomas; of these the half of one, and that the prettiest, had already gone to the book-binder or the jelly-pots. The other half bore the names of families known on both sides of the water. Such names, indeed, presumably those of the ancestors or the ancestral relations of the present families, I found in a number of instances. Among them was the name of Domett, the English poet, the intimate friend of Browning and the original of his "Waring," whose ancestors came from Arbois, in the Jura. A number of the Besançon parchments illustrated the occupation, marriages, and fortunes of the ancestors of a friend of my own, an American, who knew that his family came from the east of France, but had never looked up its records. This was a chance find on my part; and there were others of a certain historic interest. One authentic signature of Louis XIV.—a signature now getting rare—turned up, besides several that were made for him by his Master of the Seals, and recognizable as such by a peculiar tailed cipher or flourish affixed to the signature. Another find was a splendid parchment of the year 1534, about two feet broad by five feet long, and containing a curious bit of historical information. It related to the corner lots adjoining Cardinal Granvelle's palace in Besançon, perhaps the finest edifice in the city. Why had not the magnificent minister of the Emperor Charles built clear to the corner? To this day the plain structure that occupies the corner testifies that some obstacle stood in the way of completing the Palais Granvelle as the builder desired. What the obstacle was the histories of the time do not say, though the Cardinal's own published letters refer to his disappointment. My ancient parchment explained the whole thing. It was a will, bequeathing the property from a father to a son, who held to it for the purpose of standing in the way of the Cardinal. He coveted it, but could not treat the sturdy owner *à la* Naboth. The document was beautifully written, and merely as a specimen of the sixteenth-century orthography it was interesting.

But the curiosity-hunter should never permit himself to take away from a city the things that are the city's, and I turned over to the library of Besançon this parchment illustrative of the city's history, well content to have saved it from covering pots of quince jam. I hasten to add that I was no loser, for the city librarian, M. Castan, one of the most accomplished and courteous of gentlemen, insisted on my taking in return a dozen Roman medals of bronze and silver, ranging from the time of Julius Cæsar to the end of the second century, and all found in the teeming soil of Besançon, which is as full of Roman coins as a peanut hill is full of peanuts.

Other manuscript finds were scarcely less interesting. Among them were some leaves of a missal of the eleventh century containing a fragment of St. John's Gospel: their beautiful characters were traced at a date that ascends nearly halfway to the time of the events recorded.

Here at Royat, among the mineral springs of the Auvergne Mountains, I have come across a quantity of ancient German parchments, some of them curious and dating from the early fifteenth century. But here the dealer is somewhat spoiled, at least from my point of view, by living in a frequented watering place, and by having learned, in consequence, to expect high prices for her wares. These she exposes to air, sun, and rain with impartial and distressing indifference. Documents of the fifteenth century are parcelled up in a corner of a tray, and carried indoors only when the clouds roll down heavily from the Puy-de-Dôme and the large raindrops begin to fall. I have secured a few, however, and the *antiquaire* assures me that more can be found in a neighboring town. How much marketable value such documents may have among us I do not know; but both for their antiquity and for the glimpses of ancient manners that they afford, they have had interest enough to keep me busy for days. I know of nothing more fascinating than to search among these documents, sitting before two large tables, one covered with an oscillating pile of old parchments and vellum, the other ready to receive the finds that you may sort out from the unrummaged pile. One must be quick to forestall the bookbinder and the jellymaker, but even now no inconsiderable quantity of old parchments may be gathered in the inland and little visited towns of France. Do you ask what guarantee of genuineness these old parchments have? Every intrinsic guarantee that one could wish; but I need mention only one. These parchments are offered at about a twentieth part of the price that it would cost to produce imitations of the documents. T. M. C.

Correspondence.

ONE MORE GOOD APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A recent appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury, that of Artemas Martin, of Erie, Pa., as Librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is so characteristic of the present Administration that it ought not to go unnoticed. Artemas Martin has been long known and honored by the mathematical world as one of the few really good mathematicians on this side of the Atlantic, and as a striking example of a self-made man. Almost absolutely without scholastic training, he has risen to so enviable a position among geometers and analysts by the sheer force of inherent intellectual and moral qualities, that scholastic prejudices have given way, and the colleges have vied with each other in showering their degrees upon him. He has also been honored with membership in the chief mathematical societies of Europe. He is a lover of books, and just the person to be put in charge of the library of a mathematical institution like the Coast Survey. Formerly the archives of the Survey were separate from the library, and in charge of another official. These have now been consolidated with the library under Mr. Martin, who is quite competent to discharge the duties for both, thus saving to the Government the salary of one official.

This appointment of Mr. Martin not only subserves the public interests, but is a graceful recognition of superior fitness and personal worth, and an evidence of the enlightened policy of the Administration in dealing with scientific bureaux and scientific men. Alex. S. Christie.

Washington City, November 16, 1885.

ENTAIL IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Mr. McMaster, in his first volume of the 'History of the People of the United States,' page 74, says, speaking of the Virginian of 1784:

"His opinions respecting forms of government and forms of creed were not the result of long study or of deep meditation, but were inherited with his estate, which passed from father to son by the *strictest laws of entail*."

Now, at that time, in Virginia, the whole real estate of a father who died *intestate* passed to his eldest son, according to the *common law of descent* which prevailed from the first settlement of Virginia down to 1787. It will be remembered that Mr. Jefferson, who formed one of the Committee appointed by the colony of Virginia, four months after its independence was declared, to revise the laws, succeeded in abolishing primogeniture. The laws framed by this Committee, which consisted of those distinguished Virginians, Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, George Mason, Thomas Ludwell Lee, and Thomas Jefferson, were enacted in October, 1785, but did not take effect until January 1, 1787.

If Mr. McMaster means by "strictest laws of entail" anything but this, he is in error. One would infer from the passage cited either that there were laws rigidly restraining the power of alienation, or that the old "family law" of estates-tail, by which estates could be granted by deed or will to one and the heirs of his body forever, still existed and enjoyed the favorable regard of Virginians in 1784. But the truth is that by act of October 7, 1776, an attempt was made to prevent the *entailing* of estates in Virginia, because, as stated in its preamble, the perpetuation of property in certain families "is contrary to good policy, tends to deceive fair traders, who give credit on the visible possession of such estates, discourages the holder thereof from taking care of and improving the same, and sometimes does injury to the morals of youth, by rendering them independent of and disobedient to their parents." This act was amended in 1785 so as more completely to accomplish its purpose. It is, therefore, substantially true to say that in Virginia, in 1784, not only were there no strict laws of entail, but that, on the contrary, the perpetuation of estates in families by act of the parties was, by a law which had been in existence eight years, strictly prohibited. It is only proper to add that all of the law touching this matter may be found in the second volume of Minor's Institutes, pages 85 and 86.—Very respectfully,

E. I. Renick.

Washington, D. C., November 8, 1885.

IDEALISM AND REALISM ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The letter from Professor Sill in last week's *Nation* a little darkens counsel, it seems to me, by regretting that the terms idealism and realism should be used in characterizing literary products. He regrets it on the ground that those works commonly called idealistic depict what is more real, not less real, than those of the realistic school.

But is not this the case with *all* embodiments, effects, and results of ideal conceptions? Are they not truer, and in that sense more real, than anything else? Whether the ideal takes shape in character or in any of the expressions of genius, it partakes of the nature of the Rock of Ages, around which seethes and bubbles the changing vastness of what we call *real*—the waves on which no man can build; and Professor Sill says well that "the best fiction and the best art of any sort . . . gives us what is universally and always true, and not merely what is locally and temporarily true." It seems to me a curious incongruity that he should preface this by saying that "the best fiction and the best art of any kind is realistic," and that he should designate Shakspere as "realistic." He surely confuses terms; and he must permit us still to retain "ideal" and "real" in their familiar significations—the one as meaning what *might be, anywhere;* the other as what *is, somewhere: Othello*—Silas Lapham.

The excellence of the literature of the ideal is not to be measured, as Professor Sill seems to imply, by the degree to which it is permeated

with "ideas," but by the height and strength of those ideas, and by the light that rays out from them. There are books

> "Whose light doth trample on our days:
> Our days, which are at best but dull and hoary,
> Mere glimmerings and decays";

and we cannot forego the use of the terms clearly discriminating between these enduring achievements of literary art, these stars which, informed with light, illuminate the heaven of the soul's imaginings, and those magic-lantern pictures which—with whatever ability of "selection" (to use Professor Sill's word)—attempt but to represent, to give back to us in artistic forms, our dull and merely glimmering days, with no more will than power "to quicken our cold love."

AN IDEALIST.

TELEPATHIC NEWS OF BATTLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In addition to the instances of telepathy given in your article of this week, another may be given. Robert White, in a 'History of the Battle of Bannockburn,' states that Hector Boece, of Aberdeen, relates, that on the same day the battle was fought, a knight, in bright shining armor, intimated to the inhabitants of Aberdeen how the Scottish army had gained a great victory over their enemies of England. Soon afterward this warrior, mounted on horseback, was seen to pass over the Pentland Firth. He was believed by the people to be Saint Magnus, Prince of Orkney, and thereon King Robert endowed the Church of Orkney with five pounds annually, out of the customs of Aberdeen, to purchase bread, wine, and wax for the abbey.

Probably the reason why he stopped to tell the glorious news in Aberdeen was because Aberdeen was very largely represented in Bruce's army at Bannockburn, where the Aberdonian pass-word was "Bon-accord"—now the motto of Aberdeen.

Yours truly, JOHN JOHNSTON.

MILWAUKEE, November 7, 1885.

RELIGIOUS COURSES AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In enumerating religious courses given at Johns Hopkins University in your last issue, Mr. Wadsworth fails to state the course in New Testament Greek and in Sub-Apostolic Literature, each of three hours weekly, given 1884-85 by Professor Harris; also the course in Church History twice weekly by Doctor Adams. The addition of these three courses raises the number of hours given here to religious and allied subjects from ten hours weekly to eighteen. X.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 13, 1885.

UNBELIEF AT YALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The brief but remarkable communication from "An Old Graduate" upon "Cause and Effect at Yale," in the last number of the *Nation*, contains the following sentences:

"The opinion is gaining ground that prominent positions at Yale are held by unbelievers. Now unbelief is either a sin, or else (like faith in perpetual motion, for instance) the sign of mental obliquity, of an intellect not in perfect working order. . . . No institution will find favor with the public whose standard-bearers are . . . men whose mental process s have led them on such a vital point to false conclusions."

To the intelligent readers of the *Nation* it will be surprising to find any graduate of a university, however "old" he may be, who can, in this year of grace, give serious utterance to these views. If they were shared in by the Faculty of Yale College, his question why "the class which entered the College this year is so small" would seem to answer itself. QUATORZE.

[We have, for our part, felt doubtful about taking "An Old Graduate" as seriously as our correspondents have done. Dr. John P. Gulliver, however, in the November number of the *New-Englander and Yale Review*, discusses "The Clerical Element in the Yale Corporation" in a way which shows that he would have little difficulty in adopting "An Old Graduate's" major premise. He mentions as an "excellent plan" the original proposition to organize a General Synod of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, which "should have such influence in the elections [of Trustees] as might be necessary to maintain orthodoxy in the governors." Doctor Gulliver says "this has been substantially adopted in the organization of the Chicago Theological Seminary," thus clearly showing that he regards the proper discipline for a college of the liberal arts to be the same as that for a divinity school. In view of this, we are surprised that he punctuates with an exclamation mark his suggestion whether a degree in orthodoxy as well as in learning "should not be legally demanded if all the alumni are allowed to vote for members of the Corporation," seeing that the propagation "of the Christian Protestant Religion, by a succession of learned and orthodox men," was from an early period the declared object of Yale College.—ED. NATION.]

Notes.

FOUR thousand dollars have already been subscribed for a permanent building at Athens for the American School of Classical Studies, on ground freely bestowed (as our readers are aware) by the Greek Government, and in close and convenient proximity to the site of the projected British School. The sum estimated to be necessary is $20,000, the interest on which is not materially greater than the present annual rent of the building actually leased, viz.: $1,000. An appeal to the friends of classical studies and of the School for the raising of the sum named above has been put forth by Professors C. E. Norton and John Williams White, of Cambridge, to either of whom contributions may be sent.

During the coming month the Historical Society of Pennsylvania will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the art of printing in the middle colonies of North America. An address in the Society's hall on December 11, by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., will be followed on the next evening by a dinner in the same place, in which the various representatives of the typographic craft will take part. It is fortunate that the first volume of Mr. C. R. Hildeburn's 'Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784,' has already been completed to signalize this occasion.

It was inevitable that the Appalachian Mountain Club should outgrow the hospitality accorded to it by another institution in Boston. It has now secured a room in the Ticknor house on Park Street, Boston, certainly a site more consonant with the object and title of the Club than the Back Bay afforded. It will be open to members in the afternoon, but as yet the Club cannot maintain a curator.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation and in press 'Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature,' edited by Edward T. Mason; 'Mechanics and Faith: A Study of Spiritual Truth in Nature,' by Charles Talbot Porter; 'Songs of Sleepy Hollow,' by Stephen H. Thayer; 'The Adirondacks as a Health Resort,' by Dr. J. W. Stickler; 'Relations between the Army and the People,' by Captain George F. Price (in the series of Military Monographs); and 'The Louisiana Purchase in its Influence upon the American System,' by the Rev. C. F. Robertson D. D., and 'The Political History of Canada,' by Prof. Goldwin Smith (in the Monographs of the American Historical Association).

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have just ready a translation of Count Leo Tolstoi's 'My Religion,' of which our Paris correspondent lately gave an interesting *précis*.

The Rev. D. C. A. Agnew's 'Protestant Exiles from France in the Reign of Louis XIV.' is well known to students of the Huguenot dispersion. The first edition of this work was published in 1866. A "new and remodelled" edition appeared in 1871, in two volumes, followed in 1874 by an "index-volume" containing much supplementary matter. Since then Mr. Agnew has diligently pursued his investigations, and he now proposes to publish "a new enlarged and remodelled edition," embodying the results of his further labor. It will be published in two handsome volumes, for private circulation, at £5, and only fifty copies will be printed. Names for subscription may be sent to the Rev. Charles W. Baird, Rye, N. Y.

Ginn & Co. will publish at New Year's 'Studies in Greek Thought,' being essays selected from the papers of the late Prof. Lewis R. Packard, of Yale.

A biographical sketch of Adelaide Neilson, by Laura C. Holloway, is about to be issued by Funk & Wagnalls. It will contain nine portraits by Sarony.

George H. Buchanan & Co., Philadelphia, issue immediately 'The Ethics of George Eliot's Works,' by the late John Crombie Brown.

'The Women Friends of Jesus,' a series of popular lectures by the Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., is announced by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Cupples, Upham & Co. will shortly have ready 'Sketches of the Clans of Scotland,' with colored representations of the distinctive tartan worn by each.

The Carlyle reprint now in progress at the hands of Estes & Lauriat, Boston, of which we have already mentioned the first volume, is denominated the Sterling Edition, and is issued "at a popular price" in twenty volumes. It is wholly new in its manufacture.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is about to receive the degree of M. A. from Cambridge, where, as Clark lecturer, he has just delivered six lectures on Sir Walter Raleigh as a man of letters, the substance of which will probably reappear in his forthcoming sketch of Raleigh in Mr. Lang's series of "English Worthies."

Two books about the stage likely to be of general interest are 'Rachel,' by Mrs. Kennaird, in the 'Eminent Women Series,' and 'David Garrick,' by Mr. Walter Pollock, in Mr. Lang's series of 'English Worthies.' Although there are three biographies of Garrick, no one is altogether satisfactory; and of Rachel there is no good biography either in French or English.

In welcoming the new 'Publishers' Trade List Annual for 1885' to our table, we need only remark on the ingenious device by which pagination is made easy for the possessor of this huge compound of catalogues. Alphabetical reference is also facilitated by a well-known contrivance on the margins.

The first volume of an important work on the art monuments of Hesse is very soon to be published by a commission appointed by the Grand Duke. It will contain an inventory, accompanied by a profusely illustrated description, of the works

of art, including architecture, in that country at the close of the eighteenth century.

The King of Saxony has given to the Royal Public Library in Dresden the library in the castle at Oels formerly belonging to the Duke of Brunswick. It contains some manuscripts and between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes, many of which are rare and valuable.

'Austria and Hungary in Word and Picture' ('Oesterreich-Ungarn in Wort und Bild') is the title of a work the first part of which is to be published this month in German and Hungarian. The introduction is written by the Crown Prince Rudolf.

Another Austrian Archduke, the well-known traveller, Ludwig Salvator, has in press a book on Los Angeles in Southern California. A popular edition of his travels 'Around the World,' published two years ago, is also about to appear.

Still another royal author, King Oscar of Sweden, is about to publish a work relating to the political events in Europe between the years 1864 and 1872.

The fifth volume of Mr. Lodge's edition of the works of Alexander Hamilton (Putnams) is more than half occupied with the "Camillus" essays in defence of the Jay treaty. The remaining portion is divided between essays on our foreign policy, in opposition to the endeavor to yoke this country to the fortunes of France, and official communications from Hamilton while Secretary of the Treasury concerning the Whiskey Rebellion. Among the essays is one signed "Detector," derived from the Hamilton MSS., and never before published; together with a paper, dated 1803, which has already seen the light in J. C. Hamilton's 'History of the Republic,' and which is remarkable for Hamilton's opinion that Bonaparte would not negotiate for the transfer of the Louisiana territory, and his consequent advice that New Orleans be seized in order to force a sale. In an essay of 1799 we read: "German patriotism is a heinous offence in the eyes of French patriots." The editor exhibits a mixed practice in regard to his annotations, sometimes acknowledging them, and sometimes not; and his table of contents is still far too meagre.

'*Life's* Verses' (Mitchell & Miller) comprises the best of the recent *vers de société* of our esteemed humorous contemporary, and some of the best of Mr. F. G. Attwood's vignettes (among many clever designs by other hands). The whole Butler series, beginning with Abou Ben, is not so much caricature as it is insight.

The typographical conception and execution of Mrs. Norton's 'Lady of La Garaye'—a poem now nearly a quarter of a century old—in the rubricated edition just published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., are very commendable. We should have liked the cover, of a Chinese gilt pattern, better without the red stamp, though not solely on the ground of color contrast.

Another reprint, by the same firm, Dr. Neal's translation of 'The Celestial Country,' is entitled to equal praise for the beauty of its presswork. But by what canon of art the illustrations (photographs from absolutely mediocre designs) were admitted; or of taste, the cover adopted, we cannot divine.

We cannot conceive that any one capable of appreciating Wordsworth's "Ode on Immortality," and "Lines on Tintern Abbey," should fail to be offended by the "illustrations" offered by Cassell & Co. in their holiday edition of these two poems. The verse and the engravings appeal to two different orders of intelligence.

Jean Ingelow is a poet whom the designer need not approach with awe. The composite volume of 'Favorite Poems' which Roberts Brothers put forth exhibits great inequality of artistic power, the designs for the "Songs of Seven" being almost without exception commonplace; those for "The High Tide" for the most part of more than ordinary excellence; and those for "The Shepherd Lady, etc.," quite as low in level as the first. With a view to being laid on a drawing-room table, the cover of the book has been adorned with a sunken panel containing a metallic high relief of St. Botolph Church.

Mr. Harry Fenn's contributions to the artistic product in the 'Sermon on the Mount' (Roberts Bros.) are much the best of the series. A few of Mr. Sidney L. Smith's emblematic borders are well considered and agreeable. Beyond this the enterprise does not challenge our admiration. Mr. Edward Everett Hale furnishes an introduction, in which he reconciles worldliness and the Sermon on the Mount with all the ease of a veteran practitioner in the art of accommodating theology and science.

The useful part of Mr. Allen Dodworth's 'Dancing and Its Relations to Education and Social Life' (Harpers) consists in its practical instruction in a great variety of dances, particularly the cotillion. The amusing part is this well-known teacher's moralizing, as when, having remarked how the greater lapses from virtue are preceded by lesser ones, he asks, "What may we expect, therefore, from those young men who, in dancing, recklessly soil the beautiful fabrics of women's costumes with perspiring hands, rather than avoid that injury by wearing gloves?"

Harper's Young People comes to us in its sixth bound volume, of which it is neither easy nor necessary to summarize the varied contents. Here appear portions of Mr. Howard Pyle's 'Pepper and Salt,' and one also remarks the series of beautiful engravings of infant heads by Mr. Frank French.

It is well to be warned in time, and any friend of psychic research who may be tempted to explore the phenomena of spiritualism should read a little book from the German, just published by the Harpers and called 'Beyond the Grave.' No Christian, says Dr. Hermann Cremer, can "for a moment put himself on the footing of negotiation and investigation with spiritualism, but can only brand it as a lie oppugnant to God," etc. To attempt intercourse with the dead "is wicked."

Dr. Beardsley's 'Life and Times of William Samuel Johnson' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which originally appeared in 1876, has continued to be in demand, and a second edition is now published, revised as the plates would permit, and enlarged. The index, too, would have borne overhauling, for both the letters M and T are alphabetically faulty.

One of the pleasantest of the French theatrical annuals, *Les Soirées Parisiennes*, has only now made its appearance for last year—and for the last time. M. Arnold Mortier, the clever "Monsieur de l'Orchestre," fell ill toward the end of last year, and died on the first day of this. He was a Dutchman, and his last book has a biographical and critical preface by a German—Albert Wolff—and both of them were typical Parisians, as were Grimm, and Fiorentino, and Hamilton. The typical Parisian is rarely born in Paris, and not always even in France. M. Mortier's theatrical fantasies are as clever in this eleventh volume as in its predecessors, and the series will be a mine of hints for the future historian.

The late Charles de la Rounat, who, when he died a year ago, was manager of the classic Odéon Theatre in Paris, had been a dramatic critic of wide experience and sound judgment. There has recently been published by J. Rouam (New York: F. W. Christern) a thin volume of his 'Études Dramatiques,' apparently the first of a projected series, and devoted wholly to the chief actors of the Comédie-Française of a decade ago—Mme. Arnould-Plessy, Régnier, M. Got, and M. Delaunay. They supplement admirably the more vigorous and incisive criticisms of M. Sarcey in the first series of 'Comédiens et Comédiennes.' The nearly twenty rather scratchy "process" sketches are quite sufficient to give a fair idea of the actor's appearance in a given part.

Quite the best map that we can name, at this moment, of the seat of war in the Balkans is the fresh edition by Dietrich Reimer, Berlin (New York: L. W. Schmidt), of H. Kiepert's General Map of the Southeastern European Peninsula. The scale is large: 1:1,500,000, and all of Greece, the Ægean, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, Bosnia, etc., is comprehended. The boundaries of the territories in dispute are authoritatively set down; the physical features are duly depicted, and as great accuracy as is possible has been secured for the proper names. The map is folded in neat covers, from which it can be wholly detached.

The great map of Africa undertaken by the house of Justus Perthes in Gotha on a scale of 1:4,000,000 has begun to appear (New York: B. Westermann & Co.). Part I.—there will be five in all—sets forth the scheme of the work, which is to furnish a map large enough and detailed enough to meet the wants of every class. The projection is Flamsteed's The continent is skilfully divided into ten rectangles, six lying north of the equator and four to the south. Commencement is here made with sheets 1 and 5—namely, the northwestern, of which the diagonal is approximately a line drawn from Algiers to Cape Blanco; and the central, or a line drawn from the Nile at New Dongola to Fernando Po. In the making of No. 5, Barth's observations are declared to have been more trustworthy than those of any more recent explorer. Peculiar difficulties attended the making of No. 1 from the extraordinary variety of materials, the want of astronomical precision, and the exuberant Arab and Berber terminology.

On October 19, Dr. Heinrich Leberecht Fleischer, incontestably the greatest Arabic scholar in Germany, celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his accession to the chair of Oriental Languages at the University of Leipzig, as successor to Rosenmüller. That position Dr. Fleischer has held to this day, declining in 1860 a call to fill the professorship of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish at the University of Berlin, and continuing to lecture after entering (on the 21st of last February) upon the eighty-fifth year of his life. Many distinguished marks of esteem and congratulation were showered upon the veteran teacher and author. The most striking was an album, presented by an international committee of Orientalists, and embracing votive photographs and inscriptions from 117 Oriental scholars of Europe, Asia, and America—all of them more or less strictly his pupils. The University and city of Leipzig, the Royal Academy of Sciences, and King Albert, vied with each other in paying homage to the eminent Saxon.

A very acceptable addition to the handsome 'Bibliothèque Orientale Elzévirienne,' published by Ernest Leroux in Paris, is 'Les Langues Perdues de la Perse et de l'Assyrie,' by M. Joachim Menant, of which the first part (Persia) has appeared, and the second (Assyria) is in press. These two little volumes, which tell the story of the discovery and gradual decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis, Behistun, etc., in a very agreeable and lucid manner, are only slightly altered and augmented reproductions of the author's 'Les Ecritures Cunéiformes,' of which the second edition appeared in 1864. His name is, on the title-page as well as in the publisher's preface, spelled Menant, as it is also in his 'La Bibliothèque du Palais de Ninive,'

forming vol. xxviii of the same Elzevirian Library; and in Vapereau's 'Contemporains.' The greater works of the same French Assyriologist, however—such as his 'Annales des Rois d'Assyrie,' 'Babylone et la Chaldée,' and 'Leçons d'Épigraphie Assyrienne'—have on the title-page the name Ménant, and under this name we find him consistently quoted by Friedrich Delitzsch, Hommel, Duncker, etc., and noticed in Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexikon' (1885). We find Menant in Maspero's 'Histoire Ancienne,' etc., and Ménant in Lenormant's 'La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée'—each of whom ought to know well—and both forms on one and the same page of the 'Records of the Past.'

—Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps still brings forth fruit after his kind. Writing to an American friend in the last week of October, he says: "I have had one piece of luck of late, in buying a deed of 1579 with the signature and beautiful handwriting of Walter Roche, who was Master of the grammar school at Stratford-on-Avon when Shakespeare was a little boy there. Only one other specimen of his handwriting—that in the Museum at the Birthplace—is known to exist. Another acquisition: I am not fond of mulberry-tree relics, wanting faith, but, by the death of my father's last surviving relative in Lancashire, I come into possession of one which was purchased by my grandmother at Stratford from Sharp himself in the last century, and so far has an undoubted pedigree." Sharp will be remembered as the relic-carver who, on the cutting down of Shakspere's mulberry in 1758 by Rector Gastrell, the then owner of the estate, "purchased the greatest part of it"—as he declared in a formal death-bed affidavit in 1799. The autograph of Roche, as the first schoolmaster the future dramatist ever saw, and one so nearly unique, deserves a station in Hollingbury Copse beside the signature of Shakspere's friend and patron, the Earl of Southampton, and that of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlcote, who was perhaps in truth a still greater friend, albeit in the disguise of driving the poet to his field of future fame by a prosecution for deer-stealing. The free-school of which Roche was master, and which gave Shakspere his "small Latin and less Greek," has been shown by a recent writer in *Notes and Queries* to have been endowed before the year 1453. The master's salary was fixed at £10, and he was forbidden to receive any fees from pupils. Mr. Phillipps, while remarking that he would as soon think of making money by keeping a yacht as by the sale of his Shakspere 'Outlines,' adds that the fifth edition of that work is already out of print, and that he shall soon be at work on the sixth.

—That in 1633, not many months after the death of Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen, Wallenstein entered into secret negotiations with Sweden and France, Saxony and Brandenburg, with the object of forcing Ferdinand II., his master, to conclude a peace which would have completely humbled the Emperor and raised his generalissimo to the highest princely position under him, is a fact universally acknowledged by recent historians. On the strength of it, the great Catholic commander in the Thirty Years' War is now almost unanimously called a traitor in universal and special histories. Only his degree of criminality in the transaction—owing to diverse views of the causes which led to it, of the perplexities of the situation which Wallenstein's ambition and the fear and envy of him had created, and of the ultimate aims of his intended defection—has been variously judged, sectional and religious leanings entering largely into the formation of opinion. What was not known, or at least not conclusively known as authentic, down to very recent days, is that Wallenstein began negotiations with the defenders of the Protestant cause as early as 1631—that is, at a time when the King of Sweden was living and advancing, and the power of the Catholic Emperor was less threatening than ever. Authentic documents drawn from the archives of Sweden and Saxony, and recently published in two simultaneous collections (Frankfort, 1885), remove the last doubt in the matter. Such, at least, is the weighty opinion of Professor Gindely, the foremost historian of the Thirty Years' War, in a résumé of the two publications, in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The more important of the documentary collections is a reproduction, in German, by Dr. Emil Hildebrand, the veteran archæologist of Sweden, of sixty-six documents published by him in 1883 in the Swedish *Historisk Tidskrift;* its title is, 'Wallenstein und seine Verbindungen mit den Schweden: Actenstücke aus dem schwedischen Reichsarchive zu Stockholm.' The two papers most to the point are a letter of Count Thurn, the leader of the Bohemian Protestants at the outbreak of the war, to Gustavus Adolphus, under date of June 23, 1631, reporting the beginning of the "negotium," and confirmatory of other reports previously known but objected to as of doubtful authenticity, and a longer statement sent to the secretary of the same king by Nicolai, the Swedish Resident at Dresden, and detailing an interview at Kaunitz, November 20, 1631, between the Saxon Fieldmarshal Arnim and Wallenstein, in which the latter, "obtestando per omnia sacra," assured the Swedish King of his excellent intentions toward him, though still compelled to display fidelity to the Emperor and command his armies. The other collection, by Dr. Arnold Gädeke, contains 165 documents, all drawn from the Saxon archives; it is entitled, 'Wallenstein's Verhandlungen mit den Schweden und Sachsen, 1631-4.'

—Theophil Zolling, editor of the *Gegenwart*, presents in a recent number of his journal some interesting facts and opinions concerning the status of the Germans and of things German in Paris. Herr Zolling writes apropos of a new German book upon Paris by Arthur Mennell ('Pariser Luft,' Leipzig: Albert Unflad). He remarks very calmly upon the increasing manifestations of Parisian Germanophobia, and with equal calmness shows how, in spite of all that, the "Germanization" of the French capital is progressing with astonishing rapidity. The latter subject makes a longer chapter than the former. One is perhaps not surprised to learn of the existence of an association of German students in Paris whose sole object is to prevent their newly-arrived countrymen from being gulled by the Parisians. Speaking of students, Herr Zolling is led to comment upon the disillusionment which Germans are compelled to undergo with regard to the Sorbonne. The "students" of the Sorbonne are said to number nominally 1,700, of whom a quarter attend lectures regularly. This aggregate audience consists mainly of elderly Frenchmen, German students, and women. Young Frenchmen who are studying for a profession attend the Sorbonne courses if they feel the need of them, but usually they feel no such need, or feel it very spasmodically. No professor lectures more than twice a week. There are no seminaries and no *privatissima*, and the hundred or so of German students at the Sorbonne get no mental aliment which they could not have of better quality and for less money at home. The position of German clerks in Paris is painted in very sombre hues. A trilingual correspondence clerk gets 100 francs a month, and is exposed to constant annoyance from his fellows. Germans out of employment are a common sight in Paris, and if they are poor it goes hard with them.

—But, in spite of all this, *Deutschthum* is gaining ground in Paris all the time. The number of German-speaking residents is not far from 100,000, and of these about a third are subjects of the Empire. The naturalized and (more or less) Gallicized Germans constitute a numerous class in nearly all phases of French life. Two admirals of the French fleet bear the names Ledebur and Meyer; three corps-commanders in the army are called Schmitz, Wolff, and Schneegans. The *personnel* of Parliament, of administration, of the book trade, the Bourse, the university, and of journalism has a large German element. Many of the newest song writers bear German names. Half of the police (says Herr Zolling) are German; so is nearly every *concierge*, and the executioner of Paris is a Monsieur Deibler. German beer, too, is indubitably capturing Paris, though it does not seem to be captivating the recognized organs of public opinion. Several newspapers make a specialty of denouncing beer as the very symbol of all vileness, as being, in short, German; and yet the beverage makes its way. Herr Zolling takes pains to correct the popular misapprehension that real beer is not to be had in Paris; he assures us that such a thing can be had for one's money, though it be an incontestable fact that an order for beer in an average Paris café or restaurant is certain to be answered *mit purem Rattengift*. Music, also, is helping to Germanize Paris. The concerts of the Conservatory offer "almost exclusively" German music; the opera-houses get rich upon Mozart and Weber; military music patterns more and more after German models, and the triumphant Wagnerians are pleading to be allowed to come to the rescue of the Grand Opéra with "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser." School and army are adopting German ideas, and German *Vereine* for various purposes are imitated by corresponding associations in France. Even the language of Paris is assimilating German words and German idioms at a rate which is considering the conservatism of the French in these matters, surprising. Here it is that the influence of the bilingual Alsatians is felt. That there is any marked increase of interest in the German language on the part of the schools or of the educated class does not appear. A limited study of German is, however, required from French soldiers, who are provided with a 'Questionnaire usuel français-allemand,' from which these curious-looking specimens are taken: *Capitaine=haouptmann; cidre=apfailvain; coucher=chlaffen; aux armes=inns guévair; où est l'ennemi ?=vo stait der faymnd ? la route traverse-t-elle ?=furt de strassé nak ?*

—J. J. von Tschudi's 'Organismus der Khetshua-Sprache' (Leipzig: Brockhaus) contains the summary results of a life-long study and literary activity devoted to the languages and people of Peru. The main purpose of the author was to show the historic evolution of the language, not that of furnishing grammatic rules and paradigms to the students of Khetshua. Fair specimens of his method are the discussions on the gutturals, on some of the nominal cases, and on the plural ending *-kuna*, in which *-na* is the real suffix of plurality. Frequently he has to defend his views against contrary opinions, and his polemics against Lopez, Nodal, Pacheco-Zegarra assume sometimes an acrimonious character. Even a tyro in the study of Khetshua can derive great benefit from the volume, which is remarkable for the perspicuity of its statements, although paradigms are to be found in it only to a limited extent. The bibliography, the remarks on sister-dialects, and three extensive texts are very valuable additions to the book. The introduction is of an ethnographic character: it classifies the various South American languages into

families; speaks of the physical characteristics, complexion, etc., of the American natives, of the climate, topography, animals, and plants of the Peruvian highlands; and of the political changes in Peruvian history and aboriginal life. This section contains many assertions of a rather startling nature, as that the Khetshua-speaking people came originally from the north (about Quito); that the Aimará language belongs to another family than the Khetshua, viz., the Kolla family, etc. Von Tschudi's views concerning the totality of the American language-families may be summed up in the result, expressed in a negative form on page 125: "We are not yet entitled, from the little we know of them, to assume that they are not deducible from one another (L. Adam's opinion); nor can we assume that all these forms of speech show an embryonic similarity, and that the languages, now differing so largely, owe this discrepancy only to divergence in their evolution in time (Forchhammer's idea)." Evidently, the embryonic similarity observed is merely the fact that all American languages are agglutinative, and many of them largely polysynthetic; but this does not by any means explain the total discrepancy in the radical syllables of the various linguistic stocks.

THOMAS'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, REVISED.

Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. By Joseph Thomas, M.D., LL.D., author of the system of pronunciation in 'Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World,' of 'A Comprehensive Medical Dictionary,' and of various pronouncing vocabularies of biographical and geographical names. New edition, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

In a review of the first edition of this work, written after the appearance of one-third of it, and published in No. 255 of the *Nation*, we said:

"We must declare it the best as well as the most comprehensive book of its description, emanating from the pen of one writer—in any language—which has come under our notice. . . . What the comprehensive scholarship, perseverance, energy, and critical accuracy of one man may fairly be expected to do in this field, our author has amply done."

We qualified this approbation by emphasizing, what it implied, that, after all, a cyclopædia of universal biography, "if not done by a number of scholars, each elaborating his special branch, can at the best be an excellent compilation"—which Doctor Thomas's work was "on a vast scale." We praised its fulness, fairness, bibliographical richness, plainness of style, elaborate pronunciation of names, and—in justice to the publisher—the excellence of its mechanical execution. We pointed out some omissions of titles, alluded to more frequent omissions of facts and defective descriptions, and specified a few slight inaccuracies in dates, adding, "Even errors so slight as these are exceedingly rare."

Since writing that review—fifteen years ago—we have used Doctor Thomas's 'Dictionary of Biography' almost constantly, as one of the handiest (on account of its conciseness) of the larger books of reference in our possession. For six years, while engaged in literary labor demanding incessant examination of biographical facts and dates, and critical comparison of authorities, the present writer daily turned over its pages again and again, marking on the margins the tangible slips discovered. Now, being thus fully familiar with its contents and execution, we cannot but leave unmodified the judgment passed on its merits in 1870. Referring our readers to our statements of that date, we limit our present remarks to the additions in the revised edition before us. And here, too, we must say, after close examination, that the Advertisement by the Publishers, which stands in lieu of a preface to the new edition, tells what is substantially true when it says: "Great pains have been taken not only to include within its pages appropriate notices of all persons who have risen to any considerable degree of prominence since the issue of the first edition, but also to make such revisions in certain of the original articles as the lapse of time has rendered necessary to bring the accounts of the subjects down to the present date." And we have no reason to doubt that the statement which follows, that "several thousand new articles now for the first time appear, while of the revisions and expansions of original notices . . . *many* thousand instances will come to the notice of the reader," is equally correct.

Our own experience is this: We have looked for and found notices, not contained in the original edition, of Schweinfurth, Nachtigal, Munzinger, Cameron, Serpa-Pinto, Lenz, Fedchenko, Przhevalski, Greely—but not of Brazza; of Kuenen, Wellhausen, Robertson Smith, Friedrich Delitzsch, Dümichen, Ebers, Sayce, Lazarus Geiger—but not of Oort, Ménant, or Darmesteter; of Tchernyshevski, Tolstoi, De Amicis, De Gubernatis, Dóczi, Daudet, Leroy-Beaulieu, Laugel—but not of J. E. Thorold Rogers, Sheldon Amos, William Minto, Edward Fitzgerald, J. G. Romanes, Edward Caird, H. Labouchere, or Fortuné du Boisgobey; of Howells, James, Julian Hawthorne, Cable, Eugene Schuyler, Higginson, Chadwick, MacMaster, Swinton, Whitelaw Reid, Medill; of Grévy, Faidherbe, Chanzy, Bourbaki, Frossard, Clémenceau, Spuller—but not of Chaudordy or Barodet; of Kálnoky, Tisza, Hohenlohe—but not of Taaffe; of Bennigsen, Lasker, Bamberger—but not of Treitschke, Richter, Bebel, or Stöcker; of Sagasta, Zorilla, Figueras, Cánovas del Castillo—but not of Pavia or Martos; of Skobeleff, Gurko, Tcherniayeff, Kaufmann, Melikoff, Fadeyeff, Dragomanoff, Aksakoff—but not of Katkoff; of Midhat, Osman, Mukhtar, Fuad, Arabi, and Aleko Pashas—but not of Suleiman; of Milan of Servia, Nicholas of Montenegro, Alexander of Bulgaria, El-Mahdi, and Tewfik; of Hobart, Gordon, Burnaby, and Forbes—but not of Valentine Baker or MacGahan.

Some of the omissions are evidently due to oversights, others to laudable discrimination. Transient notoriety does not, in Doctor Thomas's eyes, entitle one to a niche in a biographical dictionary. Hence we also look in vain for Zhelyaboff or Sophia Perovskaya, Hödel or Nobiling. That there is no allusion to the attempts of the last two regicides in the notice of Emperor William is perhaps less defensible. Nor is there any allusion to the Prussian *Culturkampf* under that head or under "Bismarck." There is also much looseness of expression in the former notice: The battles of Courcelles, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte are designated collectively "a great battle near Metz (August 14-18)." The fights at Beaumont and Sedan are also coupled into one "great battle." "Bavaria and Baden in August, 1866," stands for Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, etc. The date of Aurelle de Paladines's victory near Orleans as given here ("9th of November") is, on the other hand, more correct than "November 10," under "Palladines . . . (D'Aurelles)." Why the author has chosen this form of the general's name, referring to it under "Paladines," but not under "Aurelle," is not clear; ours we have before us in the diaries of George Sand, Claretie, and D'Arsac, in Vapereau, Brockhaus, etc., etc.

The new notices are generally ampler than the additions to the old ones—which will surprise nobody familiar with cyclopædic work of this kind. Some of the expansions are very meagre, indeed. Compare, for instance, "Gladstone," "Disraeli" "Grant," or "Victor Emmanuel." "Kraszewski" and "Pulszky" are striking instances of the entire absence of needed continuations. Freshness, on the other hand, is constantly evinced by insertions of late dates of decease. The latest we have noticed are "July 23, 1885," under "Grant," "July 28, 1885," under "Montefiore," and "August 11, 1885," under "Milnes (R. M.)"; the prefatory Advertisement being dated August, 1885. Sir J. E. Alexander, Georg Curtius, and William Veitch, who also died before the latest of the above dates, have been overlooked. The wonted accuracy in rendering foreign names and titles occasionally fail: "Babylonisch Keilinschriften" (in "Schrader") is misprinted German; "Czók" ("Dóczi") bad Magyar; "Oz-to-dielat" ("Tchernyshevsky") worse Russian. "Skobeleff," "Tcherniayef," "Faveyer," show an inconsistency in transliterating which we ought not to meet with in so admirable a compilation.

A genera revision of the en ire old text, for the sake of improved correctness and uniformity, has not taken place. It would have been too vast a task. Still, we could have wished that Doctor Thomas's cautious "about" had been occasionally exchanged for the precise date; as, the spring of 1851 for "about 1850," as the date of John Stuart Mill's marriage; October 24, 1829, for "about 1830" as the date of John Veitch's birth, etc. Under "Robert Chambers" should have been inserted the fact of his having written 'The Vestiges of Creation.' We cannot account for the fact that the first edition of this Dictionary mentioned in the notice of George Eliot her marriage to Mr. Lewes, while the present edition makes no allusion to Lewes under "George Eliot," nor to George Eliot under "Lewes." The bibliographical references of 1870 had not a few shortcomings that might have been repaired, but these have rather been increased than diminished. Thus, under "Abinger," one is referred to review articles only, though Scarlett's biography was published in 1877. Under "John Adams," "Jefferson," "Monroe," "Hamilton," "Randolph," "Webster," the work is silent as to the recently published lives of those worthies, while, as regards our literary heroes, admirers of Poe will be shocked to find that all the recent vindications, as well as Woodberry's 'Life,' are ignored, Griswold's memoir being the only work recognized. The same is true of the biographies of Irving, Cooper, Willis, Noah Webster, Emerson, though those of Margaret Fuller and Thoreau are given. Under "Bonaparte," neither Jung nor Böhtlingk is mentioned, nor is Seeley's 'Stein.' Still stranger is the omission of any reference under Prince Albert; the Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse) is not mentioned even in the text. Alison's Autobiography (1882) is ignored, as are the two lives of Governor Andrew, all the recent lives (since 1865) of Mendelssohn, Thayer's 'Beethoven,' etc., etc.

Not by way of censure, but as a service to such of our readers as may own this work, we conclude our notice with a few errata. There are two notices of one and the same person—Robert and Robert William Buchanan. Henry James's '*Female* Poets and Novelists' should be 'French Poets and Novelists'; Mrs. Southworth's 'Curse of *Clifford*' should be 'Curse of Clifton'; Sir Walter Scott's 'The Red Gauntlet' should be 'Redgauntlet.' James Thomson was born at Port Glasgow, not at "Port *Greenock*." Under "Savonarola," the reference is to vol. 1 of the *Living Age*, instead of vol. 50. William Motherwell was born October 13, 1797 (not "1798"); Wm. Lloyd Garrison, December 10, 1805 (not "December 12, 1804"—a pardonable error); George Eliot, November 22, 1820 (not "1819").

RECENT NOVELS.

A Wheel of Fire. By Arlo Bates. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Love—Or a Name. By Julian Hawthorne. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Healey. By Jessie Fothergill. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

A Family Affair. By Hugh Conway. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Andromeda. By George Fleming. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A THOUGHTFUL person will more than once turn from the book while reading 'A Wheel of Fire' to speculate upon the characteristics of the mind that could busy itself in such a way upon such a subject. A woman, still young, has spent all her mature years in terror of inherited madness. Her mother dies mad before her. Her brother hangs himself in his bed-room. The blessing of happy love given and returned comes to her, but at the very hour set for her marriage she goes raving mad, and dies in a week. Ghastly is the mildest word that will describe the book. The purpose of it is a mystery. If it were to excite horror, the lovers of that could find it already in the famous French novel that describes madness with the last accuracy of science. Mr. Bates has not even attempted to rival that. There is not, on the other hand, the tracing of the effect upon character from this dread, either in the heroine or upon her friends, which would have led into that study of the conflict of the human spirit with inevitable destiny which has always stimulated the imagination. There is no change or growth in the heroine, and as to her friends, they simply do not believe anything about it. There is not a scene or incident that is aught but painful, so that, accept what view we may of the purpose of fiction—to instruct, to amuse, to elevate—this has no reason for existence.

The notion that any intelligent critic speaks from personal bias was long since dismissed from circles that appreciate either good literature or good criticism, but only too few people have yet taken in the further idea that the more intelligent the critic, the more anxious he is not to bring forward his own judgments at all (no matter how impartial), but to ally himself with the great authorities before him—not this or that man who has devised a clever critical apparatus, but the true authorities, the great works themselves, that stand for all the world to make comparisons by. And since all the world has been making comparisons these many years, it follows that the critic finds that some things are settled; and often and often he wishes that those who begin to write could be compelled to follow the same road he has travelled, where they would find out that for them, too, some things are settled. The art of fiction is no new art. Nothing is older. Our novel is only the latest form of it. There is a long line of recorded experience, full of lessons that ought to be studied. There is no other art where any one dreams of succeeding without, at first, long study of what has been done before, of what has been found possible and what impossible, or, to repeat our own phrase, what things are settled. If the author of 'A Wheel of Fire' should set about such study, he would find for himself better than any one could tell him what subjects are fit for fiction, what are the possible limits of tragedy, and why his own tale is too monstrous to be artistic. He may already have gone so far as to find a small school that devotes itself to "the flowers of evil." The verse may be exquisite, but there are few that heed those writers. To follow their example is to shut one's self up in an ever narrowing circle. If Mr. Bates will look beyond these men, he will find that the Olympians, in whatever tongue, have embodied the terror, the pain of the world in strength and beauty, not in the horrible, the hideous.

Mr. Hawthorne, too, has not learned wisdom in the choice of subject. No one could open 'Love—or a Name' a second time, supposing it possible to read the dreadful tale to the end even once. It is the greater pity, for the first half is of his best. Some one might even say better than his best, for the sake of the naturalness of the early chapters. If he meant to elaborate the thought he suggests in the sentence, "We are misled most of all by success, which seems the test of merit, but is never given in this world as a reward; it is only the most inscrutable of the dispensations of Providence," no finer theme could have been chosen to show the working out of character, nor one more timely for these very days; but he has only hinted it, and turned aside to hackneyed melodramatic incident till he winds up with a situation too brutal to be matched among savages.

It is an ill-fortune that brings before us at the same moment a third such book. We only pause to warn off the reader from 'Healey.' Jessie Fothergill has fallen far below the promise of 'The First Violin.' Such ingenuity of evil as she has imagined for her hero can only excite a wondering disgust. Is it not possible for novel-writers to learn that no lasting fame, not even transient popularity, can ever be attained by books that every one will strive to forget?

'A Family Affair' must remain the measure of what Hugh Conway could accomplish. He succeeded in the vigorous short story of the comparatively harmless sensational type, and the present work is neither more nor less than the first from his hand. It is rather a collection than a well-ordered whole, the personages having no real dependence on each other except in the chance contiguities of time and place. Break it up into six pieces, and each would stand by itself by simply changing the names. There are always enough people, children of a larger growth, who are delighted with a straight-away narrative, without reflection and without depth, to make such work popular. Hugh Conway never goes below the surface, even though subjects far better than any of his lie in plain sight there. For instance, in 'Carriston's Gift,' a short story in a prior "Leisure Hour" volume, he passes a rare chance without suspecting it. He busies himself only with the old themes of presentiments, ghostly visitations, etc. Not the man who has "second-sight," but the man who is afraid he shall have it, would be the novel figure. We commend him to the seekers for a plot. They would have modern rationalism on their side, not against them, as Mr. Conway had.

'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains' has been so widely read in the *Atlantic* that we proceed at once to comments which presuppose an acquaintance with the story. Like 'In the Tennessee Mountains,' it is a picture of manners, using the word in that large sense which includes all the complicated relations of things, animate and inanimate, that make up the circumstance of life. It has the same strongly etched outline and the same vivid color. If the impression is anything less, it is only because the first gave the surprise of entire freshness. There is the same effect of dealing with life as a whole—with a community, a class, rather than with an individual. As we said of the first book at the time, it gives us, "not lives, but life"; therefore it happens that while there are not the single figures that take hold of us intimately as positive existences, there would not be in all that land a man or woman a stranger to us, so well do we know the sky and the mountains that surround their days, and the changing events that fill them. Hitherto Miss Murfree had not chosen for her main purpose the presentation of character. In saying this, we are not supposing entire separation of manners and character to be possible; but in a novel the one will appear only for the sake of the other, according to the intention of the writer. The title of the present book points to the conclusion that it had here been the author's intention to put character foremost, and that the so-called Prophet was meant to be the central figure. As an actual fact, he is hardly so much as a distinct figure at all. We know him only as we should know the mountain itself, through the drifting mist and the sudden cloud-rifts of a day of storm.

The author's hold upon her reader is strong enough to carry him on to the climax with acquiescent sympathy in her working out of her plot. Reflection, however, will bring persistent doubts. Self-sacrifice is the grandest or the poorest of human actions, according to motives. Of these we are left in the darkness of conjecture. The catastrophe becomes merely one of the horrible incidents of a semi-outlawed manner of life. For us it has nothing to do with character. The author becomes the mere narrator of facts, a historian. She is not the clairvoyant of the earlier chapter, reading, in the quick glance of the Prophet's eye, "fire, inspiration, frenzy—who can say?" It was a question she herself was expected to answer. If the Prophet were really her subject, she has done her own original conception scant justice. She has deserted it, to give us instead separate pictures (all strong, we admit) of detached groups. Nor are the pictures placed directly before us. It is surprising that so large a proportion of the book is second-hand. We are told, not how this or that was in itself, but how somebody saw it. The method is an accepted one for special purposes, but, used to such an extent as this, it materially weakens the effect. Moreover, as the groups are all thrown against the same general background, there comes a slight weariness of descriptive phrases too little unlike not to seem repetition. Landscape painting in a novel is, after all, only costume on the grand scale, and one story will carry off successfully only a certain amount of it.

Even with these serious deductions, the story is another brilliant promise for the future. Each book has left the impression that the author is still trying her powers. 'Down the Ravine' proves that the lack of unity of effect in this last book is not because Miss Murfree does not know what it means. That little story fills out its *cadre* as perfectly as a crystal shapes itself to the law of its line. It is only needful to submit the chosen material to a like ordering of development to reach success in the larger work. Again, in this new heroine, Dorinda, we have what the Prophet is not—a clearly defined character growing through its joy and sorrow to full stature before us. There is not a wavering line, not an inharmonious tint, in the whole of it. We know her as we know no other personage from Miss Murfree's hand.

Nor is it for lack of spiritual insight that the Prophet is left but an intangible shadow, and we ourselves made but mere spectators of the outward show of life. In all the overcrowding and the abrupt transitions of 'Where the Battle was Fought,' there was one situation which could have been found only by that divining instinct which makes of imagination a revealer. When the pretended John Fortescue, stung by the supposed betrayal of his tempter, is about to disclose the plot, his remorseful conscience believes that the dead friend to whose memory he has been ut-

terly treacherous stands before him. That moment his crime is punished, not by the law he has outraged, not even by the reproach of her whom he would have robbed, but by his own recoil upon himself. Against his own soul most of all had he sinned, and from it and within it he finds the keenest and bitterest punishment he can suffer. Such beginnings justify the enthusiastic expectations of Miss Murfree's admirers, but the work of matured and balanced powers is yet to come.

If 'Andromeda' has more of pure narrative and less of drama than George Fleming has accustomed us to expect from her, it is still a very touching story of self-sacrifice, wrought with great delicacy. The name is given to the heroine in half-playful earnest at the outset by one who is watching with eyes already alert with yearning affection; but only a small bit of the old myth will fit her story, for Perseus, when Perseus comes, is bound by every instinct of loyalty to leave her to her fate. What follows after, deals with motives of self-denial and patience, of which the careless ease of demi-gods and mythical heroes knew nothing. "For to have a will and a conscience, Richard reflected, means chiefly to possess the power, amidst the world's wild struggle, of enforcing one's own decision against one's self."

The tale is romantic, if one pleases to use the phrase; but so long as there is any ideal left to human consciousness, hearts will thrill with the admiration of high-heartedness. Besides, George Fleming knows the power of a wise restraint. To it she owes the artistic perfection of her pictures, and from it no less comes her fine discrimination in moral forces. The healthful atmosphere of the book gives it an importance apart from its literary merit. The chief situation is the same that has oftenest been used for evil example—a woman betrothed to one man, but loving his friend, who in turn loves her. That the author has chosen to show not sin and ruin, but how pure and noble souls may save themselves in such peril, is another welcome witness against the theory that a story cannot be vivid or exciting without the appeal to the passions of sense. The tale is somewhat broken. It does not all lie in one clear light, as did 'Vestigia,' but for single scenes we should call it the author's best. They are true drama, the characters developing themselves before our very eyes. Many readers would pronounce the final explanation between San Donati and Clare most effective. A keener sense will prefer the scene amid the heather, in the sunshine of the mountain pass. Its very simplicity makes the charm more subtile. There is throughout the same happy, pellucid style, carrying its beauty in itself, as it were—not seeking it as an added ornament. All the way, an undertone is delicately hinted. The full chord is a minor one, for the notes of joy are not struck till just as the strain passes out of our hearing. The minor lingers even with them, until the undertone rises and blends them into one harmony. It is the hope, the faith in compensation. Said the old nurse Monica: "Oh! my dear master, the blessed saints up there put all the little good things in life just on purpose to make up for—for the big ones." "Surely you don't think death like a disappointment?" asks Clare. San Donati's words, as he declares his love to her, strangely foreshadow his own fate and yet embody its consolation: "The visions were vouchsafed to those to whom the world gave nothing, and heaven opens before the eyes of men who live in desert places."

The Greville Memoirs. (Second Part.) A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1852. By the late Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council. London: Longmans, Green & Co.; New York: D. Appleton Co. 1885.

THE second instalment of the Greville Memoirs is not so entertaining as the first, though it is perhaps of more permanent value. It presents a picture of the author's times, and has also a certain autobiographical value, for the confidences of Mr. Greville with his reader are abundant. It is possible to gather from his pages a tolerably accurate idea of the man, and, as has been so often said, any man can make an interesting book if he will only tell the truth about his own life. Mr. Greville was a man of the world and a courtier, who, qualified by his training and surroundings to be a gossip, became by sheer force of character something more important. Modesty and candor are perhaps the qualities which, as his character matures, seem to become most striking in him, and his complaints about his wasted life, and his regrets over lost opportunities, are so *naïf* as to be almost amusing. Yet his character and style in general are not at all *naïf*. No one would ever think of comparing him to Pepys, and no one will ever derive from his journals the kind of pleasure that is to be found in the childlike frankness of that great diarist. The value of Mr. Greville's work is chiefly that of accurate and painstaking political memoirs.

Brought up in the old order of things, and a member of a society on which the democratic tendencies of our day had had an awakening, but as yet no disorganizing effect, he remained to his dying day a spectator of the march of modern events without having his views colored by an active party interest. He was not, on the one hand, a Conservative in the partisan sense of the word (his book on Ireland seems greatly to have disgusted the Tories), nor was he, on the other hand, a man of "broad," "progressive" views as to the destiny of mankind which he wished to see embodied in political action. In fact, it may be said that he was a Liberal with no "views" at all, except that among gentlemen a certain code of morality was obligatory, and that Government ought to be carried on by gentlemen. He was almost the ideal man of business of a constitutional court, in which the sovereign's government is carried on alternately by both parties, but where the sovereign, by the nature of her position, is averse to "Radicals."

Mr. Greville had no more sympathy for Radicalism than he had for Buddhism. One would have been as foreign to the order of thought in which he was born and brought up as the other; and this is precisely one of the facts which make his journal so valuable. He watched the course of affairs, and the character of the men who took part in public affairs—Brougham's antics, Melbourne's amiable cynicism, Peel's mutations, Palmerston's audacity, Cobden's speeches, the anti-corn-law agitation, O'Connell's trial—with the eye of a highly intelligent observer who did not profess for a moment to possess the key of it all in a comprehension of or sympathy with the great popular movements which were threatening to upheave the foundations of English society; who, in fact, would have considered it a mere piece of pretence to profess to have such a key. He consequently did not measure people, as we are nowadays so fond of doing, by their devotion to "causes," or by their success in creating a sensation, but by the old-fashioned conservative tests of character—gifts, attainments, and intrinsic merits. He seems to have had a good deal of taste and capacity for judging character, and the portraits he draws of the distinguished men and women with whom his life brought him in contact, generally drawn with more than common care, are of considerable interest. One or two extracts will give an idea of his powers in this way. Of Sydney Smith's wit he says:

"If there was a fault in it, it was that it was too amusing. People so entirely expected to be made to die of laughing, and he was so aware of this, that there never seemed to be any question of conversation when he was of the party, or at least no more than just to afford Sydney pegs to hang his jokes on."

Of Lord Brougham, whom he certainly did not like, he writes in 1844:

"None but Brougham himself can be his parallel; no other man would have dared to get up and, in the presence of at least half-a-dozen men who knew the whole truth, deliberately and vehemently tell a parcel of impudent lies—lies, too, which, if he succeeds in his object, must be exposed to the whole world. But one of his most curious characteristics is his utter shamelessness."

His analysis of Lady Holland's character is neat and classical:

"Although she was known to be wholly destitute of religious opinions, she never encouraged any irreligious talk in her house. She never herself spoke disrespectfully or with levity of any of the institutions or opinions which other people were accustomed to reverence; nor did she at any time, even during periods of the greatest political violence, suffer any disloyal language towards the sovereign, nor encourage any fierce philippics, still less any ribaldry against political opponents. It was her great object, while her society was naturally and inevitably of a political color, to establish in it such a tone of moderation and general toleration that no person of any party, opinion, profession, or persuasion might feel any difficulty in coming to her house, and she took care that no one who did should ever have reason to complain of being offended or annoyed, still less shocked or insulted under her roof. Never was anybody more invariably kind to her servants, or more solicitous for their comfort. In this, probably selfish considerations principally moved her; it was essential to her comfort to be diligently and zealously served, and she secured by her conduct to them their devoted attachment. It used often to be said in joke that they were very much better off than her guests."

Several pages are devoted to Peel and his peculiar relations with his party, of which Mr. Greville gives the following very simple, and, we believe, perfectly accurate explanation:

"There was an unexpressed but complete difference in their understanding and his of the obligations by which the Government and the party were mutually connected. They considered Peel to be not only the Minister, but the creature, of the Conservative party, bound above all things to support and protect their especial interests according to their own views and opinions. He considered himself the Minister of the nation, whose mission it was to redress the balance which mistaken maxims or partial legislation had deranged, and to combine the interest of all classes in one homogeneous system, by which the prosperity and happiness of the whole commonwealth would be promoted."

Of the Duke of Wellington we get a very complete picture. Mr. Greville was thrown a good deal into his society, and had the warm attachment to his character that all Englishmen, and especially all conservative Englishmen of his class, had. But it is useless to enumerate instances. A glance at the index of these volumes serves to show that Mr. Greville knew every one who was worth knowing, and who had any acknowledged position in society or Government, in his day, and has something to say about them all. The tone of his criticism in this last instalment of his diary is much more agreeable than that of the first. As he grew older, his opinions and feelings seem to have mellowed, while his interests became broader and more generous. To the last he remains an accomplished courtier, and in a certain sense of the word a gossip. He is always a man of detail and of consummate breeding. He gives, himself, an amusing instance of this in the case of a visit to the Queen,

which he had to make (owing to an attack of the gout) on crutches. He records himself as much pleased with the success with which he *sidled* out of the room so as to avoid the rudeness of turning his back on the Queen. His interests, as we have said, are mainly in persons; he is not an historian so much as an observer of people; he gives the details of all the transactions in which he took a part, and his impressions of all the people with whom he came in contact, and thus his pages, without constituting history in the true sense of the word, throw interesting side-lights upon it.

The American Caucus System. Its Origin, Purpose, and Utility. By George W. Lawton. G. P. Put. am's Sons. 1885.

THE first rule for any writer who proposes to treat of a subject which is not very attractive or clear in itself, should be to so form his sentences that his readers may not be puzzled to find out what he really means to say. In this respect Mr. Lawton leaves much to be desired. For example, it requires a second thought to read a sentence constructed and punctuated like the following: "It was a cardinal rule of one of the most sagacious of American politicians, to go into caucus in support of measures, primarily and secondarily, in support of men."

The caucus, as Mr. Lawton gives its history from the time of Moses down through the States of Greece and the British Islands, is really a very simple institution, being nothing more than an assemblage of the people to consult as to measures to be adopted and men to carry them out. What has given the word its obnoxious significance in this country is the fact that the primary meetings have come to have very little to do with measures at all, and merely form a machinery by which politicians distribute at their pleasure places of power and profit, by no means always legitimate. The reluctance of the best citizens to attend such meetings, where they are merely used as tools, has become a well-established fact, and it is curious that one of the remedies which have been occasionally proposed was in use in Rhode Island in 1636, where any citizen who had been notified to attend town meeting and did not appear within a quarter of an hour after it opened, was fined a shilling and sixpence. Such perfunctory attendance may have been of use then, but would be of little avail now.

Mr. Lawton is very severe upon what he calls the system of self-nominations, quoting the instances of Burke at Liverpool and Macaulay at Edinburgh, and Abraham Lincoln and Henry Clay in this country. The open-minded reader may have some doubt whether the statesmen who are presented to us by the modern caucuses offer convincing proof of the superiority of this method. However, Mr. Lawton decidedly prefers the caucus system, though we cannot see that his somewhat desultory snatches at our political history throw any particular light upon its working, or discover in his rules for conducting a caucus any remedy for its confessed evils. In fact, these evils are in their origin wholly outside of the caucus, and may be summed up in the sentence with which the book closes, and which the writer apparently regards as a triumphant vindication of his favorite method—

"'the watchword being, 'Every elector to unite in caucus with his neighbor, to be represented in a convention to nominate men for public office—the legislator to make the laws, the executive to execute them, the judge to point out their application.'"

It is just because law-making is intrusted to a haphazard body of men, without leadership and without individual responsibility, working in secret committees and under lobby pressure, with no reference to administration either past or future; and because execution is intrusted to another body of men who have had no voice in shaping the laws they are administering, and cannot be held to public accountability for any failures or credited for any success—it is for these reasons that the citizens will not attend meetings where, instead of discussing practical measures, they are put off with glittering generalities, and, instead of selecting agents to carry on their Government, they can merely ratify nominations of placemen made by unseen intriguers.

J. F. Millet. Par Charles Yriarte, Inspecteur des Beaux-Arts. Bibliothèque d'Art Moderne. Paris: Jules Rouam; New York: Christern. 1885.

THIS little monograph gives, in its twenty-three pages of text, a very fair and full notion of the place of Millet as an artist. It is a piece of sound French criticism, written in the clear, easy French style. Its principal characteristic is that reasonableness and lack of exaggeration which are so rare in other than French criticism, and which, in this case, to an admirer of the artist of whom M. Yriarte writes, might almost seem coldness and insufficient admiration of that great genius. One almost grudges so much concession to the unappreciative. But the praise, when it is given, is all the more effective for this dispassionateness and candor; and, having learned that no more is said than is meant, one finds that quite enough is said to satisfy the greatest lover of Millet's work.

There is no attempt at biography beyond a bare date or two, but there is a short appreciation of Millet's character as a man. A few lines from the beginning and from the end of the book give very compactly the lesson of Millet's life: "The artist belongs by his origin and his tendencies to that pleiad of contemporary French painters who, while professing admiration for the masters and respecting their traditions, went directly to nature for their inspiration and for their methods of execution." And again: "He was the contemporary of all of us (his death dates from but a few years back), yet, nevertheless, we can say that he belongs to an epoch when the first care of an artist was that of production, and not that of the brilliant outlet his work might find." This combination of reverence for art and its traditions with the power and the determination to study nature for himself, and to follow fearlessly wherever nature might lead, and this singleness of mind, were the great characteristics of Millet, as of all true artists. The innovators are often the true followers of the masters, for they do what the masters did before them.

The illustrations are of varying merit, the facsimiles of Millet's own drawings being by far the best. Among the most impressive of these are the "Jeune mère préparant le repas de sa famille," with its Michaelangelesque grandeur of line and gesture, and the delightful "Soins maternels," which, as an instance of the successful treatment in art of a subject that, before seeing the drawing, one would have thought vulgar, is to be recommended to the prudish.

Studies in Shakespeare. By Richard Grant White. 8vo, pp. 383. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FEW students of Shakspere leave behind them an enduring reputation. They but drift across and about his resplendence, sometimes illuminated by him, sometimes beclouding him, like fleeting mists of the air against the sunlight; and such studies as are contained in this volume have only a very evanescent interest. Mr. Grant White's lack of large or profound scholarship was always a hindrance to his treating the subjects he wrote upon with either force or delicacy; and it is matter for regret that he exposed himself to criticisms as an author which as an editor he was comparatively secure from. It is characteristic of the quality of his mind that among these papers those on the acting of some of Shakspere's characters are much more adequate than those upon the plays themselves.

The volume is in four sections, as it were. The first three papers are "On Reading Shakespeare." They contain some sensible hints to would-be readers, and close with a not idle diatribe against "Shakspere Clubs." He approves, as every one must, of clubs when necessary for obtaining books, but he says, excellently, "All other Shakespeare clubs are mere vanity. The true Shakespeare lover is a club unto himself." The next section is four papers of "Narrative Analysis"—that is, the plots of "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Othello," and "As You Like It" told in a manner which is quite without value of any kind. To read of *Macbeth* as a "brave, good-natured, loving, but selfish, weak-souled, and unprincipled man," can interpret the play to no one. The next four papers are "Miscellanies," and include one on "The Bacon-Shakespeare Craze," which opens strangely by declaring it to be of no sort of importance who wrote the plays, and concludes more reasonably by asserting that the notion that Bacon wrote them is not worth five minutes' serious consideration. The last section is on "Expositors," and consists of two papers sharply and sometimes ably criticising Mr. Dyce, an *Edinburgh Reviewer* of 1869, Doctor Schmidt, and Mr. W. S. Walker. In these pages Mr. White is at his best; but it should be said that his frequent misconceptions and misrepresentations of Doctor Schmidt's admirable 'Lexicon' are extremely misleading.

M. Tulli Ciceronis Academica: The Text Revised and Explained by James S. Reid, M.L., of Cambridge University, England. 8vo, pp. 8, 372. Macmillan.

THE 'Academica' has been among the most neglected of Cicero's writings. Although the text has received some attention, no edition which aimed to interpret the subject-matter was put forth in England from 1735, when that by Davies appeared, to 1874. On the Continent the latest explanatory edition is that by Goerenz, published in 1810. The book before us is not a second edition of that issued by the same editor in 1874, but an independent and much more extended work. In his text Mr. Reid is on the whole conservative, retaining and defending many readings questioned or rejected by Halm, Baiter, Madvig, and others. His choice of readings is characterized by sound sense, and evinces an intimate familiarity with the Latinity of Cicero. His own conjectures are not as numerous as one might have expected, but are often felicitous; as *quidquid* for *quod*, p. 324, l. 5; *adhiberet*, p. 307, l. 25. The change of *sit* to *est*, p. 304, l. 5, is perhaps hardly warranted or necessary. The orthography is admirable, embodying the best established results of the study of inscriptions.

The elucidation of the subject-matter is full, and passes no important point without comment. The editor has evidently brought to this part of his work a wide and thorough knowledge of the Greco-Roman philosophy. A careful study of the Greek philosophic terms which Cicero was rendering, has been utilized with marked success. Difficulties are squarely met; conclusions are not forced dogmatically on the reader, but are so carefully drawn and judiciously stated that they will rarely be disputed. An introduction of eighty-three pages presents an abundance of information helpful to the study of the work. The first part in particular, on Cicero as a student of philosophy, his philosophic

opinions, and the aim and value of his philosophic writings, is worthy of special attention. Several views at variance with generally received opinions are advanced and ably maintained. The crisp and lucid English of both introduction and commentary is to be heartily commended. The present edition of the 'Academica' will take rank among the most valuable recent contributions to English classical scholarship.

Harbors and Docks: Their Physical Features, History, Construction, Equipment, and Maintenance, with Statistics as to their Commercial Development. By Leveson Francis Vernon Harcourt, M.A. 2 vols. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1885.

THIS book is a handsomely printed octavo, the first volume, which is all text, containing about 700 pages, and the second volume consisting exclusively of plates. The first chapters contain some crude theories as to the natural phenomena which affect the conditions of harbors, and some cursory statements as to tides, changes in coast lines, and other matters. The volume, however, is principally descriptive, and contains a mass of undigested information which has been compiled from various official reports and other sources accessible in a good engineering library. The writer appears to have collected and written without appreciating, and the result is a compilation too unsystematic to be of value as a textbook, but which, with the aid of the complete index that accompanies it, may be useful in the same manner that an encyclopædia is. It is very important, however, that a book of this kind should be thoroughly accurate in its statements, and the small number of references to the authorities used and general superficial character of the treatment are not such as to inspire the reader with confidence in the accuracy of this one. The arrangement of the plates in a volume by themselves is a very convenient one.

Bryant and His Friends: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker Writers. By James Grant Wilson. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1886.

THIS volume consists mainly of extended reprints of articles on Bryant, Paulding, Dana, and Drake, filled out by briefer sketches of Halleck, Cooper, Irving, Willis, Poe, Taylor, and paragraphs on some twenty of the literary lights of old New York. It has been the fortune of the author to have held more or less close personal relations with the school he celebrates, and hence he has included some new letters by a few of the authors, principally Paulding, Poe, and Halleck, whose biographer he was. Nothing material is thus added to our knowledge. The whole is conceived in the vein of a New York pæan, and its character in the way of criticism is fully indicated by its closing words in regard to the merit of the "Knickerbockers," for whom the author claims Bryant, Poe, and Cooper, as compared with the Bostonians, of whom he instances Prescott, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Longfellow. "When a very great man was asked by the writer for his opinion on this point, he answered, 'They cannot be compared any more than you would compare the commerce of the city of Boston with that of your great metropolis.'" "Who," he triumphantly asks, "will question the impartial judgment of so competent a critic as Benjamin Disraeli?"

The book, which is of goodly thickness, affords a view of the literary life of New York in the Knickerbocker days, and obtains a semblance of originality from the mere exclusion of those whose walk was elsewhere than on Broadway. It provides no new facts, however; and as the author's acquaintance was mainly with the littérateurs, the personal element counts for little to a time that has small need of the Themistoclean prayer—"Teach me rather to forget." The Knickerbocker school, in its old sense, has already received its *Vale*.

A Handbook of Poetics. For Students of English Verse. By Francis B. Gummere, Ph. D., Boston: Ginn & Co. 1885.

ALTHOUGH this is a small text-book it is by no means elementary. It is a complete view of the structural art of poetry, whether regard be paid to the kind attempted, epic, lyric, or dramatic, or to the rhetorical method by tropes in the widest signification of that term, or to the metrical and stanzaic arrangement. Much space is necessarily occupied, particularly in the earlier portion, with the meaning of names, the terminology of poetics; but the method, generally speaking, is historical, and thus the treatment involves the study of the earlier forms of English verse, as far back as 'Beowulf,' and a special characterization, though brief, of great masters such as Chaucer, Shakspere, and Milton. A thorough acquaintance with the learning of the subject is shown throughout, and the range of examples—a very important matter—is extraordinarily large and varied. The whole makes a student's, but not a schoolboy's, volume; and is to be recommended as the first handy compend of the large amount of erudite research in the history of English verse, rather than as a book for beginners in poetry. There is nothing of the rhyming-dictionary character in it. Essentially it is a sort of supplement to the higher rhetoric, and would be of most use as a subsidiary classbook in the study of English literature.

The Religion of Philosophy; or, The Unification of Knowledge: A comparison of the chief philosophical and religious systems of the world, made with a view to reducing the categories of thought, or the most general terms of existence, to a single principle, thereby establishing a true conception of God. By Raymond S. Perrin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

SIX pages would have been ample to set forth the doctrine here diluted to six hundred. Motion is the only existence; time and space merely its phases. Time is identical with force; space with matter. God is the universal principle of motion. In place of arguing these propositions, the author tags them incongruously to sketches of the history of philosophy—sketches nil as arguments, and as history rambling, feeble, and ill-proportioned. Some healthy sentiments about morality and religion are expressed in an easy and pleasing style, but the philosophical conceptions seem to be nebulous, and the method of presenting them unsuccessful.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Andrews, Jane. Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now. $1.
Badeau, A. Conspiracy: A Cuban Romance. R. Worthington. $1.25.
Baker, G. M. The Globe Drama: Original Plays. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Baker, G. M. The Popular Speaker. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.
Brewster, Emma E. Parlor Varieties: Plays, Pantomimes, Charades. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 30 cents.
Baker, G. M. The Reading Club, Nos. 15 and 16. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 15 cents.
Beardsley, Dr. E. E. Life and Times of William Samuel Johnson, LL. D. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Bagwell, R. Ireland under the Tudors. With a Succinct Account of the Earlier History. 2 vols. London: Longmans.
Barton, E. L. Language Lessons in Arithmetic. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.
Brooks, Rev. P. Oration at the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Boston Latin School. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Codrington, R. H. The Melanesian Languages. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Collier, R. L. English Home Life. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.
Crane, Prof. T. F. Italian Popular Tales. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Cremer, Dr. H. Beyond the Grave. Harper & Brothers.
Douglas, Amanda M. A Woman's Inheritance. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Eggleston, G. C. Strange Stories from History for Young People. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Ewing, Juliana Horatia. Lob Lie-by-the-Fire. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 25 cents.
Ferguson, Prof. E. C. Questions for Classical Students on the First Books of Cæsar's Gallic War and Xenophon's Anabasis. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25.
Flower-Songs Series: Winter, Spring, Midsummer. White, Stokes & Allen. $1.50.
Flowers from Here and There. White, Stokes & Allen. $3.50.
Fobes, W. K. Five-Minute Declamations. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.
Gibson, A. M. A Political Crime: The History of the Great Fraud. Wm. S. Gottsberger.
Goodale, Prof. G. L. Gray's Botanical Text-Book. Vol. II. Physiological Botany. 1. Outlines of the Histology of Phenogamous Plants. 2. Vegetable Physiology. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
Grant, A. A. Grant's Railroad and Business Atlas. 1885. A. A. Grant.
Greville, C. C. F. A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1850. In 2 vols. D. Appleton & Co. $4.
Greville, Henry. Dosia. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 50 cents.
Harper's Young People. 1885. Harper & Brothers.
Hutchinson, W. F. A Winter Holiday. Illustrated. Providence: Providence Press Co.
Joyce, Col. J. A. Peculiar Poems. Thomas R. Knox & Co.
Kidder, D. W. Homes for Home-Builders; or Practical Designs for Country, Farm and Village. O. Judd & Co. $1.50.
Little Cheeks and Baby Tricks. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
Macdonald, F. W. Fletcher of Madeley. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 75 cents.
Macaulay, G. C. Livy. Books XXIII and XXIV, with Introduction and Notes. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.
Marlon, F. Wonders of Optics. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Macfarren, G. A. Musical History, with a Roll of the Names of Musicians. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Magazine of Art. Vol. VIII. Cassell & Co.
Marshall, J. Xenophon: Anabasis, Book I. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Meigs, Dr. A. V. Milk Analysis and Infant Feeding. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.
Merriam, G. S. The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles. 2 vols. The Century Co. $3.
Miller, Olive Thorne. Bird-Ways. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Moffat, J. S. The Lives of Robert and Mary Moffat. By their Son. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.50.
Molesworth, Mrs. "Us": An Old-fashioned Story. Illustrations by Walter Crane. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.
Monet-Sully, M. The Modern Cupid [En Chemin de Fer]. Illustrations by Charles Daux. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $7.50.
Nude, M. L. We Two Alone in Europe. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Newman, J. H. Hymns. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Note-book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641. Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society.
O'Hanlon, Alice. The Unforeseen: A Novel. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
O'Brien, R. B. Fifty Years of Concessions to Ireland. 1831-1881. In 2 vols. Vol. II. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.
Owen, Catherine. New Cook Book. Cassell & Co.
Pierson, Mrs. Helen W. Lives of the Presidents of the United States in Words of One Syllable. George Routledge & Sons. $1.
Pym, T. A. B. C. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Richards, W. C. Our Father in Heaven: The Lord's Prayer in a Series of Sonnets. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Ridpath, Prof. J. C. Cyclopedia of Universal History, from Recent and Authentic Sources. 3 vols. Phillips & Hunt. $4.50 per volume.
Rollins, Alice Wellington. The Story of a Ranch. Cassell & Co. $1.
Ropes, J. C. The First Napoleon: A Sketch, Political and Military. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.
Rousseau, J. Hans Holbein. Paris: J. Rouam.
Russell, C. Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Sadlier, Agnes. History of Ireland in Words of One Syllable. George Routledge & Sons. $1.
Savage, M. J. The Religious Life. Boston: G. H. Ellis & Co. $1.
Sauzay, A. Wonders of Glass-Making in all Ages. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Scannell, Florence. Silvia's Daughters. With Illustrations by Edith Scannell. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.
Schmidt, Prof. E. Lessing: Geschichte seines Lebens und seiner Schriften. Vol. II, Part I. Berlin: Weidmann.
Shepard, J. H. Elements of Inorganic Chemistry. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25.
Smissen, W. H. van der. Kinder-und Hausmärchen der Gebrüder Grimm. Selected and edited with English Notes. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Stables, Dr. G. Stanley Grahame, Boy and Man: A Tale of the Dark Continent. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.
Stephenson, H. M. Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Short Studies from Nature. Cassell & Co.
Sweet, H. Extracts from Alfred's Orosius. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Sweet, H. Selected Homilies of Aelfric. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Summary of English Grammar: Compiled for the Use of the Notting Hill High School. London: Rivingtons.
The Sermon on the Mount. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Bros. $7.50.
The Northeastern Reporter. Vol. I. Containing all the Current Decisions of the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the Court of Appeals of New York. July 17-September 25, 1885. St. Paul: West Publishing Co.
The Quiver: An Illustrated Magazine of Sunday and General Reading. Vol. XX. Cassell & Co.
The World's Workers: Turner, the Artist. Charles Dickens. Handel. 3 vols. Cassell & Co.
Thomson, W. M. The Land and the Book: Lebanon, Damascus, and Beyond Jordan. Harper & Brothers.
Two Broken Hearts: A Novel. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Upton, G. P. The Standard Operas, their Plots, their Music, and their Composers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Valentine, M. Natural Theology, or Rational Theism. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.25.
Verney, Lady. Peasant Properties, and Other Selected Essays. 2 vols. London: Longmans.
Yriarte, C. J. F. Millet. Paris: J. Rouam.

Messrs. HENRY HOLT & CO.

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

*THE LEISURE HOUR SHAKE-*speare. 16mo. 7 Vols., $7; $1 per Vol.

*TAINE'S FRENCH REVOLU-*tion. 12mo. 3 Vols., $7.50; $2.50 per Vol.

JOHNSTON'S UNITED States History. Illus. 12mo. $1.40.

VON FALKE'S GREECE AND Rome. Illus. 4to. $10.

SYMONDS'S RENAISSANCE IN Italy. 8vo. 5 Vols., $10; $2 per Vol.

SUMNER'S PROTECTIONISM. 16mo. $1.

JOHNSON'S 'OUR FAMILIAR Songs.' 8vo. $3.

TIERNAN'S 'SUZETTE.' [An American Novel.] 16mo. $1.25.

McCLELLAND'S 'OBLIVION.' 16mo. Leisure Hour Series. $1.

BACOURT'S 'SOUVENIRS OF a Diplomat.' 12mo. $1.50.

WARING'S 'HOW TO DRAIN a House.' Illus. 16mo. $1.25.

NEARLY READY.

ROUMANIAN FAIRY TALES. Sq. 12mo. $1.50.

WISHMAKER'S TOWN. A Poem. By W. Young. Vellum. 16mo. $1.25.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

*THE IDEA OF GOD AS AF-*fected by Modern Knowledge. By John Fiske, author of 'Myths and Myth-Makers.' 16mo, $1 00.

This is a sequel to 'The Destiny of Man,' which appeared last year, and produced so profound an impression. Its object is to show that the indications of Science and Philosophy are not atheistic, but that while the idea of God has been greatly modified by modern knowledge, it has been very much expanded and illuminated.

*DARWINISM AND OTHER ES-*says. By John Fiske. New and Enlarged Edition. 12mo, $2 00.

Mr. Fiske has added several papers to those which appeared in the former edition of this book, greatly increasing its value and interest.

JOHN BUNYAN: HIS LIFE, Times, and Work. By John Brown, B. A., Minister of the Church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford. With a fine Steel Portrait, and 25 Illustrations by Edward Whymper. 1 vol. 8vo, $4 50.

This is the first adequate life of Bunyan that has ever been published. The work is founded on documents contained in the English State Paper Office, the British Museum, the Bedford County Records, and Church Books. It cannot fail to interest a multitude of readers, who count the 'Pilgrim's Progress' a religious classic, as well as a profoundly interesting book.

MRS. PIATT'S POEMS. Select Poems. From the Writings of Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. 1 vol. 16mo, gilt top, $1 50.

This book comprises the most striking and popular poems contained in the several volumes published by Mrs. Piatt—'A Woman's Poems' 'A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles,' 'That New World,' 'Dramatic Persons and Moods.'

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

11 East 17th St., New York.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row New York.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A Political Crime.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT FRAUD.

By A. M. GIBSON.

"The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding-place of falsehood shall be uncovered."—*J. S. Black to the Electoral Commission, February* 27, 1877.

One Volume, Cloth, $1.50. Gilt top, uncut, $1.65.

WILLIAM S. GOTTSBERGER, Publisher, 11 Murray Street, New York.

New Botanical Text-Books.

*** Prepared under the personal supervision of Prof. ASA GRAY, of Harvard University, and forming a part of *Gray's Standard Series of Botanies.*

Gray's Botanical Text-Book.

In 4 vols., each complete in itself, and the whole forming a comprehensive Botanical Course for Colleges, Institutes of Technology, and Private Students.

Vol. I. STRUCTURAL BOTANY; or, Organography on the basis of Morphology. To which is added the principles of Taxonomy and Phytography and a Glossary of Botanical Terms, by ASA GRAY, LL.D., etc., Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard University. 8vo, cloth. 454 pages. Price, by mail, $2.30.

JUST ISSUED.

*Vol. II. PHYSIOLOGICAL BO-*tany: Outlines of the Histology of Phaenogamous Plants. Vegetable Physiology. By George Lincoln Goodale, A.M., M.D., Professor of Botany in Harvard University. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth. 560 pages. Price, by mail, $2.30.

Vol. III. INTRODUCTION TO Cryptogamic Botany. By Prof. William G. Farlow. (In preparation.)

*Vol. IV. THE NATURAL OR-*ders of Phaenogamous Plants. By Prof. Asa Gray. (In preparation.)

For Western Students.

NOW READY.

COULTER'S MANUAL OF THE Botany of the Rocky Mountains. For the use of Schools and Colleges between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. By Prof. John M. Coulter, Ph.D., Wabash College. 8vo, cloth. 496 pages. Price, by mail, $1.85.

*GRAY AND COULTER'S TEXT-*Book of Western Botany. Consisting of 'Coulter's Manual of the Rocky Mountains,' to which is prefixed 'Gray's Lessons in Botany.' Price, by mail, $2.50.

NEARLY READY.

COULTER'S MANUAL OF THE Botany of the Rocky Mountains. *Tourists' Edition.* Light, strong paper; flexible leather cover. 8vo. 496 pages. Price, by mail, $3 00.

*** *For terms of introduction, etc., address the publishers,*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 753-755 Broadway, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

GEORGE H. BUCHANAN & CO.

Publish Saturday, 21st November:

THE ETHICS OF George Eliot's Works.

By the late JOHN CROMBIE BROWN. With an Introduction by CHARLES GORDON AMES, author of 'George Eliot's Two Marriages.' One Vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cts.

"Seemed to me more penetrating and finely felt than almost anything I have read in the way of printed comments on my own writings."—*George Eliot.*

GEORGE H. BUCHANAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST OUT.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER of

Le Français.

REVUE MENSUELLE DE GRAMMAIRE ET DE LITTÉRATURE.

Subscription terms: Per Year (nine months), $2.00; Single Numbers, 25 cents.

Edited by JULES LÉVY, Roxbury, Mass.

"By all odds, the best educational French journal ever attempted in this country."—*The Nation.*

The INDEPENDENT

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY.

The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator, London, Eng.*

Subscription, $3.00 per year. 75 cents, 3 months.

Send postal for free specimen copy.

251 BROADWAY.

CONSPIRACY.

A CUBAN ROMANCE.

By GENERAL ADAM BADEAU.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth, extra, $1.25.

☞ 'Conspiracy,' whose scenes are laid in Cuba and Washington, treats of Cuban society, of the great Insurrection, of the brigandage of to-day, the social life of Washington, the wheels within wheels of American politics.

It is a Powerful Novel, Splendidly Written.

WORTHINGTON CO., 28 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Shakespeare Library.

Collected by the Eminent Shakespearean,

JOSEPH CROSBY, Esq.,

of Zanesville, Ohio, is now offered for sale *en bloc.* It contains upwards of 500 titles, embracing more than 1,500 volumes, about equally divided between text and *ana.* Almost all the principal editions from Rowe's (1709) to the Riverside (1883) are present, and most of the standard Shakespearean criticism and illustrative literature in the English language. Mr Crosby's studies lay principally in the field of textual criticism, and many of his books are enriched by numerous marginal notes and emendations neatly written by him in pencil. These, of course, render the Library unique, and, it is believed, materially increase its value. The present owners dislike to disperse this valuable collection without giving some gentleman or institution the opportunity to possess it entire. Inquiries should be addressed to

JOHN J. INGALLS, Zanesville, Ohio.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

Recent Standard Publications.

I. THE BLOT ON THE BRAIN. Studies in History and Psychology. By Wm. W. Ireland, M.D. Octavo, cloth, $3.00.

"It is hoped that the interest of the subject treated will attract persons of culture beyond those directly interested in medical psychology. The author has tried to avoid technical terms, as far as clear definition seemed to allow."—*Author's Preface.*

*II. THE EVOLUTION OF CONTEMPO*rary Religious Thought. Considered with special reference to the recent religious history of England, the United States, and India. By the Count Goblet d'Alviella, Professor of Comparative Theology in the University of Brussels. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

"My readers will, I think, on completing my chapters, have made clear to them how I have been able, without impairing the unity of my thesis, to associate with this picture of religious progress in England and the United States a presentation of the development of religious thought in India, induced by the different schools of Brahminism, and will recognize the connection I have traced between Anglo-Saxon culture and the recent movements in the Ancient Hindoo philosophy."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

III. RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION. Its History and Its Laws. By Arthur T. Hadley, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut, and Instructor of Political Science in Yale College. Octavo, cloth, $1.50.

"This book deals with those questions of railroad history and management which have become matter of public concern. It aims to do two things—first, to present clearly the more important facts of American railroad business, and explain the principles involved; second, to compare railroad legislation of different countries and the results achieved."—*Author's Preface.*

IV. PRACTICAL ECONOMICS. A Collection of Essays respecting certain of the economic experiences of the United States. By David A. Wells. Octavo, cloth, $1.50.

"In my clear opinion it is the most comprehensive, conclusive, and powerful statement of the truth respecting freedom of exchange, as theory and as practice, that exists in any language or literature."—*Manton Marble.*

V. THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION and the Question of Wages. A Study in Social Physiology. By J. Schoenhof, author of 'Destructive Influence of the Tariff,' etc. Octavo, cloth, $1.00.

[QUESTIONS OF THE DAY SERIES].

VI. IHE ORIGIN OF REPUBLICAN form of Government in the United States. By Oscar S. Straus. 12mo, Cloth extra, $1.00.

"They essay is an ingenious and able one, in which there is much well worthy of consideration."—*Courant, Hartford.*

*VII. POSTULATES OF ENGLISH PO*litical Economy. By the late Walter Bagehot, with an introduction by Prof. Alfred Marshall, of Cambridge, England. Cloth, $1.00.

"They show the scholarship, thought, and the superior ability of the writer."—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

VIII. LINCOLN AND STANTON. A Study of the War Administration of 1861-62, with special consideration of some recent statements of Gen. George B. McClellan. By William D. Kelley, M.C. No. 27 in the Series of Questions of the Day. 8vo, paper 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

"Under a sense of obligation to the truth of history and to the memory of my men who, while bearing the burden of the grandest of civil wars, admitted me to their intimacy and confidence, I have in this paper endeavored to discharge a solemn duty."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*

IX. THE HISTORY OF A GREAT Treaty. A Review of the War of the Spanish Succession and of the Treaty of Utrecht. By James W. Gerard. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

"The story of the negotiation of the great triple peace is ably told by Mr. Gerard, and his chapter containing a digest of the text of the various treaties which followed it is especially valuable."—*Commercial Advertiser, N. Y.*

X. SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS. By Edmondo de Amicis. The Guadalquivir Edition. This edition will be printed from new pica type, which will be distributed after printing, and no electrotype plates will be made. But six hundred copies will be printed, each of which will be numbered, with eleven full page etchings, six photogravures and illustrations in the text, by Gilford Ferris, Clements, etc. These will be divided as follows:

40 copies printed on Whatman Paper, with two sets of Etchings, viz.:
One set on India Paper, bound with the text.
One set on Satin, mounted with mat and in portfolio, ready for framing.
*** These will be the first impressions of type, etchings, and cuts, and will be numbered 1 to 40 inclusive. Price per copy $40 00
100 copies on the Finest Ragged-Edge Linen Paper, with two sets of Etchings as above. Price per copy 25 00
400 copies on Finest Ragged-Edge Linen Paper, with one set of Etchings, printed on India Paper. Price per copy 15 00

*** Putnam's New Lists sent on application.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 West 23d St, New York.

December Atlantic,

Now Ready, contains articles by

Oliver Wendell Holmes,
Henry James,
Mrs. Oliphant,
John Fiske,
Horace E. Scudder,
Edith M. Thomas, and others.

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1886

Will contain Serial Stories and Essays by

James Russell Lowell,
John Fiske,
Thomas Bailey Aldrich,
Philip Gilbert Hamerton,
Henry James,
Charles Egbert Craddock,
W. H. Bishop, and scores besides.

Terms: $4 a year in advance, postage free.

☞ The November and December numbers of the *Atlantic* will be sent free of charge to new subscribers whose subscriptions are received before December 20.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,
Boston; 11 E. 17th St., New York.

CASSELL & COMPANY

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

CATHERINE OWEN'S NEW COOK BOOK.

A popular treatise on the Art of Cooking. By CATHERINE OWEN. Part I.—Culture and Cooking, or Art in the Kitchen. Part II.—Practical Recipes. 1 vol. 12mo, 256 pp. Extra cloth. Price $1 00. KITCHEN EDITION, bound in oiled cloth. Price $1 00.

THE STORY OF A RANCH.

By ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS. 1 vol. square 16mo. Extra cloth, full gilt. Price $1 00.

OBERON AND PUCK.

Verses grave and gay. By HELEN GRAY CONE. 1 vol. 16mo, gilt top, uncut edges, $1 00.

Complete Catalogue of Publications sent free on application.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
739 and 741 Broadway, New York.

Reading Case for the Nation,

To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS.—Reprinted from the *Nation*, and in some measure supplying the place of the first two volumes of the paper, now very scarce. Cloth, 12mo, price $1.50. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

Farthest North;

Or, the Life and Explorations of Lieutenant James Booth Lockwood, of the Greely Arctic Expedition. With Portrait, Map, and Illustrations. By Charles Lanman. Small 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

The work records the personal history of an American hero whose fortune it was, at the sacrifice of his life, to visit and explore the utmost limit in the Arctic regions ever attained by human skill and enterprise. The material of the book, so far as it relates to the Greely Expedition, was derived from Lieutenant Lockwood's journal. The important part taken by Lieutenant Lockwood in the Expedition, his zeal, energy, and loyalty to his chief and the cause, are strikingly set forth in the narrative.

II.

The Mother's Manual of Children's Diseases.

By Charles West, M.D., of the Royal College of Physicians, London. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

The object of this book is to give a description of the diseases of early life, such as may help a mother to understand something of their nature and symptoms, to save her from needless anxiety as to their issue, and to enable her wisely to second the doctor in his endeavors for their cure.

III.

The Diseases of Sedentary and Advanced Life.

A Work for Medical and Lay Readers. By J. Milner Fothergill, M.D., Physician to the City of London Hospital, etc. 8vo, cloth. Price, $2.

The diseases of sedentary and advanced life lie a little outside of and beyond the ordinary text books of practice. This work is designed for medical men and also for intelligent lay readers.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

Back Numbers of "The Nation."

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

An incomplete set of the *Nation* has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates. the bindings generally counting for nothing. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., New York, dealer in back numbers of periodicals, who can frequently supply them, having purchased, a few years ago, a large quantity from the publishers.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell numbers or volumes more than a year old, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer, or to advertise in the *Nation*.

[Publication was begun July 1, 1865, Vol. I. comprising the last half-year. Two volumes per year have since been issued, Vol. XL. comprising the first half-year of 1886.]

"MIGHTIER THAN THE PEN." Manuscripts carefully copied. CENTURY TYPEWRITING CO., 241 B'way. Mail orders solicited.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

PART 2 OF DR. MURRAY'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES,

Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society.

EDITED BY

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.,

Sometime President of the Philological Society, with the assistance of many Scholars and Men of Science.

Part 2. ANT—BATTEN. 4to. $3.25.

The original staff of the Dictionary has been greatly enlarged, and its headquarters have been removed to Oxford. The Delegates confidently hope that, under the new arrangements, it will be found possible to issue the succeeding Parts at intervals of Six Months only, and that the work will be Complete in Twenty-four Parts.

OXFORD: UNIVERSITY PRESS. NEW YORK: MACMILLAN & CO.

THE ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.

The Dictionary of National Biography.

Edited by Leslie Stephen. Volumes 1—4. 8vo, each $3.25. Further volumes will be issued at intervals of Three Months, and it is expected that the work will be completed in about Fifty Volumes.

"It is perfectly safe to predict, therefore, that this dictionary will find as ready acceptance here as in England. It is quite as necessary to an American as to an English library's completeness."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"It will stand almost in the same relation to our material wants as a dictionary of our common language."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"Of the general value of the work to Americans, we need hardly speak. In great part it is the history of our ancestors, and in the achievements of Englishmen in science, literature, art, and politics, we have the warmest and closest interest. No public library will think of omitting this work from its list, and the number of subscribers among those who know the value of a good private reference library will undoubtedly be large."—*Christian Union.*

Italy and Her Invaders.

By Thomas Hodgkin, Fellow of University College, London, etc., etc. Vols. 3 and 4, 8vo, $9

"Everywhere his pages show thorough workmanship. He tells his tale admirably, and is never dull. His book is a contribution to general literature no less than to historical science. Its pages are full of happy analogies and illustrations drawn from all periods of history. It has all the attractiveness of a book written with genuine enthusiasm, while he has spared no labor to make it as complete as possible."—*Contemporary Review (Prof. Creighton).*

A New Translation of Don Quixote. The Ingenious Gentleman,

Don Quixote.

By Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra. A Translation, with Introduction and Notes, by John Ormsby, Translator of the 'Poem of the Cid.' 4 Vols., 8vo, $14 00.

"Mr. Ormsby has done his work well, and has demonstrated beyond a doubt that he was a fit person to undertake the important task of translating anew the novel which many good judges have pronounced to be the best in the world."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Cervantes' immortal work. . . . It is decidedly more accurate than those which preceded it."—*Athenæum.*

"Enables the English reader to form some true idea of what Cervantes' great work really is. . . . Should certainly supersede all former versions of Don Quixote into English."—*Academy.*

UNIFORM WITH 'THE GRAPHIC ARTS.'

Landscape.

By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of 'Etchings and Etchers,' 'The Graphic Arts,' etc., etc. Columbier 8vo, with about fifty illustrations, price, $35. Large-paper copies, with proofs of the Engravings, and bound in vellum, price, $70.

"The superb volume before us may be said to represent, so far as this country is concerned, illustration, decoration, typography, and taste and binding at their best, employed on a work devoted to the fine arts exclusively."—*Athenæum.*

LORD TENNYSON'S WORKS.

NEW COLLECTED EDITION IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

The Collected Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

A new edition, revised throughout by the author. In 7 volumes, globe 8vo, cloth. In paper box, $12. Each volume, $1 75. A special edition of the same on hand-made paper, and in elegant binding. (*Sold in sets only.*) Price, $24 50.

Vol. 1. Early Poems.
Vol. 2. Lucretius and other Poems.
Vol. 3. Idylls of the King.
Vol. 4. The Princess: and Maud.
Vol. 5. Enoch Arden: and In Memoriam.
Vol. 6. Queen Mary: and Harold.
Vol. 7. Ballads and other Poems.

"This edition fills every condition that an intelligent book collector could demand; the paper, the type, the ink being simply perfect, and perfect on account of their simplicity. No English edition hitherto published will compare with it, and certainly no American edition that we have ever seen."—*Independent.*

"A neater, more convenient and more tasteful edition of the Laureate's poems will probably never be printed."—*New York Tribune.*

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Published by

The CENTURY CO.

NOW READY.

Samuel Bowles,

His Life and Times. By George S. Merriam.

As its name indicates, this work is not only a portraiture of that man of strong and many sided personality, who was called by the world "Sam Bowles," for so many years editor of the *Springfield Republican*, but covers the wider field of his "Times." In this book are described the events which led up to the Civil War, the motives and feelings of all parties—Abolitionists, Union-Lovers, Republicans, the two wings of the Democracy, and the Secessionists. The war is described in its significance and spirit rather than in military detail. The process of Reconstruction; the questions of the new era; Grant's two administrations; the Greeley campaign; the vicissitudes of reform and specie resumption; the disputed Presidency and Electoral Commission, etc., are all treated by the author.

Two vols. Price in cloth, $3 00; in half morocco, $5 00.

The Art of Pheidias.

Essays, by Charles Waldstein, Professor at Cambridge, England; M. A. Columbia College, N. Y.

The essays include a number on Greek art in general, and on the works of sculptors other than Pheidias. Illustrated with plates and wood-cuts. Large octavo, 400 pp. Price, $7 50. Send for descriptive circular.

RECENTLY ISSUED.

William Lloyd Garrison.

The Story of his Life, Told by his Children.

The Standard History of the Anti-Slavery Movement. Two vols., 1805 to 1840. 1,000 pp.; 22 portraits. Cloth, $5 00; half morocco, $7 50. "No biographical work of greater importance and interest has been published in this country in this generation."—*Hartford Courant.*

St. Nicholas Songs.

Containing original music by 32 composers, including Dr. Damrosch, W. W. Gilchrist, Samuel P. Warren, J. L. Molloy, Harrison Millard, Richard Hoffman, J. H. Cornell, and many others. The words from ST. NICHOLAS *Magazine.*

A music book for the home, containing 112 charming new songs, written especially for this work, and published in no other form. 200 pp. (size of sheet music), 140 illustrations. In cloth, leather back, $3 50; in full leather, $5 00.

"A more beautiful book, or a more delightful one, it would be difficult to conceive of."—*Brooklyn Union.*

Sport with Gun and Rod.

Containing 50 articles on American Sports, by Experts, with six hundred illustrations. New Edition, price reduced. A Cyclopædia of sport.

This book has been issued two years, but only in expensive form. The latter will be continued as the *Edition de Luxe*, at from $10 00 to $18 00. The new edition, 888 pp., handsome cloth binding, gilt top, $5 00.

The Imperial Dictionary.

A complete encyclopædic lexicon, literary, scientific, and technological. 130,000 words; 3,000 pictures.

In 4 vols. Price, cloth, $20; half-Russia, $25.

Bound Vols. St. Nicholas.

The numbers of the past year, with stories, pictures, etc. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge.

In two parts. Price $2 50 each, beautifully bound.

Baby World.

A book of stories, rhymes, and pictures for little folks. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge.

300 pp., a colored frontispiece, and hundreds of illustrations. Price, $2 00.

*** *The above are sold by dealers everywhere, or they will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by* THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., New York.

SAVE MONEY

By sending for a copy of our GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE before buying your Christmas Presents. Whether for young or old, nothing is so sure to please as a handsome book, and our catalogue places an almost endless variety before you to select from, at *from 30 to 50 per cent. below the regular retail prices.*

Send your address on a postal card, and a copy will be sent by mail FREE, by

ESTES & LAURIAT,
301 Washington St.,
Boston.

ITSHA,
RE, MD., SUPPLIES
32 ROBEF
Harper's Maga $3.10
North America 4.20
Popular Scien 4.20
Puck for 4.20
Wide Awake f 2.40
and all other ... eign periodicals at simi-
lar rates. Sen

☞ See next page.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1065 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

THE BEST PERIODICALS FOR FAMILY READING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION AND A PICTURE HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The THIRTIETH VOLUME will begin with the Number dated January 2, 1886, issued on December 30, 1885.

HARPER'S WEEKLY justifies its title as "A Journal of Civilization" by reflecting, with steadily increasing fulness and accuracy, the progress of civilization, and by embodying as well as by recording the continuous advance of American literature and American art.

It presents, in faithful and graphic pictures, the noteworthy events of the day, portraits of men of the time, reproductions of the works of celebrated artists, cartoons by eminent pictorial satirists, and humorous illustrations of the ludicrous aspects of social and political life.

Besides the pictures, HARPER'S WEEKLY is full of good reading. It always contains instalments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, with fine illustrations. Its short stories are bright and entertaining. Poems, sketches, and papers on important topics of current interest by the most popular writers, and columns of humorous and personal paragraphs, make it interesting to everybody.

As a family journal, the care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make HARPER'S WEEKLY a safe, as well as a welcome, visitor to every household, will not be relaxed in the future. The ultimate influence of the subjects treated in its text and in its illustrations is not less considered than their immediate public interest. It is conducted in the belief that such scenes as would be repulsive or brutalizing to persons witnessing them cannot form fit subjects for literary or pictorial representation.

PRESS NOTICES.

"*A thoroughly able, instructive, and entertaining journal for the household. Its general news is well selected, its editorials are judicious and vigorous, its stories are of high interest, its moral tone is unexceptionable, and its illustrations are as famous as they deserve to be.*"—Congregationalist, Boston.

"*For years the* WEEKLY *has enjoyed the distinction of being the best illustrated paper in America, and every successive volume shows new strength and enterprise.*"—Boston Transcript.

"*The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published.*"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"*It should be in every family throughout the land. A purer, more interesting, higher toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.*"—Commercial Bulletin, Boston.

"*The only illustrated paper of the day that, in its essential characteristics, is recognized as a national paper.*"—Brooklyn Eagle.

BOUND VOLUMES.

The last Three Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in cloth binding, sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF FASHION, INSTRUCTION, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Subscription per Year, $4.00.

The NINETEENTH VOLUME will begin with the Number dated January 2, 1886, issued on December 18, 1885.

HARPER'S BAZAR offers a host of brilliant attractions designed to interest every member of the family circle. It combines the choicest literature and the finest illustrations with the latest fashions, the most useful household knowledge, and all the arts that make home attractive. Its weekly plates of the latest Paris and New York styles, with well-fitting patterns, and descriptions of the materials and styles in vogue, enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. It spreads the changes of fashion throughout the land. Its articles on household matters are from the best sources, and are eminently practical. Its papers on social etiquette are of the highest interest. Much attention is paid to art decoration, and exquisite embroidery designs are published, from the decorative art societies.

The literary excellence of HARPER'S BAZAR is beyond dispute. Its serial stories are by acknowledged masters of fiction. Its pithy editorials are marked by good sense, and its short stories, poems, essays, and other matter are the best of the kind. Not a line is ever printed in its columns that could offend the most fastidious taste.

The fine art illustrations of HARPER'S BAZAR, from the best native and foreign artists, form a marked feature of the journal, as do the bright, humorous cuts which have won it the name of the American Punch. No pains or cost will be spared to maintain the high standard of the paper.

PRESS NOTICES.

"HARPER'S BAZAR *is not only an authority in the world of fashion and on matters relating to the home, but it also contains in every number an abundance of useful and entertaining reading of general interest.*"—Observer, N. Y.

"*To take it is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it.*"—Chicago Evening Journal.

"Par excellence *the ladies' paper of the country, a mirror of fashion, a minister of comfort and ornament in the family.*"—The Watchman, Boston.

"*It has become an established authority with the ladies of America.*"—N. Y. Evening Post.

"*A welcome visitor in thousands of homes.*"—N. Y. Tribune.

"*The arbiter and instructor in taste, fashion, and household economy.*"—Providence Journal.

"*The very best family paper in the country.*"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BOUND VOLUMES.

The last Three Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in cloth binding, sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS (Per Year):

HARPER'S MAGAZINE $4 00	HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE $2 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY 4 00	HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY (One Number a week for 52 weeks)... 10 00
HARPER'S BAZAR 4 00	HARPER'S HANDY SERIES (One Number a week for 52 weeks)..... 15 00

POSTAGE FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. When no time is specified, subscriptions will be begun with the current number.

*** HARPER'S CATALOGUE, comprising the titles of between three and four thousand volumes, will be sent by mail on receipt of Ten Cents.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

To the person receiving this as a Specimen Copy:

The Nation

Is a weekly review of politics, literature, science, and art, conducted with the aid of the most competent writers obtainable. The list of contributors who have been employed more or less frequently during the twenty years of the journal's publication, has included most of the leading names in literature, science, art, philosophy, and law in this country, and many of corresponding eminence abroad. A bound volume of the *Nation* presents one of the most complete and accurate condensed records procurable of the world's current history, with impartial comment on leading questions which should occupy the attention of thoughtful men. Its Departments are:

The Week. Brief comments on the most important current events, domestic and foreign, together with a Summary of the Week's News in six columns of brief paragraphs.
Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles. Careful and moderate discussion of prominent political and social topics.
Special Correspondence. From all quarters of the globe, by intelligent and trustworthy observers.
Occasional Correspondence. Letters to the editor on every subject germane to the scope of the paper.
Notes. Short paragraphs, chiefly on literary, scientific, musical, and dramatic topics.
Reviews of Books. By able writers and scholars (mainly specialists) of both hemispheres.
Fine Arts. Competent criticism of art exhibitions and works of art, the drama, etc.

Your subscription is invited. To new readers who desire a better acquaintance with the paper than can be had from examination of a single copy, the *Nation* will be sent for two months at half rate—25 cents. (See blank on page ix.)

Terms, $3 per annum, postpaid. Address

THE NATION, 210 Broadway, New York.

Recent Press Comments on "The Nation."

"With the publication of No. 1043, our New York contemporary, the *Nation*, completes the twentieth year of its existence. Many changes have occurred since the *Nation* first appeared as an independent political and literary journal, not the least important being the improvement effected by its precept and example in political and literary criticism across the Atlantic. We trust that many years of life and usefulness are still in store for our esteemed contemporary."—*London Athenæum.*

"We have often had occasion to differ widely with the *Nation*; but its intelligence, its courage, and the great service it has rendered to purity and independence in public life, have always received our heartiest recognition. The *Nation* has appealed especially to thinkers and students, and although its constituency of readers has been comparatively small, its influence has been out of all proportion to its circulation. Its success has been almost contemporaneous with the rise of a new school of thinkers on public questions in this country."—*Christian Union.*

"The New York *Nation* has just completed its twentieth year of usefulness, and righteously rejoices thereat. It has won a place for itself by its great ability; however much we may differ from it in politics, we must accord it the palm for a fine presentation of its case. As a critical authority in matters of art and literature, it is unapproached and unapproachable. No journal exists that is its superior—few, indeed, are they that equal it—in these departments or in the world-wide correspondence it publishes upon all matters of interest to the best thinkers."—*Hartford Evening Post.*

"It is not too much to say of the *Nation* that no single agency has done so much to advance and dignify the calling of journalism in America. Including in its scope politics as well as literature and art, it has often aroused bitter political antagonism and suffered from partisan excitement and prejudice; but we believe no one—at least, no one whose judgments are valued by thinking men—has ever soberly questioned its sincerity and disinterestedness, or the remarkable force and candor with which its views have been presented. In literary criticism its methods and achievements have been such that this has almost become a new art under its leadership. In all departments the *Nation* has been singularly able and impartial, and its success is a cause of gratification, in which American scholars generally will share."—*Chicago Dial.*

"In celebrating its twentieth anniversary, the New York *Nation* takes a natural pride in showing how often it has been right when many of its readers thought it was wrong. Doubtless the readers of the *Nation* have always been the most intelligent and upright members of the Republican party—the pick and choice of the whole 'party of moral ideas.' The depth to which that party had, as a mass, fallen in 1876 may then be guessed from the fact that the *Nation* says that in that year its opposition to the fraud by which Hayes was seated cost it three thousand of its subscribers. The *Nation*'s subscription list was never large, and, as we have said, it was always made up of the very best class of Republicans, three thousand of whom dropped the paper because it exposed and opposed a known crime against the Republic. Truly this is a party of moral ideas."—*Kinderhook Rough Notes.*

"The *Nation* announces in its number of June 25 that it has completed the twentieth year of its existence, and it indulges itself in a two-page retrospect of its very useful work. Started just at the close of the war, it aimed to discuss political and social questions in more moderate fashion and with fairer spirit than was then common to the daily press. It was very frequently in advance of the Republican party in this course, and lost scores and hundreds of subscribers at times by its independent course, particularly in 1876, when it denounced the methods by which Mr. Hayes was declared President. The *Nation* has fairly fulfilled its promise, however, to be independent of party, and is respected accordingly by thinking people. Its art and literary criticisms have always been of a high order, and have helped to give it a national reputation as a weekly paper of the first class."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"The *Herald* welcomes the *Nation* to its table, as one of the ablest and most fearless exponents of the leading economic and political questions of the time. The splendid success of this journal, now starting upon its forty-first volume, is the clearest evidence that absolutely independent journalism has a large and steadily growing field in this country. And while the *Nation* has often been opposed and bitterly criticised on the alleged ground that its positions were the independence of a dictatorial spirit, it has yet more frequently had the satisfaction of seeing its short-sighted critics ultimately wheel into line with its advanced ideas on some of the most important questions that have arisen during its career. The astonishing progress which has recently been made in the way of viewing political questions is largely due to the *Nation*'s influence; and its projectors are entitled to the credit of 'having, through its columns, done something to hasten the coming of the better time, the reign of sweeter manners and purer laws.'"—*Council Bluffs Daily Herald.*

"During seventeen of the twenty years of the *Nation*'s publication we have been among its constant readers, and have found it unequalled among American periodicals for pungency of style, candor and accuracy of statement, and force and originality in the discussion of political events and social conditions. In the course of its long history the *Nation* has often taken the unpopular side in the treatment of current topics, but it has been its happy fortune to see its opinions in most cases confirmed by the sober second thought of the people. It was the first Northern journal of Republican leanings that denounced the carpet-bag governments which, supported by Federal bayonets, so long preyed upon the industries of the South, and inflamed and protracted the disunion sentiments of its people. It had the courage, amid much obloquy, to question the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and it was ten years in advance of popular opinion in unmasking that scheming demagogue Benjamin F. Butler. . . . Justly regarding James G. Blaine as a corrupter of political morality, as a schemer, and as a charlatan, it refused to give him its support in the late Presidential contest, and it has since found abundant reason for approving, in the main, the practical wisdom and honest purposes of the present Administration. In commending to our readers this able and independent journal, we feel that we are doing a service to the cause of public intelligence and morality."—*Portland (Oregon) Daily Standard.*

"Twenty years old" on July 1, and the *Nation* hugs itself with rightful self-respect as it announces the fact and reviews its past. We count ourselves happy in owning a nearly perfect set of the *Nation*—happy because from the close of the war till now it makes the best continuous record of contemporaneous history which our country has produced. One of the works on a young man's bookshelves should be the carefully-kept volumes of the best weekly newspaper he can afford. The growing series is his current cyclopædia, his public diary—*his* because it chronicles the yesterdays in which he lives. And heartily we name the *Nation* as, on the whole, our roundest, ablest, most trustworthy newspaper diary of the world's life and the nation's life and the world's and the nation's literature. It has been a great teacher; never popular, but very influential as a paper for editors, and lawyers, and politicians. Probably many a bright journal through the country has regularly watched the *Nation* as a compass. A strong, bold defender of the policies that have made for noble peace these twenty reshaping years, it has had the faults of its good qualities; comically omniscient almost always; holding its head high; seldom gracing itself with a confession of mistake; sometimes savage in its stamp on a poor sinner of a book; not heartless, but certainly polar in its manner; afraid of sentiment, and forgetful that cynicism is sentimentalism of rather a young man's, or an old man's, sort—it does not belong to the strongest years. But spite of all this, our clear-headed, outspoken, little-fearing, best newspaper. Twenty years of thanks to it, and twenty more of hopes."—*Chicago Unity.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 433

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 436

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
- Congressmen and the Offices 438
- Platform Forestry 438
- The Lesson of Philadelphia 439
- The English Elections 440

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
- English Parties on the Eve of the Elections 441
- The Revolt of the Constable of Bourbon 442

CORRESPONDENCE:
- The Legislative and Executive Departments 443
- The Boston Collectorship 444
- The Late Bishop of Manchester 444
- Why Not a Great University at Home? 444
- A Students' House of Commons 445
- Gambling on Steamships 445
- More Telepathy 445
- Present-Day Telepathy 445
- The Bloody Shirt 445

NOTES 445

REVIEWS:
- Tulloch's Movements of Religious Thought 448
- Children's Books.—II 450
- Lamia 451
- Italian Popular Tales 451
- Norwegian Pictures 452
- Protectionism 452
- A Larger History of the United States of America 453
- The Lenâpe and their Legends 453

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 454

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(No deviation.)	Scale of Agate lines.
On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.	—
A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.	— 5
A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.	—
Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.	— 10
Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.	— 15
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.	

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,800 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States: second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern). San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A FAMILY and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. New and enlarged accommodations. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL (58th Year). Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute Faculty. The location is the most elegant in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 West Chester Park.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., TUTOR for Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities and Colleges, has now completed his plans and staff of teachers, so as to meet the *modern changes* of studies recently made at HARVARD and at the English Universities, and is now ready to receive into his family three well-brought-up *boys* on *inclusive* terms, as moderate as the very liberal arrangements made will allow. As to the success of his pupils at Harvard at the last Examination (October, 1885) and in former years, he refers, with permission, to President C. W. Eliot, LL.D. Other references are in the prospectus. *Pupils entering before Nov. 20 will have considerable advantages.* Young women or men requiring advanced instruction only, can obtain First-Class board and rooms a few doors off. For prospectus, address E. R. HUMPHREYS, as above

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND Day School offers superior advantages for the study of Music, Art, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL, No. 68 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Home and Day School for girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, having taken additional building can accommodate a few more pupils. Apply early to
MISS H. CARROLL BATES,
Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended Instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND Foreign, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Skilled Teachers supplied with Positions. Circulars of Good Schools free to Parents. School Property rented and sold. School and Kindergarten Material, etc.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
7 East 14th St., New York.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

J. RANSOM BRIDGE & CO., 110 TRE- mont St., Boston Mass.—A reliable teachers' agency. Schools and Committees promptly supplied. Interview or correspondence solicited with qualified teachers looking for positions. School properties for sale.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

Charles Darwin.

By GRANT ALLEN.

Being Volume One of a new series of short Biographies, entitled

ENGLISH WORTHIES,

Edited by ANDREW LANG,

Consisting of Biographies of Englishmen of influence and distinction, past and present, military, naval, literary, scientific, legal, ecclesiastical, social, etc. Each Biography will be intrusted to a writer specially acquainted with the historical period in which his hero lived, and in special sympathy, as it were, with his subject.

'Darwin' will be followed immediately by 'Marlborough,' by Geo. Saintsbury; and Biographies of STEELE, MORE, WELLINGTON, LORD PETERBOROUGH, CLAVERHOUSE, LATIMER, GARRICK, RALEIGH, and others are in preparation.

Small 12mo, cloth. Price, 75 cents each.

The History of Bimetallism in the United States.

By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University; author of 'The Study of Political Economy,' etc. With Sixteen Charts and numerous Tables. One vol., 8vo, 258 pages, cloth. Price, $2.25.

"Although the plan of this book was conceived with the view of presenting simply a history of bimetallism in the United States, it has been necessary, in the nature of the subject, to make it something more than that. And yet it was my hope that the effect of an historical inquiry in suppressing some of the theoretical vagaries of the day might be realized by showing what our actual experience with bimetallism has been, in contrast with the assertions of some writers as to what it may be."—*From Preface.*

Physical Expression:

ITS MODES AND PRINCIPLES. By FRANCIS WARNER, M.D., Assistant Physician, and Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital, etc. International Scientific Series. With Fifty-one Illustrations. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.75.

"This work is addressed to those who are interested in studying Man as a living and thinking being. . . . The accurate observation of the motor outcome of brain action, and the observation of the effects of external forces upon such functions, will give us much information as to the effect of physical forces in causing the evolution of the individual, and the development of mind by educational processes."

Handbook of American Winter Resorts.

Edition for the present season, revised to date of issue. With Map and Illustrations. 12mo, paper. Price, 50 cents.

The 'Handbook of Winter Resorts' is designed for tourists and invalids. It gives complete information as to winter sanitaria and places of resort in the United States, the West Indies, and Mexico.

*** For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

LATINE ET GRAECE.

Edited by EDGAR S. SHUMWAY, Professor in Rutgers College.

With the fourth volume this journal enlarges its scope to include not only Latin but also Greek. To the teacher and lover of the classics it presents its claim for a place on his table. The moderate price at which it is published brings it within the reach of all. Eight Nos.—during the academic year. Two dollars and fifty cents a year, in advance.

Among the *Latin* articles written for volume III. of LATINE were EPISTULAE from Rome, Heidelberg, etc.; COLLOQUIA (on Horace's life and works, on Terence, grammar, oratory, etc.); ESSAYS, on Reading, etc.; VERSES, Milton's ode on the Nativity, a Boat-song, the Lament of Jeremiah over Jerusalem, *Addiscipulos, Elegidion, Hymnus in Festo Ascensionis, Nascitur Deus Puer, De Bello Imminente* (England and Russia). Ode on East River Bridge, etc.; a translation of Schiller's Lycurgus; selected Latin articles have been—BIOGRAPHICAL EXTRACTS from Cicero (on himself, Cæsar, Anthony, Cato *maior*), and from Erasmus; VERSES, "Rock of Ages"; *Rex Thulae*, "Art thou weary?" *Hymnus in Resurrectionis Domini*, with a Greek translation, etc. In the *English* Supplement every number contained an Installment of "From Old Rome" and "*Antibarbarus*"; there were valuable original essays on Roman Architecture, Studies in Vergil, Phonetic Law, the Education of the Roman Boy, the Study of Roman Law, Some Over-sights in Harper's Lexicon; Booklists on Roman Architecture, Law, Christian Latin, "Side-Lights"; translations from German and French sources have included *De Pronominibus Possessivis*. Names of Countries, Augustus, *Res*, Horatian Allegory, Curriculum in Latin Style; among the English contents have also been original poems or translations, *Phaethon*, Horatio L., 1, and Sat. II., 6. *Vile Potabile*, "Rome's Mission," *Duae Coronae*; Arguments on the side of classical studies; Notes and Queries, etc. A limited number of complete sets of Vol. III. may be had at $5 00. A few sets of Vol. II. may be had at $6 00. Vol. I. cannot be supplied.

LATINE ET GRAECE, New Brunswick, N. J.

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1886

Will contain the following Serial Stories:

IN THE CLOUDS,

By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,

Author of 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains,' 'In the Tennessee Mountains,' etc.

HENRY JAMES.

['The Princess Casamassima' will continue until August, 1886.]

THE GOLDEN JUSTICE.

By WILLIAM H. BISHOP,

Author of 'The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Will write for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

JOHN FISKE

Will contribute six or more papers on United States History, covering the period from the Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution. These papers discuss a portion of American history very imperfectly known, and cannot fail to be exceedingly engaging by reason of Mr. Fiske's ample knowledge and singularly clear style.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON,

The distinguished English writer, will furnish a series of articles comparing French and English people, character, opinions, customs, etc. Mr. Hamerton is peculiarly qualified, by his intimate knowledge of the French as well as of his fellow-countrymen, to write on this subject.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,

Author of 'Marjorie Daw,' etc., will contribute some Short Stories.

LIVING QUESTIONS.—The important political subjects which will come conspicuously before the public in the immediate future—Civil Service Administration and Reform, the Silver Question, the Tariff, our Indian Policy, and questions in Social Science—will be discussed by men competent to treat them adequately and impartially.

The various features of THE ATLANTIC which have secured and maintained its remarkable prestige as a literary magazine will be carefully provided for during the coming year.

TERMS: $4 00 a year in advance, POSTAGE FREE; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portraits of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, or Holmes, $5 00; each additional portrait, $1 00.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,

4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The Critic.

A Literary Weekly. Ten cents a copy. $3 a year.

THE CRITIC *of Nov. 28th will be an issue of special literary interest; and as it will also contain the announcements of the leading publishers, of new books, works of art, &c., it will be a useful guide-book for holiday purchasers.*

"*Its pages are full of the best literary criticism on this side of the Atlantic.*"—N. Y. HERALD.

"*There is no other publication in America that rivals* THE CRITIC *in its field.*"—NEW YORK SUN.

"*Has earned a right to live by the excellence and variety of its materials.*"—HARPER'S MONTHLY.

"*The most interesting journal of literary criticism in the country.*"—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

We will send three specimen copies for examination on receipt of ten cents.

The Critic Co.,

18 & 20 *Astor Place, New York City.*

'Historic Boys,' by E. S. Brooks, is a most attractive volume of stories of real boys who met with real adventures and plenty of them. It is fully illustrated, and sells for $2.25. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1885.

The Week.

THE country took it for granted last month that the election of a Republican Legislature in Ohio meant the reëlection of Mr. Sherman to the Senate. But rumors soon began to gain currency that Mr. Sherman could not command the full strength of his party, and that enough Republican members would refuse to support him to leave him short of a majority. As the Republicans number only three more than the Democrats upon joint ballot, it is obvious that if two Republicans withhold their votes from Mr. Sherman, he cannot be elected. The Democratic papers declare with increasing confidence that at least two members of his party will never support the present Senator, and the Republican papers manifest a growing apprehension that the claim is well founded. It scarcely needs to be said that Mr. Sherman is entitled to a reelection, and that the country would have nothing to gain from the substitution of such a man as "Charley" Foster, who would be most likely to be selected as the candidate of a coalition of the Democrats with the anti-Sherman Republicans. At the same time this is theoretically a free country, and if any Republican member of the Ohio Legislature thinks he can best serve the State by voting for somebody else than Mr. Sherman, he is entitled to cast such a ballot without endangering his personal safety. Leading Republican papers, however, do not hesitate to warn the suspected legislators that they will vote for anybody else than Mr. Sherman only at the risk of their lives. The *Ohio State Journal*, the Republican organ at the State capital, recently said: "If any two Republicans vote with the Democrats for Senator this winter, they will go down to posterity in more infamy than Booth and Guiteau. In fact, we would not insure their safe exit from this city." The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* reprinted this threat of assassination without a word of censure, and in a way which involved endorsement of the sentiment. And these are the papers which wax so indignant over political intolerance in the South!

Southern newspapers of both parties are quick to recognize the significance of the breaking down of the race line in the Atlanta canvass over the prohibition question. The Richmond *Dispatch*, the leading Democratic paper of Virginia, remarks that Northern Republicans see proved to them by this Georgia incident "how easy it would be to divide the Southern voters on other questions if sectional prejudices were out of the way;" and says that "the way to melt the solidity of the South is first to furl the bloody shirt," since, with sectionalism disposed of, the Southern white voters are sure to divide on economic questions. The Louisville *News and Commercial*, the leading Republican paper of Kentucky, takes the same view of the matter. "The true lesson to be learned from this canvass," it says, "is that time and circumstance and the free play of opinion, rather than legislation, can best be depended on to settle what remains of the old Southern question." It thus appears that intelligent Republicans at the South are as weary of the bloody shirt as intelligent Republicans at the North, and that they realize that the worst enemies both of their party and of their section are the politicians who keep on ranting about the "rebels."

The *Times*, with commendable enterprise, has collected, through its special correspondents, the complete official figures of the last election in this State, and published them on Monday in advance of all its morning contemporaries. The figures make, as we surmised they would, some very interesting disclosures, the most striking of which is that Governor Hill's total vote is much smaller than that which Cleveland polled both for President in 1884 and for Governor in 1882. Hill's total this year is 501,418, which is 61,650 less than Cleveland's in 1884, and 33,900 less than Cleveland's in 1882. Hill is also 33,218 votes behind his own vote for Lieutenant-Governor in 1882. Hill also runs slightly behind three of his associates on the ticket, being 518 votes behind Chapin, 839 behind O'Brien, and 787 behind Sweet. Davenport's total vote is 72,274 less than Blaine's in 1884, but is 147,263 larger than Folger's in 1882, and 43,619 larger than Carr's vote for Secretary of State in 1883. Davenport is behind Carr this year 2,561 votes, 262 behind Wadsworth, and 227 behind Van Rensselaer. He runs ahead of the other candidates on his ticket. The Prohibition vote, which was 25,783 in 1882 and 24,999 in 1884, has risen to 30,840 this year.

There is one great difficulty in the way of drawing deductions from these figures, and that is the absence of any preceding vote which can be taken as a fair basis of comparison. The vote for Governor in 1882, which would naturally be used for such purpose, is entirely unavailable because of the peculiar character of the contest in that year. Cleveland got his phenomenal majority then because, first, the entire Independent vote was cast for him, and, second, because thousands of Republicans, mostly Blaine men, stayed at home, in obedience to a hint from Blaine himself, in order to kill off Arthur and Folger from the Presidential succession. Last year's vote is unavailable as a basis of comparison because there is always a falling off in the total vote at an election immediately succeeding a Presidential election. It is noticeable that, great as was Cleveland's plurality for Governor, his total vote in 1884 exceeded his total vote in 1882 by 27,730. He held all the strength he had at first and added to it besides. Hill, on the contrary, has not held the strength he had in 1882, but has lost over 33,000 votes of it. While the falling off in his vote from the vote of last year is no greater than usual after a Presidential election, it is obviously too soon for him to set himself up as a stronger candidate than Cleveland in New York State. Davenport's total shows very plainly, what has been evident enough all along, that he was defeated mainly by the same Blaine influence which defeated Folger, and in the same way. The smallness of the plurality against him and the increase of 147,000 which he makes over Folger's vote shows that either he must have received a very large number of Mugwump votes, or else the Blaine contingent is greatly reduced in size, and we cheerfully accord to the Blaine organs the privilege of deciding which is the more correct explanation.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the State Department, Dr. Francis Wharton, on the accounts of the *Alabama* Claims Commission, has been concurred in by the Attorney-General, and has been published. It makes sad havoc with the "incidental expenses" and "assistant counsel" of the court. The court has held that the clause of the Act of Congress allowing it "necessary incidental expenses" really allowed it to procure anything which the judges thought desirable or convenient, and they ordered accordingly. Dr. Wharton holds that "necessary incidental expenses" mean simply the expense of such officers as might be needed to keep order in the court-room and keep it clean. Dr. Wharton is also very severe about the employment of the "assistant counsel." Congress allowed one counsel for the Government, to be paid by fees, which were not to exceed in any one year $8,000. The court, nevertheless, appointed "assistant counsel," one of them being Mr. Walker Blaine, whose united cost reached in three years the enormous sum of $166,734. The explanation of all this, as we have said before, is very simple. Everybody in Washington counted confidently on Blaine's election, and in fact on the indefinite retention of power by the Republican party. Had Blaine been elected, there would have been none of this overhauling and objecting. Everything would have been made pleasant for everybody in money matters, and nobody would have had much work to do for his salary, beyond keeping an eye on the negro vote in South Carolina and Mississippi.

The document purporting to be an authorized but not official statement of the Postmaster-General's reasons for refusing to apportion the sum of $400,000 placed in his hands by Congress for carrying the ocean mails in American steamships, is hardly satisfactory. The obvious intention of the law-making power having been defeated, of course the only available defence is the plea of economy. But the value of the plea must be judged and weighed by its results to the postal service. These cannot be ascertained until the Postmaster-General submits his annual report, perhaps not until an investigation is made by one or the other branch of Congress. If it should be shown that the mails were carried as speedily and satisfactorily by the methods and routes adopted by the Postmaster-General as formerly, he would have a fair standing before the country, although he took upon himself a grave responsibility when he ignored the plain intendment of the law because its

language was permissive and not mandatory. It is to be feared that his action in this matter may strengthen the hands of the subsidy jobbers by giving them a real injury upon which to make an appeal to the country. Hitherto they have had no chance of success because they have had no logic to their argument. Their attitude has been that of a faction seeking to build up foreign commerce with one hand while tearing it down with the other, putting obstructions upon trade by means of excessive duties and then calling for public money to counterbalance the obstructions. Such arrant hypocrisy is not likely to make head against the awakening liberal sentiment of the country unless reinforced by some substantial grievance, and we apprehend that this is what they will find in the action of the Postmaster-General respecting the allotment of the $400,000 appropriation, which was not, properly speaking, a subsidy.

The *World* thinks the next step forward in civil-service reform is not to prohibit office-begging by members of Congress, but "to admit a proper proportion of all parties to the public service," and then "make the tenure of office for all capable, faithful, honest public officers as certain and assured during good behavior as are positions in the army and navy of the United States." This will be an excellent step when it comes, but the *World* is mistaken about the order in which it will come. It can never be taken as long as members of Congress are allowed to share covertly and corruptly in the appointing power. The last thing in the world they desire is to see a fair proportion of all parties in the public service, or to see tenure during good behavior. Therefore, the next step is, we repeat, to prohibit them, under proper penalties, from asking the Administration to bribe them with patronage, and to confine them to their proper business of legislation.

The closing of the penitentiary doors upon the attractive form of Mr. Jo. Mackin, the professor of "fine work" in Chicago, is a notable event. His conviction and final incarceration are the result of the continuous and indefatigable labor of a Citizens' Committee, composed of men of both political parties, to whom ballot-box stuffing appeared to be the most dangerous of all attacks upon social order. Crimes of this sort had become common in Chicago, and the immunity which had previously attended them led Mackin to his doom. The alteration of the returns of the Sixth Senatorial District last fall was evidently prompted by professional pride rather than by any expectation of personal gain. It was ascertained a week or more after the election that the State Legislature was a tie politically. Mackin was Secretary of the Democratic County Committee, but he had no greater interest in the result of the election than any other Democrat. The opportunity to do a neat thing in the way of changing the popular verdict in a State election when nearly 700,000 votes had been cast, was an irresistible temptation to Mackin. It appealed to his instincts as Donnybrook Fair stirs the emotions of every true son of the sod. He deftly altered the returns, deceiving in the first instance even his own party friends. He was arrested, tried, and convicted. He perjured himself liberally on the trial, but his underlings became alarmed, and betrayed him in order to save themselves. Before sentence was pronounced an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, upon the ground that the proceeding against him had been begun by information instead of indictment. There was a strong probability that he might escape, as the Court had decided in another case that prosecutions for felony must always be begun by indictment. The Citizens' Committee lost no time in bringing him to a new trial for perjury. He was convicted in this case also, and, after appealing unsuccessfully to the State Supreme Court, which, by the way, has a majority of Democratic judges, he has been put in prison garb and set at hard labor for five years, and is disfranchised for life unless pardoned before the expiration of his term. The fraud in the Sixth Senatorial District of Illinois has thus been adequately and legally punished. It led also to important changes in the election law of the State. It produced a most gratifying upheaval of civic virtue, and upon the whole, when all the consequences of his act are taken into view, one cannot greatly regret that the devil entered into Mackin at the time and in the manner aforesaid.

The election of J. H. Mitchell as Senator from Oregon by a minority of the Republicans in the Legislature, reinforced by all the Democrats, is a surprise, if anything in party politics ought to be considered a surprise nowadays. Last year the Republican caucus nominated Solomon Hirsch, a smart Machine politician and soldier of fortune, for Senator, and adhered to him throughout the entire session, but failed to elect him because a minority of the members, representing the better element of the party, refused to vote for him. The authority of the caucus was thus broken, and the contest for the Senatorship became "anybody's race." The Republicans this year divided between ex-Senator Mitchell and ex-Attorney-General Williams. It cannot be said that there is anything to choose between them. Mitchell and Hirsch are fast friends, and both belong to the rising cult in politics to which Clinton Wheeler, Esq., of New York, has declared himself a convert—those who are "getting along in life and must look out for themselves." Nobody is better fitted to be a catechumen in this faith than Mitchell. He will be at the head of the class very soon. His election will be a bitter dose to the *Oregonian* newspaper, which has lately published charges of the most serious character against Mitchell and defied him to bring an action for libel. Of course Mitchell passes over them with the scorn they deserve.

The Democratic papers in this State are pointing out the inequalities of the present system of legislative apportionment, and showing how it works to the disadvantage of their party. Their complaints are well founded. The Republicans enjoy an unfair advantage in every contest for the Legislature by reason of the fact that the Democratic counties do not have as many members as they are entitled to. Very likely the Republicans may carry the lower branch next year, and thus secure the United States Senatorship, by a margin which they would not have if Representatives were fairly apportioned. But it is well enough to point out that if this does happen, the Democratic party itself will be responsible for its misfortune. If a State census had been taken this year, according to precedent, the incoming Legislature would have reapportioned the State, and it could not fail to have increased the representation of this city and Brooklyn, by which the Democrats would have gained several seats. Governor Hill, however, forbade the taking of a census and the rectification of the injustice before the Legislature of 1887 is chosen. If the Republicans prove to have a majority of only six or eight votes on joint ballot in that Legislature, the Democrats can set down their loss of the Senatorship to David B. Hill's account.

It is curious with what fidelity history repeats itself in the matter of negro education. Last summer a Connecticut lady who owned a summer-resort hotel at Quitman, Ga., presented the property to the American Missionary Association for a boarding-school for colored girls, and the support of the institution was assumed by other Connecticut ladies. Teachers were engaged, and the school opened in October with about a hundred pupils. The white people resented the innovation. The building was assaulted with mud-balls and stones; the teachers were insulted on the streets; and finally, a few nights ago, the building was set on fire and burned. This is the reproduction in Georgia in 1885, with almost absolute fidelity, of the methods adopted in Connecticut in 1833, when Miss Prudence Crandall threw open her boarding-school in Canterbury to colored pupils. The house was smeared with filth and assailed with rotten eggs; the water supply was defiled; the shops were closed against teacher and pupils; and finally the building was set on fire. The analogy does not hold to the end, however. The Georgians of to-day who "don't believe in teaching niggers" wreak their vengeance in secret, while their Connecticut prototypes of half a century ago were not ashamed to work openly as well, and actually, after vainly trying to suppress the outrage by town-meetings, got the Legislature to pass an act expressly designed to break up the school, the news of which was received with the ringing of the church bells. The Quitman of to-day, after all, is not so hopelessly wrong as the Canterbury of 1833 appeared, and if Connecticut feels inclined to despair of Georgia, she can recall her own history and cheer up.

The transformation which California has undergone since the days of the gold craze, a generation ago, is forcibly shown in the recent statement of Senator Stanford that "the most important interest of the State," if properly managed and fostered, would be, not mining, but the raising of fruit. The Senator expressed this opinion to a committee of the fruit-growers who had consulted him, in his capacity of President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as to the best means of developing their trade with the East, and the result of their deliberations is of interest to every-

body on the Atlantic seaboard who likes good fruit. The great difficulty about placing the growth of California vineyards and orchards upon the Eastern market at reasonable figures has been the large freight charge, which has been $400 per car to Chicago, when sent in a regular freight train, and $600 per car when attached to a passenger train. Mr. Stanford agreed that the Pacific railroads should make up special fruit trains, running on either ordinary or fast time, and charge only $200 per car in the one case and $300 in the other, provided the growers would arrange to systematize their shipments, so as to fill a train of fifteen cars three times a week or oftener. The growers at their State Convention last week decided to do their part toward carrying out the scheme, and organized a union for the purpose of insuring regularity in shipments. No less than 1,025 cars of fruit, averaging ten tons per car, have been shipped across the Rockies this year, and with the changes proposed the business should be greatly enlarged, and the prices to Eastern consumers materially reduced.

The long-standing quarrel between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies respecting the former's access to New York appears to be settled at last by the leasing of the Staten Island Rapid Transit property by the former company for the period of ninety-nine years. The Staten Island Company have been making great improvements during the last year, looking to the enlargement of the available water-front of New York harbor. There is no unoccupied piece of ground in the United States so well adapted to great commercial purposes as the shore of Staten Island. The Baltimore and Ohio Company have made a wise choice in selecting it for their entrepôt, and the merchants of New York will be equally fortunate when the proposed new facilities of transportation are placed within their reach.

Pastor Downs, of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Society in Boston, has been judicially but indirectly pursued lately in Boston on charges of immorality, of which the court, in its decree, recognized the validity. During the trial, however, the pastor presented an unshaken front to the enemy, and had the satisfaction of seeing his church crowded to suffocation every Sunday. His remark to the throng on one occasion, "that the Lord had chosen his own way of bringing them there, but now that they were there he hoped they would be benefited," and his then preaching on Jonah in the whale's belly, showed that he is not without a touch of grim humor. His continuing to preach, however, in spite of the decree of the court, and his compelling the trustees to expel him from the church and lock the doors, proves that he has not humor enough to overcome the passion for "vindication" by plébiscite, which is so strong in the breasts of politicians. A large number of politicians, including the late James G. Blaine, hold that any charge, however grave or undisputed, is disposed of by a subsequent election to some public office; and such election they always call a "vindication," although what it means is, not that the voters have examined the charges and found them baseless, but that they do not care a cent whether the candidate is guilty or not. In like manner Pastor Downs holds, that his ability to secure a large audience shows that he is a much maligned man, and he maintains that he has "the young life of the church with him, its fire and brains," and that the thing for him to do is "to go right on in spite of courts and popular prejudice." His theory, doubtless, is that ability to get an audience, no matter what motive brings it together, is a "vindication."

Purity is a great thing, but truth is at least as great, and the servants of purity ought therefore to be also the servants of truth. We make this remark in consequence of seeing in the *American Bulletin*, a sheet "issued occasionally by the New York Committee of the International Federation to Promote the Abolition of State Regulated Vice," the report of a meeting of the New York Committee of this organization. In one of the resolutions adopted on this occasion the Committee expresses its hearty sympathy with Mr. Stead, and offers its hearty thanks to him for "making public the astounding disclosures of criminal immorality in high places." This resolution was moved by Mr. Aaron M. Powell, and Mrs. Abby Hopper Gibbons was in the chair. We now ask this lady and gentleman to inform us and the world generally where "these astounding disclosures of criminal immorality in high places" are to be found, and whether they have, themselves, ever seen them, or have any good reason for believing in their existence, and if so, what.

On the 12th instant Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham in support of the Liberal candidates for Parliament, in the course of which he analyzed the dogmas of "fair trade" which Lord Salisbury had expounded a few days before to the South London Conservatives. Incidentally he let out a secret which will excite some wonder on this side of the water. Mr. Chamberlain, during his business career, was a manufacturer of screws. His success in this line of trade was due in large part, he said, to an American patent. The screw-making machines which he used were in use also in America and on the continent of Europe, but he was able to export screws to all those countries, notwithstanding the lower rates of wages paid in France, Germany, and Russia. The secret, which he casually dropped, was this—we quote from the *Standard's* report of the speech:

> "At that time the Americans put a duty of 100 per cent. on screws, and in spite of that his firm sent these articles to America in large quantities. The result was that the American manufacturers came over here and said: 'We are making 100 per cent. on capital; if you continue to send screws to America we shall, of course, be obliged to reduce our prices. That will shut you out, but it will reduce our profits, which will not be good for either of us. Let us, therefore, make a bargain; we will pay you so much a year to sit still, and not send a screw to America.' Well, they did it, and his firm received a handsome income for years from the American manufacturers, protected, as they were, by the folly and stupidity of protectionist legislation, to sit still, and not send screws to America."

So the cat is out of the bag—that is, one additional cat. An American company has a patent monopoly for making screws. Not satisfied with this, it gets a duty of 100 per cent. to keep out foreign-made screws. The foreigner still sends screws to our market in spite of the duty. So the American company agree to pay him a yearly bonus not to send screws here, but to leave them in undisturbed possession of their spider's web, to work their will upon all the carpenters and house-builders in the United States. The bonus paid to Mr. Chamberlain by the American Screw Company of Providence, R. I., of course came out of the workmen who paid for these indispensable tools of industry, and the net result was extolled as "protection to home labor." Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that, after paying him this bonus for some years, the American Screw Company became greedy, went to Congress, and got the duty raised to a still higher figure, and, thus effectually shutting him out, they were enabled to discontinue the subsidy. We suppose that they were enabled to secure the increased duty by electing and maintaining a Senator of the United States, for it was a common jest in Washington some years ago that New England was represented in the Senate by ten Senators, one print mill, and one screw company. The existing duties on screws are as follows: On all screws two inches or over in length, 6 cents per pound; one inch and less than two inches in length, 8 cents per pound; over one-half inch and less than one inch in length, 10 cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, 12 cents per pound.

The arrest of the Servian march at Slivnitza, mainly, it would appear, owing to the skill and courage of Prince Alexander, and the subsequent repulse of the Servians at all points, have given a new aspect to affairs in the Balkans. What will happen next it is hard to say, but we shall probably see Austria's hand in the affair a little more distinctly. Greece, too, appears to be waiting simply to see "how the cat jumps," before taking a hand in the fray, the whole of her forces being in the meantime under arms, and her finances going to pieces as rapidly as possible. Whether she will try her luck on land or sea now seems somewhat doubtful. She claims all of Thessaly that was not given her by the Treaty of Berlin, and as much of Macedonia as she can get hold of, the claim being based, as that of Servia is, on ethnological or rather linguistic grounds; that is, she, like all the small States of the Balkan Peninsula, claims all territory occupied by people speaking her language. How much of Macedonia this would give her of course nobody knows, as the various races are curiously intermixed in the whole of what was at the beginning of this century Turkey in Europe. The capacity of these races in that part of the world for living side by side for ages, without intermingling, and without losing their respective tongues, or manners, or even costume, is something of which we have in the Western world no idea. If Servia is now, as seems certain, compelled to desist from her aggression, and peace is made without the Greeks having struck a blow, it will be a dreadful mortification for them, as this will be the second time since 1876 that they have fretted and fumed and armed without hurting anybody.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 18, to TUESDAY, November 24, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE list of members of the House of Representatives is completed. The House consists of 183 Democrats, 141 Republicans, and 1 Greenback-Democrat. Of the Democrats 110 were in the last Congress, and of the Republicans 84. The Democratic majority will be about one-half as large as in the last Congress.

Mr. Carlisle will endeavor to submit the committees to the House of Representatives some time before the holiday recess. He proceeds, of course, upon the assumption that he is to be elected Speaker without opposition.

Mr. Lamont, the President's private secretary, referring to printed statements that prominent Democrats are urging the retirement of Secretary Bayard from the Cabinet, says: "There is not a particle of truth in it. No such suggestion has ever been made to the President."

The report is current in Washington diplomatic circles that the Austrian Government will not send a new Ambassador to Washington until the successor of Mr. Keiley shall be appointed in Vienna.

Henry N. Gassaway, of New York, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department, was dismissed from the Government service on Monday, by order of Secretary Manning, for incivility. Mr. Manning told Mr. Gassaway that every man, black or white, who had business with the Treasury was entitled to civil treatment, and no employee who was unable to remember that he was a servant of the people and bound to be courteous to those whom he served, need expect to be retained.

Reports received at the Treasury Department indicate a growing scarcity of ten cent silver pieces in all parts of the country. Forty thousand dollars in dimes were coined at the Philadelphia Mint a week ago. These, however, were found insufficient, and the Superintendent of the Mint has since been insructed to coin into dimes all the uncurrent subsidiary silver coin at the mint.

James Armstrong, Internal Revenue Collector of the Twenty-first New York District, was on Monday suspended, and William A. Beach, of Syracuse, was appointed in his place. Armstrong was one of the "Spartan band" of Conkling men in the Legislature of 1881, and one of the Grant 306 at Chicago.

The annual report of Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows that the total receipts from all sources of internal-revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $112,421,121, as compared with $121,590,039 for 1884, $144,553,344 for 1883, and $146,523,273 for 1882. It was estimated that the receipts for the last fiscal year would be about $115,000,000; and that they fell more than $2,000,000 short of the estimate, the Commissioner says, resulted from the seven months' extension allowed for the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, on which the tax was due.

The Post-office Department is in constant receipt of information showing that the predecessors of new Democratic postmasters in many small places endeavor to annoy their successors and to reduce their compensation.

It seems probable that the Civil-Service Commission will be attacked in an unexpected quarter. Some of the Republicans are not satisfied that Mr. Dorman B. Eaton has been chosen to represent them upon the Commission, for they assume that it is as a Republican that he has been appointed. An effort is to be made to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Eaton on this and other grounds. Representations have been made to a prominent Republican Senator that Mr. Eaton was not well disposed to the Republican ticket during the last campaign. There has, besides, been placed in the hands of this Senator a document which, curiously enough, attacks Mr. Eaton on civil service reform grounds. Among its allegations are that Mr. Eaton has steadily opposed the extension of the civil-service system; that he has steadily and even bitterly opposed all efforts of his colleagues to secure the adoption of rules for promotion, using his influence clandestinely with the President for this purpose; that he has steadily declined to coöperate with his colleagues in securing a clear, uniform, and sufficient classification of the "civil-service according to the law," and that, by what he claims is a diplomatic and conciliatory policy toward high officials, he has been led to several gross violations of the law and rules.

J. H. Mitchell was on Wednesday elected United States Senator from Oregon. He received 55 votes in the joint session, of which 38 were Republicans and 17 Democrats. It is said that the Democrats voted for him on the understanding that he would support the Democratic National Administration. This breaks a long deadlock in the Republican ranks over the Senatorship. Mitchell was elected Senator in 1873. His character has been seriously assailed by the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.).

The Virginia State Board of Education, composed of Governor Cameron, Attorney-General Blair, and Superintendent of Public Instruction R. R. Fan, on Friday appointed Professor John M. Langston, colored, of Washington, ex-Minister to Hayti, to be President of the Colored Normal Collegiate Institute, near Petersburg.

Alderman George H. Sterling, of Brooklyn, who failed to retain the position of United States Weigher, has been appointed by Governor Hill to the more lucrative office of Port Warden. The appointment is considered a direct "rebuke" to President Cleveland.

The strike of the Hocking Valley (O.) coal miners has ended in an agreement to submit the dispute to arbitration.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has secured access to New York by a proposed bridge over Arthur Kill to Staten Island, thence by rail to the most accessible point on Staten Island to New York city, thence by swift ferry-boats to South Ferry in this city.

The West Shore Railroad was sold at auction in Newburgh on Tuesday to J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, and Ashbel Green (representing the New York Central) for $22,000,000—the upset price fixed by the Court. There was only one bid.

Ferdinand Ward, W. S. Warner, and J. H. Work have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Marine Bank of this city.

President Adams was formally inaugurated at Cornell on Thursday.

The report of the Treasurer of Yale College for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1885, shows that the expenses of the College exceeded the income by $11,534 09. The Theological, Law, and Art Schools were a little more than self-supporting, while the academic, scientific, and medical departments show deficits.

Princeton defeated Yale at foot-ball on Saturday, at New Haven, by a score of 6 to 5, thus practically securing the college championship.

The old library building at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Many valuable books that cannot be duplicated were burned. It is supposed that the fire originated from a kerosene lamp. The building was erected in 1836. The loss is $25,000.

The highest tide known for many years prevailed at many places along the New England, New York, and New Jersey coasts on Tuesday. In this city the damage to goods stored on wharfs and piers along the water front and in cellars was very heavy. A gale had prevailed for two days.

An autopsy on the brain of John McCullough, the dead actor, revealed that there was a disease of the blood-vessels of the brain due, it is asserted, to blood poison. Neither tumors nor abscesses were discovered.

George H. Andrews died in this city on Wednesday at the age of sixty-six. He was at one time part proprietor and associate editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, but sold his interest in 1858. He was Tax Commissioner of this city from 1866 to 1876. He showed marked ability in this position, and made a deep study of the subject of taxation. At the time of his death he was First Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Prof. Ettore Barili died on Thursday afternoon at Philadelphia. He came of a famous musical family, being half-brother to Adelina and Carlotta Patti. He took charge of the earlier education of Adelina Patti, and prepared her for her début at the Academy of Music in this city. He himself was an accomplished singer.

FOREIGN.

Reports from the Balkans on Wednesday were conflicting. A London despatch announced that the Bulgarians, after desperate fighting, had carried every one of the Servian positions which were menacing Slivnitza. Prince Alexander led the Bulgarian columns in person. On the other hand, an official Servian despatch said that, after heavy fighting, Prince Alexander was forced to retreat before the Servian advance positions, and retire to Slivnitza. Both sides lost heavily.

On Wednesday news was received in Belgrade of the capture of Breznik. The Servians carried eighteen lines of intrenchments and captured 161 prisoners with a number of rifles. The Bulgarian commander, General Philipoff, fled, leaving his military papers behind him. The Bulgarian volunteers also fled.

Thursday's reports showed beyond a doubt that the Servians had been defeated before Slivnitza on the previous day by the Bulgarians, and had been compelled to withdraw from Dragoman Pass. They were unable to bring their full strength into action. The situation on Thursday was therefore as follows: The Servian advance on Widdin was a complete success; also the march of the southern columns on Breznik. But the chief centre column, which was to have occupied Sofia in a few hours, had been practically routed.

Two Bulgarian battalions were defeated on Thursday in an engagement with the Servians, on the road between Breznik and Pernik. The Bulgarians lost 200 men killed and wounded. The Servians captured sixty prisoners and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

Advices on Friday indicated that the Servians had become dispirited over their recent reverses. The Bulgarians, on the other hand, were aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the example of Prince Alexander and the victories gained under his leadership. They had gradually driven back the Servian advance line until the Bulgarians' forward line of intrenchments was within a mile of Dragoman village.

A Servian official despatch from Tzari-Brod on Friday said that the Servian repulse at Slivnitza was attributed to the action of General Yovanovitch, Commander of the Danube Division, who made several mistakes, and failed to execute a certain strategic movement. He was tried by court-martial and dismissed from his command. On the heels of this disgrace, he committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

The London *Times* had advices on Saturday morning stating that King Milan's advisers

counselled him to propose immediate peace, whether Sofia were captured or not, and that a treaty of peace would probably be arranged next week. There was also a rumor that Prince Alexander had proposed an armistice to enable the two armies to bury their dead. The ambulance service of both armies is said to be very inadequate.

After a stiff battle on Sunday afternoon the Servians were driven out of Dragoman Pass by the Bulgarians, who then occupied the pass. The Servians have besieged Widdin. A battle was fought on Sunday which was without decisive result. The Porte has proposed an armistice. It is reported that Prince Alexander is unwilling to listen to the proposition until he has expelled the Servians from Bulgaria, and even entered upon Servian soil.

The Servians on Monday bombarded Widdin, and set the city on fire, but after an hour desisted without accomplishing much.

The Balkan Conference has drafted a final protocol, which embodies decisions declaring that the restoration of the *status quo ante* is equally binding upon Servia and Bulgaria. It is reported that if King Milan refuses immediate peace under the terms of the Conference, he will be declared an enemy to the peace of Europe, and two of the signatory Powers will enforce his deposition.

An official report on Monday said that King Milan had brought his main force into operation with the Drina and Morava divisions; that a decisive attack on Slivnitza was imminent, and that if King Milan was victorious, he would agree to an armistice so as to allow the conference of the Powers to settle the terms of peace.

The Servians on Monday evacuated all positions hitherto occupied by them. King Milan was forced to retreat by the failure of his commissariat.

On Tuesday the city of Sofia, Bulgaria, was wild with excitement over news from the front stating that Prince Alexander, at the head of the Bulgarian troops, had followed up his victories, and was driving the Servians slowly but surely from Bulgarian territory. The latest despatch said that Prince Alexander stormed the heights of Tzari-Brod and occupied the city on Monday evening. The Prince made a triumphal entry into the city and was received with enthusiasm by the populace.

A despatch, from Austrian sources, on Tuesday, said: "Russia and England have induced the Porte to despatch a note to Servia to-morrow counselling King Milan to stop the war. The Servian war accounts are unreliable. All correspondents are excluded from the Servian lines except two Austrian correspondents, whose despatches are cooked."

Late on Tuesday it was reported from Belgrade that King Milan of Servia had decided to abdicate the throne. If necessary, Austria will occupy Servia, in order to prevent the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch. The Servians are retreating in great disorder across the frontier.

The *Journal de St.-Pétersbourg* on Tuesday said: "Upon Russia's initiative the Powers are promoting a scheme for the suspension of hostilities in the Balkans, but hopes are entertained that Servia and Bulgaria, although incapable of resisting the promptings of their passion, will become sensible enough to see that it is to the popular interests of both countries that they of their own accord sheath their swords."

The British Parliament was dissolved on Wednesday, and writs for the new elections were issued.

The Parnellites on Saturday issued a manifesto accusing the Liberal party of bad faith in their dealings with the Irish, and concluding: "We feel bound to advise that no confidence be placed in the Liberal or Radical party; and, as far as possible, to prevent the Government of the Empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous, and incompetent, the Irish Nationalists should not vote for a Liberal or Radical except in some few cases in which courageous fealty to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given guarantee that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly, and unprincipled herd who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the whip or mandate of a caucus. We will communicate to the branches of the Nationalists' Society their names."

Mr. Parnell has withdrawn from the Liverpool Parliamentary contest because he thinks it imprudent to run the risk of defeat. He urges the Irish voters to support Mr. O'Shea, the Liberal candidate who opposed coercion, but to vote against the other Liberal candidates for Liverpool. He further advises Irish voters to support Messrs. Cowen, Storey, Thompson, and Labouchère. These are the only exceptions named in his manifesto.

Mr. Gladstone on Saturday delivered his third speech of the campaign at Dalkeith. Fully 3,000 persons were in attendance. He said that he was confident that the Liberals would elect the majority of the members of the House of Commons in the coming elections. The dependence of the Tories, he said, on the Irish voters was unsafe, and was dishonorable to the country.

The Marquis of Salisbury has written an important election letter on the Church question. In it he says that Mr. Gladstone is shilly-shallying, and adds: "Make the support of the Church a test question above all others." He makes a scathing analysis of what he terms Mr. Gladstone's opportunism.

The nomination of Miss Helen Taylor, who is contesting the Parliamentary division for North Camberwell, has been refused by the returning officer.

The British Parliamentary elections began on Tuesday, when fifty constituencies voted. The following results are known: David R. Plunkett, First Commissioner of Works under the Conservative Cabinet, and Mr. Holmes, Attorney-Gen ral for Ireland, also under the Conservative Cabinet, have been elected from the Dublin University divisions. Thomas Burt, Labor candidate, is elected for Morpeth. George Otto Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, and afterward Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is elected for Galashiels. Colonel F. A. Stanley, Colonial Secretary in the Conservative Cabinet, is elected for Blackpool. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, is elected for Stirling Group, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and Mr. Justin McCarthy for Newry. All of these gentlemen were elected without opposition.

The result of the Parliamentary elections on Tuesday was: Liberals 34, Conservatives 37, Parnellites 2—a Conservative gain of 11 seats. The Tories are elated over this result and the Liberals depressed. Sir Charles Dilke was elected in Chelsea by the small majority of 175. Mr. John Bright was elected in Birmingham over Lord Randolph Churchill by a reduced majority.

The British forces have carried the forts in the vicinity of Minhla, Burmah, and captured the city after three hours' firing from the floating batteries, the armed launches, and the heavy guns on board the steamers. The British lost four men killed and twenty-seven wounded. Minhla was the most strongly fortified position on the Irrawaddy River, and by its capture the way is cleared for the British advance to Mandalay. The British force has also captured Magwe, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy River, thirty-five miles above Prome.

Some British shells accidentally set fire to the town of Minhla, Burmah, and it was destroyed.

The British expeditionary force has reached Silemyo without meeting with opposition from the Burmese troops.

Four Deputy British Commissioners and four assistants have been appointed for Burmah. This is tantamount to annexation.

The geographical expedition which was reported to have been massacred in New Guinea has arrived at Queensland. All the members are well.

Lieutenant Greely lectured on Thursday night in Edinburgh before the Scottish Geographical Society. Two thousand persons were present, including many of distinction. The lecturer gave the history of his expedition to the Arctic regions. He complained that the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' credited the British with the results of his explorations. He urged that further explorations be made in the direction of Franz-Josef Land.

King Alfonso of Spain is alarmingly ill.

Germany has acquiesced in the Pope's settlement of the Carolines question. It only remains now to give it a definite form.

The German Reichstag was opened on Thursday with the usual formalities. The Imperial speech in substance was as follows: The foreign relations of Germany are peaceful and friendly with all nations. The Emperor confidently hopes that the Balkan conflict will not disturb the peace of Europe, and trusts that the signers of the Berlin Treaty will succeed in securing respect for the treaties by the people rendered independent by them. The Emperor said that he was animated by confidence that God's blessing in the future, as in the past, would be granted to Germany's efforts to maintain peace. Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State, read the Emperor's speech.

The complete correspondence of Carlyle with Goethe has been discovered in the Goethe archives. Copies of the original letters of Goethe to Carlyle were also discovered.

The adhesion of Belgium to the Latin Monetary Union has been arranged.

M. de Lesseps celebrated his eightieth birthday in Paris on Thursday. He was visited by all the foreign ambassadors and prominent persons in Paris.

Mme. Zaïre (Martel) Nathalie, the French actress, died on Friday at the age of sixty-nine. She made her début at the Comédie-Française in 1849, and became an associate in June, 1852. She was very successful as the mother in "Le Fils de Giboyer" and "Maître Guérin." Her ability was of a high order.

Five thousand people have been drowned and 150 villages submerged in Orissa, India, by a cyclone, and 1,241 square miles in the Murshidabad and Nuddea districts have been devastated.

A tornado swept over the Philippine Islands on Saturday. Eight thousand buildings, including numerous churches and school-houses, were destroyed, and twenty-two persons were killed.

Caceres, the Peruvian revolutionist, has been defeated by a Government force. He lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The entire adult population of Ste. Marthe village, Quebec, numbering 2,000, on Saturday voluntarily assembled in church and pledged themselves to abstain from alcoholic beverages for one year.

There was renewed excitement in Montreal on Wednesday night, and another mob paraded the streets. At several points serious race conflicts were imminent.

CONGRESSMEN AND THE OFFICES.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, touching what must undoubtedly be the next step forward in the direction of administrative reform—and that is, the absolute prohibition of office-begging by members of Congress. It is the pressure exercised on the Executive by them which has furnished all the ground there is for hostile criticism of President Cleveland's use of the removing and appointing power. It will be found in nearly every case in which he has really fallen below the standards set up in his letter of acceptance, or in his letter to the Civil-Service Reform League, that it has been due to the overwhelming and combined solicitations of members of Congress. It is they who are "the party," and speak for "the party," and threaten or fear "the break-up of the party," in case their demands at Washington are not complied with. It is they who, through their quasi-official right of entry at the White House and in the departments, make the most serious inroads on the President's time and that of members of the Cabinet immediately after the incoming of a new Administration. It was their habit of filling the subordinate offices with their hangers-on which created sufficient public indignation to bring about the passage of the existing Civil-Service Law. They had, in fact, carried the abuse to such a point that the public service had become simply an asylum or reward for persons who had in some manner aided in their election.

They still, however, retain their hold on places which have to be filled with the approval of the Senate, and as these places are the most important, the pressure on the President continues almost unabated, and must severely tax the endurance even of a man as strong both mentally and physically as he is. As long as these offices are within their reach, that great and final object of civil-service reform—the restoration of that separation of the executive and legislative powers provided for by the Constitution, and the disappearance of which was rapidly threatening the very structure of the Government—will not have been accomplished. Every million of increase in the population of the United States increases enormously the importance of that provision of the Constitution which gives the President his appointing power. It is through the exercise of the power of appointment and removal that he executes the laws. In fact, as has been well said, "choosing is governing." He does almost the whole work assigned him by the Constitution in the selection of agents. The greater the number of officers becomes, therefore, and the wider the area over which they have to discharge their duties, the more important it is that the people should know exactly where the responsibility for every appointment lies. Without this knowledge every Presidential election is but a leap in the dark. The man who gets the majority of the votes may not be the man who is "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed." The Constitution intended, however, that there should be no such uncertainty. It intended that when a bad judge was put on the bench, or a bad collector in a custom-house, or a bad postmaster in a post-office, or a bad minister in a foreign mission, everybody above fourteen years of age should know who was to blame. The framers of the Constitution thought they had provided for this by giving the President the exclusive power of selection. They did not give it to members of Congress. Among the powers and duties assigned to members of Congress one looks in vain for the power of selecting postmasters, collectors, Indian agents, and Territorial governors.

The practice of Congressional interference with appointments grew naturally out of the Jacksonian spoils system, and is an inevitable accompaniment of it. As long as there was a "clean sweep," or even a partial "sweep," at the beginning of an Administration, and a great deal of "rotation"—that is, a great many removals of some "workers" to make room for others—the number of vacancies to be filled was of course enormous. It was impossible for the President to fill them himself. He did not even know the names of persons on the spot who could be got to fill them, or of private individuals of whom he could seek advice or information. Under these circumstances the filling of them fell easily into the hands of the Congressman from the district, who always stood ready to name "successors," and soon got into the way of demanding that vacancies should be made in order that he might name successors. This abuse has been much curtailed by the Civil-Service Law. The lower branches of the public service have been practically restored to the Administration. The general result is that there are far fewer vacancies to be filled than formerly, and the Civil Service Act provides a mode of filling most of them which saves the Executive all trouble in the way of selection. The law cannot, however, be made to cover all offices, or the most important ones; but the complete exclusion of the legislators from a share in the appointing power—which the Constitution calls for—might be reached, and will probably have to be reached, by legal penalties directed against solicitation or "pressure" on the part of members of Congress. It is, in truth, quite as great an offence against good government for a legislator to go to the White House to clamor for offices for himself or his dependants, as a reward for either future or past services, as it is to bribe voters at the polls with the promise of money or its equivalent; and there is no reason why it should not be repressed by the same means.

PLATFORM FORESTRY.

The various discourses which were pronounced in the early autumn about forests and forestry, at the meeting of the American Forestry Congress in Boston, were chiefly remarkable for their entire failure to develop any scheme at all commensurate with its importance for the practical solution of the forest problem. This, perhaps, is not altogether surprising. The subject is, at best, difficult and complex, and its solution can only be hoped for in the application of scientific methods and the adoption of sound economic tenets. These will hardly be looked for upon the platforms of Forestry Congresses, and, as a rule, make no part of the stock in trade of the speakers at such meetings. Such meetings, perhaps, are not without their use in popularizing the ideas of the real students of forest science, but this will be found the only benefit which they can possibly confer upon the public. In failing to do this, the Boston meeting, like its predecessors, failed to accomplish the good that the public had the right to expect from it.

The question of removing the duty now imposed upon foreign lumber, for example, was hardly mentioned at this meeting, and no action was taken looking to its abolition. And yet the importance of placing lumber upon the free list has been so widely discussed, and the necessity of doing this as the first real step toward preserving our forests has been so generally acknowledged by all students of the subject, that it is difficult to comprehend how any body of men, met together conscientiously to devise methods for saving our forests from extermination, could have separated without the most solemn protest against this duty. Anything like a sense of humor must certainly have been wanting at this meeting, or somebody would have been struck with the absurdity of talking about restoring our forests and supplying lumber for the next generation through the agency of Arbor Days, or by planting trees in schoolhouse yards, or along village streets, so long as the Government of the United States continues to pay a bounty to an army of lumbermen to induce them to cut away the forests already in existence. The effect of this duty is disastrous. It produces hardly any revenue to the Government, while it causes every year the needless ruin of thousands of square miles of forest.

There has been during the past two years, in spite of the general business depression which has extended to all parts of the country, an alarming increase in the production in the Northern States of those grades of lumber which are directly affected by the tariff. It is believed that the amount of white pine and spruce manufactured last year was fully 50 per cent. greater than the product of these varieties of lumber in 1880. The market has been glutted; failures among lumber manufacturers have been numerous, and prices have only been maintained at all through trade combinations. Conflagrations in mills and yards—sure indications of an over-supply of lumber—have been unusually frequent. All this means that our forests, already too heavily drawn upon, have been cut away during the past few years of business depression unnecessarily. The duty upon lumber is largely responsible for this state of things. It stimulates production by preventing Canadian competition, and moreover it stimulates it by inducing the manufacturers of lumber to manufacture as much and as rapidly as possible before the removal of the duty (which they feel is inevitable) reduces the profits of manufacturing. In the meantime the whole country suffers in the waste of forests needlessly destroyed for the benefit of a small class of capitalists, who are really more injured than benefited by a duty which induces premature destruction where preservation for future use would be more profitable.

It is idle to talk about protecting our forests, it is useless to plant trees, or to gush over

Arbor Days, until the duty upon foreign lumber is removed. This is the first step, and until it is taken, all the effusive forestry oratory will only serve to make the American people more ridiculous in the eyes of civilized nations. The whole matter would be intensely amusing were it not so serious. It is hardly possible to realize the extent of the blow which must fall on our material prosperity when the annual output of our Northern pine forests is reduced from the present enormous product of 1,800,000,000 feet to not more than one-tenth of that amount. And yet that is what we are coming to. Under existing laws and existing methods of forest management, nothing can prevent the early extermination of our Northern forests. This destruction will mean that building materials in all the prairie States will be so expensive that houses will no longer be built there; it will mean that rents will be higher all over the United States; that many railroads will be deprived of the larger part of their traffic, and that the great centres of lumber distribution, like Chicago, Toledo, and St. Paul, will lose this profitable industry. It will mean that one hundred thousand men will be deprived of employment, and two hundred millions of invested property will be rendered useless. The tariff on imported lumber will not bring all these evils upon the country, but it is hastening the day, and hastening it alarmingly, when our forests will cease to produce anything like what they are producing at present. In the meantime we continue to have Forestry Congresses, and listen, with more or less pleasure, to orators who tell us of the beauties of Arbor Days, and of the number of feet of lumber we use every year in making our tooth-picks.

One gratifying exception, however, to the general run of these discourses was a paper on "Forest Preservation in Canada," by Mr. A. T. Drummond, of the Canadian Geological Survey, which has since been privately printed by the author in advance of the official report of the meeting. It contains practical and valuable suggestions, which are, moreover, of special interest to the people of the United States because it is not improbable that the Canadian system, with some modifications, might wisely be adopted in treating the forests upon our public domain. The practice has long prevailed in Canada of leasing, with the right to cut timber from year to year, large areas of the Crown forest lands under the name of timber berths or timber limits, at an annual rental per square mile. These leases are made from year to year; still, it is pretty well understood that the lessee may, as long as he pays his rent to the Government, remain in possession indefinitely, or until he has cut off all the timber he desired. In other words, the Canadian Government sells to individuals unlimited and unrestricted stumpage, to use an American expression. It follows that the timber limits are often taken up by speculators, who hold them for years, at the original low rentals, without cutting any lumber, and so finally get all the benefit of increased values, which should properly belong to the Crown. To overcome this difficulty, and to perpetuate the productive capacity of the Canadian forests, Mr. Drummond recommends that the lease of timber areas should be restricted to definite periods of five or seven years, and that on the expiration of the lease the area covered by it should be permitted to rest for twenty-five years, to allow the growth of the young trees left standing on it; that the timber limits should be restricted in size to an area of fifty square miles; that the production of square timber should be discouraged, because the hewing of square timber is wasteful of material and increases the danger of fires in the woods; that no trees below twelve inches in diameter at the stump should be cut upon any timber limit; and that the starting of forest fires should be made criminal —as Mr. Drummond remarks, nineteen-twentieths of the forest fires can be prevented. Finally, the planting of seedlings and seeds of the most valuable trees for the purpose of restoring the forest growth when it has been destroyed, by fire or the axe, is recommended, as well as the organization of a Forestry Department in each Province in connection with the management of its Crown lands.

All of these suggestions would be equally applicable to the United States if the Government could adopt the policy of retaining the title to its forest lands, and selling only limited stumpage from them. It will be well to note that Mr. Drummond, whose information on the subject is of the best, tells us that "in Ontario and Quebec, along the streams which fall into the Georgian Bay, and at the sources of the Ottawa, St. Maurice, and other great rivers and their tributaries, there is still a considerable area of white and red pine, but the trees are of diminished size compared with the splendid trunks common on the Ottawa twenty years ago. The lumbermen are fast approaching the northern limits of the growth of these trees. . . . New Brunswick has still some forests of pine and spruce, but the area is, compared with the Ontario and Quebec forests, relatively small, while Nova Scotia has, on the whole, but little timber of good merchantable size left."

THE LESSON OF PHILADELPHIA.

During the past week the people of Philadelphia have been told more plain truth about the condition of that city than they ever heard before in the whole course of their lives. Outsiders have long recognized the fact that Philadelphia is the most provincial and the least progressive of all our large cities, but it was a bold visitor who ever ventured to disturb the serene assurance of the true Philadelphian that his town was still as far ahead of any other as in the days of its colonial preëminence more than a century ago. So the city has gone on year after year hugging the comforting delusion, while the rest of the country has smiled at its self-deception and wondered how the spell would ever be broken.

A week ago one of her leading newspapers concluded that it was high time to tell its readers the truth. The *Times* came out with an exceedingly vigorous editorial article confessing that "there is no city in the world with a million intelligent people that is as shamefully provincial as is Philadelphia"; pointing out in detail how the city has been actually retrograding in almost everything for half a century; showing how far behind the age it is, not only in water supply, sewerage, and public improvements generally, but also in commercial and trade methods; and pointedly summing up the whole case in the graphic remark that its people "are drivelling in village swaddling clothes." Quite as notable as such a deliverance from one leading journal was its hearty endorsement by another prominent paper; the *Press* disregarding the recognized newspaper rule which forbids one editor to "play second fiddle" to another, and sustaining every count in the *Times's* indictment. "Philadelphia," says the *Press*, "ought to be one of the best-paved, best-watered, best-sewered, best-schooled, best-governed, and best-toned cities in the country, instead of being, as is unhappily too true, one of the worst." Some of the minor papers have followed the lead of the *Times* and *Press*, so that the city may be said to have pleaded guilty to the indictment.

The Philadelphia papers are so busily engaged in trying to awaken the city from its lethargy that they do not go into the question of how it came to fall into such a sad state. But the question is certainly one which ought to be asked. It is plain enough, for one thing, that the trouble does not grow out of the presence of a large foreign element in the population. Philadelphia is remarkable among our chief cities for the small proportion of foreigners among her inhabitants. The census of 1880 showed 847,170 people within her limits, of whom 642,835 had been born in this country; in other words, of every 100 persons 77 were natives and only 23 foreigners. In Boston at the same time 32 of every 100 people were foreign-born; in New York 40, and in Chicago 41. That is to say, the foreign element in Philadelphia is but little more than half as large proportionally as in New York and Chicago. Moreover, not only are the overwhelming majority of her population natives, but the descendants of the original stock have always exercised an even more powerful influence than their arithmetical proportion represented. There is no other large city in the country where public sentiment to this day is so largely made by the offspring of the very people who made public sentiment a generation ago, when the tide of foreign immigration to this country was just setting in.

Philadelphia, as the *Press* truly says, is one of the worst-governed cities in the country. It has suffered from ring rule as badly as Chicago —yes, as badly as New York, considering the more limited opportunities for municipal jobbery and thievery. When one asks why New York and Chicago have been so badly governed, the conventional reply is because their ignorant foreign element is so large that bosses have found willing followers, and thus rings were easily sustained. But Philadelphia's foreign element has never been large enough to threaten the dominance of the native, as New York's once really was when, in 1860, 48 out of every 100 residents had been born abroad. Besides, it must be remembered that in Philadelphia, as everywhere else, the bulk of the foreign vote has gone with the Democrats, while the city has been governed —and misgoverned—by the Republican party. While race lines have fused, as they always do, in the conspiracy for municipal plunder, and one of the worst bosses has been an Irishman, yet the fact remains that the dominant party

has been a party always controlled by the native-born. We may remark in passing that this is a fact of no little significance in any study of the municipal problem, since something else than foreign immigration is obviously responsible for ring rule in our cities when the city with the most purely American population suffers from its evils as severely as those which have the largest mixture of the Old World. For our present purpose the point is that Philadelphia's trouble is clearly not due to any abnormal influence of a large foreign element.

So far, indeed, from laboring under special obstacles to the development of a healthy organic life, Philadelphia has always enjoyed some uncommon advantages over other great cities. The tenement-house is everywhere recognized as at its rare best a drawback and incubus upon municipal progress, and at its usual worst a most demoralizing force. Philadelphia hives a smaller percentage of her people in tenement-houses than any other large city. A multitude of small householders, and especially of small house-owners, among the masses has always been considered the surest foundation of a community's prosperity. Philadelphia has a larger proportion not only of small householders, but also of small house-owners, than any other large city. With but little more than two-thirds as many inhabitants as New York, Philadelphia has almost exactly twice as many dwellings, 847,170 people in 1880 having 146,412 dwellings in the latter city, while 1,206,299 in the metropolis had but 73,684. Each dwelling in New York thus contains on the average 16.37 people, while in Philadelphia the proportion is only 5.79 people to a dwelling, which comes surprisingly near to a dwelling for every family on the universally accepted basis of 5 persons to a family.

Such a city ought truly to be "one of the best-toned in the country"—in other words, one of the most enterprising, progressive, liberal. The reason why it is "one of the worst" must be a reason which goes to the very bottom of things. There is one which at least goes far to explain why a city with a population remarkably homogeneous, living under the most favorable conditions, is falling into decay. That reason is because its prosperity has been built upon unsound foundations. Philadelphia is distinctively the American city which represents the fullest development of the protective system. "Protection to American industry" has been the watchword which must be adopted by everybody who aspired to success. The city's manufactures have been very largely the outgrowth, not of the natural laws of supply and demand, but of tariff laws passed by Congress. A system of high duties has forced the whole country to maintain there great industries which, under normal conditions, would never have been started. The nation at large has been roundly taxed for many years to make Philadelphia a great manufacturing city.

The "American system" has had full scope in Philadelphia for half a century. According to all the theories of the protectionists, it should be to-day the most progressive of all our cities. In point of fact, it is, by its own confession, the most backward. The result is only what ought to have been expected. Its people have been trained to believe that their prosperity depended, not upon themselves, but upon Congress; that the true way to surmount any difficulty was, not to summon new courage and exert fresh energy, but to get the tariff laws tinkered again; that the first thing to do if business became depressed was to send a committee to Washington to have it revived by act of Congress; in short, that the whole country was under a moral obligation to see that Philadelphia made money. It was inevitable that a community thus educated to hold the nation responsible for its well-being should gradually lose its public spirit, and should lag behind communities which have realized that they had their own way to make in the world. For half a century the rest of us have been trying to build up the "infant industries" of Philadelphia, and the confession is at last extorted from Philadelphia herself that the city is still "drivelling in its swaddling clothes." History never recorded a more impressive lesson in political economy.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The English elections began on Tuesday, when the vote was taken in 50 constituencies. There are 377 members to be returned for counties, and 284 for boroughs, and 9 for the universities, making a total of 670—which is 28 more than the last Parliament. The remaining elections will be held in the course of the next eight days, the choice of the particular day, within certain limits, being left to the Sheriff. Tuesday, for instance, was the first possible, Monday, December 7, will be the last possible day on which an election can be held.

The changes created by the legislation of last year are two in number. Both the counties and boroughs returning more than one member are divided up into what are here called election districts, but are there called "electoral divisions," each of which returns one member. Under the old system, with few exceptions unnecessary to enumerate here, all counties and some boroughs returned two members, who represented the county or borough as a whole, and for whom each voter voted or could vote if he pleased. Now each voter, with a few exceptions, votes for only one member, and each member represents his own division, or his own borough, and nothing more. In other words, the number of constituencies has been greatly increased. There was of course a grand opportunity for gerrymandering in laying out the new electoral divisions and redistributing the seats, but nothing of the kind was attempted. The Commissioners appointed for the work did it to the complete satisfaction of both parties, under the general directions of the act. We should further explain that 103 boroughs formerly returning members were by this act merged for electoral purposes in the counties to which they belong, while two were disfranchised altogether for persistent corruption; 40 lost one member; 20 had the number of their members increased, and 33 new boroughs were created.

The second change is in the electoral qualification, which in the boroughs remains what it has been since 1867, but in the counties is assimilated to that of the boroughs. By the Act of 1867, every householder paying local rates in a borough, and every lodger paying $50 a year or over for his rooms, was entitled to vote. But at the county elections only freeholders, leaseholders, and copyholders paying $25 a year rent, householders paying $60 a year rent, and tenants paying $250 a year, could vote; yet a resident in a borough possessing these qualifications in the county could vote at both borough and county elections, or, in other words, had two votes. The county qualifications in Ireland and Scotland were somewhat different, but in all three countries they had the same basis—that is, a voter had to own land in fee or hold it on a lease at a certain amount of rent, and, if a tenant at will, pay a pretty high rent. All this is now swept away. Every man over twenty-one who rents a dwelling, or a lodging at $50 a year, or lives as a servant or caretaker in premises not actually occupied by the owner, has one vote, but only one, whether in borough or county.

The Liberal strength, as might be expected, has ever since 1832 lain mainly in the boroughs. It was only in some of the northern counties, in which a large manufacturing population had grown up, that they ever achieved any success. So that it may be said roughly that during the last fifty years, town England has been Liberal, country England Tory. In the counties the constituencies were composed of tenant farmers who voted with their landlords, sometimes, but not often, under intimidation. As a general rule the political sympathies of the two classes were the same. They felt that together they formed what was called the "landed interest," and they lived under an old and strong tradition that the owners of land formed the only true English people, or, in other words, were the only persons who had what was called "a stake in the country." A landless man—no matter how much personal property he had—might, they thought, at any moment pack up his goods, take himself off, and become a Russian, or a Prussian, or an Italian. The notion that the farm laborers or the village tradesmen and mechanics should have any share in electing county members, appeared to them little short of ridiculous. Consequently, when the franchise was extended in 1867, the extension was confined to the boroughs. The idea of extending it in the counties also appeared even at that date rather chimerical, and the old division of the kingdom between the two parties was maintained.

It is estimated that the electorate, which numbered over 3,000,000 for the United Kingdom under the old law, will at this election reach 5,000,000. But the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the feelings and opinions of these 2,000,000 new voters. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the extent to which the laboring class has been excluded from all share in the political and social life of the counties than the utter ignorance in which the squires, parsons, and farmers seem to be as to the use which their dependents will make of the franchise. Both parties have been doing their utmost during the late canvass in the way of exploration among the

rural voters, but the only thing which seems to have been learned with any degree of certainty is that they dislike the farmer and the parson, and would willingly turn the latter out of his glebe and stop his income. Of general political ideas, or of knowledge of the historic issues which divide the two great parties, there is apparently but little trace among them.

This is now the chief element of uncertainty. Another is the influence which Parnell's manifesto will have on the Irish voters, who are very numerous in London and in the great northern boroughs of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and can in some cases turn the scale. He has counselled support of the Tories, who are undoubtedly worse enemies of Irish Nationalism than the Liberals, but, luckily for themselves, have not of late had to legislate against it. The Liberals, in other words, are the latest offenders, and the most scrupulous—that is to say, are likely, owing to their strength, to be less disposed to make concessions to the Irish than the Tories. The Tories are fighting a desperate and probably losing battle for nearly everything they care about in political and social life, and are therefore, like all men in difficulties, ready to pay a very high price for temporary accommodation. It is, therefore, perfectly good politics for Parnell to try to get them into power, as long as he feels he can make a better bargain with them than with their opponents.

ENGLISH PARTIES ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 11, 1885.

To attempt to give your readers anything approaching a résumé of the speeches with which we have been deluged during the last five weeks would be tedious, nor very profitable, for in the multitude of details the main outlines of the battle would be lost sight of. I will therefore try to summarize the position and prospects of the two parties, pointing out their respective outward professions and their internal difficulties, so as to present you with some data for understanding the issues that have to be decided at the polls between November 25 and December 5.

The present election is the first for a good many years in which sharp and definite issues between the parties have not been submitted to the nation. In 1868 the disestablishment of the Irish Church was the chief battle-ground: the Liberals were all for it, the Tories all against it. In 1874 the whole conduct of Mr. Gladstone's Government at home and abroad was impeached, and each party was united in defending or condemning it. In 1880 Lord Beaconsfield's foreign and Indian policy was similarly impugned: the Tories rallied enthusiastically to him, the Liberals not less so to his great antagonist. But now it is hard to say what are the precise issues before the country. Lord Salisbury accepted, although with serious qualifications, three of the proposals set forth in Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, and claims them as no less the property of the Tory than of the Liberal party. In foreign affairs, the real difference (for it is a real difference, of sentiment and temper) does not at present show itself in any tangible controversy as to what should be done in Egypt, in Bulgaria, in Afghanistan, in Burmah, in South Africa; for both parties are agreed in declaring that they will uphold the solid interests of England and at the same time avoid aggression, though the maintenance of British interests receives heavier stress from the Tories, and the avoidance of aggression from the Liberals. Even in the Irish problem there is no great diversity of language. Both parties wish (or say they wish) to govern by the ordinary law, both promise large local self-government, both deprecate anything that can impair the unity of the Empire.

What is still more significant, there are momentous cross-issues in each party, which threaten its internal unity. The Tories are divided on the tariff issue. Some, like Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), stand out for free trade; some advocate protection; some, like Lord Salisbury himself, propose a war of retaliatory tariffs which would involve the protection which they profess to disclaim. Among the Liberals the question of Church establishments has produced a more threatening rent. The Radicals are for it, the less advanced Liberals oppose it; and though an attempt is being made to smother these dissensions by declaring that it is a question rather for the future than the present, the more eager advocates of disestablishment, especially in Scotland, cannot succeed in holding their peace, while the more zealous friends of the Presbyterian establishment in Scotland and of the Episcopal establishment here declare they will vote for no candidate who wishes to sever the Church from the State. It looks as if we were approaching a condition of things not wholly unknown in America, where the parties would avoid the great and living issues, because themselves uncertain upon them; would try to "sit upon the fence" as regards those issues; would, in fact, become not so much the exponents of broad and intelligible lines of policy as mere historical bodies, each held together by its traditions, by its leaders, by its desire to control the government of the country, and to a certain extent, also, by a certain tendency and temper which it feels to be opposed to that of the other party. I do not say that this condition of things has arrived—far from it. I conceive that the phenomena we now see are temporary, and that we may see again parties sharply divided from one another by clear issues. But one can scarcely doubt that such a condition of things will ultimately arrive in England; and this foretaste of it, even if temporary, is full of instruction and of warning.

Let me now speak more in detail of each party. There are great searchings of heart among the Tories on other questions as well as protection. The landed aristocracy dislike and fear Lord Randolph Churchill and the programme of Tory democracy. They would like to return to the coercive system in Ireland, and have never acquiesced in the Land Act of 1881. They have no wish for even such changes in the English land laws as Lord Salisbury feels bound to promise, for they cling to the system of great estates. They will submit unwillingly to the supersession of the present system of the government of counties through nominated magistrates by a representative system. They feel as if they were being dragged by an overwhelming force along a painful path to an unknown and probably hateful goal. All this, and the fear of defeat, or of having to avoid defeat by an alliance with the Parnellites, whom they detest, has taken the spirit out of them. They are poor, for agricultural depression has told heavily on them; and it is much to the credit of their fine old British qualities that they continue to make so good a fight. Latterly, however, the cry of "the Church in danger" has come to them like a whistling breeze to becalmed mariners. This is a cry which unites them to the other or democratic wing of their party. It suggests something tangible to defend. It makes them feel themselves true Tories once more. It has rallied the Anglican clergy to them; and the Anglican clergy, when well roused, are no contemptible allies. The Liberals have been fond of calling the Tories "the stupid party." It has, at any rate, the merit of being the dogged party, the party which can abstain from recrimination, can wash its dirty linen at home, and go on facing its opponents without betraying the inner suspicions and misgivings that afflict it. It now presents a united front to the foe over the whole island. In scarcely a constituency does one Tory candidate oppose another, while there are dozens in which two Liberals contend for the favor of Liberal electors.

In the Liberal party one may distinguish two, perhaps three sections. Although the greater part of the wealthier classes, and a vast majority of the landed aristocracy, now belong to the Conservative party, there is still a number, absolutely large, of these persons who remain attached to Liberalism. They are influential by their social position and their education; their weight in the country is to be measured not by their own votes, but by the votes of others whom they affect and guide. Some of these men are moderate Liberals in the sense of being somewhat lukewarm, attached by habit to their party, but little disposed for any swift or large reforms. Others are convinced and earnest in their political principles, but also cautious, sensitive to anything which looks like an attack on the sacredness of property, unwilling to undertake more than one big change at a time. All these men, of both the sections I have just described, may be usually counted, and were counted six months ago, as supporters of the Liberal party. They were not very zealous, because the mistakes or misfortunes of the Liberal Ministry, particularly in Egypt and the Sudan, had irritated the former section and depressed the latter. But the course of the recent canvass has alarmed them. Those who belong to the Church of England, as the great majority do, are averse to meddling with her. They are connected with her services by long habit, with her ministers by personal ties. Even those who are not convinced of the advantages of a State Establishment of religion, want time to think about so large and far-reaching a proposal as the destruction of that Establishment. They resent the claim put forward to treat disestablishment as an essential part of the Liberal programme, both as unwise in itself and as an attempt to force their hand. Many of them have been not less displeased by what they think the socialistic character of the advanced Radical platform. They have great doubts about universal, gratuitous elementary education, doubts based partly on economic grounds, partly on the assault which they suspect to be preparing on the religious instruction given in denominational schools. They distrust the scheme of giving local boards power to take land compulsorily for the purpose of supplying laborers with allotments. They think that those economic principles which used to be the pride of the Liberal party are being undermined, and scent socialism not only in the actual proposals made by the Radical leaders, but even more in the manner and tone of those proposals. Your esteemed correspondent, Mr. A. V. Dicey, whose letters I always read with profit as well as pleasure, describes the educated and property-holding classes of England as taking the Radical agitation coolly and quietly, in the faith that somehow all things will work together for the good of England. So far as external manifestations go, his remarks are justified by the absence of any open expressions of alarm or revolt. But he seems not fully to appreciate the underlying uneasiness, the half-conscious misgivings which prevail in these classes, and which might produce a breach between them and the Radicals were it not that

these moderates and economists are kept by party feeling under the Liberal flag, and repelled from the Tories by the patent insincerity and the tactical blunders of which the latter have been guilty.

The wing of the Liberal party of which I am speaking looks to Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen as its future leaders. It relies in the meantime upon Mr. Gladstone; and loyalty to him, confidence in him, is one of the chief forces which keep it in line with the rest of the party. It possesses other men of eminence, such as Lord Granville and Derby, Mr. Childers and Mr. W. E. Forster. But none of these has any personal hold on the electors, none would count for much in case a struggle came.

The Radical wing is far more numerous. It includes the great majority of the workingmen in the towns, and, for the moment, of the agricultural laborers also. It heartily embraces the advanced platform, with its planks of gratuitous elementary education, compulsory purchase of allotments, and graduated taxation. It desires Disestablishment, and in many constituencies refuses to accept any candidate as a true Liberal who will not pledge himself to vote therefor. Its leader and favorite is Mr. Chamberlain, whose name is now received at meetings with acclamations not inferior to those given to Mr. Gladstone, and who will have in the new Parliament a large band of members ready to give him personal allegiance. However, the Radicals still recognize Mr. Gladstone as the present chief of the whole party, and Mr. Chamberlain himself has heartily agreed to this, and admits the claim of Lord Hartington, while he denies that of Mr. Goschen to be considered a true Liberal and a party leader. It need hardly be said that there are a great many persons, candidates and voters, who cannot well be referred to either of these wings, but form the centre of the Liberal army—persons who think Mr. Chamberlain too bold, Lord Hartington too slow, Mr. Goschen too purely critical, and who are especially glad that the continuance in command of the old chief saves them from the necessity of knowing where to place their allegiance.

Beyond the Radicals is a party, if it can claim to have won the name of a party, which is substantially socialist in aims and ultra-democratic in methods. It consists of some of the so-called labor candidates and their supporters, some of whom are adherents of Mr. Henry George's scheme of land nationalization, some attracted to one of the many forms of Continental communism. These doctrines have taken no wide hold upon our working class, but they have begun to make a noise, and they are professed by some few (less than a dozen) of the candidates now addressing constituencies. Some of such candidates would be commonly classed as Radicals; others go as far beyond the Radicalism of Mr. Chamberlain or the Tory democracy of Lord R. Churchill as those leaders go beyond Lord Hartington or Lord Iddesleigh. Even the appearance in our politics of such a set of men, however few they will be in the next Parliament, has its significance.

The observer who surveys from a hill a battle which is still only half fought, will reframe, if he is prudent, from giving an opinion on the movements whose motives and results he can but guess at. But such an observer, watching the battle now raging over our island, would probably conceive that the generals on both sides had made serious mistakes. The Liberals, he would say, ought to have scrupulously avoided anything that could divide their own forces. They ought to have kept the question of Disestablishment entirely out of the way, at least in England, where they own that it is not a question for the present. They ought to have brought to the front only so much of a reforming programme as was needed to put zeal into their working-class supporters, and they might have done this without alarming the more cautious men. They were practically sure of their majority when Parliament rose last August, and the extreme language held by some of the Radicals since has rather weakened than strengthened them. Great, no doubt, is the importance of getting new members pledged to an advanced programme, but greater still the importance of having a large majority to make the Liberal party independent of Mr. Parnell. On the other hand, the Tories have neglected to play, or have played most unskilfully, the obvious game of sowing dissensions among the Liberals, and endeavoring to detach the moderate and timid men from the rest of the party. Lord R. Churchill's abusive tongue ought to have been held in check. Lord Spencer's Irish administration ought not to have been so disrespectfully treated, for the Irish vote in England was already sure to go against the Liberals. Lord Salisbury ought not to spoil his part of Defender of the Church and the Faith by overdoing it. To all which and many more similar criticisms there is the old answer, that a statesman, like the rest of us, is himself and not some other man.

Y.

THE REVOLT OF THE CONSTABLE OF BOURBON.

PARIS, November 3, 1885.

THE episode of the rebellion of the Constable of Bourbon is one of the subjects which have been treated with the greatest care by M. Paulin Paris in his 'Studies on Francis the First.'* Charles of Bourbon, born in 1490, was the second son of Gilbert of Bourbon, Count of Montpensier, and Dauphin of Auvergne (the dauphinate of Auvergne was a part of Lower Auvergne). His eldest brother died; and having married at the age of sixteen Suzanne de Bourbon, he became Duke of Bourbonnais and Auvergne, and possessor of domains as large almost as those of the ancient dukes of Burgundy. It was too much for a subject; but the danger was not perceived at once, as the mother of Suzanne retained a life-interest in the greater part of this domain.

Charles of Bourbon, at the age of sixteen, went to Italy with King Louis XII., who conquered the Duchy of Milan. He made a second campaign in Italy, another in Guienne; in 1514, he was sent to Burgundy. His temper was proud and impatient, and he showed much decision on the battle-field. Francis I., even before his coronation, gave to Charles of Bourbon the sword of Constable. Michelet will have it that this choice was the work of Louise of Savoy, who was in love with Charles of Bourbon.

"The proud Louise of Savoy," he says, "in ill-health, but still handsome, ardent, violent, and sensual, had ceased to have love-affairs; she had a real love. It was shown when, at the beginning of the reign of Francis I., she gave the sword of Constable to the young cadet of the Montpensiers. The mother of the King speculated in the ruined health of Suzanne. The ambitious man tolerated this love of Louise, became Constable, engaged himself to her, and even received from her a ring—fatal gift, which lost him, as Louise thought that thus she kept, could claim, pursue him. She would have her ring back, and she had a search made for it in Rome on the corpse of Bourbon."

This is what might be called sensational history, and we must look a little closer into the facts. After the coronation, Francis left France for Italy, where the Swiss had occupied the Milanese provinces. The Constable led the vanguard; the King had the centre, called the *bataille;* the Duc d'Alençon was in the rear. At Marignan, in the letter written by Francis to his mother, after the battle, he says: "I assure you that the Constable and Monsieur have broken lance as well as any gentlemen, and I speak of what I have seen; they did not spare themselves any more than do angry boars." Francis I. went to Bologna to see the Pope, and the Constable claimed the honor of assisting in the mass of Leo X., little foreseeing at the time that he should one day order the pillage of Rome. When the King returned to France, the Duke of Bourbon remained in Italy with the powers of a Viceroy. He hindered, by his wise measures, the Emperor Maximilian from undertaking the siege of Milan. He returned afterwards himself to France, leaving in Milan Odet de Foix, Sieur de Lautrec, whom the King had chosen for his successor. His recall was not the mark of any discontent on the part of the King. Francis, the Queen, and the Regentess (as Louise of Savoy continued always to be called) met him at Lyons and conducted him to Moulins. A child was born to the Constable in July, 1517, and the King was his godfather.

Moulins became a sort of capital; the Venetian ambassadors describe its splendors. The Constable had immense revenues (about the equivalent of twenty millions of francs in our time), but his prodigality was boundless. He was surrounded with an army of parasites; he sent couriers daily to Spain, to Germany, to Italy. He built sumptuous houses and palaces; he fortified his cities and his castles. He patterned after the court: he received ambassadors. Maximilian died in January, 1519, and the Electors of the Empire were uncertain between Francis, King of France, and Charles, King of Spain. Charles of Bourbon asked the King's permission to visit the King of Spain, on some question of claims connected with the Duchy of Sessa. On this occasion he opened relations with the King of Spain, who was three months afterward elected Emperor. On his return, as his infant child had died and his wife Suzanne was dying, he obtained from her a will which constituted him her universal heir. He took his part in the famous interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Suzanne of Bourbon died soon afterward, at the age of thirty. Great precautions had been taken to insure to the Constable her enormous possessions, but no will could nullify the rights of the Crown. At the death of Suzanne it was impossible that the King's Council and the Parlement should not claim for the King, if not the Duchy of Bourbonnais, at least the Duchy of Auvergne and its dependencies. There arose another difficulty concerning some estates which, after the death of Suzanne of Bourbon, fell by law into the hands of Louise of Savoy; and as the possessions of Louise of Savoy were, after her death, to come to the Crown, she could not renounce her rights.

Many historians have tried to explain the conduct of the Constable by the vexation he felt at the claims of the Crown; but it is now proved that, even before the death of his wife, he had answered the overtures made to him by Charles V. On his trial, Papillon, his Chancellor, reported that once, walking with him, the Constable said: "If my wife were to die, it would be easy for me to marry the sister of the Emperor." Charles V. had fathomed his ambition, and we need not look for any other explanation of the treason. All others are dismissed with powerful arguments by M. Paulin Paris. When Charles of Bourbon, at the instigation of his mother-in-law, Anne of Beaujeu, who hated Louise of Savoy, became a rebel, and offered his services to Charles V., he did not mean to give the Emperor the means of conquering France. He wished merely to force the King to abandon to him the apanages in which he only had a life-interest. He wished to keep Bourbonnais, Auvergne, Provence, to reëstablish the ancient kingdom of Arles or of Burgundy. The story of an intended marriage of

* See the *Nation*, No. 1061.

the Regentess and of the Constable, and of the latter's refusal, is a mere fable.

The secret of the conspiracy was not well kept. Francis learned that the Constable was going to marry the sister of Charles and to support the Emperor's claims on Burgundy. But the Constable did not throw off the mask at first. The campaign began in Picardy. Charles V. arrived as far as Valenciennes, but was obliged to retire before the French forces. Bourbon had played his part in the campaign, but as soon as it was over, he recommenced his intrigues. He affected to be only occupied with his law-suits, but he made a formal alliance with Charles V. and with Henry VIII. The Imperials were to attack France from the side of Navarre and Provence, of Hainaut and Artois; the King of England by way of Picardy and Normandy. Bourbon was to meet Henry VIII. in Paris, to be named Duke of Burgundy and Count of Provence. This was all to be done while Francis, with the flower of the French chivalry, was in Italy.

The correspondence of the Constable gives ample proof of this plan:

"If," says M. Paulin Paris, "the secret could have been kept; if the King of England had not felt some hesitation, and even some remorse, in entering into such an odious conspiracy, France would have become the prey of three confederates. To the Emperor was reserved Burgundy; to the English Picardy and Paris; to Bourbon Poitou, Provence, and Champaign. No more France, no more *fleur de lys*. This is what Charles of Bourbon, first prince of the blood, invested by his King with the office of Constable of France, dared to hope, and what so many historians have tried to excuse."

Early in 1523, Charles V., Henry VIII., and Charles of Bourbon had arranged all the details of the invasion. The despatches of Jean de Marny, of Adrian de Beaurain and others to the Emperor (State Papers, vol. vi), prove this amply. Beaurain in June found Bourbon at Montbrison, surrounded by many eminent men, who were not all yet in the secret of the conspiracy—Saint-Vallier, the father of the famous Diane de Poitiers, alone remained with Bourbon, when the plot was announced. We have the deposition of Saint-Vallier in the National Library. He says that the Constable made him swear on a piece of the holy cross that he would not betray him; he was angry with the King, who had deprived him of many of his rights, and still more with the King's mother. The Emperor had promised him his sister Aliénor (Eleonore), widow of the King of Portugal, and made him many other promises. The confession of Saint-Vallier was confirmed by the confession of the Bishop of Autun, Jacques Hurault, a prelate who had a very bad influence on the violent and versatile Constable. It can no longer be doubted that Charles of Bourbon wished to become a prince of the Empire. He avoided the King, and found many pretexts for not obeying his commands. Francis, who was on his guard, stopped at Moulins, and found the Constable ill in bed, or feigning to be ill. He visited him in his room, spoke to him of the information which he had received, assured him that he did not believe in his treason, and pressed him to join him in Italy as soon as possible.

Bourbon did not arrive. His bad will was manifest. He left Moulins, sent letters to the Queen, to the Regentess, to the King's sister Margaret, in which he spoke of the persecution of which he was a victim, and tried to find excuses for his treason. We have all these letters, as well as many others. He finally took to flight on horseback with only six men, and travelled thus as far as Mantua, Cremona, and Piacenza, where he met Charles de Lannoy, the Viceroy of Naples, who was the lieutenant of the Emperor in the Milanese provinces. Admiral Bonnivet was in command of the French army in Italy, and was obliged to retreat before the Imperials. In this retreat, the famous Bayard, the knight without fear and without reproach, was mortally wounded. He was sitting against a tree, when the Duke of Bourbon saw him "and told him," says Du Bellay, "that he had much pity for him, seeing him in that condition, since he had been such a brave knight. Captain Bayard answered him: 'Sir, there need be no pity for me, as I die a virtuous man; but I pity you, seeing you in arms against your prince, your country, and your oath.' And shortly afterwards he expired, and his body was given to his servant, who carried it to Dauphiné, where he was born."

We need not relate here the danger of France, the invasion of Normandy, of Picardy, of Provence, of the Low Countries, of Burgundy and Champaign. Bourbon, who was anxious to enter Provence, was obliged by his allies to remain in Italy. In 1524 he laid siege to Marseilles, but all his efforts were vain, and he was obliged to retreat. Francis entered Italy once more, but was made prisoner at Pavia, and one of the conditions of the treaty which set him free was a clause in virtue of which Charles, Duke of Bourbon, should recover all his possessions and his honors, and should not be prosecuted for his actions. Bourbon himself felt, however, that he could not return to France. He was discontented with his allies: he had quarrelled with De Lannoy; he had not been able to take Marseilles, owing, as he said, to the English not having entered Normandy, and because the Imperials had not appeared on the Rhone, and he had received no reinforcements from Spain or from Italy; he was angry with the Emperor, who had kept delaying the marriage with Princess Eleonore. He had become desperate. He was at the head of an army of undisciplined soldiers, who were only drawn together by the hope of pillage. He was led by them against Rome, more than he led them, and he fell on the day of the assault before the walls of the holy city. Those who have read the memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini know how the famous sculptor claims the honor of having struck Bourbon.

It was fortunate for Bourbon that he died as he did. He had already lived too long when he signed his treaty with Spain and with England. It was certainly not uncommon, in the troubled times of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to see great lords entering into alliance with foreigners; but these alliances were temporary, and were always made under the pretext of defending the power of the king against some minister or some party. They always pretended to save the king from a tyrannical rule. Bourbon did more: though he was a prince of the blood, he tried to dismember France and to create a sovereignty for himself. We do not think that M. Paulin Paris has been unfair to him, and he has rendered service to historical truth in showing that Francis I. and his mother, Louise of Savoy, cannot be made responsible in any way for the actions of the Constable. He has shown, also, in the analysis of other episodes, that the memory of Francis has been much calumniated; and he has done justice to the "Knight King," to the man who wrote, after Pavia, "Tout est perdu, sauf l'honneur."

Correspondence.

THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: All reforms must be aggressive and progressive. It does not do to rest satisfied with a position that has been won, but we must push forward until all that is possible has been accomplished. Civil-service reform has made most gratifying progress, but much remains to be done, and the securing of what we have gained depends perhaps on our gaining more.

It seems to me that the time has come for a further advance, and I would suggest that it be in the direction of putting an end to the claim of Congressmen to control the distribution of patronage. There is no more fruitful source of abuse than this. The spoils system has struck its deepest roots in the halls of Congress, and until they are eradicated all other reforms are but superficial. There is no right-minded citizen who has not, since last March, been moved to alternate shame and indignation at the sight of members of Congress, singly and in batches, hovering around the President and the departments in the avowed capacity of office-brokers, and quarrelling with each other over their respective claims and successes and defeats. Scandals such as this are possible under no other civilized government than ours; and in the speculations of the political quidnuncs with which the special despatches from Washington are filled, the interests of the public service are never even alluded to: the sole topics are whether the Hon. Mr. A. or the Hon. Mr. B. will succeed in getting his henchmen quartered on the Government.

It is this, perhaps more than anything else, which leads to the enforcement of the vicious principle of rotation in office. The pressure thus brought to bear on the President and the heads of departments is almost beyond the resistance of human endurance. I give Mr. Cleveland credit for uncommon tenacity in withstanding it, and yet the changes in office since he came into power are vastly more numerous than they ought to have been, and we are constantly threatened with the prophecy that the dykes are about to break down and the floods to sweep in. If Congressmen could be restricted from this degrading brokerage, there would be an opportunity of carefully weeding out the unprofitable public servants and replacing them judiciously. The time and attention of the President and of his Cabinet could be devoted to the higher duties for which the public has a claim upon them, and the interests of a great nation would not be rendered subordinate to the apportionment of petty spoils. Mr. Cleveland's Executive order of October 27, denying himself in the future to office-seekers, required a high degree of moral courage, and yet it is a most pitiful acknowledgment of an abuse which no lover of his country can regard without humiliation and shame.

Yet this is by no means the worst aspect of the matter. No feature of our Constitution is more striking than its careful adjustment of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, and its precautions to prevent mutual encroachments and interference. The claim of Congressmen to control the "patronage" of their respective districts and States is a palpable violation of this constitutional adjustment, and, like all other violations of the wise provisions of the Constitution, it works unmixed evil. The Executive, in place of being responsible for its action in making appointments, shelters itself behind the Legislature, whose members have insisted on changes and on the appointments of their dependents and heelers. Appointments so made are not apt to be fitting ones: the public service is debauched and is rendered an asylum for political paupers and tramps. On the other hand, the Legislature, by this usurpation of Executive functions on the part of its members, is rendered unfit to discharge its constitutional duties of supervision over the Executive. The country has a right to expect that the Senate will exercise impartial vigilance in performing its function of confirmation, but this is impossible when a nomination has been made at the instance

of some influential Senator; and I have only to allude to the indefensible custom known as "Senatorial courtesy" to show to what absurd abnegation of constitutional duties the system inevitably leads. From this temptation the House of Representatives is free, but the time and attention due to public measures, for which the people pay their representatives, is apt to be devoted to pressing the claims of dependents to office, and when a department is filled with the creatures of Congressmen, no vigilant supervision and correction of abuses in that department is to be looked for. The system moves in a vicious circle: the provisions of the Constitution are evaded and nullified; the public service suffers, and the political life of the whole nation is degraded.

The remedy for these evils which seems nearest at hand would be to deprive members of the national Legislature of all influence, direct or indirect, in Executive appointments. This would be perfectly legal and constitutional—nay, it would be merely carrying out the principles of the Constitution. It should be made a misdemeanor in office for any member of the Legislative Department of the Government to recommend in any way any appointment to office in the Executive Department. At the same time the right of the President and his Cabinet to solicit information in special cases should be carefully guarded. While this suggestion is not offered as a panacea for the evils which have grown up unchecked during two generations, it would be a long step toward their diminution and ultimate suppression. It would leave both departments of the Government to the free and unbiassed discharge of their respective constitutional functions; it would invigorate and purify the administration of public affairs, and it would impose restraint on the insane pressure for office, which is the main source of unnecessary and multiplied removals.

Such a measure would of course meet with determined opposition, and could only be carried as the result of public agitation showing the popular will in unmistakable fashion. The time would seem to be ripe for such agitation, and I therefore venture to make the suggestion in the hope that discussion may follow. Yet, when brought to the test, I have little doubt that it would be favored by many more members of Congress than people are apt to imagine. It does not require much shrewdness for the average member to learn that his control, real or supposed, over the spoils of his district is apt to make him more enemies than friends, to be a source of weakness rather than of strength. Many, doubtless, feel sensibly the degradation inseparable from the office-brokerage inevitably thrust upon them, and still more would be delighted to be relieved from the harassment inseparable from such an occupation.

May I express the hope that the *Nation* will consider this suggestion, and give it the benefit of a discussion which I think in time may result in the adoption of some measure of the sort? HENRY C. LEA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1885.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have been a reader of the *Nation* from the first to the last number, and I have always believed, and do now believe, that it is not your purpose or desire to misrepresent or mislead.

In your issue of November 19, in speaking of the appointment of Mr. Saltonstall, you say: "The gentleman selected by Mr. Collins for the place was Mr. Peter Butler, who is also highly respectable, and would fill the place worthily." While it may be true that Mr. Collins preferred Mr. Butler, it is not quite true that Mr. Collins selected him; but, on the contrary, Mr. Butler was the unanimous choice of the Democratic State Central Committee, of which Mr. Collins is chairman. Some considerable time after the selection of Mr. Butler, and the presentation of the name of Mr. Saltonstall, it was intimated to the committee by the President, or some one in his name, that if after consultation they could unite upon some new name, a solution of the problem could be had. The committee had a full meeting, and called to their aid many of the leading Democrats outside of their body, who, after consultation, unanimously recommended Mr. Butler as a proper person, by business habits and sympathy with the Administration, for Collector. I do not think any one would say that these gentlemen are all mere spoilsmen.

Again: "Moreover, Mr. Butler is by no means committed to the cause of civil-service reform as Mr. Saltonstall is. Mr. Butler might possibly take a weigher out of a pothouse, but no one would ask Mr. Saltonstall to do it." Mr. Butler is not, and never has been, a public man in the same sense that Mr. Saltonstall is and has been. He is a merchant by business and training, never appearing before a public audience, always on the side of good government, a warm friend of Daniel Webster, a firm believer in the circular issued by the latter while Secretary of State and in the one issued by the Hayes Administration, and in warm sympathy with the policy of President Cleveland, and, in his quiet, unpretentious manner, has made his influence felt in the right direction. He has repeatedly, in my presence and that of others, stated that the Civil-Service Law must and should be enforced in the *spirit* as well as in the letter. As to the *possibility* of Mr. Butler "taking a weigher out of a pothouse," all who know him would treat the idea with the indignation which would greet the same intimation if made against his distinguished and successful rival.

My only reason for writing is the feeling that in this matter a great injustice has been done to both Mr. Butler and Mr. Collins.

A CLEVELAND REPUBLICAN.

BOSTON, November 23, 1885.

THE LATE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: While the estimate of the character of the late Bishop of Manchester given by your London correspondent in the issue of November 19th is in the main accurate, and contains a eulogy which is thoroughly well merited, there is one aspect presented which, while doing more than justice to the dead, is very unfair to the living.

Your correspondent says that it was because Dr. Fraser cared "very little about minor points of doctrinal difference and still less for external observances and matters of ritual," that the "Ritualist party" were displeased at him. This scarcely seems an accurate statement of the position of the Bishop who promoted, and, through all its stages, sanctioned, the prosecution of Mr. Green by agents of a London society (none of his congregation being willing to prosecute), and who subsequently allowed his imprisonment (upon a technical charge of contempt involving the very nicest of constitutional questions) to extend over more than a year, when, by any one of half-a-dozen methods, he might have secured his liberation without the sacrifice of anything for which either party was contending. The same Bishop, a very short time ago—perhaps within a year—at an after-meeting of the Upper House of the Convocation of York, publicly condemned the last official act of Archbishop Tait (in which the late Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, joined), which was intended to, and for the Southern Archdiocese did, secure for the "Ritualist party" the same toleration which, by the principles of the English Reformation, is enjoyed by every one else. No, Mr. Editor, Bishop Fraser's "broad, general friendliness to all classes and sects" did not extend to the extreme limit of his ecclesiastical horizon, for, either rightly or wrongly, he was the uncompromising foe of the Ritualists.

It is a little odd to call such a man a "moderate High Churchman," for it would be difficult to find either the moderation or the High Churchism. Nor can it quite fairly be said that his "zeal and fervor" were not associated with at least a modicum of "narrowness and even bitterness." In all other respects he was a very prince among bishops. In the matter of church building and restoration his record is little less than astounding, and the number of persons confirmed by him last year exceeds that of many a bishop during his whole episcopate.

If the readers of the *Nation* are presumed to be sufficiently unbiassed in this matter to have had one side furnished them, may I not ask you to be kind enough to let them see the other?

I am, sir, R. H. N.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1885.

WHY NOT A GREAT UNIVERSITY AT HOME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Instead of expending so much force in finding fault with a certain denominational college in Connecticut, why do not New York men build a university of their own? Sometimes it is easier to make a new thing than to tinker an old one. What is to prevent the metropolis (and so the whole country) from founding a new university on a larger and more liberal scale than the Congregational college at New Haven? These are days of large enterprises of that sort. If there is no man in New York quite equal to Governor Stanford, who is putting some twenty millions, single-handed, into an institution in California, why should not a dozen or two New Yorkers put together a few millions of their modest little earnings for a similar purpose?

It would be easy to sketch the outlines of an institution of larger scope than either Harvard or Yale. Neither of them is a university in the European sense, or in the ideal sense—a place where everybody might learn anything. They are only universities in the American sense (American, except for Johns Hopkins University, which has a broader plan)—that is to say, colleges surrounded by three or four professional schools. What the *Zeitgeist* demands is a true university; *having, by all means, a great college* as a foundation stone, but having also—above and beyond this—opportunities for special study of every kind, and not merely that looking to two or three "learned" or "scientific" professions. Yale College has not even as yet caught up with the modern idea that women, as well as men, "have souls"; and neither Yale nor Harvard has attained to the idea of having the foremost man available in every branch of important knowledge and skill, with his hands free from school-mastering cares to attend to mature students, outside of those merely seeking a bread-and-butter occupation.

One may well conceive of Yale College, personified, as shrugging her shoulders under the present fire of criticism, and looking toward New York with the sarcastic query—"If you don't like me as my Connecticut clergymen have made me, why don't you make something better?"—Yours truly, E. R. SILL.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, November 20, 1885.

A STUDENTS' HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Would you allow me some of your valuable space to call attention to an institution at the Johns Hopkins University, which I think deserves to be more generally known?

The literary societies of our colleges are chiefly of two sorts—either devoted to the reading of essays and other similar literary productions written by the students, or else consisting of formal debates on subjects of small general interest. Societies of both these sorts have been tried at the Johns Hopkins University, all commencing most promisingly, but invariably dying a natural death within a few months. Interest flagged after the first few meetings, while the students had too much to do to spend time in preparing essays or reading up for fixed topics of debate.

Last year, however, at the suggestion of one of the Fellows in History, a new departure was made. At a mass meeting the students decided to establish a deliberative assembly, resembling as much as possible the English House of Commons. The proposer of the scheme prepared the draft of a constitution, on the model of one he had seen working at another college, which was adopted, with some few alterations, by the students. The "Hopkins House of Commons" was incorporated. The officers were to be as follows: 1, a speaker elected twice a year, who was to have all the duties of the same officer in the English House of Commons, and, besides, the executive power of appointing the prime minister; 2, a prime minister, who was always to belong to the majority of the house; 3, a foreign secretary; 4, a home secretary, who were to assist the prime minister in deliberation and debate—the two secretaries being appointed by the prime minister. The speaker was also to appoint a sergeant-at-arms for the preservation of order, and a clerk to note the proceedings.

With this working machinery, bills are introduced and put through all the readings and forms of a deliberative assembly, and adopted or rejected according to the disposition of the house. The Opposition benches are, as a rule, almost as full as the ministerial seats, causing the rivalry to be very active and the interest unflagging. Meetings are held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and the house seldom adjourns before 11 P. M. The attendance is very large, often reaching twenty-five or thirty, while an excellent rule, that three successive absences shall be equivalent to a resignation, insures constant, consecutive attendance. The second year has opened with a membership almost doubled, which is not confined to undergraduate students alone, for the roll contains the names of a number of graduate students.

Here, then, is a students' society doing good work, familiarizing the members with the customs and rules of deliberative meetings, while at the same time interesting them in the social and political problems of the day, and preparing them to be good citizens and intelligent voters. Perhaps, if this letter is seen by members of literary societies of other colleges, it may prompt them to establish societies of a similar character which will do equally good work.

The Hopkins House of Commons has always met with the most courteous support from the Faculty of the University, the president and professors encouraging the students to join, and frequently proposing subjects for debate. On one occasion, I remember, the Professor of Political Economy handed a bill, entirely prepared, to the Ministry to be introduced.

In closing, I will add the names of some of the bills which have been introduced and debated: Bill 3, on Nicaragua Canal; bill 4, Local Option; bill 5, Increase of U. S. A. Navy; bill 9, for repealing title A, U. S. Statutes; bill 10, to admit ex-Presidents to Senate.

Yours truly, Langdon Williams.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1885.

GAMBLING ON STEAMSHIPS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My attention has recently been called anew to the gambling permitted, and in some cases, I am told, authorized, by the various steamship companies whose large steamers carry most of the passengers between here and Europe. It is, I believe, permitted on all the steamers. On some it has so conspicuous a place that it is impossible for one who desires, to get out of its atmosphere. The public pool on the run of the steamer is as much a regular incident of each day's life as is dinner, and the smoking-room has long ceased to be represented by its name, but is from morning to night simply and openly a gambling-room. Any objections which ever held good against Baden Baden or Monaco hold with equal force against these public gaming-tables of the large steamers. Young fellows with plenty of money, going to Europe to see the world, will hardly find after they reach the Continent a more dangerous place in this respect than on the steamer that carries them.

It is desirable that persons who wish to gamble in private should have the liberty to do so; or rather, it is not desirable that such liberty should be interfered with by the law of the land or the sea. But it is also desirable that such a practice, which the opinion of a large part of the community stamps as a vice, should not be expressly authorized, accommodated, or allowed in conditions of living where the habits of one member of the community so directly and closely affect all others as in life at sea. One may fairly claim, without committing himself to any theory of ethics, utilitarian or otherwise, that any practice which is condemned on moral grounds by any large part of the community, should not in justice be tolerated in places where those parts of the community are compelled to meet it. Even smoking, which is now rarely opposed on moral grounds, and is obnoxious to a comparatively small number of persons, is so guarded in its practice that one who wishes to avoid it can do so, even on an ocean steamer. But gambling, which is far more nauseous morally to one who objects to it than tobacco is physically to any one, is so persistently thrust into public life on board of some steamers, that there is no protection from its presence. The White Star Line is said to be among the most culpable in this respect, which is the more to be regretted as this line bears so high a reputation for efficiency of service and excellence of accommodation. Persons have said to me more than once that they should prefer to cross by this line, but would never enter one of its ships again, on account of the gambling publicly permitted. Any course that alienates even a minority of patrons is bad policy, unless the opposite course has large and lasting gains.

It is in any case the management of the companies that is in this respect directly responsible. A captain who should wish to stop the practice aboard of his vessel might fear, even if he should be willing to make the attempt on his own responsibility, to be reprimanded by the company for interfering with the rights of passengers. But the company itself could readily stop the practice. Have public pools absolutely prohibited. Have the staking of money on any game prohibited in any public place, as saloon or smoking-room. Have this rule placarded in such places. Have it the duty of the purser to see that the rule is enforced, with the understanding that any complaint entered against him for non-enforcement would be cause for discharge. Undoubtedly this would not put a stop altogether to the practice of betting on any and everything—which wave will break first, what vegetable is in the covered dish opposite—but it would compel gambling to retreat to private places; and to stop the public practice of a vice is always a great gain. There are other social evils which, no doubt, cannot be absolutely guarded against on steamships, but no one would on that account think of making express provision for their practice.

Frederic Palmer.

Jenkintown, Pa., November 16, 1885.

MORE TELEPATHY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have been much interested in the cases of telepathy reported in the *Nation*, and give the following, which happened here last week: Mrs. F. dreamed her watch was broken, and was greatly afflicted to see it all in pieces, and in her distress awoke. Feeling very ill, she awakened her husband to go for a physician. His first words on awaking were, "Who broke your watch?" M. E. W.

Dover, N. H., November 16, 1885.

PRESENT-DAY TELEPATHY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: An instance of telepathy more striking than any yet mentioned in the *Nation* occurred in connection with the recent elections in this State on November 3d. The county of Halifax, which lies in the "Black Belt," had always been overwhelmingly anti-Democratic; and there was little reason to believe that results this year would be different. On the afternoon of election day, however, before the polls had been closed or the vote counted in Halifax, a vague rumor began to circulate in Lynchburg that Halifax was going Democratic by 1,500 majority. There was absolutely no foundation for the report, but it spread like wildfire; and, strange to tell, was confirmed, even to the correctness of the figures, by the subsequent returns. T.

University of Virginia, November 21, 1885.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The probable origin of the term "bloody shirt," concerning which your correspondent "E. S." inquires, may be learned by reading pp. 188-194 of the fifth volume of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' Othman, the third successor of Mahomet, had been assassinated by one of the Arab factions. Moawiyah, who reigned a few years later, revenged the death of Othman. Gibbon says (vol. 5, p. 194): "The sacred duty of pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine and pretence of his ambition. The bloody shirt of the martyr was exposed in the mosque of Damascus," etc.

It is almost, if not quite, certain that this was the first time the expression was ever used.

Yours truly, T. A.

Huron, Erie Co., Ohio, November 14, 1885.

Notes.

We ought to have stated, last week, in noticing the Greville Memoirs, that the authorized edition is sold in this country only by Worthington Co., 28 Lafayette Place, New York city.

'Selected Poems' of Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt's will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., as well as the following: 'The Thanksgiving Muse,' a book of verse by Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale;

and 'The Life and Campaigns of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart,' by Maj. H. B. McClellan. The same firm will undertake the coöperative work edited by Mr. Justin Winsor, entitled 'A Narrative and Critical History of America,' with biographical and descriptive essays of its historical sources and authorities. This enterprise will require eight volumes of 600 pages each, illustrated after the manner of the 'Memorial History of Boston.' Each volume will be complete in itself.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that the forthcoming number of the *Journal* of the Military Service Institution of the United States for December will contain a facsimile (even to the paper) of General Grant's last message to his countrymen prepared at Mt. McGregor in June.

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish next month the second volume of Woltman & Woermann's 'History of Painting,' which covers the period of the Renaissance.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press: 'Anecdotes of Gen. U. S. Grant'; 'Memoir of Mary Anna Longstreth'; 'Lyrical Poems,' by Emily Thornton Charles; 'People and Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church'; and 'Othello,' by Horace Howard Furness, in his Variorum Edition of Shakspere.

A large-paper edition of Wilson's 'Bryant and his Friends,' illustrated with forty-nine portraits and numerous other illustrations, will be issued on December 20 by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. publish immediately 'Correspondences of Faith, and Views of Madame Guyon,' by the Rev. Henry T. Cheever. Also, a new edition of Frederick Saunders's 'Evenings with the Sacred Poets.'

'England as Seen by an American Banker'; 'The Temperance Teachings of Science,' by Prof. A. B. Palmer, of Michigan University; 'A Family Flight through Mexico,' by the Rev. E. E. Hale and Miss Susan Hale; and 'December,' the first of a series of "month-books" of poetical selections compiled by Oscar Fay Adams, are to be published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

'Vergebens,' a novel by Maria Werkmeister, a German lady residing in Chicago, is announced by the Franz Gindele Printing Co., Chicago.

D. Van Nostrand informs us that a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained for the limited reissue of Halleck's Jomini's 'Strategical Life of the Emperor Napoleon,' and that it will accordingly be ready on December 15.

On December 10 D. C. Heath & Co. expect to issue 'An Application of the Scientific Method to the Teaching of History,' by Mary D. Sheldon, formerly Professor of History in Wellesley College.

The fourth series of Johns Hopkins University Studies will be devoted to American Municipal Government, and the programme embraces a notable array of subjects and authors. The city governments of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New York will be treated, with other more general topics.

The new edition of Shakspere, in seven convenient volumes, from the press of Henry Holt & Co., New York, follows the text of Dyce, and the chronological order of Professor Delius in the 'Leopold' Shakspere, which also furnishes the text of "Edward the Third," included with "The Two Noble Kinsmen" in the body of the work. From Dyce, too, a glossary has been compiled for each volume. The original matter consists of a brief and capable 'Life,' and short introductions to the several plays by Miss A. R. Macfarlane. These are modestly restrained to the narrowest limits, and consist almost wholly of a bare summary of the contemporary evidence regarding the dates of production, the origin of the plot, and the authorship, gleaned from the obvious authorities, and make no attempt at criticism. They are entirely careful and trustworthy, but it would seem that their usefulness would have been greatly increased if a more liberal scale had been allowed.

The oddity and the delicate beauty of the latest edition of 'Gulliver's Travels' (London: Nimmo; New York: Scribner & Welford) will make it a general favorite. There are sixty plain illustrations, and three times as many colored, all printed in with the text in a very workmanlike way, and all free from grossness in design. The letterpress and paper are of the best. Finally, Mr. George Saintsbury has contributed a brief, unpretentious prefatory memoir of Swift, by which the volume is made more complete and valuable. We commend it to all in search of a holiday edition of Gulliver.

The bound eighth volume of the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co.) is very attractive as a mere collection of illustrations in many styles and of many grades. Portraits old and new are very numerous, as are reproductions from paintings or original designs, like the Chodowiecki series, for example. Sidney Colvin, Austin Dobson, Helen Zimmern, A. Mary F. Robinson, Millicent Garrett-Fawcett, Cosmo Monkhouse, Andrew Lang (of whom, by the way, there is a fine full-page portrait), W. J. Loftie, W. M. Conway, and many other well-known writers, insure the literary quality of the contents of this volume.

As our glorious autumn draws to a close, 'Flowers for Winter Days,' by Susie Barstow Skelding (White, Stokes & Allen), become seasonable. We have them here in four chromolithographs, not badly done, bound up in twice that number of leaves of poetry, appropriately selected, in an ornamental cover, inside of which we read: "Patent applied for on this binding." We heed the warning, and are not tempted to infringement of the inchoate rights. The same we may say of the other parts of the "Flower-songs" series, namely, 'Spring Flowers,' and 'Midsummer Flowers.' But why should the cover of the latter be made gorgeous before the time with golden-rod in bloom and leaves of sumach and maple in full autumnal coloration? More agreeable to nature and quite well done are the sprays of apple and flowering cornus for 'Spring Blossoms.' 'Flowers Here and There,' with poems arranged and illustrated by the same authoress and publishers (a quarto of 134 pages), has a descriptive title; for the pictures *here* brought together into one volume are already *there* in the series aforesaid. But the poetry is partly different, and there is more of it.

The most important contribution which has been made for many a long year to the literature of the old English drama, has just been completed by the issue of the fourth volume of A. H. Bullen's 'Old Plays.' Of the sixteen dramas which have been drawn from oblivion or obscurity, and made accessible to students, six are from manuscript never before put in print, and the remaining ten from scarce quartos of which no modern edition exists. None of them are of high literary merit, except the hitherto unknown play of "Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt," believed, on very strong grounds, to be by Fletcher and Massinger, and dating from 1619. This has been warmly welcomed by scholars of the first competency, has been reprinted in Holland, and translated into German, and is styled "a noble poem" by Mr. Swinburne. The other wholly new plays are "Dicke of Devonshire" (Heywood?); "The Lady Mother," Glapthorne, 1635; "Captain Underwit," Shirley (1640?); "The Distracted Emperor," and "The Captives," Heywood, 1624. The reprints from the quartos are: "The Tragedy of Nero," 1624; "The Maydes Metamorphosis" (Day?) 1600; "The Martyr'd Souldier," H. Shirley, 1638; "The Noble Souldier," Rowley, 1634; "Sir Gyles Goosecappe," 1606; "The Wisdom of Dr. Dodypoll," 1600; "The Tryall of Chevalry," 1605; "Two Tragedies in One," Yarrington, 1601; "The Costlie Whore," 1633; and "Everie Woman in her Humor," 1609. A few passages from one or two of these have been given by Lamb, and of course he gave the best; but except for this trifling part the collection is wholly new, and is invaluable for the historical study of the dramatic period, though as literature they can be neglected. The editing has been very faithful and efficient, and it is with pleasure that we notice the promise of continued labor in this very difficult field of investigation. Mr. Bullen deserves the encouragement of all thorough students of our literary history.

The November number of the *Moliériste* (which comes in mourning for the death of M. Émile Perrin, the manager of the "Maison de Molière"), contains a facsimile of a newly-discovered signature of the dramatist, for moneys received at Pézenas, December 17, 1650. M. Georges Monval, the editor of this periodical, and the archivist of the Théâtre Français, has been appointed editor of the 'Nouvelle Collection Moliéresque' (Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles) begun by the late Paul Lacroix. M. Monval is a more careful and a more exact scholar than his predecessor. It is also announced that the original 'Collection Moliéresque,' now out of print and very scarce, will be reprinted under M. Monval's supervision.

The November number of the *Revue Historique* contains an article by M. Frank Puaux upon the "Responsibility for the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." His conclusion, drawn from an examination of contemporaneous records and documents, illustrated by many quotations and references to authorities, is that Louis XIV., Mad. de Maintenon, and Louvois can only be regarded as accomplices; that the chief responsibility rests upon the Roman Catholic clergy. This was the opinion of all the Protestant writers of that day; and the King himself, in an impressive scene recorded by St.-Simon, five days before his death, solemnly protested that he had acted ignorantly in the matter, and that the clergy would have to answer before God for what had been done.

Another paper in the same number is on the "Origin of Christopher Columbus." It is an examination of a work recently published by a Genoese priest named Pergallo, in answer to the doubts expressed some fourteen years ago by M. H. Harrisse on the authenticity of the History of Columbus, attributed to Fernando, his illegitimate son.

The December number of *Le Livre* will contain a paper by Mr. Henry Pène du Bois on "New York Bibliophiles," illustrated with views of certain private libraries of this city. A few copies will be issued separately by Mr. John Delay, of Union Square.

M. Georges Duplessis, who has charge of the department of engraving in the Bibliothèque Nationale, has put forth a brochure on 'Les Emblèmes d'Alciati' (Paris: J. Rouam; New York: Christern). His bibliography has been compiled primarily with reference to the wood-cut illustrations of Alciati's famous work, and so has an excuse for appearing after Mr. Henry Green's biographical and bibliographical study of the same author, to which M. Duplessis fully acknowledges his indebtedness. The sons of Aldus Manutius, Christopher Plantin, and many less prominent houses brought out illustrated editions of the 'Emblèmes,' and the cuts underwent many fortunes, some being adopted as the devices of other publishers. Jobst Amman had a hand in directing at least the execution of one series, and all—even the poorest of them—have an interest for the student of early-printing and engraving. M. Duplessis gives eleven examples in facsimile, beginning with the Steyner edition of 1531.

Signora Mario's popular 'Life of Mazzini,' in Italian, now appearing in parts, has already reached the sixteenth chapter, and in point of time is well along in the forties. We understand that it is not her intention to translate this into English when completed, but to write a fresh life for England and America, with the necessary deviations from the original work to suit a foreign public.

Dr. Leopold Ranke, who will celebrate his ninetieth birthday on December 21, has ready for the press a new volume of his Universal History. During the last five years he has regularly supplied the Christmas market with a volume, and three more years will be required to finish the work. As he enjoys excellent health, there is reason to hope that he may complete his task. As Ranke is fully supplied with worldly blessings, there is a project on foot of collecting a sum, apropos of his coming birthday, to be devoted to the endowment of original historic research.

The expedition of Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, into Asia Minor during the last summer, seems to have been very successful. He copied 611 new inscriptions in Latin or Greek, and has almost created the map of Isauria and Eastern Pisidia. He found the sites of a number of ancient towns, some of which he could identify by means of inscriptions discovered on the spot, some on general considerations, while others cannot yet be identified. Among his great finds is Lystra, where St. Paul came near being worshipped, which is now called Khatûn Serai, eight hours south of Iconium. Dr. Sterrett also found many Hittite relics.

Gustav Gilbert's 'Handbuch der griechischen Staatsalterthümer' has been recognized, since the publication of the first volume in 1881, as the best short compendium of Greek antiquities. This first volume, 'Der Staat der Lakedaimonier und der Athener,' contains the substance of what most students of antiquity need to know of Greek constitutional history. For the student of institutions, however, the other Greek States present a subject of hardly less importance. The greatness of Athens and Sparta and the completeness of their national life make their contributions historically the more important; but Corinth, Thebes, and Argos were hardly inferior in power and duration, while even the smallest independent city presents on a small scale the leading features of Greek national life. The second volume of Gilbert's work (just published) is principally devoted to these less known States. The *Statistischer Theil*, containing 261 pages out of 426, gives a survey of their constitutions, in 35 sections, beginning with Epirus and ending with Massilia. This is followed by a *Systematischer Theil* in which the whole subject of Greek constitutional history is reviewed, in five chapters, treating respectively of: 1. History of the development of the Grecian State; 2. Elements of population, and political organization of the citizens; 3. Sovereignty (*Staatsgewalt*), administration (*Regierung*), and justice; 4. Military and financial departments; 5. International relations, under the three heads: international law, colonial system, and unions (amphictyonies and leagues).

The managers of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad are endeavoring to establish fourteen reading-rooms for their employees along the line of their road. They solicit contributions of books, which may be sent to Mr. W. T. Way, in care of the General Manager, at Topeka, Kansas.

A transposition last week, at the very end of our notice of Thomas's 'Biographical Dictionary,' confused anew the date of George Eliot's birth, which occurred (Dr. Thomas and ourselves in error notwithstanding) in 1819.

— The Christmas *Harper's* is rich in beauty. The selection is not bound hard and fast to the conventional Christmas topics, and thus there is not, either in poetry or prose, the common artificiality of articles worked up for an occasion, and at the same time there is hardly a contribution, except Mr. Arnold's loose and jolting rhymes, which does not involve the sentiment and feeling of the Christmas season, either by its pathos or its legendary touch, or its reconciliations of love into which the element of childhood enters. There is no trace on any page of the theory that the people require inferior literature: the literary work is very even and of admirable quality. Pictures and text are mutually dependent, neither one tagging the other, but united in a rivalry of excellence. In fact, the editing is as flawless as could well be. It seems hardly just to speak of the stories as of minor interest; if they are so, it is because of their fewer and less striking illustrations. Mr. Boughton's is of a nightmare ghost, very simple, but set in a rich relief of art effects both in landscape and in the interiors, and gaining much from a gentle boyish character and the frolicsome tone of the chief adventurer. Mrs. Phelps tells a strong, though raw, tale of a fisherman's hut, a variation of the popular lyric of Kingsley's. "Craddock" describes a Christmas Eve of still ruder mountaineer life, with the same sorrows of women and relentings of hard natured men; and Mr. Brander Matthews weaves together half-a-dozen strands of weirdness by the fire which Judge Feverel kindled two hundred years ago with a brand from the witch's burning. These, with Mr. Howells's farce, less successful than last year's, make up the distinctly literary part of the whole. In the more artistic part, the first place is given of right to the engravings of the Nativity, and the treatment of this central fact of Christmas is shown in historical sequence, from the early devotion of Giotto, to the Parisian frivolity of Bouguereau. The cuts are well selected, and they are very close reproductions of style, the figure of the Virgin from Filippo Lippi, and the whole of the subjects from Luca della Robbia, Roger Van der Weyde, and Dürer being the most successful, unless the frontispiece, Closson's "Madonna del Granduca," be excepted, in which the excellence is marred by a certain weakness in the upper parts of the heads. The water colors of Léon Bonvin, the story of whose pitiful life is told with equal tenderness and reserve, furnish the originals for a second series, which, notwithstanding the seeming hopelessness of transferring the delicacy and purity of such art to black and white, is very attractive; "The Thistle," in particular, with its background of distance and sky, being full of natural charm, while the text throws a shadow of their original hues upon the duller flower pieces, by which what is lost is suggested. The most delicate work, as usual, adorns Mr. Gibson's "Winter Walk." These cuts are at the top of achievement in the later ways of wood-engraving, and show an increasing understanding of their successes and their limits. There are other cuts we should be glad to mention, but we have space only to note the graceful words with which Mr. Curtis winds up the number, with tributes to Wilson Flagg, Edmund Quincy, and William Page.

—More than a year ago there appeared in the *Atlantic* a thoughtful and well-informed article upon Southern colleges which the author has now supplemented by an equally valuable contribution upon Southern preparatory schools, in the December number. A considerable portion of his space is occupied with a presentation of conflicting views, quoted from letters of Southern educators, in regard to questions which have been long thoroughly discussed in the West—whether, for example, the college sacrifices a higher to a lower good by making its standards so elastic as to turn away no student who might possibly be benefited by attendance; whether the college eventually gains or loses more by maintaining its own preparatory department in unfriendly competition with the high schools and academies; and like matters of general policy. The more instructive portion, however, is that in which the present state of secondary education in the South is set forth, and we commend it to the attention of educators. It appears plain that in some parts of the country, and especially in Virginia, these schools are thriving, and that both the character of the teaching and the spirit of the pupils are much better than before the war, and that both public and private beneficence toward education in general are greater than when the poverty of the South was less oppressive. Such a school as McCabe's, which is admirably described by the principal, would be an honor to any State. The author concludes that large State aid is necessary for the common schools, while those devoted to the higher education are likely to be cared for, as at the North, by private endowment. It is interesting to notice how the University of Virginia dominates the subject; and indeed in the range and power of its influence over education, and as an example of a high aim finely sustained through a period of years, that institution has been second to none in the land. Mr. John Fiske unfolds his conception of scientific theism in a concluding article, and, as was to be expected, finds that the Augustinian idea of a magisterial divinity, remote from the universe, must yield to the Athanasian doctrine of immanence, which has some affinity with the modern notion of Force; and that to convert this scientific abstraction into a real idea of deity, an anthropomorphic element must be allowed, which is to be found in the use of man's psychical nature as symbolically representative of God's. Further he does not go, except to discover in the evolution of the psychical element the "manifest destiny" of the world, and to identify it with a divine purpose. Whether he is thought to have bridged the intellectual chasm between finite and infinite or not, he has certainly pointed out the lines of approach between the modern scientific doctrines and the spiritual conceptions of the race, and has indicated in what forms old ideas are beginning to reappear in modern thought. The remainder of the number calls for no notice.

— After six years' work, Mr. C. R. Hildeburn has completed the first volume of 'A Century of Printing: The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania 1685-1784' (Philadelphia, 1885, 4to), a brief outline of which, wherein titles personally examined were starred, has appeared from time to time since 1882 in the Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia. It is understood that the second volume will be ready next spring. We rejoice over this excellent work, for while we have good bibliographies of the whole country, the States have fared badly. Rhode Island and Ohio, indeed, have elaborate bibliographies of works concerning them, Massachusetts has a catalogue of local history, and more or less unsatisfactory lists exist for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California; but, as regards books printed in the States, much less has been done. Griffith, in his 'History of the Press in Maine' (Brunswick: 1872), has given a list of books published in that State, and, in the *Historical Magazine* for 1870, Dr. Morris began a bibliography of works by residents of Maryland, which was not carried through the second letter of the alphabet. The catalogue of the Loan Book Exhibition at the University of Cali-

fornia (1884) contains a few titles of Californian works, notably the earliest. Mr. Hildeburn, in fact, has produced the first scientific work of its kind. It is comprehensive in scope, with a chronological arrangement, which should be supplemented by an author-and-title index; the titles are accurately transcribed, accompanied by collations or references to authorities, often by illustrative notes and the designation of a library which contains a copy. It is a pity, by the way, that bibliographers cannot agree upon some uniform scheme for thus designating libraries, such, for example, as that used in Bolton's 'Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals' (Washington, 1885). About 4,500 titles have been collected, 1,935 of which fill the present volume, covering the years 1385-1763. While 1685 has two titles, 1701 has ten, 1751 has forty-three, and 1763 has seventy-one. According to Dr. Haven, there were published in 1763 in the United States 131 works.

—We note that Leeds's 'Temple of Wisdom,' (1688) has surrendered its claim to be considered the first *book* printed in the British Colonies south of New England, in favor of 'The Excellent Priviledge of Liberty' (1687), attributed to Penn. While the first Bible printed in America, Eliot's Indian translation, dates from 1663, the second, which was in German, did not appear until 1743. German titles number about 270, and begin in 1728, though German type was not used until ten or twelve years later; a good part came from the press of the Ephrata community of Seventh Day Baptists. There are a few Dutch and Swedish titles, and about half-a-dozen Latin. The literature of the period was of course largely confined to almanacs and controversial works, but English light literature began to be reprinted about 1760, and after that date "some poem or play came forth at least annually from a native pen."

—At the opening of the present year there were four survivors of the sixty-odd philanthropists who founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia in 1833. One of these, the Rev. Orson S. Murray, died a few months ago, and on Saturday morning, November 21, passed away another, Elizur Wright, at Medford, Mass. Mr. Wright was born at South Canaan, Conn., on February 12, 1804, and graduated from Yale College in 1826. Three years later he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Western Reserve College, Ohio, and here there came to him, as to his colleagues, President Charles B. Storrs and Beriah Green, the anti-slavery message which Garrison delivered first through his *Liberator*, and then through his 'Thoughts on Colonization.' As in the case of so many eminent men and women of that day, Mr. Wright's destiny was changed by it. He removed to New York, became Secretary of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society founded in 1833, and, as such, signed the call for the convention to found the National Society in December of the same year. Of this organization he was made the domestic secretary, and a member of the Executive Committee, to which his services were invaluable. It was in 1833, too, that he published an important tract, 'The Sin of Slavery and its Remedy.' His was a large part of that extraordinary activity in anti-slavery publications which threw the South into a panic when copies of the *Emancipator*, the *A. S. Record*, the *Slave's Friend*, and *Human Rights* found their way into the Southern mails, and led to the memorable rifling of the Charleston post office, and the public burning of the "incendiary" matter in 1835. Mr. Wright also founded and ably conducted in New York the anti-slavery *Quarterly Magazine*. In 1838 Mr. Wright was led to abandon the view that the anti-slavery agitation should be purely moral, acting upon political parties as upon the churches, without identifying itself with either. He then, in company with Myron Holley (whose life he has written within the past five years), Alvan Stewart, J. G. Birney, Henry B. Stanton, Gerrit Smith, and others, ardently strove to convert the existing anti-slavery organization into a political machine. This being frustrated by the opposition of Mr. Garrison and his friends, the Liberty Party was formed at the cost of a breach in the anti-slavery ranks. Mr. Wright's fate was again determined for him, and for about a year he edited in Boston a paper founded in antagonism to the *Liberator*. From that time his career was merged in the political evolution which resulted in the Republican party: he established in Boston the *Chronotype*, and subsequently edited the *Commonwealth*. No more racy and caustic political writing has ever been known in this country than saw the light in those Free Soil papers. From journalism Mr. Wright reverted to mathematics, becoming an insurance actuary, and ultimately the head of the State Superintendence of that interest, which he managed, if not always with sound judgment, with a high intelligence, and forced on life-insurance companies all over the United States reforms which are permanent and of great advantage to the insured. Mr. Wright was a man of extreme impulsiveness and warm-heartedness, of real disinterestedness, of rare independence, and of no little versatility of talent, of which (besides the proofs already cited) his standard translation of La Fontaine's Fables in verse (begun about 1837) is an example. He has for two generations been a familiar name and figure in Boston, and his death removes one of a great and heroic breed of New England men.

— Mr. George P. Upton, one of the few able musical critics of the West, has prepared a useful book called the 'The Standard Operas' (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.). It summarizes briefly the plots of all the operas which one is likely to hear at the present day, besides giving short biographic sketches of the composers, and mentioning the most important numbers in each opera. Mr. Upton's volume is a great improvement in every way on two similar books, by A. S. Gatty and "Notelrac," published in 1880 and 1883. It is better printed and much more comprehensive, and the summaries of the plots are so clear, logical, and well-written that one can read them with real pleasure, which cannot be said of the ordinary operatic synopses. But the most important circumstance is that Mr. Upton's book is fully abreast of the times. It does not, like the other works named, include any of the operas which have disappeared from the stage within the last decade or so, but gives in their place a full account of *all* of Wagner's music dramas. Of 340 pages no fewer than 74 are devoted to Wagner, and this is as it should be, not only because there is so much more to be said about Wagner's poems than about other opera libretti, but because Wagner has now, in this country as in Germany, taken his place at the head of all operatic composers, as far as frequency of performance and the verdict of the best judges are concerned. Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" and Goetz's "Taming of the Shrew" might have been added by Mr. Upton to his list, as they are among the few operatic successes of recent date, and will both be heard in New York this winter for the first time. An appendix contains a list of operettas and of operas less frequently heard. In this list there are some arbitrary omissions—for instance, Rubinstein's most successful opera, "The Maccabees," is not included in the number of his works, nor is Strauss's "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" alluded to.

— Mr. Walter Damrosch is certainly not deficient in daring ambition. He has signalized the first year of his conductorship of the Oratorio Society by selecting for performance, besides the "Messiah," two of the most difficult works in the whole range of musical literature—Berlioz's "Requiem" and Wagner's "Parsifal," which is to be given as a dramatic oratorio. The "Requiem" was performed on Thursday evening, and it may be said that, if the same standard of execution can be attained in "Parsifal," the Oratorio Society and their conductor will have reason to congratulate themselves, and the audience no ground to be dissatisfied. Not that the performance of the "Requiem" was beyond criticism—far from it; for to achieve such a result with this difficult work would require at least a score of full rehearsals with orchestra, and that would imply the financial ruin of any society not luxuriating in Government support; but such shortcomings as there were—a flattening of the chorus in the first number, an occasional want of decision and orchestral co-operation—did not seriously mar the appreciation of the work as a whole. Of all the forces employed the female chorus deserves most praise for beauty of tone and precision. The four additional brass bands in the "Dies Iræ" did not miss their cue, and Berlioz's extraordinary device of thus building up a colossal pyramid of sound must have had an overwhelming effect on those who had not heard it before, though after repeated hearing it loses its impressiveness, because Berlioz's vaulting ambition so o'erleaps itself—that is, because the method employed by him to express his idea is so much vaster and more stupendous than the musical material, that an effect of hollowness is inevitably produced. And this, in a word, is the general fault of Berlioz's music. Never was there a mind more fertile in devising original and extraordinary forms and methods of execution, and seldom one less fertile in musical ideas than Berlioz's. For some years the glowing and dazzling orchestral garb of his compositions has confused the judgments of many regarding their merits; but to those who have often heard them it becomes more and more certain that Berlioz was little more than a mere colorist. Had he been endowed with only one-tenth of the fertility of ideas of a Beethoven, Schubert, or Schumann, he would have been the greatest of all French composers. As it is, the verdict of posterity will doubtless assign him a rank after Saint-Saëns, Gounod, and Auber, if not one or two other French composers. In the whole "Requiem," though it requires more than two hours for its performance, there is only one number, the Sanctus, which has a melodic charm so great as to impress itself indelibly on the memory and to be recalled with pleasure. To give a more stirring close to the concert, Mr. Damrosch produced, for the first time, a portion of Berlioz's "Symphonie Funèbre et Triomphale," for string and military orchestra, and chorus *ad libitum*. What has just been said of Berlioz's music in general applies especially to this selection. It is pompous, hollow, void of ideas and inspiration; its effect being entirely produced through Berlioz's clever handling of the instrumental and vocal masses.

TULLOCH'S MOVEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Movements of Religious Thought in Britain during the Nineteenth Century. By John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D., Senior Principal in the University of St. Andrews. St. Gile Lectures. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Doctor Tulloch's eight lectures are extreme-

ly interesting and noteworthy, but they would be even more so were the promise of the title-page more fully kept. They actually cover less than half of the nineteenth century so far as it has yet lapsed. They begin with Coleridge, and with Coleridge the philosopher and theologian—that is to say, from the 'Aids to Reflection,' in 1825, when Coleridge the poet was already a quarter of a century remote and a long stretch of Coleridge the lecturer and the political and literary critic had intervened. They "reach to 1860 at the utmost," save as they have six or eight pages at the end devoted to the development of religious thought subsequent to that time. The century was so barren previous to Doctor Tulloch's anterior limit that we can only be grateful to him for beginning where he did; but his posterior limit has prevented his conducting us through fields where he is peculiarly at home, and where his criticism would be exceptionally important. Those who recall an article from his pen three or four years ago, in the *Contemporary Review*, upon the later aspects of religious thought in Scotland, will wish it had been printed as an appendix to the present volume, if a more exhaustive treatment of the subject was impossible. Certainly no previous section of the century was so important to the Scottish Church as the last dozen years have been, synchronizing as they do with the critical development which has produced the studies of Robertson Smith and the theological development which has produced the 'Scotch Sermons' of 1880 in the Church of Scotland and in the Free Kirk, and among the United Presbyterians equally significant expressions. But nothing more significant than the book immediately in hand has yet appeared. It reveals a thinker occupying a position of the first importance in the Church of Scotland, whose intellectual sympathies are hardly less expansive than Dean Stanley's, and whose moral sympathies are certainly as inclusive. That of all the men whom he discusses it is Robertson of Brighton who kindles most his admiration, is perhaps as good a hint as can be given of his own religious point of view.

The volume is extremely readable. It is dedicated to Mrs. Oliphant in terms of glowing admiration. It seems that many years ago Doctor Tulloch and Mrs. Oliphant planned an important work in the line of these lectures, which they were to carry out together, but which is now not likely to be attempted, the more's the pity. The first lecture treats of "Coleridge and his School." It hardly need be said that Doctor Tulloch's estimate of Coleridge as a religious thinker is very different from that of Mr. Traill, as superficial as it was contemptuous, in the 'English Men of Letters.' He rightly estimates the movement that sprang from him as the most fertile and pervasive of the period of which he treats. He claims for it a three-fold operation: the renovation of Christian ideas; the advance of Biblical study; an enlarged conception of the Church. He is as indifferent as Mr. Traill to Coleridge's metaphysics—a mere restoration of the Platonizing divinity of the time of Charles the Second, mixed up with a little Kant and Schelling. "Coleridge's most distinctive work was to restore the broken harmony between reason and religion, by enlarging the conception of both, but of the latter especially; by showing how man is essentially a religious being, having a definite spiritual constitution, apart from which the very idea of religion becomes impossible." Therefore religion is not a something brought to man from a sphere beyond his normal structure, as the Evangelicals believed, and, so believing, destroyed the unity of human experience, and not only separated religion from art and philosophy, but also from morality: it is the natural development of human nature. But while he made religion alive for the reason as well as for the conscience, "he was, with all his vivid and large intuition, a Christian agnostic." Had he cared to do so, Doctor Tulloch might perhaps have shown that this aspect of his character has encouraged those who have, like Doctor Mansel, insisted that Revelation may rush in where Philosophy fears to tread. Coleridge's contribution to Biblical criticism, 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit,' was not published till 1840, six years after his death. Doctor Tulloch does not overrate the influence of its ideas nor the charm of its (at times) impassioned eloquence. His volume 'On the Constitution of Church and State,' which Mr. Traill does not even mention, though written in his most rambling and disjected fashion, was certainly the exposition of a large and beautiful ideal of a state church, however impracticable it may be—an organization that should be a nursing mother to "all the so-called liberal arts and sciences, the possession and cultivation of which constitute the civilization of a country." John Sterling and his first biographer, Julius Charles Hare, are briefly characterized in the concluding pages of the first lecture as the most important of Coleridge's earlier disciples.

The second lecture has for its subject "The Early Oriel School and its Congeners." There is brief mention of Thirlwall, whose translation of Schleiermacher's 'Luke' was a significant event, and Milman, whose 'History of the Jews,' with its naturalizing of various miracles and general humanizing of the story, was an abomination on its first appearance. But the lecture is mainly devoted to Whately, Arnold, and Hampden. The proportions of the admiration allotted to Whately and Arnold are not those with which we have become familiar. It is Whately who elicits the most cordial note: "No man ever loved truth more, or more boldly followed it as he found it." The main distinction of Whately is found in his separation of traditional from Scriptural authority. The verbal inspiration of the Bible and the notion of a "Christian Sabbath" met with his most severe disapprobation. The "infidelity," as it was called, of William Lloyd Garrison was not more pronounced upon the latter point. Doubts are suggested of the breadth and calmness of Arnold's temper, and of his knowledge of the world and of human history and character, but high praise is accorded to his Biblical criticism, the immediate outcome of his historical alliance with Niebuhr, and it is claimed that he and Augustus William Hare did more than any other preachers of their time to break down the old technicalities of the pulpit. But it was another Oriel man, Doctor Hampden, who, in his generation, raised the loudest tumult of abuse by his 'Philosophical Evidence of Christianity,' which was an onslaught upon "logical theology," affirming it to be a mixture of Patristic and Scholastic elements, without any Scriptural or rational basis. Quoting Mozley's 'Reminiscences' concerning Hampden—"He stood before you like a milestone and brayed at you like a jackass"—Doctor Tulloch takes occasion to express his opinion of the Mozley book: "Its judgments of men are neither candid nor intelligent." The date of Hampden's book was 1832, and the young Tory Gladstone was consenting to the ecclesiastical punishment of the offender, a fault for which in time he made a full amend.

Lecture III. deals with the "Oxford or Anglo-Catholic Movement." Some of its sternest phrases characterize the "'prentice work" of Hurrell Froude, with which Newman was so much taken. Brief and loving mention is made of Keble, not without strictures on the intellectual narrowness which prevented his seeing any truth or good outside the Church of England. His "principle of probability" brought him into closest sympathy with Newman, whose 'Grammar of Assent' is its elaborate formal exposition. It is condensed by Doctor Tulloch thus: Only assent strongly enough to anything, and it will imbed itself in your mind as a verity of the first order. His sketch of the Oxford movement is very clear and bright. In conclusion he expresses a doubt, which is elaborated in a careful note, whether Newman ever was an Anglo-Catholic in any real sense: "His Anglo-Catholicism was, after all, only a state of transition from Evangelicism or something like liberalism to Romanism." And he is impressed, as every careful reader of the 'Apologia pro suâ Vita' must be, by the purely formal character of the process which carried Newman into the Roman Catholic Church.

The fourth lecture, on "Religious Thought in Scotland," is devoted mainly to Thomas Erskine, with briefer notices of John MacLeod Campbell and Edward Irving, and a passing mention, kindly and appreciative, of George Combe. For the "quiet country gentleman, Mr. Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen," one of the few, the very few, of whom Carlyle spoke only loving words, Doctor Tulloch's reverence is so great that it obscures somewhat his criticism on his always mystical and sometimes misty turn of thought. He knew him personally well, and he gives his own impression of this gentle spirit. He is very frank in his avowal of the antagonism of Erskine's views and those of Campbell, which were very similar, to the prevailing theology of their time. He condemns the Church for its condemnation of these views. Different treatment might have saved Edward Irving also from the worst of his sad fate. But Doctor Tulloch cannot consider Irving seriously as a leader of religious thought: "He was, in short, wholly destitute of the critical intellect. He never knew what it was to hold his mind in doubt or suspense."

The lecture upon "Thomas Carlyle as a Religious Teacher" is at once a brief biography and criticism of Dr. Tulloch's distinguished countryman. With much of admiration it has some caustic sentences. On the whole, considering the standing of the writer, it must be regarded as extremely kind, generous, and sympathetic. Carlyle's triumph in 1826 over the "soul-maddening Mud-Gods of his Epoch," with all their "Phlegethons and Stygian quagmires," and his emergence "into the Eternal blue of Ether," is attributed to a temporary access of health and good digestion. His antagonism to Christianity is found in his denial of miracles and of Divine Personality: his exaltation of Strength as the divine ideal; his alliance with it in his assertion of a Divine Power superior to matter; his derivation of man from this Power; his distinction of right and wrong as eternally different; his vague belief in immortality.

Coming in his sixth lecture to James Mill and his more famous son, Dr. Tulloch is still upon his native heath, and his parallel between the elder Mill and Carlyle is full of interest. They were both brought up religiously and destined for the Church. But the break of Mill with the Church, and Christianity, and religion generally, was much more sharp than Carlyle's. Dr. Tulloch is exceptionally severe in his dealing with James Mill's representations of the Scottish theology of his time. But it may be doubted whether he exaggerated in the least degree its average hideousness. The ghastly particulars of the younger Mill's early education are brought vividly to mind by Dr. Tulloch's rapid sketch. The value of his thinking for religion is found in its necessitating a revision of conventional beliefs. But he also did much to vindicate the moral side of religion. Dr. Tulloch's account of Mill's Necessarianism will not be accepted by those who know it at first hand as fair and sufficient. There will

be more agreement with his estimate of George Grote and his wife as narrow and sectarian bigots of the negative stripe.

The lecture (VII.) upon Maurice and Kingsley admirably discriminates their mental characteristics, their differences from each other and from the conventional types. The temperament of Kingsley was thoroughly poetic; that of Maurice about as little so as possible. The estimate of Maurice is not that which generally prevails, but we are inclined to think that it is much more just. It is that he was remarkably dogmatic and not without occasional bigotry. His insistence on rebaptism when he left the Unitarians for the Established Church is condemned as a capital example of his petty narrowness. His intellectual parentage is traced to Erskine and Coleridge; Erskine the feminine factor. "Scholar and thinker as he was, no man was ever less of a purely historical critic. He saw everywhere a reflection of his favorite ideas."

A second lecture on "The Broad Church," the eighth and last in the course, is allotted principally to Robertson of Brighton, and to Bishop Ewing, of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The characterization of Robertson is warm and admiring. He had none of Maurice's dread of "different sorts of opinion." "He did not shrink from the word 'Liberal' in religion. It expressed the generous recognition of difference and expansion of opinion here as in other things." This aspect of Robertson's preaching is, to Dr. Tulloch's thinking, that which will prove most lasting. It is another sign of Doctor Tulloch's liberality that in speaking of the development since 1860, he singles out for special approbation Dr. James Martineau, referring to his 'Types of Ethical Theory,' recently noticed in these columns. He dates a new epoch from Stanley's 'Corinthians' and Jowett's 'Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans.' With these publications began the understanding of the New Testament as "a living literature and not a mere repertory of doctrinal texts." And he finally declares, "Unity can never come from dogma, as our forefathers unhappily imagined. Dogma splits rather than unites, from its very nature."

The importance of Doctor Tulloch's work is more in virtue of its general spirit, so broad and sweet, than on account of its particular opinions. It will not only attract and interest; it will be a potent factor in the further progress of that process of doctrinal amelioration which it so happily describes.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—II.

It is a discouraging reflection that when there is so much good literature in the English language, the mind of youth should turn or be turned to such books as 'The Rover of the Andes' (T. Nelson & Sons). True, it does not belong to the lowest type of sensational stories, but Mr. Ballantyne has crammed it full of most amazing adventures, the conjunction of which is incredible. The hero, or one of them, rather, is supposed to be an Irishman, but is totally unrecognizable as such. The farcical element of the story, badly done, is introduced *ad nauseam*. No doubt the average boy will find the book entertaining, but his pleasure will be at the expense of taste, imagination, and judgment.

What special need among people who wish to read books of travel will be subserved by Lizzie W. Champney's 'Three Vassar Girls in Italy' (Estes & Lauriat) it is hard to say. It is a sort of diluted guide-book, with a flimsy thread of rather silly personal narrative running through its confusion of places, historical facts, and poetic allusions. There may possibly be persons who will read it with pleasure and profit, but they will be those whom the commonplace does not repel, and who are ignorant of the writers who have sketched Italy with poetic and graphic pencil. Of the many cuts which lend a helping hand to the poverty of the text, very few appear to be new. That of Pisa's Leaning Tower represents it as far too much inclined.

Mrs. Molesworth's 'Us, An Old-Fashioned Story' (Macmillan) is very charming. A dear little six-year-old "bruvver" and sister constitute the "us" whose adventures with gypsies form the theme of the story. Mrs. Molesworth's style is graceful, and she pictures the little ones with brightness and tenderness. A few religious touches will recommend the book to the collectors of Sunday-School libraries. The illustrations are by Walter Crane.

'The Satinwood Box,' by J. T. Trowbridge, recently a serial of *Youth's Companion*, is now issued in book-form by Lee & Shepard. It is the story of a legacy bequeathed to an unlikely recipient, and of the conduct into which he is led by fear of losing it—conduct improbable as well as repulsive, since a well-trained boy would not be apt to tell lies and practise the arts of thief and housebreaker, especially while aiming to preserve an approving conscience. Even taking into consideration his subsequent confession, the fortunate sequel seems undeserved. As usual with the works of this prolific author, lively incident abounds, and the interest is well maintained, but a certain lack of refinement in conception and workmanship stamps the book as belonging only to second-rate literature.

'The Joyous Story of Toto,' by Mrs. Laura E. Richards (Boston: Roberts Bros.), deserves its name, being brimful of fun and cheerfulness. Toto and his grandmother and the birds and beasts of the forest make a very motley circle of friends, who all meet together and tell amusing stories of delightful impossibilities. The tale of this wonderful friendship itself will be as interesting as anything else to some young readers. In view of the great pleasure they will take in the book it seems almost hypercritical to suggest that our authoress sometimes fails to adapt her style to children, and could afford to be more careful in her selection of humorous ideas and scenes. An unexceptionable book for a child should, however, to our thinking, contain neither burlesque descriptions nor stories of courtship nor brutal incidents. The illustrations are amusing. One, at least, of the stories has appeared before.

From Roberts Bros. comes also 'A Little Country Girl.' Susan Coolidge being the author, it is not surprising to find this an easy, natural, refined little story, interesting without being exciting. The various descriptions of Newport scenery are graphic and charming; the graceful refinements of wealth and taste are pleasantly sketched. The book rather tends to make the reader feel that life without all these softer adjuncts is hardly desirable. Perhaps to counteract this tendency—an unsuitable factor in the education of young republicans—the author has given to Candace, who is "The Little Country Girl," a stronger *morale* than to her wealthy cousins, and makes the happy ending of the story turn on her clear-sighted rectitude of thought.

'Stanley Grahame,' by Gordon Stables (A. C. Armstrong & Son), is a poor story of adventures in this country and Africa. Whether the author, an Englishman, is really ignorant of the geography of America, or simply draws upon his imagination in his account of the Virginia plantation near a great inland sea bordered by "wild mountain peaks, the home of the black bear, the python, and the puma," we are unable to say. Notwithstanding all his efforts to introduce sensational incidents, he fails to interest, while his forced humor and frequent imitations of a rollicking sea-dog style are wearisome.

The biography of Dickens which his eldest daughter has contributed to "The World's Workers" (Cassell & Co.) is professedly written for children, and presents him only in his domestic life as a father. There is a brief account of his boyhood, in which unfortunately the tone is one of sentimental pity almost wholly unrelieved by any nobler suggestion. But the rest of the thin volume is occupied with a sketch of his household in its successive homes and sojourns; his frolics with the young people; the various ravens, cats, and dogs which were the pets; Christmases and New Years; and little incidents, many of which are touching and pleasant to know. This matter is filled in with a few extracts from his works and many from his letters on topics interesting to children, or about his own small charges and their affairs, and there is a detailed account of a railway disaster in which he sustained a severe nervous shock. The style of the narrative is infected throughout with the sentimentality already noticed, but otherwise it is an agreeable picture of the home life of Dickens, and may excite an interest in his works among the young, though it is more likely to be of greater use to those who already know something of his writings.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston's 'Strange Stories from History for Young People' (Harpers) is chiefly reprinted from *Harper's Young People*, and well deserves the honor of book form. The stories are told in a spirited and interesting manner, and, being for the most part out of the common rut, are fresh reading for old as well as young. They are not all equal. The one entitled "The Sad Story of a Boy King" is an account of the reign of Richard II., a good deal of it being devoted to his mature years; and, as is natural, a history of twenty-two years in nine pages is too general and devoid of incident to be especially interesting. There are a number of attractive illustrations.

For those who believe in "words of one syllable" books, the 'History of Ireland,' by Agnes Sadlier, and 'Lives of the Presidents of the United States,' by Miss Helen W. Pierson (Routledge), can be recommended. They are prepared with considerable skill, are in excellent type, well illustrated, and moderate in price. In books of this class it is of course not intended to give anything more than well-admitted facts without comment, and we do not find much occasion to criticise the views presented; we should, however, rather demur to the statement (p. 57) that Jefferson, next to Washington, was "the best chief of a free land that the world has known." Both books, we should say, are strongly national in their tone, as is right. As to the principle upon which they are prepared, of words in one syllable, we think it an entirely false one. Words of one syllable are no easier for children than properly selected words of several syllables—often are harder. For instance *naught* is a harder word than *nothing*. So with such words as *siege*, *through*, *realm*, *sketch*, *wealth*, *friends*, and a host of others. The rule has to be violated in the case of proper names, and we observe that it is violated also in such necessary words as *treaty* and *government*, while it is got around by such abbreviations as *'mong*, *'neath*, *'gainst*. But a more decisive objection to this principle is the necessity under it of clumsy sentences and roundabout, inaccurate expressions. We are told, for instance (p. 143), that Chase "was placed in charge of the funds of the land," and then "was made Chief Judge." We must say that the authors have shown a good deal of ingenuity, and met with a good deal of success in avoiding this defect.

Mr. F. Opper's vein of humor is well known through the medium of *Puck*, and we need say no more of the artistic side of 'Slate-and-Pencil People' (White, Stokes & Allen). Mrs. Opper's

verses are clever above the average, whether they describe the nice old man who reels off a yard or so of good advice; the ecstasies of "the last boy" on this planet, "with all the other people dead"; the infant phenomenon who calls for a copy of Wagner's Technology; or Young America in charge of a policeman:

"Have you seen my papa and my mamma anywhere?
I don't know how it happened—but they're lost!
It's really most unkind in them to give me such a scare;
I told them to be careful when we crossed
Those crowded streets: to just keep hold of hands and follow me:
And then—I stopped to see that jumping mouse
The man sold on the corner, and they lost themselves, you see.
Perhaps we'll find them at the station-house."

In 'Little Chicks and Baby Tricks,' by Ida Waugh (E. P. Dutton & Co.), there is a mixture of doggerel and of fairly good verse, both serious and childish. The colored plates are to be praised rather for their general sympathy with infant life than for their execution in line or tint. The grouping and expression in "The New Baby" are of the best.

A thoroughly wholesome and charming book is 'Animal Stories, Old and New, told in Pictures and Prose by Harrison Weir' (E. P. Dutton & Co.). Mr. Weir's animal drawings have delighted more than one generation, and they are here printed both in color and in the brown ink of the text, which abounds in wonderful stories of intelligence and affection on the part of dogs and cats mainly, but also of pigs, horses, and foxes

Lamia. By John Keats. With illustrative designs by Will H. Low. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE publication of Vedder's 'Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyám' was justly considered an important event in the history of book-illustration in this country. The success of that work has evidently given confidence to other publishers, and we now find the J. B. Lippincott Co. bringing out a work of no less importance. It is to be hoped that the 'Lamia' will meet with sufficient success to act in its turn as an encourager of further work of equal seriousness, and that, sooner or later, we may even find a publisher in New York sufficiently ambitious to emulate the Boston and Philadelphia firms that have given us these two books.

The bracketing of the two together is almost inevitable, because they are the two most important examples we have where an artist has chosen his own subject and worked out the whole book, covers and title-page and all, from a central idea, and where, his designs once made, they are given us as nearly as possible as they left his hand, without the intervention of another personality, in the shape of an engraver, to alter—as an engraver necessarily must—every line and every tone. But the similarity ends here, and the books are as entirely different in aim and manner as it is possible for two serious and original works to be. In Mr. Low's work there is nothing resembling the mysticism of Vedder. It is clear, clean-cut, and classical. There is no attempt at decorative writing, or at making the illustrations a sort of border, with space left for the text. The poem is *printed* in good, clear type, which is a great gain for those who think a book is to be read as well as looked at; and the drawings, while of varying sizes, are all, with the exception of head and tail-pieces, etc., of plain rectangular forms, taking in the full width of the page. This alone tends to give the whole book an air of sobriety, dignity, and common sense which is in contrast with Mr. Vedder's Orientalism, and in still greater contrast with the wearisomely unoriginal attempts at originality, and mock-Japanese fantasticalities, of much American illustration.

But the great difference between this and the general run of illustrated books is in the quality of the drawings themselves. Of course, in so large a work there is some unevenness, and in these forty drawings, or thereabouts, there are necessarily different degrees of merit; but the best ones are of a very high order indeed, and the set, taken as a whole, could hardly be excelled, if equalled, by any set of book-illustrations ever published.

Mr. Low has taken large liberties with his author, and many of his designs can hardly be called illustrations in the literal sense, being rather a new interpretation of the subject worked out upon parallel lines by the artist. He has rightly considered that, working in a different medium from the poet, he must often gain his effect in a different way. Take, for an example, the treatment of Lamia's transformation. Keats's description of this it would be almost impossible to realize in painting, and quite impossible even to suggest in black-and-white. He describes the serpent writhing upon the ground, dwelling chiefly upon her changes of *color*—

"The colors all inflamed throughout her train,
She writhed about, convulsed with scarlet pain," etc.;

and then—she vanishes. Without her color she would be simply loathsome, and, of course, her disappearance is unsuggestible by drawing. Mr. Low has overcome the difficulty by passing to one side of it, and has, in a noble and grave composition, given us Lamia in the act of transformation, her upper part complete woman, but a hint of snaky tail folding amid the long grass that hides her to the waist.

A minor instance of the same thing is to be found in the treatment of the Hermes in the same drawing. Keats's Hermes has

"—— golden hair
Fallen in jealous curls about his shoulders bare,"

which, with its suggestion of color, is very pretty, and reminds one of the Mercury in Correggio's "Education of Cupid." But try it in black and white, and your Hermes will look more like an Italian model than a Greek god, and so Mr. Low has ruthlessly shorn his locks. Working in black and white, he has felt that the sculpturesque ideal was more proper than the picturesque, and has modelled his Hermes after the Greek statues.

This design is one of the best in the book, and the beautiful drawing and modelling of this superb naked figure, dignified and yet graceful in its tranquil attitude, is an achievement that any artist might be proud of, and the whole composition, though but a few inches square and drawn for a book illustration, is as large in manner and as much a work of fine art as if it were a decoration ten feet long. The Hermes is always fine, as in the drawing "Into the green-recessed woods they flew," where he has a splendid back, and there is a grand swing and movement to both figures; and in other drawings, like the meeting of Lamia and Lycius, with its balanced composition—a head on either side and a little tree in the middle—there is a wonderful refinement and sweetness.

But it is useless to particularize where there is so much that is admirable, and enough has been said to make apparent the main quality of the work, the way in which each drawing is worked out with as much loving care as if it were an elaborate picture. Such thoroughness raises illustration far above its ordinary level, and this book will certainly greatly increase Mr. Low's reputation both with his brother artists and with the public.

The drawings have been excellently reproduced in photogravure by the Forbes Co. of Boston, and the printing and general get-up of the work reflect the greatest credit upon all concerned.

Italian Popular Tales. By Thomas Frederick Crane, A.M. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

THE pursuit of comparative methods in historical study, which has been a leading characteristic of the scholarship of the last half of this century, has given us a large amount of learning that, apart from the conclusions it embodies, has an attraction in its mere materials. In a large sense one may call this new movement of thought—new, at least, in the variety, extent, and weight of its investigation—a study of race-ideas, whether political, religious, or social. In no age before has "the proper study of mankind" been so zealously or profitably followed, and its influence in habituating the educated mind to the notion of the essential unity of humanity is really incalculable; for, although, in view of centuries of Christian teaching, it is always a surprise to find it so, the fact still remains that the old instinct to divide the world into Jew and Gentile, Greek and barbarian, white man and negro, is almost ineradicable. The allied features or common origins, as the case may be, of the myths, rites, and beliefs of men, afford, to those who know them and realize their meaning, that sort of intellectual conviction which most readily becomes a ground of tolerance and sympathy when any occasion arises, and which constitutes true enlightenment in the region of knowledge pure and simple. This interest in the studies to which we broadly refer is undoubtedly the serious and important one, if one is considering net results; but, as has been said, there is in the mere materials of such learning a pleasure-giving element which frequently usurps the first place in the attention of the casual reader. Now fairy tales and ghost stories are a very important part of the common mental stock with which, historically speaking, the race set out, and their examination teaches a great deal that is ethnologically of high value; but, though to this we partly owe the great collections that have been made of them in the last thirty years, they will always be of more interest for themselves alone than for anything they may tell of man's evolution.

Professor Crane seems to have kept in mind this double character in his subject, and has reconciled, so far as was possible, the inevitable antagonism between the needs of the special student of folk-lore and the tastes of the general reader. Italy has been a story-telling land for centuries, and many of the popular tales received literary form, were reworked and adorned and made current in books, long ago. Many remained, however, untold, except by the lips of the people, and have waited until our own decades to be collected directly from the dialects. It is from these that Professor Crane has drawn for his translations, to the exclusion of what are called, for the sake of distinction, the literary versions; and he has made his selection so as to give the best or most complete illustrations of each well-known type in the cycle, so called, together with abstracts or brief portions of other less perfect examples to show the varying features in the plot or the details. There are in the text 109 tales disposed in five general groups: fairy-tales, stories of Oriental origin, legend and ghost stories, nursery tales, stories and jests. The range comprehends the entire mass of the popular tradition in Italy in these departments, so far as it has been gathered in the recent large collections of Italian scholars; and thus the volume serves as a condensation of the literature of the subject, which in this country is not easily accessible to any but the most favored students. The notes, which fill more than sixty pages of fine print, are placed, in this case judiciously, at the end, and furnish ample directions for further investigation by references to the parallel versions of the tale

in the text, to be found elsewhere, and by valuable suggestions in respect to its affiliations with the stock of other nations. A few additional tales, which the author's plan excluded from the body of the book, are included here for special purposes. There is not, however, in any part a discussion of the tales, or any general speculation or philosophizing in regard to them. Professor Crane's sole object seems to be to present a compact and comprehensive view of the Italian folk-lore which has been taken down in late years, and to supplement it by a sort of classified index to his sources. To students, therefore, his volume is simply invaluable, since it will save them much of the enormous amount of work which it represents; while the thorough knowledge, the exhaustive investigation, the grasp and orderliness of mind, and the exactness of statement, which characterize it, make it a substantial and highly honorable contribution to American scholarship.

Others than scholars, however, will find its pages full of entertainment, for the style is pleasant and rapid, and the subject, one need not say, is one that pleases old and young alike. Those stories in which there is the element of wonder predominate, as a matter of course; the scene is laid for the most part in that happy land of the impossible where one may comfortably bid farewell to facts and go a-Maying with his own fancy. One finds here what is still unforgotten of the world's childhood, and may live over something of his own. Some of the stories are familiar from Grimm and Andersen, and some still live in English tradition; but others are less common and will prove a good find. Every variety of marvel seems to be here, and much that is very beautiful; and children whose taste has not been vulgarized nor their imagination blighted, may be taught all the virtues from these old narratives, in which every hero is rewarded with a lovely princess, and every evil stepmother or envious sister is popped into her cauldron of boiling oil with unflinching poetical justice. There are a few legends of the disciples which could never be popular in a Puritan community, and are irreconcilable with the English sense of reverence for holy things. These are a small fraction of the whole, and, as the volume is too heavy for children's own hands, it need make no difference; but one who is in search for a Christmas tale will find few so wholly healthful and charming as "The King of Love," or "The Dancing Water, the Singing Apple, and the Speaking Bird," or "Lionbruno." It would be wrong, however, to give the impression that this is either a Christmas or a children's book. It is a storehouse of excellent "winter tales," nevertheless, and parents in search of really educating literature for their children might go almost anywhere and fare worse.

Norwegian Pictures, Drawn with Pen and Pencil. Containing also a Glance at Sweden and the Gotha Canal. With a Map and 127 Illustrations from Sketches and Photographs engraved by E. Whymper, R. and E. Taylor, Pearson, and others. By Richard Lovett. London: The Religious Tract Society; New York: Nelson & Sons. 4to, pp. 224. 1885.

To readers who have made acquaintance with previous volumes in the "Pen and Pencil Series," 'Canadian Pictures,' 'French Pictures,' 'Scottish Pictures,' etc., few words will be needed to recommend the new volume upon Norway. It seems in every way equal to its predecessors. "The object of this book," according to the preface, "is to give those who have not yet been able to visit Norway some conception of the wonderful beauty of the most accessible parts of that country," and "the end aimed at has been to put before the general reader a series of word pictures and of engravings illustrating as fully as possible the broad features of Scandinavian scenery." This end has been well accomplished. The illustrations, as the title indicates, are more than mere appendages to the text; and while some of the pictures are familiar, they are all good—the half-dozen after sketches by Professor Bonney being especially good—and they are well engraved. Mr. Lovett's text also is acceptable. Written in a modest and unpretending style, with no attempt at fine writing, it is excellent reading, and the descriptions are adequate, and give the reader a vivid and realistic conception of the beauty and grandeur of the scenes which he tries to depict. The author has frequently visited and is familiar with the country which he describes; and, selecting five or six of the most frequented routes of travel, and omitting everything which is trivial and commonplace, but carefully directing attention to whatever is in any way noticeable or beautiful, he brings to pass before the reader's mind a series of panoramas which deserve to be called fascinating. We have first the voyage by steamer from Trondhjem to the North Cape, and beyond to the Varanger Fjord, and back again, then the overland journey from Christiania, by railway, steamboat, and carriole, through the famous valleys of Gudbrandsdal and Romsdal, to the beautiful Molde Fjord on the west coast. This is followed by the west-coast steamer route from Trondhjem to Bergen, with excursions up the Sogne and Hardanger Fjords, famous both for beauty and for awful grandeur; then back to the capital from Bergen over the great mountain road which crosses the summit at a height of 3,252 feet, where snow lies along the roadside in July; and finally the reader is conducted from Christiania through southern Norway—Telemarken and Sæterdal—the districts celebrated for wood and silver carving, and the part of Norway least influenced, perhaps, by the outer world, and rewarding the traveller better than other parts of the country with sights of typical people, characteristic habits, curious costumes, and picturesque buildings. In these chapters the numerous waterfalls for which Norway is so justly celebrated are described with unusual completeness and interest. In addition, the book contains three chapters giving some account of the physical, political, and social aspects of the country, habits, and customs, and an historical view of ancient Norway at the period of its conversion to Christianity; and, as an appendix chapter, a glimpse of Sweden is given in a brief review of the points of interest presented in a sea-voyage from Göteborg to Stockholm, returning via the Göta Canal, and continuing the journey by railway from Göteborg to Christiania.

The author's text is free from errors of importance, the most noticeable being due to his want of a thorough knowledge of the language. Thus he has not discovered that the definite article is an affix in many words, and needlessly writes *the* before such words as Saltbakken, Trolltinderne, Lesjeskogen, Tyven, etc. Curiously, also, although attention is called on page 221 to the fact that "ö" in names indicates an island, the letter "o" is wrongfully used in a great many names like Bygdö, Bodö, Vardö, Nærö, Hestmandö, and others. The well-meant attempt to represent in English the pronunciation of Norwegian names cannot be recommended. "Good" certainly does not give the proper sound of *Gud*, nor "goot" that of *gut*; nor does "flabbro" even approach the pronunciation of *Fladbröd*, while Linchœping would be nearer the proper sound of *Linköping* than is "Linchipping." *Aalesund* is represented upon the same page by "Oalesund," and "Ölesoond," and *sjö* (sea), upon one page by "syö," and upon the next by "syo." Only once has the author ventured to use a Norwegian phrase, and then most unfortunately; for instead of writing, as he supposes, a polite request for a conveyance, he has made an impolite demand, in ungrammatical form, and, by misspelling, he will be shocked to learn, has taken the name of the Deity in vain. "Bonder" and "bonders" are awkward and improper coinages for the plural of *bonde*, peasant; the correct form is *bönder*. So, also, "kronor" is the Swedish plural of *krona*, and should not, therefore, be used in the chapters upon Norway, in which country the coin of equal value (26.8 cents) is called "krone," plural "kroner." "Hovesnen" should be Hovestuen; "Fru Kirche," Fru Kirke; "Smörgas," Smörgås; "Tinshög," Tingshög, *i. e.*, things-mound; and "Galdhöppiggen" should have but one *p.*, *i. e.*, Gald-hö piggen, the peak of Gald heights. Norway is not quite so thinly populated a country as Finland, for whereas the former has 1,913,000 people to an area of 318,125 square kilometres, the latter has 2,111,240 inhabitants to 370,283 square kilometres, or 6.01 and 5.7, respectively, to the square kilometre. And 6,500 people should be added to the population given for Göteborg, and about 20,000 to the number given for Stockholm. The "Statsraad," Council of State, of Norway consists of two Ministers and *eight* Councillors, and the Storthing (Parliament) always meets upon the first week-day in February. The author thinks Nordkyn lies further north than the North Cape, but Friis's map of Finmarken gives the former in latitude 71° 7′, and the latter in 71° 10′ 10″. Upon the whole, 'Norwegian Pictures' remains the most interesting and valuable book upon Norway issued for some time, and is eminently suited for a Christmas present.

Protectionism: The Ism which teaches that Waste makes Wealth. By William Graham Sumner. Henry Holt & Co. 1885.

AMONG that remarkable collection of apothegms dictated by Lord Bacon one day when he was too ill to work, is a story of a certain Bion, that was an atheist. In Bacon's words, he "was showed in a port city, in a temple of Neptune, many tables of pictures, of such as had in tempests made their vows to Neptune, and were saved from shipwreck, and was asked, 'How say you now? Do you not acknowledge the power of the gods?' But he said, 'Yes, but where are they painted that have been drowned after their vows?'" An even more pronounced scepticism is that of Professor Sumner concerning the salutary powers of protective duties. If a protectionist shows him a woollen mill and challenges him to deny that it is a great and valuable industry, he asks if it is due to the tariff. If told that it is not, he says that it is out of the discussion. If told that it is, he says that the mill is not an industry at all. We pay 60 per cent. tax on cloth, simply in order that that mill may be. The mill is simply an institution for making cloth cost 60 per cent. more of our products than it otherwise would; it is a nuisance; its existence works loss and damage to society; it is maintained by taxes upon other industries; they are productive and it is wasteful; the productive industries are damaged and ruined in order that the wasteful industry may flourish. Let us hear from these unprotected industries before we glorify protection.

If any protectionist is rash enough to raise an issue with this antagonist, he immediately finds himself overwhelmed with an avalanche of hard facts and solid arguments, and is fortunate if he gets off without being stripped of every shred of logical defence, and made a public laughing-stock. If he attempts to protect himself by pleading his sympathy with the American laborer, he is furnished with such demonstrations as compel him to impale himself on one

horn or the other of this humiliating dilemma. If he tries to escape by pointing to the prosperity of the country under protection, he is informed that until he has shown how a people is going to be enriched by taxing itself to support unprofitable enterprises, he might as well lay our prosperity to conflagrations and cyclones. One resource of the protectionists is not available in this particular contest. Ordinarily their replies to opponents are chiefly made up of vague denunciation; but Professor Sumner is master of a style of denunciation that is not vague, and he is not hindered in his invective by fears that he may be hurting some one's feelings. The repertory of the protectionists is indeed somewhat limited when they come to make specific charges, comprehending only a series of rather stale propositions concerning the British lion and the abuse of deductive reasoning, which have no particular bearing upon existing facts. On the other hand, Professor Sumner is abundantly supplied with telling illustrations from our own business experience, and has a capacity for most direct and forcible application of plain language to specific cases of protection, so that it is extremely imprudent for protectionists to descend to particulars. Upon the whole they can do nothing wiser than to let him severely alone, giving out that they hold themselves superior to contests with antagonists whose methods are so rude.

Quite the most delightful instance of a *reductio ad absurdum*, which is practical enough to suit any protectionist, is afforded by the history of sugar bounties. In consequence of protection, sugar which is 7 cents a pound here, is 9 cents in Germany, while in England it is 5 cents. The consumption per head is as follows: United States, 51 pounds; Germany, 12 pounds; England, 67½ pounds. Professor Sumner remarks that he has sometimes had difficulty in making people understand the difference between wanting an "industry" and wanting goods, but that this case ought to make the distinction clear. The Germans have the industry and the English have the sugar. Our own system operates in the same way, so that an American consumer has to pay 6¼ cents for the same sugar that is sold to foreigners for 3¾ cents. That is to say, the protective duties of this country and Germany are nothing but taxes upon the inhabitants of these countries for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the British Isles to get their sugar cheap. This is one of the most beautiful instances of protecting our labor that we have ever known, and is quite enough to convert the Cobden Club itself to the policy of protection—outside of England. In fact, the *Economist* remarks: "It may be that the gain which we at present realize from the bounties may not be enduring, as it is impossible to believe that foreign nations will go on taxing themselves to the extent of several millions a year in order to supply us and others with sugar at less than its fair price; but that is no reason for refusing to avail ourselves of their liberality so long as it does last."

The tariff is very soon to be a live issue, and those who wish to get a concise statement of the principal points of discussion will do well to buy and read this little manual. It is a handy 16mo, that can be read through in a couple of hours, but will furnish matter for reflection for as many years. We venture to say that no one who has read it will hereafter labor under the impression that all free-traders are visionaries.

A Larger History of the United States of America, to the Close of President Jackson's Administration. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Harper & Bros. 1886.

MR. HIGGINSON has few American rivals in the art of story-telling. No one is quicker to see an effective point, or more judicious in giving it just the extent of treatment which is most conducive to the general effect of the story. His 'Young Folks' History' of the United States has for some years been the most effective presentation of the story of American history to young minds. In this 'Larger History' he tells the story again, on very nearly the same general lines as before, but with a breadth of treatment suited to more mature minds. One may very well imagine one of the author's former "young folks," now come to manhood, turning to renew his youth in the pages of this larger work, and finding in it the same characteristics as those which attracted him in his boyhood. There is the same indifference to many events which are commonly considered as of very great historical importance, the same minute acquaintance with the actual life of men and women at each period of our history, and the same skill in depicting it. It is the story of American history, told now to "grown-up" folks.

The author seems to reject the popular theory of a fundamental difference between "Cavalier and Puritan" in our early history. He very justly emphasizes the fact that the colonies were from the beginning homogeneous to a degree which would not be realized by the reader of most of our histories; that the dominant class in Rhode Island and in South Carolina differed very little; and that the differentiation between North and South was really begun by the American Revolution, in which the dominant class at the South was Whig and held its ground, while the dominant class at the North, becoming Tory, was ejected and made way for a more democratic system. It is therefore true, in a sense, that since what was generally true of Massachusetts was generally true also of the other colonies, the story represents the whole country none the less in that a comparatively large share of it is devoted to New England. It is a question, however, whether it was worth while to invite the accusation of provincialism. Among other provocations to such a criticism one curious slip, at page 232, should be corrected. The passage is that which ends Patrick Henry's speech before the Congress of 1774. He says: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." The text before us makes him say: "I am not a Virginian, but a New Englander."

The author claims in his preface that the illustrations comprise "by far the finest series of portraits of statesmen yet seen in any American book." The claim seems to be very fully justified. The portraits are in every way admirable. The paintings from which they have been taken have been carefully selected for their apparent title to represent the originals; and the work of the engraver has done justice to the artists and to the subjects.

The Lenâpé and their Legends; with the complete Text and Symbols of the Walam Olum, a new Translation, and an Inquiry into its Authenticity. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., etc., etc. No. 5 of the Library of Aboriginal American Literature. Philadelphia. 1885. 8vo, pp. 262.

THIS volume really consists of two parts. In one we have an account of the Lenni Lenâpé, or, as they are commonly called, the Delawares—their "legends, language, and memories"; and in the other there is an inquiry into the authenticity of the Walam Olum, that curious collection of chants or songs in which we have what purport to be Delaware traditions as to the creation of the world and the deluge, together with a record of their migrations, and a list of 96 (or, as Squier says, 97) of their chiefs in the order of their succession.

Beginning with the more important division of the volume, the account of the Delawares, we are obliged, after a somewhat careful study, to admit that, although it contains much that is praiseworthy, as is indeed the case with all of Doctor Brinton's work of this character, yet it does not come up to the standard with which he himself has made us familiar. Were an opinion upon the point permissible, we should say that this work, instead of having been a labor of love, was a perfunctory performance, and that it shows unmistakable signs of having been given to the public without the careful supervision which is necessary to guard against the introduction of loose, doubtful, and at times conflicting statements. In proof of what we say we have but to refer to the first section of the first chapter of the book, and ask how it is possible to know where the tribes that are there named were living "about the period 1500-1600," when some of them were never heard of until toward the middle of the seventeenth century, and others, when first known to us, can hardly be said to have occupied the regions which our author has seen fit to assign them? Or, to take another instance, what are we to think of the statement (p. 40) that the three divisions of the Delawares, known as the Wolf, the Turtle, and the Turkey, "were neither gentes nor phratries," after the endorsement given on a previous page (21) to Morgan's assertion that the Mohegans "had precisely the same phratries as the Delawares, that is, the Wolf, the Turtle, and the Turkey"? These are fair samples of the kind of inaccuracies of which we are now speaking and to which we object. Others might be brought forward, but to do so would detain us too long, and we therefore hasten on to that portion of the work entitled "The Lenâpé as Women," as it is here that our author is believed to be most vulnerable. Indeed, when dealing with this branch of his subject, he seems to have been carried away by his sympathies, and instead of holding the scales even, he takes up the cudgels for his friends, the Delawares, with as much ardor as if he were of counsel for the tribe.

This bias is, we think, evident from the way in which he disposes of that fierce "diatribe" in which the Iroquois chieftain, Canassatego, taunted the Delawares with being women, and ordered them to give up the lands that were in dispute between them and the English, and to remove to Wyoming and Shamokin, towns on the Susquehanna. Instead of replying to these "remarks," as they are termed, in the only way in which it was possible to do so, he tells us they were but parts of a scene that had been carefully arranged, and upon the strength of this he characterizes them as "braggart falsehood," though he admits (pp. 115 and 123) that the Delawares had to obey this and other similar orders, and that (pp. 118, 121, and 122) they were "politically transformed into women." Exactly what was meant by the phrase "we made women of you" is a matter that ought not to occasion any difficulty, though we do not propose to concern ourselves about it at present; neither do we intend to inquire into the circumstances under which it was first applied to the Delawares, further than to say that to believe that a proud and haughty people, as they are admitted to have been, could or would, at the suggestion of rivals and enemies, voluntarily have abdicated their position as warriors and assumed that of women, even though the change carried with it certain privileges as peacemakers, requires a degree of credulity that we do not happen to possess. In saying this, we do not wish to be understood as asserting that the Moravian missionaries who gave currency to the story, manufactured it out of the whole

cloth. So far are we from anything of the kind that we are satisfied that they simply repeated it as they heard it; and we may add, that we are also satisfied that the Indian who told it, "sacrificed," as General Cass rather euphemistically observes, "the love of truth to the love of his tribe."

In regard to the Walam Olum there is not much to be said. It certainly is not history, for if it were we should have to admit that this tribe had records running back, in an unbroken line, through some three thousand years; neither can it be said to be of any very great scientific value since we are given to understand (p. 158) that "it can lay no claim either to antiquity or purity of linguistic form," and that it is "slightly colored by European teachings." That it is of Indian origin is, we think, very probable; and we can see no reason why it may not have been, as our author suggests, the work of "one" or more "of the chiefs or priests who spent their lives in the Ohio and Indiana towns of the Lenâpé, and who, though with some knowledge of Christian instruction, preferred the pagan rites, legends, and myths of their ancestors." The only point about which there can be any difficulty is in deciding whether the figures, as they are here given, were used as symbols to suggest the verses or sentences to which they are respectively attached. The circumstances under which the two were obtained—the figures at one time from one person, and the words not until two years later and from a third party—are, to say the least, somewhat peculiar; and this, taken in connection with the fact that symbols of this character are arbitrary and therefore more or less unintelligible to any one who has not learned the song, is sufficient to cast a shade of doubt over the matter, though it does not justify us in asserting that there is no relationship between them. If, however, such a relationship does exist, and these figures are really the symbols that were used in recalling the songs that are here given, there can be no question that they furnish one of the best specimens of highly conventionalized, Indian pictorial writing that have come down to us. As such, it has a certain interest for those who are curious in such matters; but beyond this it tells us little or nothing.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbot, Dr. F. E. Organic Scientific Philosophy: Scientific Theism. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Balzac, H. de. After-Dinner Stories. George J. Coombes.
Balzac, H. de. The Duchesse of Langeais. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.
Blum, H. Aus dem alten Pitaval. Vol. 2. Leipzig: C. F. Winter; New York: Westermann.
Bruddon, M. E. The Mistletoe Bough. Harper's Franklin square Library. 20 cents.
Brown, J. C. The Ethics of George Eliot's Works. Philadelphia: George H. Buchanan & Co.
Brown, J. John Bunyan: His Life, Times, and Work. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.
Butterworth, H. Zig-Zag Journeys in the Levant. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.75.
Cable, G. W. The Silent South. Together with the Freedman's Case in Equity, and the Convict-Lease System. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Chatterbox. 1885. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.
Circulating Capital: Being an Inquiry into the Fundamental Laws of Money. By an East Indian Merchant. Scribner & Welford.
Cole, A. N. The New Agriculture; or, the Waters Led Captive. *The American Angler.*
Coleridge, S. T. Biographia Literaria, Æsthetic and Literary; to which is added The Theory of Life. Scribner & Welford.
Crommelin, May. Goblin Gold: A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Cumberland, S. C. The Rabbi's Spell: A Russo-Jewish Romance. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Cupid's Calendar. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.
Deems, C. F. Forty-Eight Discourses. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
"Defence and Confirmation" of the Faith. Six Lectures before the Western Theological Seminary. 1885. Funk & Wagnalls.
Dorr, Julia C. R. Afternoon Songs. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Edwards, T. C. Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.50.
Fairholt, F. W. Costume in England; A History of Dress to the End of the Eighteenth Century. Third edition. Vol. II. Scribner & Welford.
Family Genealogical Record. Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth.
Fiske, J. Darwinism, and Other Essays. New ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.
Flaubert, G. Œuvres Complètes. VII. Bouvard et Pécuchet. Paris: A. Quantin; New York: Christern.
Fornander, A. An Account of the Polynesian Race: Its Origin and Migration. Vol III. Comparative Vocabulary of the Polynesian and Indo-European Languages. Trübner & Co.
Gibbs, J. W. M. The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. In 5 vols. Vol. IV. Biographies, Criticisms, Later Collected Essays. Scribner & Welford.
Greey, E. A Captive of Love. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Handley, M. S. First Lessons in Philosophy. Scribner & Welford.
Harrison, Jane E. Introductory Studies in Greek Art. Scribner & Welford.
Hillard, F. A. Verses. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Henfrey, H. W. A Guide to the Study of English Coins, from the Conquest to the Present Time. New and revised ed. Scribner & Welford.
Hutchinson, Lucy. Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham. Revised ed. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford.
Keats, J. The Eve of St. Agnes. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.
Kremnitz, M. Roumanian Fairy Tales. Henry Holt & Co.
Lanman, C. Farthest North; or, the Life and Explorations of Lieut. James Booth Lockwood, of the Greely Arctic Expedition. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Liveing, G. D. Chemical Equilibrium the Result of the Dissipation of Energy. Scribner & Welford.
Meynert, Prof. T. Psychiatry: A Clinical Treatise on the Diseases of the Fore-Brain. Part I. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.
Middleton, J. H. Ancient Rome in 1885. Scribner & Welford.
Molloy, J. F. Royalty Restored; or, London Under Charles II. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford.
Moore, T. Lalla Rookh. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $15.
Moriarty, Dr. J. T. The Keys of the Kingdom, or, the Unfailing Promise. Catholic Publication Co.
Murray, J. A. H. A New English Dictionary, on Historic Principles. Founded mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society. Part II. Ant—Batten. Macmillan & Co. $3.25.
Pfeiffer, Emily. Flying Leaves from East and West. Scribner & Welford.
Platt, Sarah M. B. A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles, and Other Poems. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Poe, E. A. Lenore. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.
Price, Capt. G. F. The Necessity for Closer Relations between the Army and the People. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.
Reinach, S. Traité d'Épigraphie Grecque. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Schaff-Gilman. A Library of Religious Poetry. Funk & Wagnalls. $6.
Schliemann, Dr. H. Tiryns; the Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the Latest Excavations. Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.
Scott-White, A. H. Chemical Analysis for Schools and Science Classes. Scribner & Welford.
Shepard, H. The Great Cities of the Modern World. Illustrated. George Routledge & Sons. $1.50.
Swift, J. Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World. By Lemuel Gulliver. Prefatory Memoir by George Saintsbury. Profusely illustrated. Scribner & Welford.
Talmage, T. De Witt. Sermons Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. First Series. Funk & Wagnalls.
Vom literarischen Blocksberg: Zahme Xenien aus der Gegenwart. Leipzig: F. Lindig; New York: Westermann.
Vickers, J. The History of Herod; or, Another Look at a Man Emerging from Twenty Centuries of Calumny. London: Williams & Norgate.
Valentine, Mrs. The Dawning: A First Bible Book. Fred. Warne & Co. 75 cents.
West, Dr. C. The Mother's Manual of Children's Diseases. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Witt, Prof. C. The Wanderings of Ulysses. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Wundt, W. Essays. Leipzig: W. Engelmann; New York: Westermann.
Warder, G. W. Utopian Dreams and Lotus Leaves. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington.
Watts, Isaac. Improvement of the Mind. Edited by S. N. Fellows. A. S. Barnes & Co. 75 cents.
Washburn, Dr. E. Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes. 4th ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Messrs. HENRY HOLT & CO.

PUBLISH NOVEMBER 28,

Wishmaker's Town.

A poem by WILLIAM] YOUNG (Author of Pendragon). 16mo, vellum, gilt top, $1.25.

AND

Roumanian Fairy Tales.

Collected by MITE KREMNITZ and translated by J. M. Percival. Illuminated cloth, sq. 12mo, $1.50.

In placing orders for Engraved Invitations for Receptions, Weddings, etc., and for every description of the best grade of Fine Stationery, it is well to go to headquarters. In the extensive Stationery Department of G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will be found very complete samples of such work, executed, under their immediate supervision, in an artistic manner and in the correct style.

27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York.

NOW READY. SKIN DISEASES (a Manual of). Their Description, Diagnosis, and Treatment. Third Smaller Edition. By BALMANNO Squire, M.B., Surgeon to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Price 30 cents, post free, from the Publishers, J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11 New Burlington Street, London, England.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

The peoples, customs, and institutions described in Col. Knox's 'Travels of Marco Polo' are intensely picturesque in themselves and belong to an especially picturesque period in the world's history. The marvellous journeyings and adventures of the great Venetian traveller are here given in a manner which will prove most fascinating to young people. The volume is profusely illustrated and sells for $3. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

SAVE MONEY By sending for a copy of our GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE before buying your Christmas Presents. Whether for young or old, nothing is so sure to please as a handsome book, and our catalogue places an almost endless variety before you to select from, at *from 30 to 50 per cent. below the regular retail prices.*

Send your address on a postal card, and a copy will be sent by mail FREE, by

ESTES & LAURIAT,
301 Washington St.,
Boston

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc.
H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1846

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS. B. WESTERMANN & CO., 838 Broadway, New York. Lists gratis on application. Lowest prices.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 *to* $70.00 *each. Eight separate important Etchings published November 1st.*

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 23 East 16th St. (Union Sq.), New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation.*

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Border Lances.

A Romance of the Northern Marches in the Reign of Edward III.

By the author of 'Belt and Spur.' 12 Illustrations in color. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 00.

Two Thousand Years Ago; or, The Adventures of a Roman Boy.

By PROF. A. J. CHURCH.

With 12 full-page illustrations by Adrian Marie. Crown 8vo, cloth elegant, olivine edges, $2 00.

AN ELEGANT AND CHOICELY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World by Lemuel Gulliver.

First a Surgeon and then a Captain of Several Ships.

By JONATHAN SWIFT, Dean of St. Patrick.

With Prefatory Memoir by George Saintsbury, and 180 Colored and 60 Plain Illustrations. Royal 8vo, cloth extra, $5 00.

This edition of a famous English Classic has been produced at very great expense, the colored as well as the plain illustrations having been produced and printed in Paris, and the letter-press in Edinburgh.

ANCIENT ROME IN 1885. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations. By J. Henry Middleton. Crown 8vo, cloth.....$8 40

THE MEMOIRS OF MADAME LA MARQUISE DE POMPADOUR. Collected and arranged by Jules Beaujoint. 8vo.....$4 20

"Dramatic incidents are recorded, romantic episodes revealed, and piquant anecdotes narrated."—*Whitehall Review.*

THE ART OF THE STAGE, AS SET OUT IN LAMB'S DRAMATIC ESSAYS. With a commentary by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A., with portrait of Charles Lamb. Crown 8vo, cloth.....$3 00

THE DWELLERS OF THE NILE. CHAPTERS ON THE LIFE, LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND CUSTOMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A., Assistant in Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum. With Many Illustrations. New Volume, "By Paths of Bible Knowledge." 12mo, cloth.....$1 25

JUST READY:

THE MOON:

Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite.

By JAMES NASMYTH, C.E., and JAMES CARPENTER, F.R.A.S.

A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

With 26 illustrations of Lunar Objects, Phenomena, and Scenery, produced from Drawings made with the aid of powerful Telescopes, and numerous Woodcuts. Medium 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

*** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW CATALOGUE OF CHOICE, RARE, AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $2.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. (*Immediately.*)

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready*, $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. (*Immediately.*)

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. (*Immediately.*)

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. (*Immediately.*)

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol. Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the German. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

A Great Work.

TIRYNS:

The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns.—The Results of the Latest Excavations.

By DR. HENRY SCHLIEMANN,

Author of 'Mycenæ,' 'Ilios,' etc.

Published Simultaneously in England, France, Germany, and America.

The Preface by Professor F. Adler, and contributions by Dr. William Dörpfeld. With 188 woodcuts, 24 plates in chromo-lithography, 1 map, and 4 plans.

1 vol., royal octavo, $10 00.

"*Tiryns is the best, most interesting, and most important of Dr. Schliemann's works.*"—*Hon. Eugene Schuyler.*

"*The great debt which modern scholarship owes to Dr. Schliemann for his discoveries is still further increased by this new book. . . . The results of the excavations at Tiryns will be especially valuable for the light they throw upon the architecture of the prehistoric time.*"—*Boston Transcript.*

"We are not able to say too much in praise of the book or to commend it too cordially to our readers."—*Brooklyn Union.*

Messrs. Scribner have always ready for inspection in their retail department the richest and most complete stock of books issued by all English and American publishers in every branch of literature.

The Book-Buyer.

Christmas Annual, 1885.

110 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED. 10 CTS.

CONTENTS:

Frontispiece—Raphael's "Orleans Madonna," engraved by Thomas Cole, and printed in color.

Christmas and Its Literature. By Julia C. R. Dorr.

Our First Christmas in the Arctic. By Lieut. A. W. Greely. With four new illustrations.

Portrait of Frank R. Stockton. Engraved by Kruell.

And Articles by

Hon. Eugene Schuyler, H. H. Boyesen, Lawrence Hutton, Rossiter Johnson, H. W. Mabie, Geo. Parsons Lathrop, Brander Matthews, Julian Hawthorne, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and others.

*** These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

THE ANDOVER REVIEW.

On the whole the Andover Review is demonstrating its *raison d'être*, and deserves to be, as it is, the most popular religious review in America to-day.—*The Religious Herald* (Cong.).

The Andover Review well sustains the reputation generally accorded to it amongst our neighbors; the most valuable theological magazine published on this continent. —*The Week* (Toronto, Canada).

The Andover Review, an American religious and theological monthly which deserves attention and welcome on this side the Atlantic.—*The Christian World* (London).

THE ANDOVER REVIEW
FOR 1886.

The success which has attended the publication of the ANDOVER REVIEW for the past two years has led to its establishment upon a permanent financial basis. Commencing the year 1886 with increased resources, the REVIEW will be enlarged with each monthly issue to 112 pages, making an aggregate for the year of 1,344 pages, and the annual price of subscription will be $4.00; single copies, 35 cents. *Until January 1 subscriptions will be received at the present rate*, $3.00.

The ANDOVER REVIEW is a Religious and Theological Monthly, advocating the principles and methods of what is now known as Progressive Orthodoxy, but its discussions are not confined to the field of Theology. It is already recognized "as a strong expounder of the social questions of the day, promising a future of great influence." In future, articles upon Sociology will be supplemented by a department of Sociological Notes under the charge of the Rev. S. W. DIKE.

A Geographical and Missionary Department will also be added, under the care of Rev. C. C. STARBUCK.

Educational discussions will be continued, notably that introduced by Professor Palmer, of Harvard, in the November number.

The Moral Aspects of Literary Topics will be considered in special papers.

A series of articles upon Church Architecture, by Professor Churchill, will begin in an early number.

The Editorial and other departments will be conducted as heretofore, with increased attention to Book Reviews.

N. B. After Jan. 1, 1886, *the price of the Review will be* $4.00. *Until that date subscriptions will be received at the present rate*, $3.00, *from old and new subscribers.*

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 E. 17th St., New York.

No more luxurious book has ever been issued from the press than the superb edition of De Amicis' 'Spain and the Spaniards,' just published by the Messrs. Putnam. This edition has been limited to six hundred copies, the large part of which is already subscribed for. A competent critic says of this volume: "This indeed is an example of the best style of holiday publication—a book of popular and sufficiently substantial character, adorned with illustrations which add materially to the value of the text, and displaying in all its embellishment, whether of type, press-work, paper, binding, or proportions, a fine sense of what is appropriate as well as a liberal outlay." Price $15, $25, and $40. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. Price 75 cents. For sale at all book stores. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
THOMPSON, BROWN & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

A CHRISTMAS LIST.

Cut This Out and Preserve for Future Use.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, the full Bible text engrossed and engraved, each page with a border, 27 illustrations and historical and explanatory Introduction by Edward E. Hale, a 4to volume, elegantly bound in cloth, $7.50; morocco or calf, $15 00.

FAVORITE POEMS. By Jean Ingelow, Containing "The Songs of Seven," "The High Tide," and many others. 100 engravings; bound in cloth, with bas-relief of St. Botolph Church. $5.00.

HIDDEN SWEETNESS. "Exquisite and reverential sacred verse," by Mary Bradley, with floral designs by Dorothy Holroyd. Small quarto, cloth or alligator, $1.50.

PARIS. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. A Library Edition, with 65 woodcuts. Small 4to, cloth, $3.00.

NATURE'S TEACHINGS: Human Invention Anticipated by Nature. By Rev. J. G. Wood, the Naturalist. 750 illustrations. 8vo, $3.00.

LITTLE WOMEN ILLUSTRATED. By Louisa M. Alcott. A very handsome edition, bound in cloth, $2.50.

THE ALCOTT CALENDAR FOR 1886, with a new likeness of Miss Alcott and view of the home of the "Little Women" in Concord. 365 wise and witty sayings by "Aunt Jo," which will keep you in good humor a whole year. $1.00.

DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS, selected by the Editor of "Quiet Hours;" a daily companion and counsellor. $1.00, or, in full gilt, cloth, $1.50.

TIME FLIES, a Reading Diary for every day in the year. By Christina Rossetti. $1.00, or, in full gilt, cloth, $1.50.

FESTIVAL POEMS, a collection for Christmas, the New Year, and Easter; admirable in every way for a gift. $1.25, or, in calf, $3.50.

QUIET HOURS, a collection of poems which never grow old. $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $4.00.

SUNSHINE IN THE SOUL. Poems selected by Editor of "Quiet Hours." 75 cts., or in calf, $2.50.

SURSUM CORDA. Hymns of Comfort, selected by the Editor of "Quiet Hours." $1.25.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

LULU'S LIBRARY. 12 new stories by Miss Alcott. Illustrated, $1.00.

THE JOYOUS STORY OF TOTO. By Laura E. Richards. 30 illustrations, $1.50.

A LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL. By Susan Coolidge. A new story of life in Newport, with illustrations, $1.50.

CAT STORIES. By Helen Jackson (H. H.). Her three Cat books bound in one volume. $2.00.

STORIES OF INVENTION. By Edward E. Hale, completing the Series of Stories for Boys. $1.00. The 5 volumes in a box, $5.00.

SUGAR AND SPICE AND ALL THAT'S Nice. A collection of the best Nursery Rhymes and Jingles. By the editor of "Quiet Hours." Fully illustrated, $1.25.

Send for our Holiday Catalogue. These books are sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

No more attractive and well-selected volume of essays is published than 'Representative Essays,' from Irving, Lamb, DeQuincey, Carlyle, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Macaulay, etc., etc., just issued by Messrs. Putnam. Each essay is thoroughly characteristic of its author and is on some topic of wide interest. Price $2. Published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

FOURTH EDITION NOW READY:

THE RISE OF SILAS LAPHAM.

W. D. HOWELLS's new novel. $1.50.

"What Dickens was to London, Howells is to Boston." —*Boston Herald.*

"The best novel he has yet written. . . . A very remarkable story."—*Saturday Review.*

"'The Rise of Silas Lapham' is said to have invited more discussion during its publication than any serial since 'Daniel Deronda.'"—*Publishers' Weekly.*

"It is delicious."—*Every Other Saturday.*

"The dust of his writings is fine gold. Delightful in its perfection."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"The high-water mark of Mr. Howells's great and unique photographic genius. A marvellously minute and realistic picture of life in Boston—a miniature of high artistic value, delicately faithful."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"Irene Lapham is delicious."—*London Athenæum.*

"A work of genius—a great and perfect work of its kind."—*N. Y. Star.*

LOVE—Or a Name.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. 1 volume, 12mo, $1.50.

"Mr. Hawthorne's style is remarkably lucid, frank, bright, and vigorous."—*New York Telegram.*

"The book is intense, and as fascinating in its way as some of Hawthorne's more ideal fictions."—*Buffalo Courier.*

AULNAY TOWER.

A Charming Novel by BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD. 12mo, $1.50.

"A delightful book, with all the gracefulness of 'One Summer,' and much of the strength of 'Guenn.'"—*Unity, Chicago.*

TUSCAN CITIES.

By W. D. HOWELLS. With many illustrations. Richly bound, with gilt edges. In a box. In cloth, $5.00; in antique morocco or tree calf, $10.00.

Florence and its famous churches and palaces. Siena, Pisa, Lucca, Pistoja, and other rare old cities of Tuscany.

"Vivid with the light and life of Northern Italy."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"All his wonted charm—graceful and finished in style." —*Hartford Courant.*

DAVY AND THE GOBLIN.

A Juvenile. By CHARLES E. CARRYL. 8vo, $1.50.

The Believing Voyage, the Sugar Plum Garden, the Butterscotchmen, the Moving Forest, Jack and the Beanstalk's Farm, the Giant Badorful, Sinbad the Sailor's House, etc. These fascinating chapters are illustrated with quaint illustrations.

"It appeals to children of any age from six to sixty."—*Quebec Chronicle.*

"A most enchanting story."—*Traveller.*

FOR A WOMAN.

By NORA PERRY. 16mo, $1.00.

"I have just read it at a single sitting, for I could not leave it. It is a success, and I am sure the reading public will so regard it. It is piquant as well as pathetic, and what is best of all, wholesome."—*John G. Whittier.*

For sale by booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

TICKNOR & CO., Boston.

Will be sent free of charge on application:

CATALOGUE No. 122
of
RARE, DESIRABLE, and CURIOUS BOOKS,
in various Departments of English Literature; Bibliography; Greek and Latin Books; &c.
For Sale at Low Prices by
ALEX'R DENHAM,
26 University Place, New York.
Between 9th and 10th Sts.

*** CATALOGUE of Works on the SCIENCE OF RELIGION; ORIENTALIA; LANGUAGE; CURIOSA; in preparation.

"The Nutshell Series" comprises six tiny little volumes, exquisitely printed, in which are presented a selection of the best thoughts of the best writers, grouped under the following heads: *Wisdom, Philosophy, Epigrams, Proverbs, Sentiments*, and *Wit*. This set is beautifully put up and makes a most attractive present. Price, $3, $10, and $12. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

New Books and Recent Publications of

T.Y.CROWELL&CO.,

13 Astor Place, New York.

Tennyson's Complete Poems.

Illustrated edition, with portrait, and 24 full-page illustrations by celebrated artists. Engraved by George T. Andrew. Uniform in size and style with Cambridge Book of Poetry. Royal 8vo, cloth, gilt, $5 00; morocco, gilt, $10 00; tree calf, $12 00.

It is well known that up to the present time there has been no *really first-class illustrated* edition of Tennyson published in this country. It is hoped and believed by the publishers that this attempt to produce such an edition will meet with a generous recognition and response from those who desire to possess a work of enduring value, illustrated by the best artists, printed on fine paper, and bound in a neat and attractive style befitting the works of this great author.

Red-Line Poets—Persian Leopard Edition.

20 vols., $3 00 per vol. In new and elegant leather bindings, round corners, padded covers, each volume in a box. The neatest and most attractive line of poets in leather bindings ever put on the market at so low a price.

Bryant, Favorite Poems, Lady of the Lake, Meredith, Scott, Burns, Goldsmith, Lucile, Milton, Shakespeare, Mrs. Browning, Hemans, Longfellow, Procter, Tennyson, Byron, Ingelow, Moore, Red-Letter Poems, Whittier.

Initials and Pseudonyms---A Dictionary of Literary Disguises.

Edited by William Cushing. 8vo, cloth, $5 00; half morocco, $7 50.

An indispensable volume for Public Libraries, Booksellers, and Literary Workers.

Her Majesty's Tower.

By W. Hepworth Dixon. A History of the Tower of London. 2 vols, 12mo, 47 illustrations, $3 50.

Princes, Authors, and Statesmen of our Time.

By James T. Fields, E. P. Whipple, Canon Farrar, Louise Chandler Moulton, and others. Edited by James Parton. With 60 illustrations. 8vo. $2 75. 4th thousand in press.

This valuable work is composed mainly of biographical and descriptive sketches of distinguished persons in this country and Europe, written by some of the most brilliant writers of the present time. They have been carefully edited by Mr. James Parton, and will be found not only of interest, but of permanent value.

Lives of Poor Boys who Became Famous.

(SECOND THOUSAND NOW READY.)

By Sarah K. Bolton. 12mo, $1 50. With numerous portraits.

Short biographical sketches of George Peabody, Horace Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison, Michael Faraday, Admiral Farragut, and other Noted People, who have achieved success in life, and left behind a record worthy of imitation by the young of the present generation.

Abbott's American History.

New edition. 4 vols. $6.00 per set.

This series has formerly been published in 8 vols., at $10.00 per set. We desire to increase their circulation, and have therefore prepared an edition in 4 vols., with all the cuts and illustrations, at $6.00 per set. They are well known to the trade, and their steady sale each year is a sufficient proof of their appreciation by the public.

Birchwood.

By Jak. 12mo, $1.25.

The initial volume of a new series by a writer of great promise, who has produced a work of unusual interest and value to young people.

Also, by the same author, *THE FITCH CLUB*, 12mo, $1.25, to be followed by *THE RIVERSIDE MUSEUM*

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

New Botanical Text-Books.

*** Prepared under the personal supervision of Prof. ASA GRAY, of Harvard University, and forming a part of *Gray's Standard Series of Botanies.*

Gray's Botanical Text-Book.

In 4 vols., each complete in itself, and the whole forming a comprehensive Botanical Course for Colleges, Institutes of Technology, and Private Students.

Vol. I. STRUCTURAL BOTANY; or, Organography on the basis of Morphology. To which is added the principles of Taxonomy and Phytography and a Glossary of Botanical Terms, by ASA GRAY, LL.D., etc., Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard University. 8vo, cloth. 454 pages. Price, by mail, $2.30.

JUST ISSUED.

Vol. II. PHYSIOLOGICAL BOtany: Outlines of the Histology of Phaenogamous Plants. Vegetable Physiology. By George Lincoln Goodale, A.M., M.D., Professor of Botany in Harvard University. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth. 560 pages. Price, by mail, $2.30.

Vol. III. INTRODUCTION TO Cryptogamic Botany. By Prof. William G. Farlow. (In preparation.)

Vol. IV. THE NATURAL ORders of Phaenogamous Plants. By Prof. Asa Gray. (In preparation.)

For Western Students.

NOW READY.

COULTER'S MANUAL OF THE Botany of the Rocky Mountains. For the use of Schools and Colleges between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. By Prof. John M. Coulter, Ph.D., Wabash College. 8vo, cloth. 496 pages. Price, by mail, $1.85.

*GRAY AND COULTER'S TEXT-*Book of Western Botany. Consisting of 'Coulter's Manual of the Rocky Mountains,' to which is prefixed 'Gray's Lessons in Botany.' Price, by mail, $2.50.

NEARLY READY.

COULTER'S MANUAL OF THE Botany of the Rocky Mountains. *Tourists' Edition.* Light, strong paper; flexible leather cover. 8vo. 496 pages. Price, by mail, $3 00.

*** *For terms of introduction, etc., address the publishers,*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
753-755 Broadway, New York.

"The Story of the Nations" is a series designed to present to the young the stories of different nations that have attained prominence in history. The volumes are fully and beautifully illustrated. 'The Story of Greece' and 'The Story of Rome' are now ready. Of the former, an able critic says that "its graphic portraits, vivid incidents, and classic legends will be indelibly impressed upon the memories of its readers." Each volume, $1.50. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON. 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

BAKER & TAYLOR,

Publishers and Booksellers,

No. 9 Bond Street, New York,

announce as now ready, a *new issue* of

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

By SIR WALTER SCOTT, *Centenary* edition, in 25 volumes, illustrated with 158 steel plates. Sold only in sets. 12mo, cloth, extra gilt top, $31.25: half calf, extra, $68.75; half morocco, $68.75.

This is intended for, and believed to be generally acknowledged as, the best Library Edition of Scott's novels in the market.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM S PROGRESS.

From this world to that which is to come. By JOHN BUNYAN. Being a *fac-simile* reprint of the first edition, published in 1678. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; antique binding, with renaissance design, gilt top, $1.25.

HERBERT'S TEMPLE.

Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations. By GEORGE HERBERT, late Oratour of the Universitie of Cambridge Being a *fac-simile* of one of the *gift copies* printed for circulation by Nicholas Ferrar, before the publication in 1633, of which only one copy is known to exist. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; antique binding, with renaissance design, gilt top, $1.25.

WALTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER;

or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a *fac-simile* reprint of the first edition, published in 1653. 16mo, paper, 50 cents; antique binding, with renaissance design, gilt top, $1.25.

"These immortal works are here presented as nearly as possible in the precise form in which they were first issued. The paper is a close imitation of that manufactured two centuries ago, and the edges are, of course, uncut. This series of reprints is a most interesting one, and considering the low price, will doubtless attain a large circulation."—*The Literary World, London, England.*

"Two little books sure to be sought after are the *fac-similes* of George Herbert's 'Temple,' and of Walton's 'Complete Angler.' The quaint embossed binding in brown and white patterns at once distinguishes these books as unique. In both cases the result is very successful."—*New York Evening Post.*

"The printing and binding are so skillfully done in imitation of the antique as to deceive even the elect."—*Christian Union.*

"They are curious and valuable souvenirs of the authors and their works."—*New York Observer.*

"The *fac-simile* reprints are charmingly printed and bound in a fashion quaint and engaging. They are as pleasant little gifts for a friend as one could select."—*New York Tribune.*

The foregoing books are sold by Booksellers generally, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Publishers.

Baker & Taylor, 9 Bond St., N. Y.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s
NEW BOOKS.

A MORTAL ANTIPATHY. The First Opening of the New Portfolio. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50.

A very engaging book, including a thoroughly interesting story, with chapters of personal reminiscences, full of wise and curious thought, brilliant in fancy and in wit—a delightful book, which only the author of 'Elsie Venner' and 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table' could write.

BONNYBOROUGH. A New Story,

by Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, author of 'Faith Gartney's Girlhood,' 'The Gayworthys,' etc. $1.50.

A New England story in scene and characters, marked by that peculiar earnestness, rare nobility of spirit, and interest which belong to all the stories that Mrs. Whitney has ever written.

*STUART'S LIFE AND CAM-*paigns. The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart, Commander of the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. By H. B. MCCLELLAN, A.M., late Major, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. With a fine Portrait of General Stuart and several admirable Maps. 1 vol. 8vo, $3.00.

General Stuart was one of the most conspicuous and most formidable cavalry officers on the Confederate side in the War for the Union, and the history of his campaigns is therefore of peculiar value and interest. Major McClellan, who served on his staff and was thoroughly acquainted with his military career, has told this story with excellent skill and good judgment.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipsig as soon as issued.

THE NEW VOLUME OF
THE
Magazine of Art

Commences with the
December Number,
NOW READY.

The Frontispiece is an Exquisite PHOTOGRAVURE AFTER RUYSDAEL.

Price, 35 Cents Monthly; $3.50 per Year.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART for 1886 will contain a number of Special Articles, prepared by the American editor, on American Art and Artists, with illustrations by our best American engravers. The Department of American Art Notes will be continued as heretofore. The Monthly Frontispieces will present a succession of pictures which will be *examples of the several processes employed*, such as Photogravure, Color Printing, Wood Engraving, Chromo-Lithography, Photo-Lithography, etc., etc.

Illustrated Prospectus Free on Application.

☞ *Send Twenty Cents for Sample Copy.*

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
739 and 741 Broadway, N. Y.

Lippincott's Magazine

FOR DECEMBER,
NOW READY, CONTAINS:

A TOBACCO-PLANTATION. By Philip A. Bruce.
SCENES OF CHARLOTTE BRONTË'S LIFE IN BRUSSELS. By Theo. Wolfe, M.D.
COOKHAM DEAN. By Margaret Bertha Wright.
BIRDS OF A TEXAN WINTER. By Edward C. Bruce.
THE FERRYMAN'S FEE. A Story. By Margaret Vandegrift.
LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES READE. By Kinahan Cornwallis.
IN A SUPPRESSED TUSCAN MONASTERY. By Kate Johnstone Matson.
THE SUBSTITUTE. A Farce. By James Payn.
NEW YORK LIBRARIES. By Charles Burr Todd.
THE DRAMA IN THE NURSERY. By Norman Pearson.

A number of Short Stories, Poems, and Articles of Interest upon Current Topics also appear.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* (commencing a new volume) will be under new editorial management, will appear in an entirely new dress, and will be issued January 1, 1886. Henceforth the Magazine will be published on the first of the month whose name it bears. The subscription price of the Magazine will be reduced to

$2.00 PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Subscription Price, $2.00 per Annum, in Advance. Single Numbers, 25 cents. Liberal arrangements made with those desiring to get up clubs.

☞ A Specimen Number sent free on application.

☞ In remitting payment of subscription, a Post Office Order or a Draft on Philadelphia or New York is preferable.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

THREE ART MAGAZINES FOR $5.00.

ART AGE $2, monthly, with Forbes Photogravure supplements. **ART INTERCHANGE** $3, fortnightly, 13 colored plates a year. **ART & DECORATION** $3.50, monthly, over 40 designs an issue. We offer these three papers for the extraordinarily low price of $5.00. (1/3 saved.) **SAMPLE COPIES** of the three for 50c.; or any one, 20c. Full particulars in catalogue for 2c. In this club of art journals subscribers get, by actual count, over **1500** drawings, working patterns, designs for painting, embroidery, &c., art motives, colored studies and Forbes photogravures; over **1200** reading columns, answers to questions, practical suggestions, criticism, technical information and news. (Mention this advertisement.) Furniture & Gilt—a Brothers, Pub's: **ART AGE, 75 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.**

LONDON BOOKS.

A. L. LUYSTER,

NO. 98 NASSAU STREET,

OFFERS A VERY
LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF

English and Foreign Books,

in all Departments of Literature, in various and fine bindings, and of sterling worth and permanent value.

Having a London Branch, we are enabled to offer our importations less the various commissions and charges paid to agents by other dealers, affording in this respect a favorable opportunity to American buyers.

NOW READY:

DESCRIPTIVE LIST,

with prices annexed, of a large and valuable invoice recently received, comprising every variety of books. Catalogues mailed gratis on application to subscriber.

A. L. LUYSTER,

Importer of English and Foreign Books,

No. 98 Nassau St., N.Y.; No. 10 Silver St., London, Eng.

Rare Books and Autographs.

A representative of the well-known firm of J. Pearson & Co., 46 Pall Mall, London, has just arrived with a choice selection from their valuable stock, and has on view at Mr. A. L. LUYSTER'S, 98 NASSAU STREET, some rare Americana, many interesting extra illustrated books, First Editions of Dickens's works, illustrated French books, Early English Classics, etc., and a fine early copy of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' also a few autographs.

"*Every number of this Magazine is of fresh and absorbing interest.*"—Hartford Courant.

THE DECEMBER
MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY
CONTAINS:

THANKSGIVING DAY. PAST AND PRESENT. By Colonel Charles Ledyard Norton.
THE CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS (1788). By A. W. Clason. Illustrated.
THE BROOKLYN HOUSE OF PHILIP LIVINGSTON, THE SIGNER (Historic Homes). By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Illustrated.
A CHAPTER OF THE MEXICAN WAR. By General E. Parker Scammon.
THE CAMPAIGN OF 1861-1862 IN KENTUCKY. Unfolded through the Correspondence of its Leaders. (Third Paper.) By General Wm. Farrar ("Baldy") Smith.
HOW WE RAN THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES. By W. S. Ward. Illustrated. Portrait of and Tribute to General George B. McClellan.
THE FIGHT AT PAYAL (1814). A Poem. Illustrated. By Charles K. Bolton.
SENATOR ANTHONY'S GIFT TO BROWN UNIVERSITY. By the Rev. J. C. Stockbridge.
Minor Topics, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, Book Notices.

Sold by newsdealers everywhere. Terms $5 a year in advance, or 50 cents a number.

Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York city.

The INDEPENDENT

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY.

The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator, London, Eng.*

Subscription, $3.00 per year. 75 cents, 3 months.

Send postal for free specimen copy.

251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Christmas Cards displayed in Messrs. PUTNAM'S Retail Department are more varied and attractive than ever before shown. Many dainty hand-painted cards, made exclusively for Messrs. Putnam, will be found in this stock, while the large space devoted to the proper arrangement and display of these cards enables purchasers to make their selections conveniently. It is suggested that it is advisable to examine this attractive stock before the rush of December.

27 and 29 West 23d Street.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

THE MANHATTAN
Life Insurance Company.
156 and 158 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

"*I MUST DIE TO WIN.*"

This is a common expression, one used perhaps most frequently as an objection to the ordinary life plan. "It is an excellent form of provision for the family, but I must die to win."

YOU MAY LIVE AND WIN.

This refers to the Endowment plan, which meets the above objection. Take, for instance, a policy payable to yourself 10, 15, or 20 years hence. Say you die before the termination of the period; *your family wins.* You survive the period: the policy becomes at once a provision for your own advancing years. *You have lived and won.*

The "MANHATTAN'S" New Plan meets the case.

For example of its operation address the Company, giving your age.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first schools of the country, who has been studying in Europe for the 3½ years just past, and there received diplomas as graduate in the German, French, and Spanish languages, desires a position as professor of the same in some reputable college or university. References exchanged. Address, P. O. Box 280, Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia.

A LADY GRADUATE OF A MASSAchusetts Normal School desires a position as teacher in an academy or as a governess. Good references. Address Box 185, Quincy, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation to teach young children and to assist in household duties—or to be companion and helper to a lady. Address L. G. W., care of the *Nation.*

CHARLES W. STONE, *Tutor for Harvard,* 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

Wants.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED BY LADY Stenographer and Typewriter. Competent, accurate; invaluable assistant to literary lady or gentleman; can read proof, revise manuscript; excellent critical faculty. Address EXPERIENCE, *Nation.*

INVEST THROUGH THE SOUND AND RELIABLE
Western Farm Mortgage Co.

F. M. PERKINS, President. LAWRENCE, KAN. L. H. PERKINS, Secretary
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $250,000.

Carefully Selected First Mortgage Farm Loans, payable in N. Y. Unrivalled facilities. Absolute satisfaction. Ten years' experience. No losses. Refer to Third Nat'l Bank, N. Y. City; National Bank, Lawrence, Kan.; and hundreds of investors. Send for pamphlet forms and full information. Branch Offices in N. Y. City, Albany, and Phil. N. Y. Office, 137 B'way. C. C. HINE & SON, Agts.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

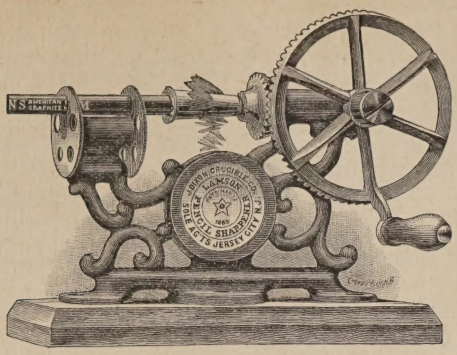
SPECIAL TREATMENT OF ALCOholism at the private residence of a retired physician in the Adirondack region.
Address A,
BOX 1135,
New York City.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



(CUT REPRESENTS ONE-HALF SIZE.)

DIXON'S

PENCIL SHARPENER

Will sharpen 60 pencils in 5 minutes. Simple in construction. Perfect in mechanism. Attractive in appearance. *NO NOISE. NO DUST.* Any child can easily operate it. This machine is the result of many experiments and continued research. Send for descriptive circular.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

'The Boys' and Girls' Pliny,' being a companion volume to the 'Plutarch' and 'Herodotus' issued last year, is one of the most valuable books of the season. In it natural history is made as interesting and fascinating as a romance. The bright-eyed youth who peruses the pages of this fascinating book will be surprised at the accuracy of Pliny's information regarding the principal features of natural history. The volume is beautifully illustrated, and will make a most attractive present. Price $3.00. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

BESIDES ITS ARTISTIC SPECIAL ARchitectural illustrations, *The Sanitary Engineer* gives *each week* an illustration of a moderate-cost dwelling of approved design.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION, and SANITATION. Published Thursdays, at 140 William Street, New York. $4 00 per year. For sale by Newsdealers, 10 cents.

A trial subscription, 3 months (13 issues), $1.00.

"TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION" BLANK.

Publisher of "The Nation,"

P. O. Box 794, New York.

For enclosed 25 cents send "The Nation" two months to the address below.

*Name,*_____

*Town,*_____

*State,*_____

On receipt of the above with 25 cents THE NATION will be sent to new readers for two months half-rate).

UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION 320 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Mutual Accident Association.

320 and 322 BROADWAY, New York.

The LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST in the WORLD.

Accident Insurance at Half Rates.

HALF MILLION LOSSES PAID.

$5,000 Accident Insurance, with $25 Weekly Indemnity, costs about $13 a year. $10,000, with $50 Weekly Indemnity, at proportionate rates. Membership Fee, $5 in each Division.

CHARLES B. PEET, President.
JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox-Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consommé, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated, and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. These soups were first introduced to the public in 1855, and have always maintained their excellence and high reputation. Only the very best material is used in their preparation.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

The Winter Resort of the South.

Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row New York.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

JUST READY AND PUBLISHED BY

A. C. Armstrong & Son.

I. LIVES OF ROBERT AND MARY Moffat. By their Son, J. S. Moffat, an introduction by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D. With steel portraits, colored maps, and other illustrations. Octavo, cloth, gilt top, 520 pages, $2.50.

British Quarterly Review: "Here will be found the impress of a manhood of the very highest cast stamped on every page. Here will be met courage the most unfaltering and faith the most constant. A grand simplicity and heroic unconsciousness reign from first to last."

London News says: "The records of 19th century heroism and philanthropy have few more striking chapters than will be found in this memoir. It forms a very valuable and interesting record of a busy, earnest, and truly heroic life."

II. PRINCIPAL EDWARDS'S COMMENTARY on First Corinthians. By Thomas Charles Edwards, of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Principal of the University College of Wales. Octavo, cloth, 530 pages, $2.50.

London Literary World: "It is concise, clear, and scholarly; above all, it is eminently suggestive and readable. It is an admirable commentary."

London Expositor says: "It is learned, earnest, and philosophical, and will speedily take its place as the indispensable aid to the understanding of this part of the Bible."

A NEW VOLUME OF THE CLERICAL LIBRARY.

III. EXPOSITORY SERMONS ON THE Old Testament. By Archdeacon Farrar, Canons Liddon and Little, Rev. Drs. Joseph Parker, Maclaren, and other eminent clergymen. Crown octavo, cloth, $1.50.

The SIXTH Volume of this Valuable Series, "THE CLERICAL LIBRARY," which has met with much success both in Great Britain and this country.

WORKS OF THOMAS GRAY IN PROSE and Verse. Edited by Edmund Gosse, Lecturer of English Literature at the University of Cambridge. With portraits, fac-similes, etc. 4 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $6.00.

"Every lover of English literature will welcome the works of Gray from the hands of an editor so accomplished as Mr. Gosse. His competency for the task has been known for some time to students of poetry. This edition is at once careful and complete."—London Athenæum.

CHARLES LAMB—COMPLETE WORKS. With Life, etc., by Sir Thomas N. Talfourd. Corrected and Revised edition, with steel portrait. The most elegant edition published. Five vols. crown 8vo, extra cloth, gilt top, $7.50.

*EDGAR A. POE.—A NEW AND COMP*lete (illustrated) Edition. With Memoir and an Introduction on "The Genius of Poe," by R. H. Stoddard. With a new portrait on steel (the latest taken from life), etchings from original designs, fac-similes, numerous autographs, etc. Printed from new plates. 6 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $9.00.

JOHN KNOX. By Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D. With a new steel portrait from a painting in the possession of Lord Somerville. 12mo. cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

London Lit. World says: "Dr. Taylor has succeeded in giving a complete and vivid account of the great Scotch reformer. The chief part of the book is naturally taken up with his work in his own country; a part is devoted to the deeply interesting relations between Queen Mary and her uncourtly subject," etc., etc.

TALKS WITH YOUNG MEN. By J. Thain Davidson. Bound in illuminated cloth. 12mo, vol., $1.25.

"Direct, practical, and pungent talks, such as young men like to hear. They are crowded with points of counsel and direction; will be invaluable to any young man, and all plainly and forcibly told, and fully illustrated."—Spurgeon.

Copies sent by mail, on receipt of price, by

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,
714 Broadway, N. Y.

WHAT IS SAID BY OUR

Highest Literary Authorities

Concerning George H. Picard's New Novel.

A MISSION FLOWER

"Choice literary work, a refined and delicate atmosphere, gentle irony, dainty humor, and careful study of character. All this and more. This new story has fresh elements; is placed in a section of the country not yet made over-familiar to us by writers; is planned and carried out with exquisite skill; deals with the deepest emotions of human hearts; is tender, is tragic, and has the power of holding the reader's interest in a tense strain."—THE LITERARY WORLD.

"Bears the stamp of novelty and develops into an extremely dramatic and picturesque story, formed from a series of clear, delicious little pictures that are something quite original in the fiction of the day. The conversations are simply delightful. In a word, the book is interesting."—THE CRITIC.

"Marks, let us hope, a new era in novel-writing. . . . Will be a positive and welcome surprise to the literary and reading world."—CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

"It is as easy to find lapses in the prose-writing of Oliver Goldsmith. . . . Its clear-cut lucidity reminds me of Balzac."—UNSOLICITED OPINION FROM A WELL-KNOWN WRITER (whose name the publishers do not feel at liberty to use).

Beautifully printed and bound.....$1 00

"If the reader once catches sight of the attractive exterior of the book, he will be likely to explore its contents."—THE DIAL, Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION says: "CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT has supplemented her well-known and admirable 'History of Painting' by a new volume, published in the same style, and containing AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF

Sculpture

For BEGINNERS and STUDENTS."

Of this work THE BOSTON ADVERTISER *says:* "The author has given to her text almost the fascination of a well-told story."

THE BOSTON BEACON says: "May be heartily recommended as thoroughly sound, accurate, and helpful."

Fully and handsomely illustrated with 122 full-page illustrations or cuts set in the text. With complete indexes.

8vo. Tastefully bound. With artistic design stamped in gold on cloth cover, $2 50.

Covers the ground in an interesting way, giving a good idea of all the great sculptors and their works, as well as enabling any one who wishes a general knowledge of the subject to obtain it in a pleasant way. Very readable.

Notable Books for Children:

Rosebuds.

One of the most charming color-books for children ever published. Sixty-four pages of designs of little ones in many colors and mono-tints, by VIRGINIA GERSON. Beautifully printed in the highest grade of color-work. Bound in double covers with design of rosebuds and little children. 4to, boards, varnished covers, cloth back, $2.

"The most attractive volume for very little ones we have seen this year."—THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

"One of the loveliest of decorative gift books for little people."—BOSTON TRAVELLER.

Little Blossoms,

Merry Little People, Tiny Men and Maidens.

Each one of these three books contains a part of ROSEBUDS, and each one of the three has its own separate and distinct cover of most delicate and beautiful coloring. Boards, varnished covers, cloth backs, each book $1 00.

"A WONDERFULLY FUNNY CHILDREN'S BOOK," is what the *New York Times* says of

Slate and Pencil People.

By F. OPPER (of PUCK) and EMMA OPPER.

"An infinite fund of amusement for the little people in this dainty book."—*Boston Traveller.*

Large second edition now ready.

The illustrations are amusing, and are engraved so that their lines appear in white upon a black ground, in "slate and pencil" style. With bright colored cover designed by F. OPPER. Large flat 4to, boards, $1 00.

For full descriptions of many interesting new miscellaneous and holiday books (including the famous FLOWERSONGS SERIES *in remarkable new styles), send for White, Stokes & Allen's new catalogue. Mailed free to any address if this paper is mentioned.*

Any of the above books can be had of your bookseller, or will be sent to any address at publishers' expense, on receipt of advertised price.

White, Stokes & Allen,
Publishers, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

'86. WIDE AWAKE. '86.

"The Best Illustrated Young Folks' Magazine."

A mother whose children have read WIDE AWAKE in her company from its first number to its latest, writes: "I like the magazine because it is full of impulses. Another thing—when I lay it down, I feel as if I had been walking on breezy hill tops."

NEW SERIALS.

A GIRL AND A JEWEL. By Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, author of 'The Amber Gods,' etc. A White Mountain Romance.

A MIDSHIPMAN AT LARGE. THE CREW OF THE CASABIANCA. } By Rev. Charles R. Talbot, author of 'Honor Bright,' 'A Double Masquerade,' etc. Two exciting stories of Newport and Ocean Yachting.

DILLY AND THE CAPTAIN, PEGGY AND HER FAMILY, } By Margaret Sidney, autnor of 'Five Little Peepers,' 'Polly,' etc. Two adventure serials for Little Folks

A SIX MONTHS STORY. (Title to be announced.) By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of 'Down the Ravine,' 'Where the Battle was Fought,' etc.

ROYAL GIRLS AND ROYAL COURTS. By Mrs. John Sherwood, author of 'A Transplanted Rose,' 'Amenities of Home,' 'Social Customs and Usages,' etc. Twelve valuable articles.

A CYCLE OF CHILDREN. By Elbridge S. Brooks, author of 'In Leisler's Times,' etc. This set of twelve historical stories celebrates twelve popular holidays dear to young folks.

WAR STORIES—Twelve thrilling stories of American Wars. | M. PAUL—A romantic dozen of real adventures.

YOUTH IN XII. CENTURIES. A beautiful Art feature, comprising twenty-four superb studies of race-types and national costumes, by F. Childe Hassam, with text by M. E. B.

TWELVE BALLADS. These notable ballads are contributed by twelve of the foremost women poets of America. Each ballad will occupy five to seven pictorial pages.

☞ *These are but a few of the attractions.*
☞ *See* WIDE AWAKE *for full particulars.*

MAGAZINES

FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

WIDE AWAKE $3 00 a year.
THE PANSY, $1 00 a year,
OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, $1 00 a year.
BABYLAND, 50 cents a year.

Total, $5 50 at subscription rates.

These 4 magazines will be sent for one year to one address, postage paid, if $1 75 is remitted at one time to us direct (and not through any agent), before December 1st, 1885.

D. LOTHROP & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Franklin and Hawley Sts., Boston, Mass.

Investment

OR

Speculation.

Buyers of Railroad Stocks and Bonds need the fullest information that can possibly be obtained, and this is supplied by the

Commercial & Financial Chronicle

and the

Investors' Supplement.

The *Chronicle* (weekly) is now in its forty-first volume, and the *Investors' Supplement* of 100 pages is published bi-monthly, and sent without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the *Chronicle*. Subscription price to *Chronicle*, including *Supplement*, $10.20 per year.

WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
79 William St., New York.

SCHOOL PROPERTIES FOR SALE and to rent. J. RANSOM BRIDGE & Co., 110 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

☞ *See next page.*

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1066 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Harper & Brothers' Holiday Books,

FOR 1885.

I.

THE LAND AND THE BOOK. By WILLIAM M. THOMSON, D.D., Forty-five Years a Missionary in Syria and Palestine. Volume III. LEBANON, DAMASCUS, AND BEYOND JORDAN, completing 'The Land and the Book.' 147 Illustrations and Maps. Pp. xxxiv., 712. Square 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, $6.00; Sheep, $7.00; Half Morocco, $8.50; Full Morocco, Gilt Edges, $10.00.

Uniform in size of page and price with Vol. III.: Volume I. SOUTHERN PALESTINE AND JERUSALEM. (140 Illustrations and Maps.) Volume II. CENTRAL PALESTINE AND PHŒNICIA. (130 Illustrations and Maps.) *The Volumes sold separately.*

II.

"HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE" FOR 1885. Vo... VI. With about 700 Illustrations. Pp. viii., 832. 4to, Ornamental Cloth, $3.50. Vols. II., III., IV., and V., $3.50 each. Vol. I. for 1880 *out of print*

III.

HIGGINSON'S LARGER HISTORY OF THE United States. A Larger History of the United States of America to the Close of President Jackson's Administration. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, Author of 'Young Folks' History of the United States,' etc. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, Portraits, and other Engravings. Pp. xii., 470. 8vo, Cloth, $3.50.

IV.

CITY BALLADS. By WILL CARLETON, Author of 'Farm Ballads,' 'Farm Legends,' 'Farm Festivals,' 'Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes,' etc. Illustrated. Pp. 180. Square 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, $2.00; Gilt Edges, $2.50.

V.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH AMERICA. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, and Chili. With Descriptions of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and Voyages upon the Amazon and La Plata Rivers. By THOMAS W. KNOX, Author of 'The Boy Travellers in the Far East,' 'The Voyage of the *Vivian*,' etc. With Colored Frontispiece and numerous Illustrations. Pp. 514. 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, $3.00.

VI.

WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF SAMUEL J. Tilden. Edited by JOHN BIGELOW. 2 vols., pp. xviii., 1202. 8vo, Cloth, Gilt Tops and Uncut Edges, $6.00 per set.

VII.

PEPPER AND SALT; OR, SEASONING FOR Young Folk. Prepared by HOWARD PYLE. Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated by the Author. Pp. xiv., 122. 4to, Illuminated Cloth, $2.00.

VIII.

THE PRINCIPLES OF EXPRESSION IN PIANO Forte Playing. By ADOLPH F. CHRISTIANI. Illustrated with Numerous Examples. Pp. 504. 8vo, Cloth, $3 00.

IX.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF BATTLE LYRICS. By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M.D., LL.D. Illustrated. Pp. xii., 168. Square 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, $2.00.

X.

STANLEY'S CONGO, AND THE FOUNDING OF its Free State: A Story of Work and Exploration. By H. M. STANLEY, author of 'Through the Dark Continent,' etc. With over One Hundred Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols., pp. 1130. 8vo, Ornamental Cloth, $10.00 per set.

XI.

DANCING, AND ITS RELATIONS TO EDUCA- tion and Social Life. With a New Method of Instruction, including a Complete Guide to the Cotillion (German), with 250 Figures. By ALLEN DODWORTH. Illustrated. Pp. vi., 278. 12mo, Leather Back and Ornamental Sides, $1.50.

XII.

...ATURALIST'S WANDERINGS IN EASTERN ...ipelago: A Narrative of Travel and Exploration from 1878 to ... By HENRY O. FORBES, F.R.G.S., etc. With many illustrations (... a colored Frontispiece) and Maps. Pp. xx, 536. 8vo, Ornan... ...loth, $5.00.

XIII.

FIRESIDE EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT'S Complete Works. In Six Volumes. Pp. 5184. 12mo, Cloth, $7.50 per set. Sold only in Sets.

XIV.

THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE: Being the Story of the Fourth Crusade. By EDWIN PEARS, LL.B. Pp. xvi, 422. 8vo, Cloth, $2.50.

XV.

STORMONTH'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY: A Dictionary of the English Language, Pronouncing, Etymological, and Explanatory; embracing Scientific and other Terms, Numerous Familiar Terms, and a Copious Selection of Old English Words. By the Rev. JAMES STORMONTH. The Pronunciation Carefully Revised by the Rev. P. H. PHELP, M.A. Pp. xiv, 1234. Imperial 8vo, Cloth, $6.00; Half Roan, $7.00; Full Sheep, $7.50.

XVI.

FLY-RODS AND FLY-TACKLE: Suggestions as to their Manufacture and Use. By HENRY P. WELLS. Illustrated. Pp. 364. Post 8vo, Illuminated Cloth, $2.50.

XVII.

"THE FRIENDLY EDITION" OF SHAKE- speare's Works. Edited by W. J. ROLFE. In 20 volumes. Illustrated. 16mo, Gilt Tops and uncut Edges, Sheets, $27.00; Cloth, $30.00; Half Calf, $60.00 per Set. Also School Edition, Illustrated. Small 4to, in Forty Volumes, Flexible Cloth, 56 cents per vol.; Paper, 40 cents per vol.

XVIII.

BOOTS AND SADDLES.—Boots and Saddles: Life in Dakota with General Custer. By MRS. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER. With Portrait and Map. Pp. 312. 12mo, Extra Cloth, $1.50.

XIX.

STRANGE STORIES FROM HISTORY FOR Young People. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, Author of 'Red Eagle,' &c. Pp. 244. Square 16mo, Cloth, $1.00. (In "Harper's Young People Series.")

*** The above works sent, carriage paid, to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price. HARPER'S CATALOGUE, comprising the titles of between three and four thousand volumes, will be sent by mail on receipt of Ten Cents.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

Public Library

To the person receiving this as a Specimen Copy:

The Nation

Is a weekly review of politics, literature, science, and art, conducted with the aid of the most competent writers obtainable. The list of contributors who have been employed more or less frequently during the twenty years of the journal's publication, has included most of the leading names in literature, science, art, philosophy, and law in this country, and many of corresponding eminence abroad. A bound volume of the *Nation* presents one of the most complete and accurate condensed records procurable of the world's current history, with impartial comment on leading questions which should occupy the attention of thoughtful men. Its Departments are:

The Week. Brief comments on the most important current events, domestic and foreign, together with a Summary of the Week's News in six columns of brief paragraphs.
Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles. Careful and moderate discussion of prominent political and social topics.
Special Correspondence. From all quarters of the globe, by intelligent and trustworthy observers.
Occasional Correspondence. Letters to the editor on every subject germane to the scope of the paper.
Notes. Short paragraphs, chiefly on literary, scientific, musical, and dramatic topics.
Reviews of Books. By able writers and scholars (mainly specialists) of both hemispheres.
Fine Arts. Competent criticism of art exhibitions and works of art, the drama, etc.

Your subscription is invited. To new readers who desire a better acquaintance with the paper than can be had from examination of a single copy, the *Nation* will be sent for two months at half rate—25 cents. (See blank on page ix.)

Terms, $3 per annum, postpaid. Address

THE NATION, 210 Broadway, New York.

Recent Press Comments on "The Nation."

"With the publication of No. 1043, our New York contemporary, the *Nation*, completes the twentieth year of its existence. Many changes have occurred since the *Nation* first appeared as an independent political and literary journal, not the least important being the improvement effected by its precept and example in political and literary criticism across the Atlantic. We trust that many years of life and usefulness are still in store for our esteemed contemporary."—*London Athenæum.*

"We have often had occasion to differ widely with the *Nation*; but its intelligence, its courage, and the great service it has rendered to purity and independence in public life, have always received our heartiest recognition. The *Nation* has appealed especially to thinkers and students, and although its constituency of readers has been comparatively small, its influence has been out of all proportion to its circulation. Its success has been almost contemporaneous with the rise of a new school of thinkers on public questions in this country."—*Christian Union.*

"The New York *Nation* has just completed its twentieth year of usefulness, and righteously rejoices thereat. It has won a place for itself by its great ability; however much we may differ from it in politics, we must accord it the palm for a fine presentation of its case. As a critical authority in matters of art and literature, it is unapproached and unapproachable. No journal exists that is its superior—few, indeed, are they that equal it—in these departments or in the world-wide correspondence it publishes upon all matters of interest to the best thinkers."—*Hartford Evening Post.*

"It is not too much to say of the *Nation* that no single agency has done so much to advance and dignify the calling of journalism in America. Including in its scope politics as well as literature and art, it has often aroused bitter political antagonism and suffered from partisan excitement and prejudice; but we believe no one—at least, no one whose judgments are valued by thinking men—has ever soberly questioned its sincerity and disinterestedness, or the remarkable force and candor with which its views have been presented. In literary criticism its methods and achievements have been such that this has almost become a new art under its leadership. In all departments the *Nation* has been singularly able and impartial, and its success is a cause of gratification, in which American scholars generally will share."—*Chicago Dial.*

"In celebrating its twentieth anniversary, the New York *Nation* takes a natural pride in showing how often it has been right when many of its readers thought it was wrong. Doubtless the readers of the *Nation* have always been the most intelligent and upright members of the Republican party—the pick and choice of the whole party of moral ideas. The depth to which that party had, as a mass, fallen in 1876 may then be guessed from the fact that the *Nation* says that in that year its opposition to the fraud by which Hayes was seated cost it three thousand of its subscribers. The *Nation's* subscription list was never large, and, as we have said, it was always made up of the very best class of Republicans, three thousand of whom dropped the paper because it exposed and opposed a known crime against the Republic. Truly this is a party of moral ideas."—*Knickerbocker Rough Notes.*

"The *Nation* announces in its number of June 25 that it has completed the twentieth year of its existence, and it indulges itself in a two-page retrospect of its very useful work. Started just at the close of the war, it aimed to discuss political and social questions in more moderate fashion and with fairer spirit than was then common to the daily press. It was very frequently in advance of the Republican party in this course, and lost scores and hundreds of subscribers at times by its independent course, particularly in 1876, when it denounced the methods by which Mr. Hayes was declared President. The *Nation* has fairly fulfilled its promise, however, to be independent of party, and is respected accordingly by thinking people. Its art and literary criticisms have always been of a high order, and have helped to give it a national reputation as a weekly paper of the first class."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"The *Herald* welcomes the *Nation* to its table, as one of the ablest and most fearless exponents of the leading economic and political questions of the time. The splendid success of this journal, now starting upon its forty-first volume, is the clearest evidence that absolutely independent journalism has a large and steadily growing field in this country. And while the *Nation* has often been opposed and bitterly criticised on the alleged ground that its positions were the independence of a dictatorial spirit, it has yet more frequently had the satisfaction of seeing its short-sighted critics ultimately wheel into line with its advanced ideas on some of the most important questions that have arisen during its career. The astonishing progress which has recently been made in the way of viewing political questions is largely due to the *Nation's* influence; and its projectors are entitled to the credit of having, through its columns, done something to hasten the coming of the better time, the reign of sweeter manners and purer laws."—*Council Bluffs Daily Herald.*

"During seventeen of the twenty years of the *Nation's* publication we have been among its constant readers, and have found it unequalled among American periodicals for pungency of style, candor and accuracy of statement, and force and originality in the discussion of political events and social conditions. In the course of its long history the *Nation* has often taken the unpopular side in the treatment of current topics, but it has been its happy fortune to see its opinions in most cases confirmed by the sober second thought of the people. It was the first Northern journal of Republican leanings that denounced the carpet-bag governments which, supported by Federal bayonets, so long preyed upon the industries of the South, and inflamed and protracted the disunion sentiments of its people. It had the courage, amid much obloquy, to question the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and it was ten years in advance of popular opinion in unmasking that scheming demagogue Benjamin F. Butler. . . . Justly regarding James G. Blaine as a corrupter of political morality, as a schemer, and as a charlatan, it refused to give him its support in the late Presidential contest, and it has since found abundant reason for approving, in the main, the practical wisdom and honest purposes of the present Administration. In commending to our readers this able and independent journal, we feel that we are doing a service to the cause of public intelligence and morality."—*Portland (Oregon) Daily Standard.*

"Twenty years old" on July 1, and the *Nation* hugs itself with rightful self-respect as it announces the fact and reviews its past. We count ourselves happy in owning a nearly perfect set of the *Nation*—happy because from the close of the war till now it makes the best continuous record of contemporaneous history which our country has produced. One of *the* works on a young man's bookshelves should be the carefully-kept volumes of the best weekly newspaper he can afford. The growing series is his current cyclopædia, his public diary—*his* because it chronicles the yesterdays in which he lives. And heartily we name the *Nation* as, on the whole, our roundest, ablest, most trustworthy newspaper diary of the world's life and the nation's life and the world's and the nation's literature. It has been a great teacher; never popular, but very influential as a paper for editors, and lawyers, and politicians. Probably many a bright journal through the country has regularly watched the *Nation* as a compass. A strong, bold defender of the policies that have made for noble peace these twenty reshaping years, it has had the faults of its good qualities; comically omniscient almost always; holding its head high; seldom gracing itself with a confession of mistake; sometimes savage in its stamp on a poor sinner of a book; not heartless, but certainly polar in its manner; afraid of sentiment, and forgetful that cynicism is sentimentalism of rather a young man's, or an old man's, sort—it does not belong to the strongest years. But spite of all this, our clear-headed, outspoken, little-fearing, best newspaper. Twenty years of thanks to it, and twenty more of hopes."—*Chicago Unity.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 455

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 458

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Presidency of the Senate 460
The Philadelphia Post-office 460
Prolonging Human Life 461
Shakspere's Judgment of Joys and Sorrows 461

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
New Rome 462

CORRESPONDENCE:
The Philadelphia Postmastership 464
Philadelphia and Protection 464
"Students' House of Commons" 464
An absurd Solecism 464

NOTES 465

REVIEWS:
Ropes's Napoleon I. 467
Mommsen's Roman History 468
Recent Novels 469
Recent Law Books 470
Witchcraft in Massachusetts 470
Life of Frank Buckland 471
Farthest North 472
Laila Rookh 472
L'Encaustique et les autres procédés de peinture chez les anciens 472
The History of the Church known as the Unitas Fratrum, or the Unity of the Brethren 473
Physiological Botany 473
Aus dem alten Pitaval 473
Peasant Properties, and Other Selected Essays 473

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 474

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, *New York, Publication Office,* 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	Scale of Agate lines.
(No deviation.)	
On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.	—
A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.	— 5
A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.	—
Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.	— 10 — 15
Tween-y per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION *fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.*	—
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.	
DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.	
Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.	
THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.	
The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,800 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.	

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States: second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern) San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A FAMILY and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. New and enlarged accommodations. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 West Chester Park.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., TUTOR for Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and other Universities and Colleges, has now completed his plans and staff of teachers, so as to meet the *modern changes* of studies recently made at HARVARD and at the English Universities, and is now ready to receive into his family three well-brought-up *boys* on *inclusive* terms, as moderate as the very liberal arrangements made will allow. As to the success of his pupils at Harvard at the last Examination (October, 1885) and in former years, he refers, with permission, to President C. W. Eliot, LL.D. Other references are in the prospectus. *Pupils entering before Nov. 20 will have considerable advantages.* Young women or men requiring advanced instruction only, can obtain First-class board and rooms a few doors off. For prospectus, address E. R. HUMPHREYS, as above

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL, No. 68 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or scientific study. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute,—Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, having taken additional building can accommodate a few more pupils. Apply early to
Miss H. CARROLL BATES,
Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

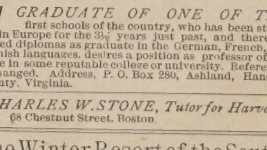
BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Teachers.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first schools of the country, who has been studying in Europe for the 3½ years just past, and there received diplomas as graduate in the German, French, and Spanish languages, desires a position as professor of the same in some reputable college or university. References exchanged. Address, P. O. Box 280, Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

The Winter Resort of the South.



Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r

New Books and Books for Holiday Presents

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & CO.

UNIFORM WITH "THE GRAPHIC ARTS."

LANDSCAPE.

By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of 'Etchings and Etchers,' 'The Graphic Arts,' etc., etc. Columbier 8vo, with about fifty illustrations. Price $35; large-paper copies, with proofs of the engravings, and bound in vellum, price, $70.

"The superb volume before us may be said to represent, so far as this country is concerned, illustration, decoration, typography, and taste in binding at their best, employed in a work devoted to the fine arts exclusively."—*Athenæum.*

"The illustrations of 'Landscape' are of a kind to which an especial and distinguishing praise must be given. In complete artistic quality no book illustration of the day equals them. They are, as the preface asserts, at the high-water mark of what can be done in this vein, and in consonance with the purpose of the book. . . . The get-up of 'Landscape' is superlative—the art of book-making in our day can go no further."—*Nation.*

Windsor.

By the Rev. W. J. Loftie. With Twelve Plates and numerous Vignettes. Imp. 4to, cloth, $7.50.

Isis and Thamesis.

Hours on the River, from Oxford to Henley. By Alfred J. Church, M.A. With 12 Plates and numerous Vignettes. Imp. 8vo, cloth, $6.

THE GREAT ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.

The Dictionary of National Biography.

Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vols. 1—4 now ready. The price of each volume is $3.25.

*** Further volumes will be issued at intervals of three months, and it is expected that the work will be completed in about Fifty Volumes.

"It is perfectly safe to predict, therefore, that this dictionary will find as ready acceptance here as in England. It is quite as necessary to an American as to an English library's completeness."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"It will stand almost in the same relation to our mutual wants as a dictionary of our common language."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"Of the general value of this work to Americans, we need hardly speak. In great part it is the history of our ancestors, and in the achievements of Englishmen in science, literature, art, and politics, we have the warmest and closest interest. No public library will think of omitting this work from its list, and the number of subscribers among those who know the value of a good private reference library will undoubtedly be large."—*Christian Union.*

A New Translation of Don Quixote, the Ingenious Gentleman.

Don Quixote.

By MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA. A translation, with Introduction and Notes by John Ormsby, translator of the "Poem of the Cid." 4 vols., 8vo, $14.

"Mr. Ormsby has done his work well and has demonstrated beyond a doubt that he was a fit person to undertake the important task of translating anew the novel which many good judges have pronounced to be the best in the world."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Cervantes's Immortal Work. . . . It is decidedly more accurate than those which preceded it."—*Athenæum.*

"Enables the English reader to form some true idea of what Cervantes's great work really is. . . . Should certainly supersede all former versions of Don Quixote into English."—*Academy.*

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Prose Works.

In Seven Volumes. 12mo, each $1.50.

Vol. 1. Essays in Criticism.
Vol. 2. On the Study of Celtic Literature—On Translating Homer.
Vol. 3. Culture and Anarchy—Friendship's Garland.
Vol. 4. Mixed Essays—Irish Essays.
Vol. 5. Literature and Dogma
Vol. 6. God and the Bible.
Vol. 7. St. Paul and Protestantism—Last Essays on Church and Religion.

Poems.

Uniform with the above. Two volumes. 12mo, $3.50.

Vol. 1 Early Poems, Narrative Poems and Sonnets.
Vol. 2 Lyric, Dramatic, and Elegiac Poems.

The Poems and Prose, 9 vols., in paper box, $14.

American edition of the Poems, in 1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

"It is to him and Clough that the men of the future will come who desire to find the clearest poetic expression of the sentiment and reflection of the most cultivated and thoughtful men of our generation."—*The Nation*

A New Illustrated Edition of 'The Water Babies.'

The Water Babies.

A Fairy Tale for a Land Baby. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. With 100 Illustrations by LINLEY SAMBOURNE. F'cap, 4to, cloth, gilt edges, $4.

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW BOOK.

Tiresias, and Other Poems.

By ALFRED LORD TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. F'cap, 8vo. [*In December.*]

LORD TENNYSON'S WORKS.

The Collected Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson.

A new edition, revised throughout by the author. In 7 volumes, globe 8vo, cloth. In paper box, $12.00. Each volume, $1.75.

A Special Edition of the same on hand-made paper, and in elegant binding. (*Sold in Sets only.*) Price, $24.50.

Vol. 1. Early Poems.
Vol. 2. Lucretius and other poems.
Vol. 3. Idylls of the King.
Vol. 4. The Princess; and Maud.
Vol. 5. Enoch Arden; and In Memoriam.
Vol. 6. Queen Mary; and Harold.
Vol. 7. Ballads and Other Poems.

"A neater, more convenient and more tasteful edition of the Laureate's Poems will probably never be printed."—*New York Tribune.*

"This edition fills every condition that an intelligent book collector could demand. The paper, the type, the ink being simply perfect, and perfect on account of their simplicity. No English edition hitherto published will compare with it, and certainly no American edition that we have ever seen."—*Independent.*

Browning Selection.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING. First and Second Series. Globe 8vo, each $1.25.

A SELECTION FROM THE POETRY OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. First and Second Series. Globe 8vo, each $1.25.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES.

In Memoriam.

By ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. 18mo, cloth, $1.25. Also, cheaper edition. 18mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Christmas Double Number.

Price, 30 Cents. Annual Subscription, $1.75.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 27.....DECEMBER.

Contents:

TWELVE FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. KISS AND BE FRIENDS. Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Illustrated.
2. SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY. From the Spectator. With Illustrations.
3. THE BODY BIRDS OF COURT. Stanley J. Weyman.
4. THROUGH THE CÔTES DU NORD. H. R. Robertson. With illustrations.
5. AUNT RACHEL. D. Christie Murray.
6. THE HOUSE OF LORDS. Henry W. Lucy. With illustrations.
7. DR. BARRÈRE. Mrs. Oliphant.
8. DIRK WILLEMZORN. Bishop of Ripon.
9. CAPTAIN LACKLAND. Clementina Black.
10. FROM DAWN TO DAWN. Geo. L. Moore.

HEADINGS, INITIALS, ORNAMENTAL FRIEZES, &c.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

New Volume for 1885, consisting of 840 closely printed pages, and containing nearly 500 Illustrations of various sizes. Bound in cloth, colored edges. Price, $2.50.

"Really a charming magazine, and easily holds the front rank among English magazines."—*Churchman.*

"The magazine has achieved a pronounced success, and has become a feature in the current literature of the day."—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG:

A New Story by the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

NUTTIE'S FATHER. By Charlotte M. Yonge, author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' &c., &c. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

"Distinguished, as are all her works, for its high tone. It might be put into the hands of any child, and yet there is sufficient in it to interest children of a larger growth."—*Academy.*

A New Book by the Author of 'Carrots.'

"US": AN OLD-FASHIONED Story. By Mrs. Molesworth, author of 'Carrots,' 'Cuckoo Clock,' &c. With Illustrations by Walter Crane. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

"We are glad to find that Mrs. Molesworth has returned to an English nursery, while she has contrived to introduce a new charm by calling back to life the days when Pamela was not an impossible name."—*Academy.*

A New Book by Alfred Russel Wallace.

BAD TIMES: AN ESSAY ON the present Depression of Trade, tracing it to its sources in enormous Foreign Loans, excessive War Expenditure, the increase of speculation and of Millionaires, and the Depopulation of the Rural Districts With Suggested Remedies. By Alfred Russel Wallace, LL.D. 12mo, 75 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1885.

The Week.

In all the common relations of life the late Vice-President Hendricks was, we believe, without stain or reproach. This is very much to say for one whose life, for more than thirty years, had been exposed to the searching scrutiny of political rivals and political adversaries. He belonged to the class of public men whom it is safe to choose for places of trust and responsibility, when, for any reason, the choice of greater men and more positive characters is denied to the voter. Among the Democrats he was the foremost of second-rate men. He was not the equal of Tilden, Cleveland, Thurman, or Bayard, either in intellectual grasp or in moral courage. Yet he held a footing very near to them in the confidence of his party, through the general conviction that his aims were patriotic and conservative, his character honorable, and his abilities, though not brilliant or commanding, yet eminently respectable. He was no match for the late Senator Morton, his rival during many years for the political honors of Indiana, yet he held second place in their long and fierce contest, with the honor and esteem of his political adversaries. When Mr. Morton died, Mr. Hendricks became the principal figure in the politics of Indiana. Although he did not immediately succeed to the honors of office, he was recognized as the man best qualified to secure the vote of Indiana in any national contest. For this reason he was nominated for Vice-President with Governor Tilden, and again with Governor Cleveland, and in both instances vindicated the wisdom of the choice. A more arduous and doubtful contest was that of 1872, when he ran for Governor in the ill-fated Greeley campaign, but here, too, he was successful by a narrow majority. He was the only Democratic leader in the North who survived the catastrophe of that year. His success in that contest led the way to the higher honors that followed. If life and health had been spared to him, he would probably have been the choice of that division of the Democratic party which is discontented with President Cleveland's civil-service policy for the next Presidential nomination. His assiduity in getting places for his friends was unflagging and unconcealed. He belonged to the spoils-hunting wing of his party—the school of Jackson and Marcy—and he was quite willing to be known and advertised as such. His long experience in public life, his strong personal hold upon one of the "doubtful States," and his known dissent from the policy of President Cleveland regarding the distribution of the offices, all signalized him as the rallying-point of the disaffected Democrats. Hence his death makes a wider mark in the politics of the day than the death of a Vice-President ordinarily leaves.

The death of a Vice-President is not, however, even in the incomplete state of the law regarding the succession, an alarming matter. If the Republicans elect an acting Vice-President from their own number, as they doubtless will, and if President Cleveland should die in office, the law provides for a special election for President and Vice-President. The *locum tenens* of the Presidency can only hold his office little more than a year in any case, and it is not to be supposed that he would exercise the office in any other way than as a care-taker. Fortunately, President Cleveland is in sound health and in the prime of life.

A queer phase of the Logan campaign for the Presidency of the Senate is the fresh revelation which it makes of the ruling passion in the Blaine mind to "work" for every office which comes in sight. One would think that our highest deliberative body could be trusted to pick out its own presiding officer without outside help. The Senate has a Republican majority which is composed of men who represent fairly the highest wisdom of the party. These men ought to be able to decide this question in such a way as to be most honorable to themselves and most wise for the country. But the Blaine workers cannot take this view. They began within a few hours after the Vice-President's death to "boom" Logan for the place, and have hardly paused a moment since in their efforts to crowd him into it, whether the Senators think him the best man or not. They are attempting now to make him the caucus candidate, and force his nomination through in that way. It is noticeable that only a few of the Senators, among those whose views have been sought, are willing to commit themselves in advance as to their action when the Senate meets. They have evidently a much higher opinion of their own capacity for wise action than the Republican organs which are trying to pack their caucus for them.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency repeats the suggestion made by Comptroller Knox last year, that a "safety fund" be accumulated in the Treasury in anticipation of the retirement, by redemption, of the bonds now held as security for national-bank notes. This fund, it is shown, might be collected without oppressing the banks or injuriously affecting any public interest, by applying to it the gains resulting from the loss or destruction of bank notes and the existing tax on circulation, together with the interest on the bank-note redemption fund, now amounting to $39,000,000. Until the scarcity of bonds becomes a serious impediment, this fund, it is shown, might be used as security in part for bank notes, dispensing with a certain percentage of the existing bond security. The suggestion is both valuable and timely. It is best to get ready for the inevitable coming change in the national banking system. The present bond security cannot last longer than the public debt itself. Something must be thought out to take its place, and it is the part of wisdom to take some tentative step before the pressure is seriously felt. Of course the question will eventually arise, In what kind of interest-bearing security shall the safety fund be invested when there are no longer any Government bonds to be had? But this question will be more easily answered if the safety fund actually exists than if it has to be both created and invested.

The political chapter in General Black's annual report as Commissioner of Pensions is open to criticism on the score of good taste, but the facts which he proclaims are unquestionably true. The Pension Office has been used for partisan ends in the most shameless way. From the Chief of the Bureau down to the Medical Examining Board almost every place has been filled with Republicans upon system. It would have been bad enough if the partisan character of this great governmental benevolence had been confined merely to the appointment of agents for disbursing its funds. But it did not stop there. The machinery of pension-paying was employed as a propaganda of Republican faith in a thousand ways, and the idea was sedulously cultivated and disseminated among pensioners that unless the Republican party were kept in power pensions would cease altogether. There is good reason to believe that the scandalous campaign work of Commissioner Dudley saved the State election in Ohio last year to the Republicans. While all or most of the charges made by General Black are probably susceptible of proof, we regret that he should have chosen the channel of his annual report for making them known. They are in some sense a blot upon the public records, which ought to be kept as free as possible from the traces of party strife.

The official count in Virginia puts an effectual quietus upon the claim that the Republicans were beaten by fraud. The total vote proves to have been nearly 4,000 greater than was cast in the Presidential election of 1884, which was by far the largest that had ever been known. In 1881, when Mahone swept the State and made Cameron Governor, his party polled 111,473 votes. In 1885 the Republican ticket received 136,129 ballots, the total vote amounting to 288,504 out of a population of 1,512,565 in 1880, which exceeds the highest proportion of votes to population ever reached in the State of Massachusetts. There have been intimations that Mahone would try to convince the country that he was cheated out of a victory, but we think that even he lacks impudence enough to claim that an election was unfair in which his party is credited with 25,000 more votes than it cast four years ago.

The election on the prohibition question in Fulton County, Ga., last week, brought out the heaviest vote ever known. The city of Atlanta "went wet" by a small majority, but the outlying towns gave the "dry" party a larger majority, so that the sale of liquor throughout the county was forbidden by the narrow margin of 216 votes in a total poll of 7,642. For President last fall Fulton County cast in all only 2,863 votes, or but little more than one-third as many as were polled on Wednesday, while the largest vote in any previous election—that for President in 1876—reached only 6,518, or more than 1,000 short of this week's. Many Northern comments upon

this extraordinary showing are based upon ignorance or misconception. The small vote last year was not due to intimidation of Republican voters and involved no unfairness. The reason for it was that the result of the election in 1884 was a foregone conclusion, and only a third of the voters cared enough about casting their ballots to go to the polls. Wherever there is a great laboring population, experience has shown that a large percentage will not pay even a dollar for the privilege of voting. The size of the total poll in a city like Boston is always regulated by the activity of rival partisans in paying by wholesale the poll taxes of indifferent voters. The Georgia law requires the payment of all the back taxes as a prerequisite to voting, so that if a man gets out of the habit of voting for a few years, he finds that he has $6 or $8 to pay before he can get his name on the list again. In last year's election nobody felt interested enough on the Republican side to spend money in paying these back taxes for the negroes, and, with the certainty of a small colored Republican vote, many white Democrats neglected to qualify themselves. This year, on the contrary, both "wet" and "dry" leaders were more than ready to settle the tax accounts of any negro whose vote they hoped to capture, and so the registration was unprecedentedly large. The color line was utterly broken down, and the white Prohibitionists frankly confess their indebtedness to the efforts of the negro clergy for their victory.

The December *Century* contains three interesting "Open Letters" on the question, "What Shall be Done with Our Ex-Presidents?" from Dr. Francis Wharton, Solicitor of the State Department; Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan; and Senator Edmunds. All three agree that the scheme of making ex-Presidents life members of the Senate is repugnant to the theory of our Government, and would work unfairness in the representation of the States in Congress. Mr. Edmunds sums up the case with admirable brevity and force when he says:

> "There are many considerations against disturbing the present autonomy of the Senate which I have not time to go into. There is nothing that I know of in the nature of republican government which makes it necessary that an ex-President should have any other station or title than that of an eminent private citizen, who has done his country important service in the most trying and difficult of all its public employments."

Mr. Edmunds regards the question whether suitable pecuniary provision for the maintenance of a retiring President might not well be made, as worthy of serious consideration, and Dr. Wharton makes a good argument for a pension, in such cases, of half the Presidential salary. There would probably be little popular opposition to such a system, but there is no question that the country will endorse Mr. Edmunds's opinion that the notion of giving every ex-President a life office is opposed to the very nature of our Government. The longest tenure known to us is tenure during good behavior.

The newspapers, during the past few days, have been full of interesting items of news relating to Messrs. Field and Sage's "trip to Boston." It seems that those gentlemen made a bid for some bonds of the New York and New England Railroad, which the State of Massachusetts offered for sale, that their bid was rejected, and a lower bid made by a Boston syndicate was accepted. On this Messrs. Field and Sage, who were directors in the road, hurried on to a meeting of the company at Boston, and at the same time filed an emphatic protest against the tyrannous and iniquitous behavior of the Governor and Council in rejecting their bid. Finding that no attention was likely to be paid to it, the two travellers returned home, Mr. Field so weary and disgusted with the outrage perpetrated upon him that he at once retired from the Board, and some one proceeded to sell stock so rapidly that in one day about 14,000 shares—a large proportion of the share capital of the road—was thrown on the market.

The Governor of Massachusetts has now explained his action in the matter in a document of great vigor, in which he reminds Mr. Field—and this is really the point upon which the whole dispute turns—that in the invitation for proposals this right to reject any and all bids was expressly reserved, in case the interests of the State should so require. The reasons why Messrs. Field and Sage's bid was rejected were these: first, because the State has an extensive interest in the road, which makes it necessary that the bonds should not pass into the hands of speculators who may act adversely to it; second, that on account of this circumstance it was deemed necessary to look behind the bids, at the bidders, and consider attentively what manner of men they were; third, that the bidders were Messrs. Field and Sage, two directors of the road who, according to "unquestionable testimony," had "openly advocated in the directors' meeting and elsewhere the purchase of the State's bonds for the purpose of compelling the unsecured creditors, by threat of foreclosure, to accept a low figure for their claims, and thereby enable them (Messrs. Field and Sage) to make money"; and fourthly, because these directors had criticised the present management of the road as being too successful, thereby diminishing the opportunities for "freezing out" the creditors. The Governor continues by saying that "the sentiment is still jealously maintained in Massachusetts that those who stand as trustees for any corporation or for the public shall in all matters so intrusted to them keep their hands free from the taint of private greed." Finally he says that rather than have accepted the bid of such persons, the State would not have sold the bonds at all. It should be remarked that Mr. Sage denies the impeachment so far as he is concerned.

The predicament in which General Shaler stands is one in which every corrupt official ought to reckon on finding himself caught first or last. We say this without prejudging his defence. He may show that the charge of bribery for which he has been arrested is false, and that what he did is "consistent with the highest integrity and honor." He is entitled to all the presumptions of innocence until he is proved guilty. But if he is guilty, it is pretty safe to say that this is not his first offence. Men in good position do not fall to taking bribes all at once. The descent to Avernus is easy because it is gradual. When a man has begun to slide he fancies that because the first lapses from virtue have been unnoticed all the later ones will remain concealed, whereas each one contains its special peril, and the dangers of discovery multiply at every step with mathematical precision. The percentage of chance waxes greater against him day by day. General Shaler has held good positions in the city of New York—in the Fire Department, the Health Department, and the State militia, and also in Wall Street, where he was once the President of a large mining company. He also served with distinction in the army. The whole community must share in the sense of humiliation when such a man is put under arrest for an infamous crime, and nearly everybody will be glad if he succeeds in repelling the charge brought against him. At present his case looks very dark.

The vigorous though somewhat late action of the Baptist ministers of Boston in expelling the Rev. Mr. Downs from their Conference will probably hasten somewhat his final retirement from the public gaze, though it is not likely to cause that desired event to occur immediately. Notoriety will keep him a-going for a few weeks longer, but sooner or later the inability to collect money enough to pay running expenses will put an end to his career. His brother ministers say frankly that he has brought disgrace upon his profession, and one of them remarked truly that no censure which they could pass upon him would be too severe. Their condemnation would have been of vastly greater service to the cause of religion if it had come several weeks ago. There has been from the outset of the case little doubt that Downs was a very cheap and a very audacious hypocrite. It is a mistaken idea of Christian charity to extend it to men of his sort even by keeping silent. The idea that a clergyman can be caught in positions of doubtful propriety and still be innocent of wrong, is one which every sincere member of the Church ought to put his foot upon with righteous indignation every time he encounters it.

The way in which religion resists the attacks of the religious press is something very remarkable. The following is from the *Independent:*

> "Mr. Stead's offence was, at worst, but a technical one; and the worst was made of that. He obtained a child without the consent of its 'father, mother, or guardian.' The law makes the father the custodian, when he is living, and the mother, if she be a widow. Mr. Stead's agent, Mrs. Jarrett, obtained the child from the mother, without doubt with her full consent, but with no formal consent from her father. Mrs. Jarrett declares that the mother sold her the girl for immoral purposes, and that the father knew it, and did not object. The evidence seems to us to corroborate this statement, though the mother, who had been several times arrested for drunkenness, and the father, a chimney-sweep, declare stoutly that the girl was engaged as a servant. But it is of no use to go into this part of the evidence. The witnesses on both sides are untrustworthy enough. It is clear that Mr. Stead believed that the facts were as represented to him; and so they very likely were. But, however the facts were, the father's consent was not obtained, and the Judge declares that the best intent makes no difference in law, nor the best treatment, which the girl had; and Mr. Stead was convicted and must suffer."

One seldom meets in a secular paper a more audacious perversion of the facts than the foregoing. The most charitable view one can

take of it is that the writer had not read the evidence at all. Who would suppose from it that "Mr. Stead's agent, Mrs. Jarrett," was an old prostitute who had shammed penitence because the times were bad, and whom there was no reason for trusting except her own word; that Stead sent her on the shameful errand of getting a mother to sell an innocent child; that Jarrett acknowledged in open court that she had lied to him about the whole matter and about her own life; that there was no evidence but hers that the child's mother had sold her; that when Stead "personally guaranteed" the facts in his paper, he had nothing to base the guarantee on but Jarrett's story; that the jury and the Judge did not believe one word she said about the sale of the child; that Stead described the case in his paper as a real case, when it was really bogus and manufactured by himself and this strumpet; that the "best treatment" which this religious editor says the child Ellen Armstrong had was delivery to a vile woman, to be carried to a house of ill-fame in the night, and there indecently examined by another vile woman, and then chloroformed and examined again, then carried abroad and concealed from her parents, and then, with her father and mother, made notorious over the civilized world, as long as she lives, as the heroine of the filthiest scandal on record? We should think a religious writer would ask himself, before writing such stuff, How should I like to have my daughter treated in this way, in order to furnish a philanthropist with materials for a sensational newspaper article? In fact, is not that the first question a Christian man should put to himself before undertaking to justify such a transaction, or whitewash it?

We wish much that some of the more thoughtful and intelligent Jeffersonian Democrats would reveal to the public what they suppose to be the cause of the extraordinary excitement and activity with which the English people are carrying on their general elections just now. One of the chief arguments of these worthies against our Civil-Service Act, and above all against the extension of the competitive system in the United States, is, as we all know, that in the absence of offices to distribute among the party workers, the interest of the American people in politics will rapidly die out, and it will finally become difficult to get people to vote, or to care who is elected to fill the higher offices, not to speak of taking the trouble to canvass either in private or public. Now in England, after a change of administration, there are only between thirty and forty offices at the disposal of the victorious party, and about sixteen of these are seats in the Cabinet. The others are also high positions, to which no ordinary worker can aspire. There are no foreign missions, and no consulates, no post-offices, collectorships, weigherships, or clerkships of any description, except in the Foreign Office, and members of Parliament get no pay. In spite of all this, however, there never was an electoral conflict carried on with greater heat than the present one. The constituencies have been fairly deluged with stump oratory, and the speakers have not been politicians only, but the foremost men in the country in every calling: clergymen, professors, scientific men have taken a hand in the work. Not even in the great days of the war have we witnessed in this country such a descent of speakers of all classes and conditions into the political arena, as the English have witnessed during the last few months.

What increases the mystery is that the law—and in England laws of this sort are enforced—imposes the sternest restrictions on the use of money at elections. Bribery of voters has in times past been very common there. But now an election petition is not tried in Parliament, but before the judges of the law courts, and the public prosecutor has to appear at the trial and see that it is prosecuted to the bitter end. Bribery, undue influence, and personation, and even treating, are punishable with fine and imprisonment and hard labor. To withdraw an election petition for a consideration of any kind is a misdemeanor. Even if the seat be not contested, any one may complain of bribery to the public prosecutor, and have the offenders prosecuted. A candidate found guilty of corruption by the judge can never sit again for the same constituency or sit for any constituency for a period of seven years, and no persons, candidates or not, so found guilty, can either hold office or vote, for a like term. Magistrates found guilty are reported to the Lord Chancellor and deprived of their commissions. Lawyers are reported to the courts and dealt with as in cases of professional misconduct. Liquor-dealers for the same offences are deprived of their licenses. The law goes further than this, however, and even fixes the amount a candidate may spend at an election, or which may be spent on his behalf, and the objects on which he may spend it, and compels him to file an account of the same, with vouchers, and swear to it, within thirty-five days after the election; and the punishment in case of perjury is seven years' penal servitude, besides the other disabilities for corruption. Now, what is the meaning of the enormous vote which is being polled in England, and the intense excitement which is being displayed under these most discouraging circumstances? Why do the workers work, and the candidates run, and the orators orate, and the rioters riot, and the voters vote, and the committees hire the halls, and the people crowd them, when there is neither money nor office in contest? An explanation of this by a Lifelong Democrat would be most interesting and possibly amusing.

The returns from the English elections show a Tory reaction, the extent of which, as it seems to astonish everybody in England, we have no difficulty in confessing astonishes us also. The surprise seems to be greater than in 1874 and even greater than in 1880. In the latter year the signs of what was coming were plainly visible in the provincial press. This year the provincial press has, though lukewarm, held pretty firmly to the Liberals, and the Tories went to the polls shivering in their boots. The causes of this smash-up would seem to be (1) the disgust of the public with the Sudan business, which they forced the Gladstone Ministry into undertaking, in a burst of maudlin enthusiasm about Gordon; (2) Gladstone's visible decline in energy, and probable early disappearance from the scene, to be succeeded by Chamberlain; (3) the fear inspired in all the monied middle class as well as in the aristocracy by Chamberlain's socialistic schemes, such as gratuitous education, compulsory purchase of land for laborers, and graduated taxation; (4) the capture of the suffering workingmen in some of the great towns by the "fair-trade" humbugs; (5) the solid voting of the Irish under Parnell's orders; and though last, not least (6), the rash production by the Radicals, before they were out of the woods, of the Church disestablishment plan, which has resulted in rousing the clergy, who, when thoroughly heated, and fighting for their property and social ascendancy, are very formidable enemies. A man who thinks that in assailing his privileges you assail the divine government of the world, may fairly be called the grizzly bear of politics. None but the foolhardy will stir him up till he is caught in a trap of some kind. Just now it is reasonable to expect that the two English parties in the House will be so nearly equal in strength that Parnell and his cohorts will be master of the field. That the Tories, who are now chuckling over the assistance he has given them, will find him a stern and relentless master, who will make them eat dirt every week, is the great fact of the situation.

Frigid Iceland is growing warm in her efforts to secure a larger share of self-government. The Constitution of 1874, which was wrested from Denmark by the growing repugnance of the islanders to royal rule, gives the country a legislative assembly, called the Althing; but as the Danish King nominates the eight members of the upper branch and exercises an absolute veto power regarding all measures passed, the people have never been satisfied with it. To increase their discontent, the chief of the Icelandic Department of the Danish Government has been an Icelander who appeared to side against his countrymen, and who always took a one-sided and illiberal view of the new Constitution. The leading newspapers of Reykjavik, the capital, have for years been agitating the question of a revision; and at the last sitting of the Althing a bill proposing such a revision was passed by a three-fourths vote in the lower branch, and, more surprising still, with but one dissenting voice in the upper. The principle at bottom is that Iceland shall be governed through a ministry who shall be responsible to the Althing, while still acknowledging allegiance to the King, and the movement is, of course, in the direction of national independence. Unfortunately for the Icelanders, there is not much prospect that the Copenhagen Government will look with favor upon any such project. But unless there is soon a change in climatic conditions, there will not long be any quarrelling over political questions, because there will be no people left to quarrel. The past year has been one of exceptional cold, or, more properly, of cold which would once have seemed exceptional, but which now appears to be becoming the rule: the spring was very late, the summer only "a green winter," and the prospect for the winter is most discouraging. The country has not yet recovered from the recent "famine years," and it begins to look as though nature meant to put an end to the nation.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 25, to TUESDAY, December 1, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE country was startled on Wednesday night by the announcement that Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks had suddenly died of paralysis of the heart at his home in Indianapolis. Mr. Hendricks had had premonitory symptoms for several years, and had discussed a possible sudden death with his wife, but he had been in fairly good health for several weeks, and was about his business as usual until Wednesday morning, when he kept his room. He died about 4:45 P. M., nobody being with him at the time. In Washington the news was received at first with incredulity. It was announced to the President by a despatch from W. H. English. A Cabinet meeting was immediately called, and a proclamation issued to the country announcing the event and ordering the usual display of mourning symbols. The President and Cabinet at that meeting decided to attend the funeral, which was fixed for Tuesday.

Thomas A. Hendricks was born at Zanesville, O., September 7, 1819. In 1843, at the age of twenty-four years, he began the practice of law at Shelbyville, Ind., and was successful. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1848, and to the State Constitutional Convention in 1851, where he so distinguished himself that he was sent to Congress. During his second term at Washington he brought down on himself a storm of abuse by voting for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He pleaded that he did so in support of popular sovereignty, but his constituents were deaf to excuses. He remained in private life for a few months only, when President Pierce, in August, 1855, tendered him the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office. His management of the Land Office is generally regarded as creditable. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by Henry S. Lane (Rep.). He was elected to the United States Senate for the term from 1863 to 1869; was defeated for Governor before his term expired by Conrad Baker, by 800 majority, but was elected in 1872 by 1,200 majority. The State in that year gave General Grant 6,000 majority. Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for President before the Convention of 1868, and by 1876 he had rallied a large following, but his party enemies in his own State defeated him. He, however, accepted second place with Tilden. He denounced Governor Tilden's course during the exciting months following the election. Again he was a candidate for President in 1880, and was again defeated by the McDonald faction in his own State. Last year he failed of the first place, but accepted the second, and worked hard for the success of the ticket in Indiana, which he carried by a good majority. He has since been regarded as the representative of the spoils-seeking element of his party. In private life he was highly esteemed for his courtesy, integrity, and ability.

The body of Vice-President Hendricks was on Sunday removed in solemn procession from his late residence to the Court-house in Indianapolis, where it lay in state during the afternoon and evening. President Cleveland decided on Sunday not to attend the funeral, and explained his action as follows: "I am now reminded by some of the best and most patriotic and thoughtful of our citizens that the real and solemn duties of my office are at the national capital, and that in the present peculiar and delicate situation I ought not to take even the remote chance of accident incident to travel, to gratify a sentiment so general and characteristic as that involved in this subject. I have been profoundly impressed by these considerations, but most of all influenced by their strong and unanimous presentation by the devoted friends of the late Vice-President living in his State and city, and their endorsement by the noble and patriotic woman who, in the infinite sorrow of her widowhood, reflects the spirit and character of her honored husband in her solicitude for the public good. I am now certain that neither my desire, nor the sentiment referred to, nor the difficulty that attends in this case a change of design, nor any stubborn idea of heroism, will justify me in subjecting the country to any greater chance of disaster than attends my performance of strict duty here, and that I ought not to inflict upon my countrymen even the unrest and anxiety attending my departure, absence, and return in attendance upon the funeral ceremonies."

The Vice-President's body was on Monday viewed by about 40,000 people. At 4:15 o'clock the doors of the Court-house were closed and the body was borne to Mr. Hendricks's late home, where it remained until after 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when a solemn procession bore it to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The coffin reached the church about 11:40 o'clock. The officiating clergy there were Bishop Knickerbocker, the Rev. Dr Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector. In their robes they met the body at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois Street, and, preceded by a guard of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, the body was borne up the central aisle. The feature of the services was an address by the Rev. Dr. Jenckes, praising the integrity and consistency of the Vice-President's life. A great procession of 15,000 people escorted the coffin to its tomb in Crown Hill Cemetery. The line of march was about five miles in length. The procession consisted of civil and military bodies, members of the Cabinet, ex-President Hayes, Judges of the United States Courts, Senators, and Representatives. The city of Indianapolis was crowded during the day. It is estimated that fully 75,000 strangers were present. Memorial exercises were held in other places, and there was a partial suspension of business in large cities after 12 M.

The Vice-President's death leaves the country without any one in the line of succession to the President, there being no President pro tempore of the Senate or Speaker of the House.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency recommends the accumulation of a safety fund, in anticipation of the redemption of the national debt, by which to secure the circulation of national banks. The Comptroller says: "For a beginning, it might be safe to authorize banks to issue circulation amounting to 90 per cent. of their capital, 70 per cent. to be secured by an equal amount of United States bonds at par value, the remaining 20 per cent. being issued without other security than a first lien on such assets. But if the law should provide for the accumulation of a safety fund in the manner suggested, then, as such safety fund increased, the percentage of circulation unsecured by bonds might be increased, as the diminution of the public debt might require and the safety fund warrant."

It is said at the Treasury Department that there has been an increase instead of the usual decrease in the public debt during the month of November. The receipts during the month have been light and the disbursements unusually heavy. The payments on account of pensions alone amount to about $11,000,000.

The replies to Secretary Manning's circular of inquiry for views on tariff revision have been classified far enough to show that the correspondence when forwarded to Congress will be a strong popular protest against a tariff agitation.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for the last fiscal year shows that the total postal revenue was $42,560,843, while the expenditures, actual and estimated, including compensation to Pacific railroads for mail carriage, were $50,942,415, leaving the excess of estimated total cost of service over gross receipts, $8,381,571. The gross receipts were $765,114 (or 1.7 per cent.) less than those of the year ended June 30, 1884. A part of the decrease may be attributed to the increase of the unit of weight on second-class matter from two ounces to four ounces without a change in the rate of postage, but a more potent factor was the stagnation of business throughout the country.

Civil-Service Commissioner Edgerton denies the report that the Commission will at once remove the age restriction which renders veterans of the Confederate army ineligible to appointment in some branches of the service. Changes in the age qualifications, he intimates, will only be made upon evidence that amendments to the present requirements would be beneficial to the service.

The Prohibitionists on Wednesday carried Fulton County, Georgia, in which Atlanta is situated, by 219 majority out of a poll of nearly 8,000 votes. It was one of the most exciting contests ever known there. The Prohibitionists now declare that they will not rest until they have carried the whole State. The anti-Prohibitionists will contest the result. The feature of the election was the division of the negro vote.

Serious miners' riots took place in the Fourth Pool, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on Friday. About 200 strikers assailed non-union men in the mines, and seriously injured a number of them. The strikers were alarmed by the arrival of a large Sheriff's posse on Friday evening. A number of them were arrested. Quiet was restored on Saturday. In the Second Pool, however, the miners were intimidated by strikers, but no violence was used. Apprehensions of an outbreak still continue.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division National Guard, President of the Board of Health of this city, and Secretary of the Armory Board, was arrested on Monday evening on a warrant charging him with bribe-taking in connection with the purchase of armory sites for the city. After a hearing on Tuesday he was released on $10,000 bail.

Peter Donohue, a California "Forty-niner" and a prominent figure in Pacific Coast financial circles, died on Thursday.

Francis N. Bangs, a prominent lawyer of this city, died in Florida on Monday night. He was fifty-seven years of age. He was a prominent Republican, and was at one time President of the Bar Association.

FOREIGN.

King Alfonso XII., of Spain, died on Wednesday morning, in El Pardo, of consumption, accelerated by dysentery. He was the ninth in lineal descent from Louis XIII. of France, a period of 273 years. He was born November 28, 1857. After the revolution of 1868, his mother, Queen Isabella II., had to leave Spain, selecting as her home the château of Pau, placed at her disposal by the French Emperor. Alfonso was universally regarded in Spain as illegitimate, having no claims to the throne except that he was the son of his mother. He received the usual education of a Bourbon prince, partly at Sandhurst, England. In 1870 his mother renounced, in his favor, all her claims to the crown, and on December 30, 1874, Alfonso was proclaimed King of Spain. He accompanied his army in the campaign against the Carlists, and, after their overthrow, returned to Madrid in triumph, in March, 1876. Alfonso was married twice, his first wife having been his cousin, Maria de los Mercedes, who died five months after the marriage, aged only eighteen. Three years later, in 1879, he married Maria Christina, daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria. He leaves two daughters, aged three and five years respectively. During his reign two attempts on his life were made.

The body of King Alfonso was brought to Madrid on Friday with great pomp and ceremony. Two thousand carriages were in the

procession. On arriving at the palace the coffin was carried by grandees from the car to the hall of the palace.

Princess Mercedes, the five-year-old daughter of Alfonso, will be Queen of Spain under the regency of her mother, Christina. Zorilla has started for Spain, and it is believed that his purpose is to foment a rebellion. Precautions have been taken throughout Spain against a Carlist rising.

The members of the new Spanish Ministry are Fusionists, except three who belong to the Dynastic Left. They are as follows: Señor Sagasta, Prime Minister; General Jovellar, Minister of War; Señor Camacho, Minister of Finance; Señor Ries, Minister of Public Works and of Public Instruction; Señor Gamazo, Minister of the Colonies; Señor Beranger, Minister of Marine; Señor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior; Señor Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Señor Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Señor Moret is a free-trader

The Spanish Cortes will meet on December 27. The new Cabinet has been approved throughout Spain.

Queen Christina, in an interview on Friday with Premier Sagasta, expressed her desire that his policy be one of moderation rather than of repression, and said she wished to appeal to the chivalry of the people in defence of the crown of her daughter. As soon as the new Ministry is sworn, the Cortes will be convoked to proclaim Mercedes Queen and ratify the regency of Christina.

The manifesto of Don Carlos, promising to confirm to the Spaniards all their present civil and religious liberties, is considered a direct bid for the throne, and is also interpreted as a prelude to a proposal of marriage of Don Carlos's son, Prince Jaime, and the Princess of the Asturias, the late King's eldest daughter, in the event of no heir to the throne being born.

The body of King Alfonso was removed on Sunday to the Palace of the Escurial. It was followed thither by the royal family, the members of the Cabinet, and a long procession of the nobility, and other mourners. The funeral will be on December 10.

Marshal Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, Duke de la Torre, ex-Dictator of Spain, died on Thursday. He was the son of a Spanish General, and was born near Cadiz in 1810. Entering the Spanish army at an early age, he was rapidly promoted to high rank during the civil wars which followed the death of Ferdinand VII. Serrano succeeded in 1843 in bringing about the fall of Espartero, and after the restoration of the Queen's mother he joined with Narvaez in his attempt to overthrow Olozaga. In 1846, soon after the marriage of Queen Isabella, Serrano acquired such an influence over her that frequent quarrels with the King Consort were the result. He took an important part in effecting several changes of Ministry, and was himself twice Minister of War for brief periods. In 1860 he was sent to Cuba as Captain-General, and he held this position for three years. For his efforts to bring Santo Domingo under Spanish rule during this period he was rewarded on his return home by being made a grandee of the first rank, with the title of Duke de la Torre. The revolution in 1868, when Queen Isabella fled from Spain, brought Serrano into great prominence. He was the chief actor in the revolution, and the Junta at Madrid made him President of the Council of Ministers and Commander-in-Chief of the army. Then Serrano was elected Regent, and acted in that capacity until Prince Amadeo accepted the Spanish crown. When Alfonso was proclaimed King in 1874, Serrano retired to France, but soon returned to Madrid. He continued to take an active part in politics, and in 1883 was Spanish Ambassador to Paris.

King Milan on Wednesday sent a message under a flag of truce to the Bulgarian advanced line, proposing peace at the request of the Powers. The Bulgarian commander sent the message to Prince Alexander. The latter declined to accept the proposition on the ground that Bulgaria had not received such a request from the Powers. Prince Alexander refused to consider a peace proposal until the Servians had evacuated the Widdin district, and the amount of war indemnity payable by Servia to Bulgaria had been fixed. At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning Prince Alexander, at the head of 50,000 Bulgarian troops, entered Servia and advanced upon Pirot.

It was officially announced on Wednesday that King Milan had accepted the armistice proposed by the Powers. The Bulgarian losses in the campaign up to that date were 200 dead and 2,000 wounded, 350 of the latter being severely injured. Sixty-four Servian officers have been killed or wounded.

It was rumored in Vienna on Friday that King Milan had secretly visited the Emperor of Austria for the purpose of obtaining his assistance.

Advices from the front on Saturday announced that Prince Alexander had captured Pirot at the point of the bayonet. The Porte on that day telegraphed Prince Alexander to stop his advance in Servia. It was reported that he was willing to grant an armistice if Servia would withdraw her troops from Widdin and pay an indemnity of $5,000,000.

An armistice between Servia and Bulgaria was concluded at 3:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was brought about by the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, who gave notice to Prince Alexander that if the Bulgarian troops advanced any further in Servian territory, Austria would cross the frontier and fight them. The Servians are indignant at the armistice. The Russian newspapers appear anxious about the situation, and consider that the attitude of Austria is tantamount to openly siding with Servia. They ask how the action of Austria will influence Russia, who, as a signatory Power to the Treaty of Berlin, loyally refused to support Bulgaria.

General Leshyanin continued on Tuesday to bombard Widdin. It is expected that general fighting will be resumed in a day or two in disregard of the armistice, as Prince Alexander demands possession of Zaitshar and Pirot as a guarantee of the payment of a war indemnity by Servia. The Servian Ministry has resigned. Austria is preparing to interfere with troops. England has protested.

The Czar of Russia has issued a significant order praising the bravery of the Bulgarian and Rumelian troops, and naming some of the Russian officers who fought with them, and whose merit he promises not to overlook.

The British Parliamentary elections continued throughout the week, the remarkable Conservative reaction being unabated. Lord Randolph Churchill carried Paddington on Thursday by a large majority. Mr. Gladstone's ex-Ministers, Mr. Childers and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and two of his under secretaries, were defeated. The Conservatives carried five of the six Manchester divisions. The sugar operatives of East St. George's returned Mr. Ritchie, an advocate of countervailing duties. In Hampstead Sir H. Holland (Conservative), who received 2,785 votes, defeated the Marquis of Lorne (Liberal), who received 1,810. In Westminster Mr. Burdett-Coutts polled 3,996 votes, defeating Professor E. S. Beasley (Liberal), the famous Positivist writer, who polled 1,736. Four Conservative members were elected from Belfast. Justin McCarthy, Nationalist, was defeated in Londonderry by C. E. Lewis, Independent, by 29 votes.

Sir Charles Dilke (Lib.) was elected to Parliament from Chelsea by only 175 majority. At the previous election he received 3,000 majority.

Charles Stewart Parnell and Timothy Michael Healy, Nationalists, have been elected for the two divisions of Cork City. The vote was as follows: Parnell, 6,716; Healy, 6,536; Pike, 1,464; Bainbridge, 1,401. The last two are Conservatives.

The polling in the Scotch burghs on Friday showed an undiminished number of Liberal votes throughout Scotland. There are no symptoms of a Conservative reaction in that quarter. The predictions of the Carlton Club members, based on reports of agents, show that they are hopeful of only 25 majority over the Liberals, thus leaving the balance of power in the hands of the Parnellites. In Midlothian on Friday Mr. Gladstone received 7,879 votes to 3,245 for Mr. Dalrymple, the Conservative candidate. This result was received with great rejoicing by the Liberals in London.

A report was current in London on Saturday night that Mr. Gladstone had intimated to Lord Salisbury a willingness, in the event of Conservative success at the polls, to give the whole Liberal strength to the support of the Government on "all reasonable measures, in order to prevent the necessity of yielding to the ruinous course of placing England under Irish dictation." Mr. Gladstone, in a speech on Saturday night, was hopeful that Scotland and Wales would return ten Liberals to one Conservative, and that the Liberal cause would in the end triumph. There were election riots in Dublin, Dundalk, and Londonderry on Sunday between Parnellites and their opponents.

All the English borough election returns are now complete except Newcastle. The following are the figures: When Parliament rose the Liberals held 184 English borough seats, the Conservatives 87. Now the Liberals hold 107, the Conservatives 116, the Parnellites 1. Thus the Liberal majority of 2 to 1 is changed to a minority of 9. In the counties the Conservatives have secured 23 against 19 Liberals. The London *Standard* estimates that the Conservatives will have a majority of 20 over the Liberals.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Buckley, Flintshire, on Monday, said that the Liberal reverses were due to the tomfoolery of nominating duplicate candidates, the miserable imposture called fair trade, and, lastly and chiefly, the Irish vote in Great Britain.

The Duke of Somerset died in London on Saturday at the age of eighty-one. He succeeded to the title as twelfth Duke in 1855. Lord Palmerston appointed him First Lord of the Admiralty in 1859, but he resigned the office in 1866, upon the fall of the Russell Ministry. He held the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire from 1861 until the time of his death. In 1871 he published a work entitled 'Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism.' His brother succeeds to the title.

King Theebaw, of Burmah, becoming alarmed at the rapid approach of the British expeditionary force, notwithstanding the resistance offered by the Burmese, sent a messenger to General Prendergast begging him to grant an armistice for the purpose of peaceably setting the difficulty between Burmah and the Indian Government. General Prendergast in reply demanded the surrender of the Burmese army and Mandalay, the capital, stating that only then could he entertain any request looking to a settlement of the dispute. King Theebaw acceded to the terms, and the Ava forts, with twenty-eight guns, were turned over to the British troops. A garrison was placed there, and the British troops proceeded to Mandalay on November 28.

A letter from Massowah asserts that Osman Digna is not dead, as was recently reported, and that he has avenged the prisoners hanged in Abyssinia by massacring all the people of Kassala, Europeans included, and reducing the town to ruins. General Grenfell telegraphs to Cairo that bodies of rebel cavalry and infantry are demonstrating on the left bank of the Nile near Koshay.

The execution of the eight Indians found guilty of murders at Frog Lake and Battleford occurred at Battleford on Friday morning. Wandering Spirit was the most prominent.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

We venture to hope that the efforts which the Blaine influence in the Republican party is making to "boom" General Logan into the Presidency of the Senate will not be successful. Of all the members of the Senate, he is the least fitted by temperament and ability for this position. In an ordinary election for a presiding officer he would never be thought of. He is pushed now by men who are so blinded by partisanship that they are unable to realize what they are doing. They are not aiming to put the most fit man in the position, but to capture a possible Presidential succession.

The indecent aspect of this movement is that it is based openly upon the expectation of President Cleveland's death. Every dictate of patriotism is against the election of any Republican on such a calculation as this; but to elect a Republican like Logan would be simply to count upon a prize in the "lottery of assassination." Probably there is no man in the Republican party who would use the office of the Presidency, were he to come into it during the period pending a new election, more recklessly for partisan purposes than Logan would. He would reverse the whole civil-service reform policy of the present Administration with a suddenness which would throw the whole country into disorder and possible anarchy. His sole idea of statesmanship would be to "fix things" for his own election to the office. Instead of bringing to the country the feeling of stability and confidence which would be of supreme necessity in a crisis so unusual and dangerous as a Presidential vacancy, we should have in him every provocation to disorder. So true is this of him that his mere position in the line of succession would be a constant temptation for some weak-brained "crank" to imitate Guiteau.

It is astonishing that the Blaine partisans cannot see this. Probably a good deal of their zeal is inspired by hatred of Senator Edmunds, whom they know to be the most fit man for the position, but whom they do not wish to see thus honored because of his unwillingness to support Blaine last year. But this is no excuse for their course. They ought to see that the only patriotic thing to do is to urge the passage of a law which shall put in line of the succession, in this and in all future cases, some member of the Administration which is in power. Every Republican who cares either for the party or the country ought to use his influence in favor of the early passage by the Senate of Senator Hoar's bill, which was passed by the Senate last year and not voted upon by the House, vesting the succession in the President's Cabinet. This bill provides—

> "That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Attorney-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability, then the Postmaster-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected; such officer being eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon him."

That is the peaceable, orderly, and just way to provide for such contingencies as we are confronted with at present. It is the only patriotic way. With the Cabinet in line of succession there would be no motive for "removing" the President by violence. When the people elect a President it is with the deliberate purpose of trusting the party which he represents with the conduct of the Government for four years. To attempt the capture of the Government for the defeated party at any stage of that period is a trick which is so unpatriotic and indecent that we do not believe the Senate will for a moment consider it. It is beside the question to say, as a local Blaine organ says, that Logan has a claim because, "in a national election covering a continent peopled by 55,000,000 of souls, it is true that Logan fell short of the Vice-Presidency by the whole of 1,100 votes." Logan fell short not merely 1,100, but 62,683 on the popular vote; but if he had fallen short only two votes, that would furnish no justification for trying to put him in the line of succession now. He is a defeated candidate, and if he were the best instead of the worst man for the place, he ought not to be put into it on the partisan reasons which his advocates give. The course for the Senate to follow is to put some judicially-minded man in the chair, in whose patriotism the whole country has confidence, and then pass at once Senator Hoar's bill. We trust that it has the wisdom requisite for this course.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

The friends of civil-service reform in Philadelphia have been much troubled, and not unreasonably, by the removal of Mr. Huidekoper, the Postmaster of that city. The Post of the Grand Army, too, to which Mr. Huidekoper belongs, have taken the matter up, and protested against the removal in strong terms; but they confess that they do not know whether there has been cause for it or not. Now we are, as our readers know, firm believers in tenure during good behavior, but we have been very chary, ever since the Democrats came into office, about finding fault with removals. We have felt very sure that no service officered as the civil service of the United States has been during the last twenty-five years, exclusively with partisans, for partisan reasons, could be in a sound or healthy condition, and could fail to need much weeding out. Our belief that such weeding out would be fairly done, making due allowance for human frailty and inevitable ignorance or deception, by President Cleveland, was one of our reasons for supporting him. Moreover, we never have felt quite equal to asking the Democrats, after twenty-five years of rigid exclusion from the public service, to treat every Republican found in office in 1885 as entitled to the place by divine right or any other right. We have felt that there must be some sort of redressal of the balance between the two parties, some diminution of the monster abuse of proscription on political grounds, before we could fairly demand rigid permanence in office during good behavior.

We have, therefore, confined our efforts, for what they were worth, and as far as our knowledge went, to seeing that new appointees were good men. For instance, highly as we thought of Captain Bacon, we should hardly have ventured on a protest against his removal had he been replaced by a man equally competent in character, if not in experience. It was when the reasons of his removal were revealed by the extraction of Sterling from his pothouse to succeed him, that we cried out against it. We have always thought, too, as have most other friends of reform, that the Civil-Service Act was wise in leaving the power of removal wholly untouched. The complete possession of that power—that is, the right to use it without giving reasons—we deem essential to the discipline of the service. It is impossible to hold the head of any organization responsible for its efficiency if he cannot get rid of subordinates whom he finds it difficult, for any reason, to use or work with effectively.

We make these remarks by way of preface to what we are about to say of the Huidekoper case, about which we have received, and are receiving, letters of remonstrance from many friends of reform. We might, under the rule we have laid down for ourselves, in view of the acknowledged excellence of the appointment of his successor, have refrained from all comment on it. But so much has been said of Mr. Huidekoper's fitness and blamelessness that we have taken pains to acquaint ourselves with the causes assigned for his removal. He has been, we believe, a good postmaster, from the Republican point of view. His office has been, that is to say, as efficiently managed as a partisan could manage it. But a partisan he has been in his management of it. He has rigidly carried out the old policy of political proscription both in his appointments and removals. He has openly refused to appoint men, otherwise qualified, because they were Democrats. He has also openly announced that his subordinates held their places on condition of being and remaining Republicans. He permitted assessments to be openly levied on them in 1884 for the support of Blaine, on a large scale, by the Republican State Committee. Some of his appointments, too, appear to have been of a scandalously partisan character, particularly one in 1883, of a man convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for it, and of another convicted of violating graves. Both these men were until very recently in the post-office. Worse than, or as bad as anything, is the charge, which seems well sustained, that he secretly, if not openly, countenanced, if he did not assist in, the distribution of the filthy stories about Mr. Cleveland which formed so large a part of the Blaine campaign literature. If he did not initiate this sort of thing in Philadelphia by a resolution in the Union League Club, he is much belied.

The Philadelphia *Times* published in 1881 a correspondence of his with a candidate for a carriership, an old soldier named Deegins, who, after honorable service in the war, came to him strongly recommended by Senator Hawley, Mr. Welsh, and Mr. Gresham, who had employed him in the Centennial Exposition.

Deegins received the following letter from Mr. Huidekoper, and the original is on file in the Department at Washington :

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1881.
James H. Deegins, Esq., 1327 *Castle Avenue:*

SIR: Since you were in my office with Major Butler I have been informed that you not only did not support the Republican party last fall, but worked against it, and I beg that you will call here and see me in reference to the matter before considering yourself a sub-carrier, and before you make any arrangements for uniform and for your bond. The appointment, so far as made, is revoked until I am satisfied that you have been and are an earnest Republican.

Very respectfully yours,
H. S. HUIDEKOPER,
Postmaster.

In short, we advise all our reform friends not to make a martyr of Mr. Huidekoper. He is doubtless, in private life, a most estimable man, but he is not the stuff out of which reformers are made. He has, we believe, undergone a change of heart since November last. These eleventh-hour sinners are always welcome to our ranks, but we cannot in common decency ask the Democrats to keep them in office on reform grounds.

PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE.

THE final test of sanitary science is its ability to prolong the average term of human life, and thus to increase the working capacity of each new generation. Conclusive evidence that it has already produced an appreciable effect in this direction is furnished by a report just issued from the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. The facts brought out in this report are of scarcely less interest to Americans than to Englishmen.

Deductions from vital statistics can only be safely made when the data cover a long period of time. It is now possible in England to compare the summaries of several decades during which the records of deaths have been kept upon a national system. The first noteworthy thing brought out by a comparison of the figures for the ten years ending in 1880 with previous periods of the same length is the reduction in the death-rate. During the last decade the mean annual rate was only 21.27 per thousand, which is much below the showing for any previous ten years since registration began. As compared with the decade between 1860 and 1870, the male death-rate has fallen 4.24 per cent. and that of females 6.02 per cent. In other words, about one-twentieth less people died out of every thousand in the population between 1870 and 1880 than between 1860 and 1870.

This, of course, involves a raising of the average age at death. It was discovered long ago, by a study of the mortality in England between 1838 and 1854 (which is, broadly speaking, a generation ago), that, upon the basis then existing, one-half of a million of males born during that period would have died before the end of the forty-fifth year, and one-half of a million females before the end of the forty-seventh year. A new table, based upon the figures for the last decade, shows that one-half of the males would not have died until after the end of the forty-seventh year, and one-half of the females would still be surviving at the end of the fifty-second year. The mean lifetime of males according to the old table was only 39.91 years, whereas by the new computation it is 41.35. That is to say, a year and a half has been added to the "expectation of life" for the male infant born nowadays as compared with that which his father inherited. The gain for a girl baby over her mother is even more marked, amounting to about two years and three-quarters.

How it is that human life has been thus increased appears clearly enough from the statistics as to the relative mortality from zymotic diseases during the two periods. With the single exception that whooping-cough has remained stationary, there is not one such disease of which the mortality has failed to diminish, while in some cases the gain has been extraordinary. Thus the annual deaths per million living persons from diarrhœa have fallen from 1,076 to 935; from scarlet fever, from 972 to 716 ; from diphtheria, from 185 to 121 ; and from typhus, enteric, and ill-defined forms of continued fever, from 885 to 484. Many of these are what are often called "filth diseases," from the fact that they can so often be traced directly to bad drainage, impure water, and other such causes. These are precisely the evils against which sanitary legislation has been chiefly aimed, and the marked diminution of deaths from the diseases which they cause is a mathematical demonstration of the value of such legislation.

Hardly less significant is the fact that the deaths from phthisis, as the English usually call the disease which in this country is commonly styled consumption, have fallen from 2,475 to 2,116 a year per million living persons. It is true that the English public is cautioned against giving undue weight to this apparent gain, by the suggestion that it may in part be due to a more exact statement of the causes of death upon medical certificates; and this is the more likely from the fact that the fatality from other forms of diseases of the respiratory organs has increased. But the experience of Massachusetts goes to show that medical science is really succeeding in doing something to check the ravages of this terrible disease. In Massachusetts alone of our States trustworthy vital statistics have been collected for a long series of years, and they show that the number of deaths from consumption has fallen from an annual average of 3,716 per million living persons in the decade beginning with 1857 to only 3,130 in the decade closing with 1884. A portion of this decrease may fairly be ascribed to the infusion in the population of a large foreign element less subject to consumption than the native, but, after making due allowance for this cause, there still remains reason to believe that a better knowledge and more general practice of the laws of hygiene render people less liable to death from this cause now than formerly.

It is sometimes objected that from an economic point of view the community gains nothing by the reduction of the death-rate, inasmuch as this results only from saving the lives of sickly children who would otherwise die in infancy, or from prolonging the lives of weak elderly persons who have fallen into helpless senility. But investigation shows that this is a mistaken view. A most pronounced effect of improved sanitary methods is to save the lives of men and women who would otherwise fall victims to disease during their productive years. The reduction of mortality from zymotic diseases establishes this. With the exception of scarlet fever, diarrhœa, and diphtheria, these complaints are most fatal to persons who have survived childhood. For example, it has been shown by Massachusetts records covering a score of years that fully half of the deaths from typhoid were those of people between the ages of twenty and sixty, while more than three-fourths of those who died from consumption were between the same years. To diminish the fatality of such diseases is thus, in large measure, to save to society the services of people who have passed childhood and not reached old age. The English statistics bring out this truth very clearly, as they show that of the aggregate years saved to every million of people now born, as compared with their fathers and mothers, two-thirds are lived in the productive period of life —between twenty-five and sixty-five. The use of the public funds in improved sewerage, increased water supply, and other public sanitary measures is thus demonstrated to return a large income on the investment, purely as a business transaction, by increasing the working power of the community.

SHAKSPERE'S JUDGMENT OF JOYS AND SORROWS.

IT may be both quickly and truly said that Shakspere considered the happiness of men to lie in successful action connected with dignity of position, and that of women in undemanding affection. This conception of life is not now (if it ever was) very generally accepted ; honor and devotion are scarcely the common ideals of felicity. And in following out the suggestions of this observation, we trace with some exactness the difference of the joys and sorrows upon which Shakspere lays most stress, from those most familiar to the mind of our own day.

One of the first divergences, perhaps, to strike us is that that sensitiveness to the glory of an unspotted name which is now only felt by exceptional men with such keenness and intensity as deeply to affect them and strongly influence their lives, was in Shakspere's world a necessary attribute of every "loyal, just, and upright gentleman." "If it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most offending soul alive," they all felt ; and this "covetousness" made a word a blow, an insult a stain. Men were "pierc'd to the soul with slander's venom'd spear." On the other hand, this sensitiveness of honor quickened the blood to delights unknown to us. "My dancing soul doth celebrate this feast of battle with mine adversary," is the expression of such joy in expectancy.

> "The blood I drop is rather physical
> Than dangerous to me. . . .
> O let me clip ye
> In arms as sound as when I woo'd, in heart
> As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
> And tapers burn'd to bedward!"—

is uttered in the heat of joy in victory.

This keen zest in the pursuit of honor is conspicuous in the character of *Henry V.*, but his nature was only of larger and weightier coinage than that of other men : the stamp of all was the same. In his love-suit, again, he was not himself alone, but all men of vigorous life. "Before God, Kate, I cannot look greenly nor gasp out my eloquence, nor I have no cunning in protestation. . . . I speak to thee plain soldier. If thou canst love me for this, take me ; if not, to say that I shall die is true, but for thy love—by the Lord, no ; yet I love thee too"—finds its perfect echo in *Hotspur's* delightful domineeringness over *his* "Kate," and even in the jesting of *Cori-*

olanus to his "gracious Silence," and not less in *Othello's* wooing being the tale of the dangers he had passed.

Love as an engrossing interest to men is, for the most part, treated by Shakspere as a passion not unmanly, but, in its intensity, to some degree unheroic. Perhaps modern poetic art, modern fiction, and modern social life would be elevated in tone by some return to this point of view. Love is to Shakspere fitly but one of the pastimes of men's youth. *Othello* is the only strong and mature character whom he represents as dominated by it, and it dominated him through the agony of disappointed trust and confidence. If Shakspere includes it—"Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends"—among the blessings which should accompany old age, it is rather public love than private of which he thinks. Even in the rendering of the exquisite passion of *Romeo* there is to be felt a tone of indulgence, not of admiration. *Friar Lawrence's* reproaches—

"Thy tears are womanish; thy wild acts denote
The unreasonable fury of a beast:
Unseemly woman in a seeming man!"—

are preluded and concluded and enforced in other passages; passages which again may be amply paralleled from "Troilus," and even more forcibly from "Antony," as well as elsewhere.

On the other hand, Shakspere evidently found little human value in women whose simple and unconscious and involuntary tenderness to their lovers, their husbands, or their children (their sons, more strictly), was not of an engrossing nature. Even the manly emotions of *Volumnia* are of such feminine vehemence and intensity, are so involved in her motherhood, that in contrast with the soft loveliness of *Virgilia* neither has anything to lose in the comparison—like jewels and flowers. This is not the occasion to discuss the natures of the four principal women, *Cleopatra* and *Cressida*, *Lady Macbeth* and *Isabella*, to whom he gave other qualities than tenderness as the substruction of their characters; and we have already perhaps wandered too far from that discrimination of joys and sorrows which is our object. But the point of just these observations is to make clear that love was not dwelt on by Shakspere as for men one of the supreme joys; while, to his thinking, it was the life itself of women. "To be your fellow you may deny me; but I'll be your servant whether you will or no," is in all their hearts.

There are in Shakspere but few references, and no direct ones, to the felicities of domestic life. Among the few suggestions of it is *Polixenes's* delightful description of his "young prince," and *Macduff's* pathetic declaration, "I cannot but remember such things were, that were most precious to me"; and a quite unimportant passage at the close of "Titus Andronicus":

"Thy grandsire lov'd thee well:
Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee,
Sung thee asleep, his loving breast thy pillow."

In connection with honor, Shakspere believed dignity of position to be one of the elements of a fortunate life, and this almost equally for men and women; those cast down from a high estate were wretched indeed in his eyes:

"O, God's will, much better
She ne'er had known pomp! Though 't be temporal,
Yet, if that quarrel, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging
As soul and body's severing."

Even if we consider these words to be a dramatic expression of the character of Anne Boleyn, the same thought recurs frequently in the plays.

Royalty, kingship, was to Shakspere's mind an essential glory, even though a mutable one; a glory which to the wearer was confused but not bedimmed by the infinite crowd of cares and the overwhelming responsibilities attending and surrounding it; a glory which to the beholder was dazzling and full of "controlling majesty." And never is the king more majestic in Shakspere's eyes than when, like other men, he is rejoicing in the satisfaction of honor:

"Ha, Majesty! How high thy glory towers
When the rich blood of kings is set on fire!"

And as no honor can be so nobly satisfied as the king's, so no grief can equal the king's in weight; for, "though his affections are higher mounted than ours, yet, when they stoop, they stoop with the like wing." Mighty grief is in itself majestic: "To me and to the state of my great grief let kings assemble," demands *Constance;* but when grief conquers the king himself the one majesty defrauds the other; usurping grief, in discrowning royalty, loses its own dignity, while the mere man in the king's robes cries out:

"Subjected thus, how can you say
To me, I am a King?"

Of all woes beneath those belonging to kings, exile counted to Shakspere as among the heaviest. "To be cast forth in the common air" was cruelly "deep a maim." And it was saying "Thus I turn me from my country's light to dwell in solemn shades of endless night," that men departed, to sigh their "English breath in foreign clouds, eating the bitter bread of banishment."

If the satisfaction of honor ranked as highest happiness to Shakspere, next, perhaps, we may place friendship. No more admirable pictures of it have ever been seen than those which set forth the relations of *Antonio* and *Bassanio*, of *Kent* and *Lear*, of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, of *Hamlet* and *Horatio*, of *Prospero* and *Gonzalo*, of *Cromwell* and *Wolsey*, even of *Orlando* to *Adam*, and of the sea-captain to *Sebastian*. And woman's friendships of scarcely less vigor and ability are not wanting: witness *Beatrice* and *Hero*, *Rosalind* and *Celia*, *Pauline* and *Hermione*, *Emilia* and *Desdemona*. The noble friendship for one dead expressed in the King's eulogy of *Count Rousillon* lies so outside the dramatic needs of the play, that it can scarcely be questioned that it is one of the few passages where a personal emotion and cherished remembrance of Shakspere's own life found utterance. It has the distinctively individual character of the portrait heads introduced into the great Italian paintings. Would that we knew—and yet why should we wish it?—who he was whose

"Plausive words
He scattered not in ears, but grafted them
To grow there and to bear;"

—words which Shakspere had treasured—"oft" hearing them "On the catastrophe and heel of pastime when it was out." The scorn the King represents him as feeling

"Of younger spirits whose apprehensive senses
All but new things disdain, whose judgments are
Mere fathers of their garments, whose constancies
Expire before their fashions,"

reminds us so immediately how lamentable *Mercutio* found it to be "afflicted with these strange flies, these fashion-mongers, these *perdona-mi's* who stand so much on the new form that they cannot sit at ease on the old bench," that it seems scarcely too ingenious to fancy that Shakspere's study of his own friend may have suggested to him some details in the painting of *Romeo's* friend.

Shakspere shows his knowledge, too, of false friends. Once and again as by the mouth of Buckingham he warns—

"Where you are liberal of your loves and counsels,
Be sure you be not loose; for those you make friends
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away
Like water from ye; never found again
But where they mean to sink ye."

The overthrow of *Timon's* humanity was due to his loss of friends; his despair was not caused by his destitution of material wealth, but because the hearts of men

"That numberless upon me stuck as leaves
Do on the oak, have with one winter's brush
Fell from their boughs, and left me open, bare
For every storm that blows."

None of Shakspere's characters, save *Shylock*, consider riches as in themselves of worth. *Coriolanus* does not differ from these other largely-living men in "looking upon things precious as they were the common muck of the world." The great Cardinal "drew together" his "world of wealth," not for the enjoyment of luxury, but with purpose "to gain the popedom and fee my friends at Rome."

It is common to talk of Shakspere's so-called "grossness," sometimes excusing it by the grossness of his times. Grossness of verbal expression—that is, extreme openness and jocularity about things which are by us not spoken of—is of course frequent in his pages; but real grossness—that is, an undue interest in physical conditions and excitements—is, one may say, never to be found in him. So there is even no dwelling on the pleasures of eating and drinking, whether in the tone of Homer, of Anacreon, of Horace, or of Keats. The "philosophy" of eating is touched on by *Menenius* when commenting on the unkind reception *Coriolanus* had given *Cominius:*

"He was not taken well; he had not dined.
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We pout upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we have stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of our blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts. Therefore I'll watch him
Till he be dieted to my request,
And then I'll set upon him."

Falstaff's enjoyment of "an intolerable deal of sack" suggests mere jollity more than it does "dyeing scarlet," and it was no epicure who desired "A brewed posset of sack *without eggs*, simple of itself. I'll have no pullet-sperm in my beverage." "Spices, dates, and quinces," are our only hint of the quality of the feasting at the bridal of *Juliet*, with the "baked meats" which "furnished forth" the tables at marriages as at funerals. And there is only a dramatic interest in *Page's* "hot venison pasty," or *Slender's* "dish of stewed prunes," or in *Shallow's* excellent but commonplace dinner, "some pigeons, a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny kickshaws," and his dessert, "a last year's pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of caraways and so forth." Yet it is to be remembered that Shakspere lived in days of extraordinary magnificence and incredible abundance of cookery; but he evidently concerned himself little with "the table."

Honor, power, friendship—the possession of these was a joy worthy of men. Loss of honor, loss of power, loss of friendship—these were their deadly griefs. All the gladness of women was summed up in loving; in love which could endure through cold disregardings, and bitter neglects, and cruel misapprehensions. But to them, as to the men they loved, loss of noble dignities was fatal to happiness.

NEW ROME.

Rome, November 6.

When the Italians entered the Porta Pia in 1870, they were quite aware that the transference of their seat of government from Florence to Rome would involve a large addition to the population of the city of the Popes. According to the popular estimate, the removal of the public offices alone involved the migration of 70,000 persons. The total number of inhabitants at the time of the extinction of the temporal power was only a little over 225,000, who occupied but a portion of the wide area enclosed by the walls of Aurelian. The Government determined, however, not to leave the provision of additional houses to chance, but to proceed on a regular plan which should be executed as the population grew. Hence the origin of the well known *Piano regolatore*, which, it was supposed when it was issued, had settled the question as to what the Rome of the future was to be. There is no

need to trouble you with the details of the scheme. It will be enough to mention the principles on which it was founded. Its first aim was to preserve free from all building the sites where the remains of ancient Rome are most abundant, and which had been explored, or it was intended to explore. Accordingly, a ring was formed including the Forum, the Palatine Hill, and the Colosseum, which was not to be invaded by houses; a similar zone was drawn round the Baths of Caracalla. The New Quarters were placed on the Esquiline, in the Prati di Castello, and other districts where antiquities are comparatively few. The second aim was to avoid as far as possible interference with the city of the Popes. New bridges are to be built, and it is necessary to open up approaches to them. A few piazzas have been widened, partly to facilitate traffic, partly for archæological reasons, as, for instance, at the Pantheon, where houses have been pulled down which concealed the remains of the baths of Agrippa, and more are to be removed. It was also essential to provide proper means of communication between the city and the railway, and a wide street has been constructed which, starting from the railway station, has already reached as far as the Via de' Cesarini and is to be continued to the Bridge of S. Angelo. This was probably unavoidable. The *Piano regolatore* may, therefore, be said to have been framed on conservative principles, and may be accepted as on the whole well conceived.

The chief complaint made against its execution has been the destruction of the gardens of the Farnesina, famous as the spot where Agostino Chigi threw into the river the plate used at the banquet he gave to Leo X.; and also interesting for its associations with Michael Angelo. It is asserted by many that the widening of the Tiber, which was the excuse for this piece of vandalism, might quite as well have been effected on the opposite bank, and that the real motive was to spite a *clericale*. The villa had been let for a term of ninety-nine years to the Duca di Ripalda, formerly Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and a warm friend of the Bourbons; but as the Duke had altogether retired from public life, it seems hardly credible that political ill-will prompted this ill-advised act. The Duke had a further claim to consideration from his having restored the famous frescoes, which had been sadly neglected and ill-treated, not by the cheap method of repainting them, but by a careful and costly process of cleaning, and had liberally admitted visitors to see them. As every one knows, the upshot has been the closing of the villa against the public.

But however excellent the principles of the *Piano regolatore*, it is now being completely superseded. It was drawn up on the supposition that the annual increment of population would be under 10,000. So attractive has the capital proved that the number of immigrants is at this moment about 2,000 a month, and there is naturally a pressing demand for habitations. Consequently, new houses, often very badly built, are springing up on all hands within and without the walls in sites never thought of by the framers of the *Piano regolatore*. Money is pouring into the pockets of the Roman princes and other owners of the soil, for land that in 1870 possessed little more than a nominal value is now selling at so much a metre; and the famous villas which added so greatly to the charm of the city are being broken up into building lots. The Villa Wolkonsky has been sold and so has the Villa Ludovisi; and though a desperate effort is being made to prevent Prince Borghese from parting with the celebrated grounds that bear his name, there is little prospect of the opposition being successful. The grounds have always been closed on certain days of the week; so it is impossible to assert they are in any way public property, nor is there much likelihood that the attempt to dispute the Prince's title, on the plea that Paul V. had no right to bestow the property on his family, rests on any solid foundation. The Villa Borghese is doomed, and such losses bring out one of the weakest points of the *Piano regolatore*, for its authors, thinking that the Villa Ludovisi and the Villa Borghese would remain as they were for all time, made little provision for public recreation grounds, and, as a consequence, Rome will be worse provided with parks and gardens, in a year or two, than any other European capital.

These large building speculations are mainly supported by the Roman banks, and there can be no doubt that they are being carried too far, and that eventually there will be a reaction involving the ruin of many of those who are now pushing land up to extravagant prices; but before that comes Rome will have been transformed into a large modern city. For the moment, antiquaries are revelling in the discoveries which the constant digging for the foundations of new houses and streets brings to light. For instance, in pulling down the Villa Casale the other day to make room for a huge military hospital, to be erected in separate pavilions according to the most approved modern ideas, the workmen came on a substruction wall consisting entirely of statues, one of which (a female figure in basalt) promises, when all the fragments are recovered, to be a fine work of art. Such finds are perpetually being made, and never were Roman archæologists so busy. At the same time the destruction of historical monuments is proceeding at a fearful pace. There is a law of the Popes on the subject which is exceedingly stringent, indeed too stringent, and it has been recognized as valid by the Italian Government; but at the same time large discretionary power has been given to the judges, and when the Inspector of Antiquities appeals to the court, it frequently declines to enforce so severe a law. Houses of historical interest are steadily being demolished to make way for structures better suited to modern uses. The other day the vineyard in which the tomb of the Scipios is situated was sold for building land at four francs a metre. Luckily the city interfered, and managed to redeem the tomb from the speculator who had bought it.

Another thing, too, is becoming very clear: before long many new thoroughfares must be driven through the Rome of the Popes. It had preserved till lately very much the aspect it had two centuries ago; but the daily increasing traffic chokes its narrow streets, most of which have no sidewalks, and which were never intended to accommodate the carts and carriages that now throng them. Through those which are most frequented it is difficult to drive and dangerous to walk, and every year the difficulty and danger grow greater. The construction of new streets has become a necessity, but such a change will destroy the peculiar character of the old city, and make Rome as commonplace and modern as Paris or Berlin. Every visitor who has an eye for the picturesque will regret the transformation, but it may be doubted whether most Italians will not approve of it. Nothing annoys them more than the knowledge that foreigners generally regard Italy as a sort of museum, full of relics of a glorious past, of which the present inhabitants are simply the *custodi*; and since the national unity was achieved, the Italians have altogether declined the humble rôle assigned to them. They have a natural longing to see their country hold a leading place in Europe—a longing all the keener because they are well aware that their performances at Custozza and Lissa did not raise them in the estimation of other nations. They would like their visitors to pay less attention to the remains of ancient Rome and the artists of the Cinquecento, and more attention to Italy united under the House of Savoy. They wish Rome to be regarded as one of the great centres of modern life, and they would be glad to see their visitors less eager to go to the galleries of the Vatican and fonder of resorting to Monte Citorio. More than one Italian has remarked to me that it is a pity I should have come here at a time when the Parliament is not sitting and the court is at Monza. I have been amused, too, on reading 'La Conquista di Roma,' the last novel of Matilde Serao (a very clever woman who has suddenly risen from being a clerk in the telegraph service to the rank of a popular writer of fiction), to find that she makes an attempt to extol modern Rome in the same rhapsodical strain in which Frenchmen write of Paris. Here I think she strikes a note that will meet with a wide response among her countrymen; and as their idea of a great capital is derived from the boulevards, they are, I think, inclined to look upon the city of the Popes, with its winding lanes and small piazzas, as somewhat mean and provincial, and they will welcome wide streets, big shops, and broad sidewalks. The modern Italian is possessed of many virtues, but he has no eye for the picturesque and little real veneration for what is old. Otherwise he would not be bent on erecting on the Capitol, as a monument to Victor Emanuel, a huge, pretentious structure, which will ruin the effect of Michael Angelo's buildings, and involve the destruction of the interesting and historic house of Pietro da Cortona.

One remarkable feature of the present building operations here is the number of monasteries, convents, and schools directed by ecclesiastics, which are rising in all directions. When the bill for the dissolution of the Monastic Orders was passed, the Italian Government flattered itself that monks would speedily disappear; but it was found, when the monastic buildings were offered for sale, that in several instances they were purchased for a trifling sum by friends of the Church, and the dispossessed inhabitants returned to their old homes to be supported by the pensions awarded to them by the Government. In Rome this did not occur, but after the lapse of some years the monks seem to have collected funds enough to build themselves new habitations, and the Government has no means of interfering with them. An attempt was indeed made, for a short time, to prevent the wearing of the monastic dress, but it was felt that such a measure was hardly consonant with the programme of "A Free Church in a Free State," and it was abandoned. The Franciscans, who are at last to be turned out of Ara Cœli to make room for Victor Emanuel, are building a huge structure, opposite St. John Lateran, which will surprise those who think the day of the Monastic Orders is at an end. Probably the regular clergy will be all the better liked because their privileges have been abolished. There was one custom at Rome which made them highly unpopular. A father would bequeath to his son a house bringing in, say, the annual rental of $1,000, and, at the instigation of his confessor, he would burden it with an annual payment of a hundred dollars to some religious house. This was treated as a first charge on the property, and had to be met quarterly whether the house was let or not. Moreover, the owner was unable to make the smallest alterations without obtaining previously the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities, the plea being that he might diminish the value of the property. No wonder such abuses made the monastic orders disliked in Rome.

Italy is essentially a Catholic country; and though some of the orators of the Extreme Left,

in imitation of their French allies, are fond of denouncing the priests, the clergy are not unpopular, and, owing to the prudent policy of Leo XIII., the quarrel between the Church and the State is pretty nearly healed outside Rome. Even here cardinals and other high ecclesiastics are to be met with at the receptions of the ambassadors accredited to the Quirinal—a thing for which they would have been excommunicated by Pio Nono. As to the question of the temporal power, it is difficult to see that either King or Pope can yield. No doubt the Vatican would gladly accept far less favorable terms than Cavour offered in 1860, and Leo XIII. must bitterly regret that they were rejected. Indeed, it is said that the name most detested at the Vatican, of all who have had to do with Italian politics of the last forty years, is not Victor Emanuel, not Cavour, not Mazzini, not Garibaldi, but Antonelli. N.

Correspondence.

THE PHILADELPHIA POSTMASTERSHIP.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The official axe has fallen, and has made at last a nearly clean sweep of the heads of Federal offices in Philadelphia. Scarcely any remain of the immediate representatives in this city of the executive departments whose appointments antedated the inauguration of President Cleveland. Had the removals been confined to cases of inefficiency or of active partisanship, no fair-minded person could have complained. One, at least, of the officers last removed has, however, by the high efficiency of his office, by his abstinence from active participation in politics, and his loyal observance of the civil-service law, alike under a Republican and Democratic Administration, come throughout this community to be thought a model of what a civil servant ought to be under the reformed system. Thus it happens that the course of the Administration in regard to the Post-office has been tacitly expected by friend and foe as a test of the sincerity of its reforming purposes, so that it is not now too much too assert that in the dismissal of Mr. Huidekoper the Administration has dealt the severest blow it could at the cause of that reform here.

There has long been a large body of Republicans here who have thought that, in local affairs at least, the character and capacity of aspirants for office are more important than the name of the party in whose garb they may choose to masquerade, and their votes have decided many a hotly contested election. Many of the most earnest of these find their faith in the possibility of reform under Democratic auspices rudely shaken by this conspicuous example of the failure of merit to secure even the tenure of an unexpired term of office under Democratic rule. And yet more strongly will they be driven from any association with Democracy should further threatened changes occur.

I believe that all of us who supported Mr. Cleveland feel alike in this matter, and grieve that he has been so misled, while in this we would not wish to impugn his motives or embarrass him by petulant criticism, nor yet to insinuate that the new appointment of Postmaster would not have been a proper one had the vacancy occurred in a proper manner.

It has been stated that these changes have all been due to the influence of Mr. Randall. If so, I doubt his being a willing agent. Mr. Randall is not one of the narrow politicians who need the control of spoils to obtain a prestige which would otherwise be denied to their lack of statesmanship. And if it be true, as reported, that he finds the pressure of office-seekers well-nigh unbearable, let him take steps to free himself from it forever by obtaining the enactment of such measures as shall effectively prevent members of Congress from serving as brokers of offices.—Respectfully,

Stuart Wood.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1885.

PHILADELPHIA AND PROTECTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is very good of the *Nation* to spare so much space to Philadelphia and its "impressive lesson in political economy." A free-trader myself, I am afraid that zeal for the cause has in this case exceeded your discretion. The reasons for the comparative slowness in Philadelphia's progress—and I am sure that a realizing sense of this will bring its cure—are so obvious that disputed tenets in political economy need not be urged. Indeed, if your contributor could but leave his statistics and his theory, to spend a single day in our streets, he would, I think, admit that proximity to New York is by far our most annoying trouble.

Philadelphia is ready enough with "impressive lessons." She teaches this country a conservative spirit; simple, unobtrusive habits of life; a regard for fair dealing founded on moral obligations, and *not* on legal considerations. But perhaps these are not essential to the *Nation's* conception of political economy. Of course we are "provincial," for our business "methods" are not "modern" in the Grant & Ward sense, nor did our banks flinch in last year's squeeze. Even in our municipal government—which *is* shameful—you must allow that, at best, we can but grope darkly, with neither a Tammany Hall, nor a County Democracy, nor "the metropolitan press" to guide us.

However, it is ungracious to discuss one's friends, and I only write to chronicle my regret that for once your zeal as a propagandist has misled you; and my belief that protection is only a minor evil in this city of ours.—I am, yours, etc.,

C. B. Newbold.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 28, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your comments on Philadelphia in the current number of the *Nation* you omit to state why the city has been politically misgoverned for many years, notwithstanding the recognized ability of its leading men and the participation in public life of "native-born" citizens. You allude to the tariff, but fail to make the application, which is, simply, that the manufacturers fear the accession of a Democratic Administration to power and the probable reduction of the tariff. They would rather see a Republican thief in high office, and the revenues of the municipality wasted, than an honest Democrat whose election might have a remote influence on the tariff question. This has been proved a score of times within the past few years, and no one knows it better than the *Press*, though it is doubtful if it will make the acknowledgment. A Life-long Republican.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1885.

"STUDENTS' HOUSE OF COMMONS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your last issue Mr. Langdon Williams gives an account of a successful method adopted for rejuvenating the Hopkins Literary Society. In times past great difficulty has been experienced in getting the students together for this and kindred purposes, mainly from the fact that they are scattered throughout the city, and do not find conventional debates sufficiently alluring to entice them from their homes. In addition, the various courses of study prescribed by the University leaves but little time to read up the many abstruse questions submitted for discussion. For the same reasons, it has been found almost impossible to place secret societies on a firm basis, the social attractions of the outer world rendering such organizations superfluous. Under these circumstances, the establishment of a mimic Lower House, where all the forms and ceremonials are gone through with, and embryo Gladstones and Parnells "move the previous question," was a very happy thought.

But would it not have been better to model it on our own House of Representatives—a body assuredly in no wise inferior to the British House of Commons in dignity, ability, or influence? Apart from an interest in home institutions thus fostered, it would familiarize our future statesmen with the forms of procedure practised in Congress, and prove of incalculable benefit to them in after life. The Johns Hopkins University has never, hitherto, been accused of Anglomania. It is preëminently *sui generis*—a little Germanic in its predilections, if you like, but liberal and catholic withal. This broadness, however, should not be carried to the extent of developing Parliamentarians at the expense of Congressmen; for although the matter discussed may, as your correspondent says, make "good citizens and intelligent voters," the manner of consideration is not in consonance with American institutions. J. H. U., '83.

Baltimore, November 30, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My attention has just been attracted by a communication in your edition of November 26, bringing to public notice the value of a society in our colleges which combines both literary and political instruction. Allow me to mention another instance of the same character. Several years ago a deliberative assembly of this kind was established by the Faculty of Union College, in your own State, at the suggestion of one of her alumni, William H. Seward, who saw the value to young men of a training such as an assembly of this kind imparts. The model, however, was not the House of Commons, but the United States Senate, the assembly becoming known as the "Union College Senate." After a period of inactivity the "Senate" was reëstablished in 1881, the senior class furnishing the Senators, a small committee representing the House of Representatives, and a member of the Faculty presiding as president of the Senate. A pamphlet containing "Senate Rules," to be used in addition to the usual works on parliamentary law, was printed, committees were appointed, bills were introduced and debated, and all the workings of Congressional machinery illustrated as well as possible.

It is needless to enter into details, but in closing allow me to give my testimony in favor of assemblies of this nature, and to express the hope that more of our institutions of learning will encourage the formation of such assemblies, which enable a young man to better understand the workings of his own Government, which tend to make him a better citizen, and, if circumstances so order, a better public official.—Yours respectfully, Condé Hamlin.

Beaver Dam, Wis.

AN ABSURD SOLECISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Our modern novelists are trying to escape the uniform use of "said," "answered," "remarked," etc., by using intransitive verbs in an active sense, with a clause in quotation marks as object, or by a still more awkward device. I note several examples from a single writer of some reputation in the *Century*, November, 1885: "'If I look comfortable, my looks belie me,' he *sighed*," p. 62. "'What business had he with the

records?' Mr. Newbold *interrupted*," p. 69. "'I knew you would say that,' *laughed* Mrs. Craig," p. 70. So it goes, through all our latest stories; "'I am tired of this,' *yawned* Tom." "'Get out of my sight,' *frowned* Dick." "'Sheer cant,' *scoffed* Harry." In sensational novels, these absurdities appear on every page, and they are becoming very common in more respectable authors. This goes far to verify Addison's remark: "There is scarce a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of."

WOLCOTT CALKINS.

NEWTON, MASS., November 29, 1885.

Notes.

WILLIAM S. GOTTSBERGER will be the American publisher of 'The Ebers Gallery,' a collection of twenty photographs after paintings by Alma-Tadema and other European artists, with descriptive letter-press. The edition is limited to 200 copies for this year.

William R. Jenkins will add to his "Romans Choisis" a novel by Daniel Lesueur, 'Le Mariage de Gabrielle'; and he will have the American edition of Alphonse Daudet's 'Tartarin sur les Alpes,' illustrated with aquarelles in the text after the manner of the 'Gulliver' which we noticed last week.

Cassell & Co. will have ready before the holidays Mr. S. R. Koehler's historical and technical work on 'Etching,' illustrated with 125 examples.

Ginn, Heath & Co. announce 'The Leading Facts of English History,' by D. H. Montgomery; 'Mediæval and Modern History,' by Prof. P. V. N. Myers; and Ruskin's 'King of the Golden River,' illustrated.

The Austrian traveller, Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, has just issued a second edition of his 'Nord Amerika: seine Städte und Naturwunder, etc.' (Leipzig: G. Weigel). It has been enlarged by observations made during the author's journey in 1883-84 through the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States.

Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, one of the ablest of English librarians, is preparing an edition of the 'Philobiblion' of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham and sometime Chancellor of Edward III. Besides editing the Latin text and translating it into English, Mr. Thomas will prepare an introduction giving some new facts as to De Bury, and he will add also a bibliographical account of the book. The text of all existing editions is very corrupt, and Mr. Thomas has been enabled to examine the best MS. and to restore the just reading in nearly a thousand places. His edition will be printed on hand-made paper, in crown octavo.

The English edition of Mr. Austin Dobson's 'At the Sign of the Lyre' (New York: Scribner & Welford) has a frontispiece by Mr. E. A. Abbey and a tail-piece by Mr. Alfred Parsons; and to these artist friends it is dedicated. It is a beautiful specimen of the bookmaker's art, revealing on every page the careful oversight of the anxious author. The lover of Mr. Dobson's work may be reminded that the two volumes of his poems, 'Old World Idylls' and 'At the Sign of the Lyre,' and his annotated edition of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and his charming selection of 'Eighteenth Century Essays,' may now be had in uniform size and binding; they make as pretty a set of little books as can easily be found.

One of the few private presses from which we get a slow but steady stream of beautifully made books is that of the Rev. H. Daniel of Worcester College, Oxford; to him we owe the 'Prometheus' of Mr. Bridges, and the lovely 'Rachel's Garland.' The latest issue is 'Love's Graduate,' a comedy by John Webster. Ten years ago Mr. Edmund Gosse declared that from a certain unfortunately named play written by John Webster and William Rowley, the share of the former poet was separable. His opinion was sustained by Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Saintsbury, and other students of the English literature of two centuries ago. Now Mr. Spring-Rice has cut out of the joint play all that Mr. Gosse declared to be Webster's sole work, and Mr. Daniel has printed it, and Mr. Gosse has written a preface for it, in which he explains his conjecture and fortifies it by authorities. He maintains that the serious part of the collaborated play is Webster's, and that the very low and vulgar comic portion is Rowley's, and he gives reasons for the faith that is in him. At all events, 'Love's Graduate' is a simple, coherent, and self-contained play, seemingly all by one hand, and Mr. Daniel has made a very pretty book.

The Secretary of the English Spelling Reform Association, 6 Hanway Street, London, W. C., is sending out some very practical "Queries in Orthoepy," intended to elicit data for a phonetic orthography fulfilling the general principles of that Association. These principles are designed to insure uniformity of the symbol for a given sound, and of sound for the symbol. Let us take No. 3 as an example of the queries: "*Half laugh after laughter:* (a) Do you pronounce all these with the same accented vowel-sound? (b) If not, with what differences?"

The *East Anglian* is the revival, the present year, of an old periodical; it is now published as a thin monthly, at Ipswich (Suffolk), being edited by Rev. C. H. Evelyn White of that town. The subscription price is five shillings. When it is considered how large an emigration there was from the East Anglian counties in the early settlement of New England, it will be readily seen how convenient a means such a periodical as this may be made for tracing American genealogies. In the November number, for example, there is a query in regard to the Rev. John Allin, the first minister of Dedham, Massachusetts, who is stated in Leslie Stephen's biographical dictionary to have been settled as a clergyman in Ipswich before his migration—a fact of which his American biographers are uncertain. Much of the matter is, of course, of mere local interest; but there are many articles and bits of information which will be of value to the historical student.

'Poetic Thoughts, with Pictures' (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.) is a collection of very well-executed photogravures after very ordinary paintings by members of the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, illustrating (or illustrated by) scraps of verse from various authors. The best of the decidedly uninteresting collection is "At the Church Gate," by Frederick James, of which a sort of broker's clerk is the hero, and the poorest is "A Memory of the Mammoth Cave," by C. P. Weber, than which it would be difficult to imagine anything worse. The verse is not particularly well-selected, and the cover is in abominably bad taste. In fact, the only really good thing about the book is the mechanical execution, which is much better than the quality of the contents deserved.

'The German English Puzzle Primer' is a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, by Miss Mary J. Taber, published at New Bedford. The plan is to group together, in a column, German words which present the same phonetic change, the pupil being expected to write in a parallel (blank) column the corresponding English word. Thus, to take page 27 at random, we find *Biber, eben, Fieber, geben*, etc., the word *Beaver* being printed opposite the first as a guide. We should think it would be very helpful to a teacher.

Two recent French announcements are of interest to Americans—one from its authorship and the other from its subject. The first is 'Ghiberti et son École,' by M. Charles C. Perkins, the latest issue in the "Bibliothèque Internationale de l'Art"; and the other is 'Cent Ans de République aux États-Unis,' by the Duc de Noailles.

Of interest likewise is M. Ferdinand Hue's 'Le Pétrole: son histoire, ses origines, son exploitation dans tous les pays du monde' (Paris: Lecène et Oudin; New York: Christern). Chapter 2 is devoted to the United States, but nearly as many sections are devoted to the oil fields of the Caucasus—and rightfully. We remark in this brochure what professes to be a complete bibliography of all works relating to petroleum.

The quarterly bulletin of the Librairie des Bibliophiles announces in the "Grandes Publications Artistiques" M. Stapfer's translation of 'Faust,' with illustrations by M. J. P. Laurens engraved by Champollion, and uniform with the Leloir-Flameng 'Molière' and the La Fontaine's 'Fables,' illustrated by twelve artists. The 'Fables' are to appear again as the twenty-ninth issue of the "Petite Bibliothèque Artistique," in two volumes, with illustrations by M. Émile Adan, etched by M. le Rat, uniform, of course, with the 'Contes' as illustrated by M. É. de Beaumont. In the fine "Bibliothèque Artistique Moderne," in which M. Daudet's 'Contes,' About's 'Roi des Montagnes,' Gautier's 'Capitaine Fracasse,' Zola's 'Page d'Amour,' and Alfred de Vigny's 'Servitude et Grandeur Militaires' have already appeared, the novelty is to be Lamartine's 'Jocelyn,' with illustrations by M. Besnard, etched by M. de Los Rios. All three of the new books are promised before the new year. The success of these most artistic series of M. Jouaust's has stimulated imitators in Paris, but no rival has given the care and skill evident on every page of all the books of the Librairie des Bibliophiles. Outside of Paris, so far as we know, no publisher has dared to venture on the same ground.

The books of the various series we have named above are all elaborate works of art, worthy of a place on the shelves of the most fastidious lover of books. But M. Jouaust has not been forgetful of the claims of the humbler student. For these he is publishing his cheap and excellent "Nouvelle Bibliothèque Classique," at three francs a volume in a paper cover, and at four francs if you prefer a neat cloth case. In course of time this series is to include all the masterpieces of French literature. It gives a standard text, a few needful notes, an introduction by an authority on the author, a clean page, and a handy form. It is far better than the ordinary Charpentier or Garnier edition of the French classics most often sold in this country. The latest issues are the four volumes of Rabelais with a preface by the late Paul Lacroix. M. George Monval, the editor of the *Molièriste*, is responsible for the 'Molière,' M. Victor Fournel for the 'Racine' and Corneille, M. d'Heylli for the 'Régnard,' M. Sarcey for the 'Marivaux' and for the 'Paul Louis Courier,' the prefaces to which show his skill as a dramatic critic and as a political polemist.

The selections of Mr. Saintsbury from Sainte-Beuve's critical essays is a welcome volume ('Sainte-Beuve: Causeries du Lundi.' Oxford: Clarendon Press). Almost the only fault to be found with it is that it is too small. If some of the extracts had been longer, a better idea of the author would have been conveyed. From a French point of view, it might also be urged that the selection is not sufficiently characteristic of the very versatile, shifting, and almost intangible nature of Sainte-Beuve's appreciations of his contemporaries. But as a choice of specimens showing the growth of Sainte-Beuve's style and manner, from his first attempts in *Le Globe* to his last elaborate *Lundis*, Mr. Saintsbury's little book is very good. The notes and the introduction are excellent.

The seventh volume of Quantin's edition of

Flaubert's Complete Works contains 'Bouvard et Pécuchet,' and is prefaced by an 'Étude sur Gustave Flaubert' by M. Guy de Maupassant, not new, and not what it should be; in fact, deplorably otherwise. His conception of Flaubert was very erroneous. As for this work of Flaubert himself, it may be said that a book which no one in the world but its author could have written or would have wished to write, will never have many readers. Those who do read it will find it a great mass of learning and reflection, shaped into a bitter burlesque. It is a caricature of the bêtises of humanity, a travesty of Thought in its various modifications. In the 'Tentation de Saint-Antoine' Flaubert summons before us the awful ghosts of beliefs which of old beguiled the souls of men; here he makes us laugh at grotesque shadows of the knowledge which today we fancy to be power. It is a colossal *jeu d'esprit*, of which each page—with few exceptions—is amusing, while as a whole it is unspeakably wearisome, utterly dreary. Such jests cause sadness when uttered by wisdom in a fool's garb. The motto of the book might be taken from one of Flaubert's letters: "Nous crevons par la blague, par l'ignorance, par l'outrecuidance, par le mépris de la grandeur, par l'amour de la banalité et le bavardage imbécile." The only valuable parts of M. de Maupassant's essay are the pages where he gives us a portion of the *pièces justificatives* ("a mountain of notes," he says) which Flaubert had arranged and was arranging at the time of his death, as suggestions for this (unfinished) work, and as witnesses of its essential veracity. It is a "dossier des sottises cueillies chez les grands hommes." The extracts range from Descartes to De Maistre, from Bossuet and Fénelon to Dupanloup; from Pio Nono to Louis Napoléon; and Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Montesquieu, Villemain, Jules Janin, Dumas fils, Corneille, Lessing, Condillac, and many others are brought under contribution. It is extremely instructive.

The Rome that is disappearing ("Roma che se ne va"), as related by our correspondent on another page, is one of the subjects treated pictorially in our wide-awake contemporary, *L'Illustrazione Italiana* for November 8. Another engraving in the same line shows the Ponte Rotto of the Tiber, and the works now in progress which will end in its modification, while still sparing what remains of the first stone bridge constructed in Rome. Bulgarian affairs also receive attention in this number, and we have a view of Philippopolis, on its extraordinary rocky site; a portrait group of the three chiefs of the movement for Bulgarian unity; and a likeness of Doctor Stranski.

—There might seem at first blush to be something of unwise audacity in questioning the value of criticisms on George Eliot, concerning some pages of which she herself said that they seemed to her "more penetrating and finely felt than almost anything I have read in the way of printed comment on my own writing"; but we can scarcely believe that the little volume entitled 'The Ethics of George Eliot's Works'—a reprint from the English, with a poor American introduction (Philadelphia: George H. Buchanan & Co.)—will win such praise from a wide circle of readers. It is written by a Mr. Brown—John Crombie Brown—and is a posthumous publication. Its intellectual force is of such degree as utters itself in expressions like these, dictated only five days before the author's death. Speaking of Grandcourt as a type of concentrated selfishness, he says: "We dare not despise him, we cannot loathe him; we stand bowed and awe-stricken before him." The moral force of the author is of a somewhat higher quality; but it, too, is "bowed and awe-stricken" in nature. It tends toward the worship of Pain, the adoration of Suffering and Sorrow, the enthusiasm of Self-sacrifice; and to those who hold that "la joie de l'esprit en marque la force," and who like wise believe that George Eliot will live immortal as a *dramatist* long after her *ethics* have crumbled to the dust, the form and formulas of this book are rather meaningless, while yet the evidently most sincere goodness of the writer cannot but win sympathy. It may be observed, in conclusion, that the only one of Mr. Brown's comments referred to expressly by George Eliot, and which she thought showed "keen perception," is concerned with a distinctly dramatic—only in the vaguest way ethical—situation. Another still smaller, and in every sense a most insignificant volume about George Eliot, a so-called "psychological study" of 'George Eliot's Love-Life' (Cupples, Upham & Co.), is best dismissed as quickly as possible by saying unhesitatingly that it is an entirely worthless production. There is not a word in it that it could be of the slightest use to any one to read. Its folly is only equalled by the grossness of its impertinence regarding the dead and also the living.

—Mr. E. D. Neill's 'Virginia Vetusta,' though issued within the current year, is already out of print—a hopeful sign for the future of American history. The volume is one in which no one will read many pages who is not heartily in search of the earliest and most reliable witnesses concerning Virginia in its primitive period. Made up in part of "letters and documents never before printed," and of others entombed in widely severed libraries, or printed only in books so rare that no two of them can be reached in a day's journey, they form a compilation for which every historical investigator will give thanks. There are few of the two hundred pages which do not throw side-lights on the Old Dominion in its cradle. Scraps picked from the wormholes of long vanished days sometimes solve, and sometimes stir up, doubts regarding Captain John Smith, or his relations to Pocahontas, or her relations to John Rolfe, or concerning the introduction of negro slaves, or the blue blood of the first Virginians. Mr. Neill shows that the London Virginia Company professed to be before all things a missionary enterprise. They begin one of their first reports by speaking of "the eyes of all Europe looking upon our endeavors to spread the gospel among the heathen people of Virginia"—"an enterprise tending so greatly to the enlargement of the Christian religion." Mr. Neill prints a facsimile of the title-page of the first work on Virginia, which was a sermon "on planting, among the savage Virginians, not only humanity but religion." More than all this, the gifts of money within the first dozen years after the founding of Jamestown rebuke the conceit of our humanitarians who fancy themselves the first benefactors of our aborigines. In 1618 Mary Robinson, a widow, gave £200 in aid of the Virginia Indian mission. There were also gifts of £70, £100, £300, and £500, the last contributed anonymously. These donations, the purchasing power of which was ten times greater than today, were prompted by an appeal of King James for "propagating the Gospell amongst Infidells, and educating the children of those barbarians." In his anxiety to send an antidote with the bane, the monarch rivalled the Boston merchant who, when he had filled the hold of his ship with rum, was always ready to give a missionary free passage in the cabin.

— Women play such an important part in literature nowadays that it becomes an interesting question how they should write their names when single and when married. Of course, no woman who has sufficient individuality to write anything is willing to merge her existence in that of her husband. Mrs. William Armstrong may consent to appear in that guise on her visiting cards, but when she writes a magazine article she will choose to be known by her own name of Grace Woodbury Armstrong, if she has been known to her audience before marriage as Grace Woodbury. Supposing, however, that her parents have given her a middle name of Philpot, and that she has been in the habit of signing herself Grace Philpot Woodbury. She cannot now become Grace Philpot Woodbury Armstrong—no table of contents could afford her room for that—and there is danger that her former admirers may not recognize her under the name of Grace Woodbury Armstrong. In view of such a contingency, therefore, it would be well if unmarried women would content themselves with a single surname. Two names are usually sufficient to distinguish a person, and provision would thus be made for the possible addition of a third name later in life. Helen Hunt will not have lost her identity in Helen Hunt Jackson, nor Harriet Prescott in Harriet Prescott Spofford, nor Elizabeth Robins in Elizabeth Robins Pennell, nor Alice Wellington in Alice Wellington Rollins. In time the possession of three names might come to have all the significance of mistress, unless, indeed, women who are in literature should come to discard altogether the custom of attaching their husband's patronymic to their own.

—The well-known Chinese traveller, Archibald R. Colquhoun, has written for the London *Graphic* an account of "The Crisis in Burma," the first part of which appeared in the number for October 31. In this he treats wholly of Upper or Independent Burmah, the country, its institutions, and inhabitants. He estimates the extent of the territory over which the King actually rules to be about 67,000 square miles. This was once densely populated, the numerous and vast ruins proving the till recently uncredited statements of Mendez Pinto on this point. The present population may be possibly about two millions, but it is being rapidly and constantly decreased by emigration, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the Government to prevent it. These emigrants, of whom nearly 500,000 have recently come into British Burmah alone, are, "as a rule, only single men, with no families or near relatives to leave as hostages." This is caused partly from the fact that the recognized claim of the King to the service of every adult is carried to such an intolerable extent that "no man can call time or labor his own"; and partly to the crushing burden of taxation and the brutal oppression of the unsalaried officials, which in some places has put a stop to all open trade. The land also belongs to the King, but is free to any one who wishes to occupy it, provided he encloses and cultivates it. The natives have an attractive manner, and are without caste prejudices; and as "nearly every adult male has passed through a monastery, it comes about that a Burman who cannot at least write his own name is very seldom met with." The condition of the women is better, probably, than in any other Eastern country. They are free to marry whom they choose, go in public unveiled, transact business freely, and are rarely immoral. The people are comparatively industrious, and pauperism is unknown among them. Agriculture is their chief pursuit, though they have a few manufactures, as, "silk and cotton weaving, lacquer ware, gold and silver work, carving, pottery, and iron work." The internal trade is mostly in the hands of "Bombay merchants, Parsees, and Chinese, not a single Englishman being established at Mandalay." The Government is vested by the King, who is absolute, in a council of four or six members, presided over by the Crown Prince or some other prince appointed by the

King. In addition to these is an equal number of household ministers, who, though inferior in rank, appear to have greater power. There is no hereditary nobility, any one being able to rise at the King's pleasure to the highest position in the state, and, of course, to be degraded. The army is contemptible in numbers and in equipment. The foreign officers, principally Frenchmen and Italians, formerly maintained for the purpose of drilling the troops, have nearly all left the country.

—The question, Where was the cradle of the Aryan, or Indo-European, division of mankind, to which we belong? has in late years been mooted with greater scientific earnestness than ever before. At the beginning of the century nobody doubted that it was in Asia—perhaps somewhere near the mountains of Armenia, where Scriptural tradition placed the temporary home of postdiluvian mankind. Adelung accepted the Asiatic origin as an axiom. The great lights of comparative Aryan philology and Aryan antiquities, Bopp, Pott, Lassen, shared the belief. Jacob Grimm unhesitatingly asserted that all the nations of Europe immigrated from Asia. Of all Asiatic countries, however, the region anciently known as Bactriana, and now included in Afghan Turkistan, north of the Hindu-Kush, was generally looked upon as the most probable site of the primitive Aryan home. From there the various branches of the great race radiated and migrated—the Iranians and Armenians southwestward; the Vedic tribes southeastward; the Celts, Teutons, Græco-Itali, and Letto-Slavs westward, in various streams. It was about the beginning of the second half of the present century that the first dissenting view was promulgated by the British ethnologist, Doctor Latham, in his edition of Tacitus's 'Germania.' He defended and expanded it later in his 'Elements of Comparative Philology' (1862) and other writings. According to Latham, the original home of the Aryans was to be sought in Europe. This theory was first received as a heresy, but it gradually found adherents, and in 1868 no less an authority than Theodor Benfey gave it support and prestige. Lazarus Geiger made it popular by his brilliant dissertations on linguistic and ethnic evolution, and Friedrich Müller, Spiegel, Cuno, and other philologists, and, in the field of more strictly scientific anthropology, Pösche, Ecker, and Lindenschmitt, more or less positively declared in its favor. The discussions on the subject became frequent and animated, the defenders of the old view mustering in large numbers and opposing authority to authority—among others, Professor Roth, of Tübingen, to Benfey.

—A few years back, the greater weight of opinion, part of it traditional, seemed still to be on the side of the old view, and the latter was generally reflected in popular books, historical and other. The European theory was often completely ignored, even by scholars, as, for example, by M. Van der Gheyn, who repeatedly lectured on the origin of the Aryans before the Royal Geographical Society of Antwerp. His latest lecture, however, 'L'Origine européenne des Aryas' (Antwerp, 1885), shows the great change which has taken place quite recently. He still contends for the old theory, for Asia and Bactriana; but his argument is completely defensive. In fact, after stating, in a candid and instructive manner, the main points of the latest expounders of Latham's theory, and rebutting them singly by reasonings and proofs far from decisive, he concludes in a rather sceptical tone. The writings which have thrown him upon the defensive, excepting Pösche's 'Die Arier; ein Beitrag zur historischen Anthropologie' (1878), are all publications of the year 1883: 'Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte,' by Prof. Otto Schrader, of Jena; 'Origines Ariacæ,' by Professor Penka, of Vienna; a treatise by Franz von Löher, published by the Royal Academy of Munich; and articles in *Ausland*, by Professor Tomaschek, of Gratz. Schrader and Von Löher combat the Asiatic theory, but have no positive opinion concerning a European substitute for Bactriana; Tomaschek finds the original home of the Aryans in Eastern Europe; Pösche locates it near the sources of the Dnieper, in Western Russia; Penka, in Scandinavia, where both the present dwellers and the oldest skulls show the Aryan race in its purest type. The arguments of Schrader and Penka appeared so convincing to Professor Sayce, who reviewed their works in the *Academy*, that he abruptly discarded his former opinion to the contrary, and declared, somewhat vaguely, for "the districts in the neighborhood of the Baltic," to which neither Pösche nor Penka need object. The Scandinavian theory has since been further elaborated by Dr. Ludwig Wilser, in 'Die Herkunft der Deutschen: Neue Forschungen über Urgeschichte, Abstammung und Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse unseres Volkes' (Carlsruhe, 1885). This learned and comprehensive monograph makes the prehistoric abode of the Goths in Sweden and on the North German shores the centre of the primitive Aryans, from the periphery of which Germanic tribes, Celts, Latins, Rhæto-Etruscans, Greeks, Slavs, Lithuanians, Iranians, the invaders of India, and others gradually detached themselves, migrating mostly southward and eastward. It is probably the most brilliant production on either side of the question.

—The Clarendon Press has just offered us, from the pen of the well-known Anglicist and phonetist, Henry Sweet, an entirely novel form of grammatical text-book: 'Elementarbuch des gesprochenen Englisch (Grammatik, Texte, und Glossar).' The book is intended for the use of Germans in learning English, and the aim is to acquaint the learner directly with the language as it is actually spoken, leaving the difficulties of the artificial literary form, such as the traditional orthography and the elaborate syntax, to his later study. The English is represented only in the form of a phonetic transcription, the alphabet employed being in the main that already recommended by the author in his 'Handbook of Phonetics,' p. 192, probably the simplest, completest, and most logical of all the systems yet proposed. In the reading exercises, which occupy 40 of the 127 pages of the book, as well as in the grammar, the sentence and not the word is made the unit of calculation. The sentence is represented exactly as it is spoken, regardless of the traditional division into words, and with the various pauses, abbreviations, and combinations of word and sentence-accent which actually occur. The sentence "I wouldn't do it, if I were you" appears, for example, as "*-ai wudnt duwit', if aiwəjuw*," in which the spaces indicate the accentuation of the following syllable. In the grammatical portion, which occupies sixty-four pages, the most novel point is the treatment of the double forms (*Satzdoubletten*), which are developed under the varying conditions of sentence-connection and sentence-accent; *e. g.*, *nt=not* in "I can't," *əm=œm* 'am' in "I am tired," *sn=seint* 'Saint' in "St. Paul's," *tl=til* 'till.' The sections on sentence-accentuation and the accentuation of compounds are also entirely original. In the syntax the discussion of the use of the tenses, especially of the compound forms, is a marvel of correct brevity. The spoken English which constitutes the basis of this work is the dialect of the author himself—*i. e.*, the ordinary conversational language of an educated Londoner. The book will subserve just here an excellent purpose for the American reader as a basis for determining the exact degree of divergence between his own dialect and that of cultivated circles in England. Mr. Sweet transcribes, for example, the words *butter, color, humbug, done, some, us*, with *bətə, calə, hambag, dan, sam, as*, in which the *a* represents his "mid-back-narrow" vowel. Everybody who is acquainted with London English will recognize this as a correct reproduction, although our New England dialect would require the transcription with *ə : bətə, həmbəg*, etc. Whether Mr. Sweet's work will exactly meet the educational needs of those for whom he intended it, may be a question, but it is sure to become an indispensable guide to every teacher of English grammar and orthoepy.

ROPES'S NAPOLEON I.

The First Napoleon: a Sketch, Political and Military, by John Codman Ropes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo, pp. xxiii-347.

No better proof need be given of the perennial interest which attaches to the character of a great man than the fact that the first Napoleon is to-day as fascinating a problem as when the world was freshly dazzled with his achievements. Dean Farrar has made his career the subject of a lecture which he is delivering to American audiences, and the crowds which hang upon the words of the distinguished divine find the evening hour all too short for their enjoyment of the theme. Mr. Ropes's book is the substance of a course of lectures delivered last spring before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and, in the elegant typography of the Riverside Press, makes as attractive a volume as the most fastidious could wish to handle. The Dean's lecture and Mr. Ropes's course of lectures show also that the subject of debate is no less fruitful in differences of opinion than formerly. From the same basis of facts intelligent students get wide asunder in their estimate of Napoleon's character. To one he remains, on the whole, the scourge of the human race; to the other, he seems to deserve a niche in our Pantheon as a world's benefactor.

But whether Mr. Ropes's readers accept his conclusions or follow the views of the Dean, they will all agree that in these seven lectures they have a most compact and convenient outline of Napoleon's career, full of vivid and clear analyses of facts, the freshness of oral address well preserved, and the interest stimulated by the lively and vigorous style, which prevents the narrative from growing dull or wearisome for a moment. Mr. Ropes has also made a point of giving fuller treatment to the military campaigns of the great soldier than can be found in a volume of similar size and compass, and these are illustrated by nine well-engraved maps, which greatly aid in understanding the strategy and the tactics. The author's taste for military studies has led him to a happy enlargement of his work in this direction, and a wide range of authorities has evidently been consulted in reaching his conclusions.

In his treatment of the political side of his subject the author draws ingeniously a distinction between the extension of personal liberty and the extension of political rights; and he insists that Napoleon respected and preserved the personal rights and liberties of the people as they had been achieved by the Revolution, while he denied them only the exercise of political powers which they were incompetent to use. They were thus disciplined for their own good; and in seizing upon supreme power, and even in establishing a despotic empire, Napoleon may be regarded as acting upon motives of public welfare which may be morally approved by Republicans of our American type. Mr. Ropes's admiration for his subject carries him even further. He accepts the Napoleonic theory that the extension of the French Empire, and the seating of

members of his family upon half-a-dozen thrones in Europe (excepting that of Spain), was the justifiable result of aggressive wars begun by the other Powers. He even defends the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, which most writers, even of those friendly to Napoleon, have agreed in considering a crime.

We think the time has gone by when many, even of a popular audience, will follow the author in his more extreme positions, though all will relish the intellectual pleasure of listening to a brilliant forensic debate upon them. The Revolutionary propagandists of France appreciated to their full value the advantages they had in offering to other peoples relief from the grinding weight of feudal burdens and hereditary oppression. Napoleon was far too sharp-sighted to miss the use of such a weapon, and, whether as Jacobin general in his Italian campaign or as the would-be founder of a new dynasty of kings, used it with all the power of his giant arm. When first illusions had been dispelled, however, the question was seen to be one of accepting political servitude as the price of material well-being. Any autocrat, whether Czar or Caliph, may offer that; and if he be an intelligent despot, he will see his advantage in making his paternal government so solicitous for the physical happiness of his people as to make them call him "father" with a more devoted loyalty than Russian *muzhiks* ever showed toward Peter or Alexander. But most of us, in our day, will find the only apt comparison for such happy subjects in Circe's swine. In Napoleon's case, even the material advantages withered when war could no longer be made to support war, and when the conscription, anticipating the age of military duty, dragged even tender boys into the ranks, and threatened a permanent deterioration of the French race by the wholesale destruction of its able-bodied men. Then the demon of ambition was unmasked.

The question of Napoleon's abilities, whether military or political, was never an open one. His tremendous powers were too manifestly displayed. The only question has been as to his character. It is here that his apologists usually substitute the evidence of his wisdom as a despot for proof of moral elevation as a man. The two have no relation to each other. The simplest interpretation of his conduct and motives is the truest. His cynical frankness contradicts his respectable advocates. Even prior to his Italian campaign he boasted to Josephine that by the aid of the sword at his side he would "go so far" that his rivals and his patrons would alike be glad of his protection. When Cobentzel met him to negotiate at Campo Formio, he demanded that the customary simulacrum of the Austrian throne be taken from the room, "car je n'ai jamais vu un siège plus élevé que les autres sans avoir envie aussitôt de m'y placer"; and at the summit of power he himself told this story of his impulse always to take the "high seat" as typical of his career. It would seem impossible to prove anything, in the realm of moral causes, more clearly than he himself has given us the means of proving that the dominant purpose of his life was self-aggrandizement, by whatever means, at whatever cost. To further this he courted in turn the Robespierres, and Barras who helped to overturn them. He thundered from Italy, as simple general, against the moderate reactionists of 1797, and embarrassed the Triumvirate in the Directory by the ostentatious zeal of his support. He made his battalions swear, by the manes of their dead comrades and upon their flags, "guerre implacable aux ennemis de la République et de la Constitution de l'an III." He sent to Paris, to sustain the usurpations of the Directors, General Augereau, whom even Rewbell shrunk from as "ce fier brigand," and who openly declared that his mission was to "kill the royalists," which avowedly included all who were not Jacobins. Yet Augereau lived to be a "noble of the Empire" when his master, having used the oaths to the Constitution of the year III, the Jacobin clubs, and the Directory as the ladder to power, kicked them away, and affected to treat those who were faithful to the Bourbons as traitors to his new royalty.

In regard to putting the Duc d'Enghien to death, Mr. Ropes complains that "Bonaparte is accused of having executed an innocent man merely in order to strike terror into the ranks of his enemies." But in this also Bonaparte is the worst witness for his own case. Mme. de Rémusat describes with thrilling effect the scene when Napoleon avowed the act in the presence of the few intimates of Josephine's court, and in hoarse tones (*d'une voix sèche et rude*) exclaimed: "At least they will now see what I am capable of, and I may hope in future that they will let me alone." He uses almost the very words which Mr. Ropes resents as an injurious accusation. Napoleon was too well used to putting to profit all the resources of the public press, to have any doubt that, if he had any evidence of D'Enghien's complicity in crimes which the world would regard as worthy of death, he would have trumpeted it far and wide. His silence would be almost confession, and he broke the silence to make it quite so. It is well known that Coulaincourt was one of the most honorable of the officers surrounding Napoleon, and that he deeply resented the way in which the Emperor had sought to use him in this affair. Yet we have respectable authority for it, that Coulaincourt, in 1813, when he showed his personal devotion to Napoleon by spurring his horse between him and a burning shell, still said, referring to the D'Enghien affair, "I can't believe there's a God in heaven if that man dies upon the throne."

But as to the general effect of the Napoleonic rule, we are not left to the testimony of any class or faction. Among contemporaries the revolutionist Carnot and the royalist Rémusat are agreed; among recent historians the monarchist Taine and the republican Lanfrey are in harmony. The Empire disciplined the citizen out of all spontaneity or vigor of progress. It substituted for the free movement of the nation the autocratic will of one man, who, as he boasted that he looked after every buckle on his artillery horses, also sought to dictate every idea in the brains of his subjects. The result cannot be better put than in the vivid lines with which Taine closes his 'Revolution.' Everything was made to work, he says,

"toward a unity of result, which was the omnipotence of the State, the omnipresence of the Government, the abolition of everything like local or private initiative, the suppression of all free association, the gradual scattering of all the smaller spontaneous organizations of men, the prevention of all plans involving the labor of generations, the extinction of all sentiments which make the individual live out of himself, either in the past or in the future. Never was a finer *caserne* built!—one more symmetric or with more decorated front. Nothing could be more satisfying to superficial judgment or more acceptable to the vulgar good sense; nothing better adapted to narrow egoism; nothing better 'set up' or more prim, or fitter to discipline and control the meaner and lower qualities of human nature, *but also to starve and spoil all its higher qualities.* In these *philosophic barracks* we have been quartered now these eighty years!"

Mr. Ropes's book is a fair and vigorous contribution to the great debate, the perennial and unceasing debate, over the place and scope of moral principles in public affairs; and though what we have said will indicate that we differ widely from him in our estimate of the moral side of the Napoleonic character, we welcome the earnest and able presentation of opposing views, feeling sure that the reader will be stimulated to a deeper study of the wonderful era of which he treats, and the problems of life and conduct which it presents.

MOMMSEN'S ROMAN HISTORY.

Römische Geschichte. Von Theodor Mommsen. Fünfter Band. Die Provinzen von Cæsar bis Diocletian. Mit zehn Karten von H. Kiepert. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung; New York: Westermann. 1885.

Die Oertlichkeit der Varusschlacht. Von Theodor Mommsen. The same publishers. Pp. 64.

THE most important event of the year, in the line of historical literature, is without question the appearance of a new volume of Mommsen's History of Rome. It is more than thirty years since the publication of the original three volumes, bringing the history down to the fall of the Republic; a work which at once took its place at the head of books of its class. Since then we have waited, patiently or impatiently, to see repeated revisions swell the three volumes to much enlarged dimensions, and modify very materially the original aspect of early Roman history; and to see the author apparently leave his work unfinished, to labor in other directions. Immense collections of inscriptions, with exhaustive commentary, an elaborate work on Roman constitutional law (itself incomplete), an edition of the 'Corpus Juris,' and numerous monographs and special treatises, have borne witness that he has never been idle. It was easy to see that all these were directly in the line of preparation for the continuation of his principal work, and that this continuation would be all the better for the years thus spent in preparation. But at the same time it was hard to escape from an uneasy fear that he might spend his life in preparation, and leave his work still a fragment; that he might die before it was ended, or, at least, that we, his readers, might not live to see it completed.

As it is, he has skipped what will generally be considered the most important part of the continuation, and given us a volume which may itself be regarded almost in the light of preparation. The fourth volume, the history of the Empire itself, is yet to come. The volume before us is, it must be admitted, devoted, if not to the most important, to the least known and hitherto most neglected part of Mommsen's subject: no doubt, as far as information is concerned, we have vastly more that is new in these pages than even he could gather together in the well-explored field of Imperial history. In the fourth volume, when it comes, we shall not look so much for new facts as for new points of view, masterly grouping and generalization, an instructive tracing of cause and effect. In this fifth volume the matter itself is new. Previous historians have looked at the history of the Empire too exclusively from the point of view of the imperial city and the central authority. It has been forgotten that, while the Empire was Roman in name, it was a world in fact; that the provinces were as essential a part of it as the city itself; that the edict of Caracalla, extending citizenship to all its inhabitants, was but the recognition in law of what had long existed in point of fact.

This volume, in thirteen chapters, contains a systematic survey of the several parts of the Empire, passing along the north coast of the Mediterranean from west to east, and then the south coast from east to west, ending with the African provinces. In each chapter the province or group of provinces is examined exhaustively—its geography, history, institutions, industry, and religion; a mass of information only brought to light by the collections of inscriptions to which Mommsen has devoted so much of his energy of late years. As a rule the facts are

given without any references to authorities, as is the custom of the author; they are supposed to be accessible in the collections and periodicals of Germany. Notes, however, are not rare, for the fuller explanation of the text, and occasionally for the elaborate discussion of some special topic. On page 111, for example, is a foot-note, containing almost a page of fine type, upon the meaning of the word *limes*—a word designating a military construction often met with, and possessing great importance, in these frontier inquiries.

The part of the work which possesses most interest for general students is probably the chapters upon the northern frontier—the account of the campaigns of Drusus, Tiberius, and Germanicus, with an explanation of the policy of Augustus and Tiberius. Drusus, in his victorious campaigns, had actually brought Germany into subjection as far as the Elbe, and had established it as a province, as completely subdued, to all appearance, as had been the case with several of the older provinces. Germany seemed as certainly a part of the Empire at the Christian era as Spain had been at the end of the Second Punic War; and the wars of Viriathus and Numantia in Spain were no less formidable than the uprising of Arminius. Nevertheless, Augustus had seemed to acquiesce in the loss of this province after the defeat of Varus; and Tiberius, after the three moderately successful campaigns of Germanicus, definitively withdrew the troops, and made the frontier the line of the Rhine. How to explain this policy? The frontier of the Elbe, says Mommsen (p. 51), was in itself a shorter and more defensible line than that of the Rhine and Danube; but it removed the army too far from the recently subdued Gallic provinces. "The Roman people were accustomed to boast that all Gaul was held in subjection by a garrison of 1,200 men at Lyons; but the Government could not forget that the two great armies on the Rhine served not merely to protect against the Germans, but to hold in subjection the Gallic States in their rear." So with Pannonia; the necessity of withdrawing troops from the Danube to send to Germany after the defeat of Varus was followed by an insurrection in Pannonia, which was with difficulty suppressed in four years. The military force was not adequate to the demands made upon it by the enlargement of the boundaries, and the financial condition of the State forbade the increase of the military force. "Neither Augustus nor Tiberius ventured to increase the costs of the army." The policy prescribed in the will of Augustus, *coercendi intra terminos imperii*, rested upon financial rather than military grounds. From this point of view it appears that while the importance of the defeat of Varus has not been exaggerated, it resulted after all in giving the Empire a better boundary line. Perhaps, if it had not been for this disaster, the advanced frontier would have been maintained; once lost, it appeared unwise to attempt to regain it.

Of the points of detail that come under consideration in this history there is perhaps none more interesting than that of the locality of this famous battle. It has usually been placed in the Osning range, southwest of Minden on the Weser. This is, however, an unlikely spot, because the Roman army started from the neighborhood of Minden, and had gone several days' march before it was attacked. In the history Mommsen pronounces the problem unsolvable, for want of data. In a paper, however, read before the Royal Academy of Berlin, and published in pamphlet form, he shows that, while the accounts of the affair are too imperfect to allow any certain conclusion, it is nevertheless possible, with the aid of collateral evidence, to arrive at a very probable theory. The collateral evidence is afforded by the Roman coins found in this region in considerable abundance; and a significant portion of the pamphlet is occupied with the examination of these local collections. The conclusion at which he arrives (p. 46) is, "that the coins found in and about Barenau belong to the army of Varus, which perished in the year 9 in the Venner Moor." Barenau is a little place just to the northeast of Osnabrück—about west of Minden; and the road to it from Minden leads into a swampy, hilly district, containing the head waters of the River Hunte, precisely corresponding to the description of the Teutoburg Forest. It has seemed natural, when some point further west than the Osning was to be sought, to look in the direction of Münster, or as far south as Paderborn, on the ground that this would have been a more direct route to the headquarters of the army upon the Rhine. Mommsen points out, however, that all our calculations are baffled by the consideration that Varus was tempted away from the direct route in order to suppress a revolt; and whether he went north or south there is no means of knowing except through some such evidence as this. The character of the coins in the Barenau collection, being chiefly of the later years of Augustus, is a piece of strong circumstantial evidence. He thinks that Varus, finding himself entrapped, attempted to retrace his steps towards the Weser, and that consequently Germanicus, when he visited the battle-ground a few years later, approaching from the Ems, came upon Varus's line of march in the order followed by that commander himself during his retreat.

RECENT NOVELS.

A Mission Flower: An American Novel. By George H. Picard. White, Stokes & Allen.

Without a Compass. By Frederick B. Van Vorst. D. Appleton & Co.

Maruja. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

As It was Written: A Jewish Musician's Story. By Sidney Luska. Cassell & Co.

The Last Meeting. By Brander Matthews. Charles Scribner's Sons.

It is not always well to lay claim in the title-page to more than the succeeding pages will warrant. Without the assertion made for 'A Mission Flower' (with just the least appearance of boastfulness) that it is "an American novel," one would not be led to put much stress upon the nationality of Doña Solace's two lovers—one the son of an English baronet, the other with the name of Don Silva and a title when he chose to employ it. Nor would one find fault with Doña Solace herself, and the manner in which she had grown up under the schooling of Mme. Clement—a court lady and founder of the Sacré Cœur—in an old mission school. But when one sets out to read an American novel, one asks for people a little nearer than these to our average type to play the chief parts; one asks for a less vague locality than the "great midland country," for more color than is given by a few cottonwood-bordered streams and a band of Indians attending mass, and is not to be put off with the backneyed figures of the politician and his ambitious wife. The story is an unpleasant one, and the indirectness with which it is told fails to relieve, except here and there, its sombre color. Mr. Picard has chosen to use only ordinary incidents for binding together the threads of his plot—a style of story-telling that is apt to prove uninteresting in the hands of any but a clever writer. And a clever writer Mr. Picard has not shown himself to be in 'A Mission Flower.' The only bit that shows an approach to cleverness is Mme. Clement's description of old Father Caron nodding at the examination of the history class; while the one scene that stands out as not devoid of strong and pathetic qualities is that in which Doña goes to her lover (not her English lover, of course), and learns from his own lips that he had killed her father.

'Without a Compass' is aptly named; for a more aimless, drifting combination of characters and incidents it would be difficult to find. Yet if one glances over the titles of the chapters, the story would seem to have been laid out by rule and square from the beginning; and on no mean scale, either, one thinks, after reading awhile. But the scope was too ambitious, the lines too many and too broad, and before the end they are seen to have gone all astray. It is useless to know the height of men in feet and inches, the exact shade of their hair and eyes, and a matter-of-fact history of their grandparents, if we are not to be interested in them; and one cannot be interested, in a novel, by tedious people or by tedious details concerning them. It is hard to say whether 'Without a Compass' was written from a moral or an artistic impulse. If from a moral one, the choice of the main incident—the unfaithfulness of a beautiful, cultured, high-minded woman to her uncongenial husband—was an unfortunate one; for no matter how vividly the bitter consequences of such an act may be portrayed, the influence of this oft-told story for good or evil is always doubtful, and a moralist should never be in doubt as to the effect of his illustrations. If the book was written from an artistic impulse, the writer has been again unfortunate, in that by paying too much attention to detail he has failed to produce the unity of effect, the sustained interest, and the clear-cut, embracing outlines that are essentials in a work of art. The novel is no trivial one; its tone, indeed, is almost too earnest for a novel. It shows evidence of thought and learning; but it also shows that the writer's knowledge of the human heart has been gained as much from books as from his sympathy with humanity.

There is but little to be said of Bret Harte's latest novelette, 'Maruja,' except that it is clever. The nervous, energetic style tells to advantage in a tale like this of the wilful and beautiful Maruja—with her odd mixture of Puritan and Spanish blood and her queer assortment of lovers—where surprises are constantly awaiting one, and the approach to a tragedy is just near enough to keep one's interest pitched high. It is well the story did not turn out a tragedy, however, for as such it would have been ruined by the touches of newspaper writing which mar its pages. But with the tramp lover the successful one, with the bright sayings of the civil engineer, and the amusing figure of the California Aladdin, one can forgive the occasional want of simplicity. Perhaps it is too precious a quality to be thrown away in every line, and is only prized the more for being now and then lacking. Yet Guest should not have asked Maruja to "fly" with him; a Missourian who had "tramped" to California would have been contented with "go."

The popularity of 'Called Back' was sure to produce plenty of imitations; but it is not likely that there will soon be a better novel after the style of Mr. Fargus's work than 'As It was Written.' Ernest Neuman, a Jewish musician, after parting with his betrothed late one night at her home in an apartment house on Fifty-first Street, went back in the morning and found her murdered. He was tried for the crime, and, from lack of evidence, acquitted. Thrown into a state of despondent indifference by his sorrow, he gave up music, which had been his passion, and earned his living by waiting in a wine-room. Here he met a young poet who became his friend, and drew him, in a measure, back to his former life. By a chain of coincidences he discovered a writing left by his father, whom he had never

known. By this writing he was adjured to avenge the dishonor of his mother and the misery of his father on Nicholas Pathzuol, who had wrought them, or on his next of kin. "From my grave I shall watch over you," wrote his father. Pathzuol had been the name of his betrothed. One night, in playing his violin, he unconsciously composed a wonderful piece of music. Not believing it to be his own, yet not able to remember the composer, he wrote it down. Toward the end he wrote as he played—unconsciously; and when he had finished he discovered that the last he had written was words instead of music. From these words he knew that, controlled by his father's spirit, usurping his own will, he had been the murderer of his betrothed. In spite of the improbability of such a story, it is told with so much art, with such a deft blending of the musician's nature with the inherited superstitions of his race, that the improbability never grates. It is a book for the hour, however—an "idle tale, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," and only valuable as showing how well a poor thing can be done.

Even Brander Matthews has been led off by the taste for mysteries. He has not been led far, however, and the mysterious disappearance of Frederick Olyphant, in 'The Last Meeting,' is not so vital a point of interest as the time and manner in which he is to be reproduced and an end put to the miserable uncertainty of his sweetheart. The introduction of a diagram to explain what had already been made clear, is a needless concession to the passion for detective literature, and one is hardly reconciled to it even by the charmingly natural account of the Full-Score Club at dinner. All through, in fact, one accepts the mystery because one realizes that there must be some sort of a main thread to the story, and then fully enjoys the genial friendliness of Uncle Larry, the stubborn obtuseness of Mr. Hobson-Cholmondeley, and the pertness of Pussy Palmer. Mr. Matthews's character-drawing is delicate and pleasant. The effort to individualize is never to be seen, but his characters stand out distinct and complete, for all that. And in 'The Last Meeting' they are all more or less clever and entertaining—the writer has not tried his hand at tiresome people. Even the revengeful Greek is not altogether a despicable villain. He appears only at second-hand, to be sure, but there is nothing shadowy or vague about his personality. His refusal to owe his life a third time to the man whose destruction he had planned was really heroic. One is somewhat surprised, though, that he should not have tried to carry Olyphant with him to the bottom of the Pacific.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

Mr. Robert Ralston's thin monograph, 'Principles of Sale: their Application to Sale of an Undivided Part' (Philadelphia: Rees, Welsh & Co.), discusses, in the compass of fifty octavo pages, an interesting point in the law of sales of personal property. What is it that really happens when a man contracts with another to sell grain which is part of a larger mass—and in like cases? Does the title pass, or is it merely matter of contract? Mr. Ralston puts his question in the form, *Can* the title pass? and finds no difficulty in saying that it can. But he really goes further: "There is no reason of philosophy or convenience why it should not," etc. There is no difficulty at all in saying that title can pass, but there is considerable difficulty in saying that it does or that it should in ordinary cases. The attentive reader must see that the author fails to appreciate some of the grave questions that have troubled the discussion of this subject. Does the buyer become an owner in common? *Can* he have title in any other way? If he is owner in common, how can he bring trover for a refusal of the other owner to deliver his share or let him take it? If he is not owner, how can trover be sustained, on the doctrine of estoppel, when both parties knew that the property was undivided? Certainly it is not "the same thing" to say that title has passed, and to say that a particular defendant is estopped to deny it. The author accepts quite too readily certain cases, and certain loose expressions of judges. And yet his general result we take to be right.

Pollock's 'Principles of Contract' appears in the "second American from the fourth English edition" (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.), edited, as before, by Gustavus H. Wald, of the Cincinnati bar. This book deserves a better dress of printing and binding than the publishers have given it; but there appears to have been an effort to prevent the material from swelling into two volumes, and this goes some way to excuse one of the faults mentioned. Professor Pollock's book is marked by learning and the vigorous application to his subject of well-trained faculties. A knowledge of our own ancient law and of the Roman system enables the author to elucidate and give interest to his generally excellent and well-ordered statements of the law. It is a book to be recommended to students, and to any lawyer who wishes to read what will cheer and invigorate his intellect instead of baffling it, as so many law books do. Mr. Wald's notes are careful and intelligent.

The fourth edition of 'Washburn on Easements and Servitudes' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) is the first since the author's death. It is edited, "revised and enlarged," by Simon Greenleaf Croswell, of the Boston bar. This book has always been reckoned to contain some of Professor Washburn's best work. It followed his larger book on Real Property by a year, in 1863—something less than eight years after the author had begun to lecture at the Harvard Law School. This is the first time, we believe, that anything by Professor Washburn has been edited by another hand; his own conscientious labor in preparing his treatises sets a high standard for the editors who must now take up the task. Mr. Croswell, who is, we believe, the grandson of Professor Greenleaf, had another high example in a well-known edition of Cruise. He has done his work worthily and well. It consists not merely in adding the principal late cases, but in accurate, neat, and valuable contributions both to the notes and the text, the latter being carefully distinguished from the author's work.

A second edition of 'Browne on the Law of Trade Marks and Analogous Subjects' (Little, Brown & Co.) is now published, after the space of twelve years from the date of the first edition. It is an excellent book, marked by careful and ingenious discrimination and exact statement; characterized also by certain engaging peculiarities of style which give the reader a personal interest in the author. We venture, however, to advise the author to be on his guard in the matter of style; that way danger lies. Although, like flavor or a color, style hardly constitutes, in itself, a trade-mark, yet a man might almost argue it into the author's description of one, when he says that a trade-mark "is, in fact, the commercial substitute for one's autograph." One does not need to be a lawyer to enjoy the curious and refined discussion as to the *differentia* of the trade-mark—its relation, for example, to patent rights, and trade-labels, and the qualities of color and form. Mr. Browne's own hearty interest in these matters communicates itself to his reader. A valuable appendix gives the statutes of the European countries and of Japan. A good feature of the work is the frequent illustration of the subject by the decisions of foreign courts.

'The Code of Civil Procedure of California, being one of four volumes of "the codes and annotated statutes of that State," edited by F. P. Deering, has lately been published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. This new edition seems to have been diligently edited. The title-page states that the notes refer to all the decisions of the California Supreme Court bearing upon particular sections of the Code, as well as to cases in other States. Of course the book is indispensable to lawyers in California. For persons elsewhere, it has but slight interest; and in a scientific point of view only the slightest. It is a great misfortune to any State to have fastened upon it such crude work as some parts of this volume show. Those States are wiser which await the maturer results of legal scholarship. To revise, simplify, and amend the law—these things ought indeed to be looked after, and far more attentively than they are. But codification should be the last and not the first result of legal study and reform.

WITCHCRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts. By George H. Moore. 1883. Pp. 32.

Further Notes on the History, etc. By Abner C. Goodell, jr. 1884. Pp. 52.

Supplementary Notes on Witchcraft, etc. By George H. Moore. 1884. Pp. 25.

Reasons for Concluding that the Act of 1711 Became a Law, etc. By A. C. Goodell, jr. 1884. Pp. 21.

Final Notes on Witchcraft, etc. By George H. Moore. 1885. Pp. 120.

These five pamphlets contain as pretty an antiquarian discussion as ever absorbed the attention of a select circle of experts. The questions involved were of slight importance, but the disputants were in earnest and were well-matched. Mr. Moore has an unrivalled collection of the printed laws and legislative documents of Massachusetts; Mr. Goodell, as editor of the five volumes of the 'Province Laws,' is without a peer in precise and minute information regarding the early archives. The discussion was therefore exhaustive of the subject, and each successive pamphlet teemed with instructive and curious matter, more or less germane to the question.

Mr. Moore began with the statement of certain popular errors which he meant to correct: viz., that there was no colonial law against witchcraft in force in 1692 in Massachusetts; that the prosecutions took place under English law; and that witchcraft was not a criminal offence at common law. Secondly, that no lawyer was engaged in the trials. Thirdly, that the Act of 1711 reversing the attainders was never passed. Fourthly, that the attempt of the Legislature to make reparation to the families of the victims was abortive.

Mr. Goodell, in rejoinder, acknowledged that the first two points were made out, but he demurred stoutly to the last two. He stated that he was in error when he told Mr. Moore that he found the titles of several acts recorded in 1711, which did not appear to have been signed by the Governor. Four of these, however, soon appeared. It was on record that the bill to reverse the attainders of George Burroughs, and others, for witchcraft was read and concurred to be enacted, November 2, 1711. Mr. Goodell produced, moreover, a printed copy of the Act, as issued from the press of B. Green, "Printer to his Excellency the Governour and Council, 1713." He also produced evidence of payments to the heirs of the victims. Lastly, Mr. Goodell defended the legality of the court which tried the witches.

Mr. Moore's "Supplementary Notes" were an attack upon the genuineness of this newly-dis-

covered printed act, and he intimated very strongly that it was not what it purported to be, though its antiquity was not impeached. Mr. Goodell replied, defending the authenticity of the Act, showing that this copy was bought at the Wiggin sale, and bore the autograph of Nathaniel Lambert, who was in 1805 employed in the office of the Clerk of the Court at Salem. This discussion is full of close argument and antiquarian lore, and the reader will, perhaps, be sorry that he cannot agree with both disputants.

Mr. Moore's "Final Notes" reviewed the whole subject of Attainders with Corruption of Blood, Escheats, Forfeitures, etc.; made a brilliant attack upon the legality of courts of Oyer and Terminer; gave an interesting memoir of Thomas Newton, an English lawyer employed in the trials; and wound up with an essay, upon the Records of Massachusetts, which no one else was equally fitted to prepare. As we said at the outset, the discussion was on trivial points, but the five pamphlets are of great interest and value. It is pleasant to find that we possess antiquaries who can write with grace, argue with precision, and show themselves thorough masters of the subjects involved.

Of Doctor Moore's unrivalled collection of the printed Journals and Laws of Massachusetts, it is needless to speak. But we desire in this connection to notice another pamphlet, entitled "The Province Laws: their Value, and the Progress of the New Edition" (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co., pp. 24). In this pamphlet Mr. Huntoon pays a glowing but deserved tribute to Mr. Goodell and his labors, prompted thereto by a message of Governor Robinson clearly inimical to a further expenditure. He shows that Messrs. Clifford, Ames, and Goodell, the Commissioners appointed in 1865 to prepare a complete edition of the Province Laws from 1691 to 1780, had done an immense work at a trifling cost. The five volumes (one of which was destroyed by fire and was reprinted) cost $77,500, of which $15,500 went to the Commissioners. Mr. Goodell received for twenty years' labor $11,800, or about six hundred dollars annually. Even a "hay-seed" Legislature could understand this argument, and the Governor took nothing by his ill-timed and undignified attack. Doubtless he wrote on misinformation and has regretted his act.

As was clearly shown, this edition of the Province Laws is a marvel of erudition as well as of cheapness. The engrossed bills have been consulted, and deficiencies supplied from the English State Paper Office; necessary notes have been added; and voluminous indices render the volumes of immediate service to every student. The work will be an imperishable monument to the State as well as to the self-sacrifice of Mr. Goodell, the main worker and the only survivor of the original Commission.

It may be added that, though recent Legislatures have refused to complete the good work by reprinting the colonial laws prior to the second charter, the city of Boston has been more liberal. The "General Laws and Liberties" according to the edition of 1672, with the annual acts up to 1691, will be soon issued in facsimile by the Record Commissioners of that city. It is not impossible that even the second edition, of 1660, will also appear. The first edition, of 1648, is probably forever lost.

Life of Frank Buckland. By his Brother-in-law, George C. Bompas. London: Smith, Elder & Co.: Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 8vo, pp. 433. 1885.

FRANK BUCKLAND was a very fortunate man. Inherited tastes, education, position, profession, and circumstances, all contributed directly to advancement in his chosen career. In his case there was little occasion to struggle with disposition or surroundings. Nature had equipped him well. His father, Dean of Westminster, by training, influence, and wealth, made his path one of the smoothest. A life so favored is rare. Mr. Bompas gives a very entertaining account of it—a little one-sided, perhaps, in dealing so exclusively with natural history, but possibly the more correct for that very reason. As a child, Frank's toys, playmates, and treasures were those of a naturalist. When twelve years old he began his school life at Winchester. In the account of this period—Mr. Bompas has allowed him to write a large part of the volume—he says little of the branches taught; the prominent features were school customs, more or less disagreeable, and animals. Præfects, fags, launchings, tin gloves, building fires, cleaning knives and basins, coffee-making; midnight puddings boiled in neckties; lickings for making heavy puddings, and many other reasons; bolstering matches, rods and rod-making; floggings by the master; tundings and clows and whippings with groundashes by the præfects; snaring cats and rooks, hunting rats, wiring trout, mouse digging, dissections, macerations; owls, buzzards, eagles, raccoons, hedgehogs, monkeys, hyænas, turtles, snakes, and other pets kept in room, lockers, pockets, or sleeves; everything but lessons.

The five years of preparation for Oxford appear to have been given mainly to irregular study of animal life. At Oxford the record is much the same, with less of the disagreeable; it contains almost nothing of college studies, considerable about noted personages, and a great deal concerning Buckland's energy, industry, and irregularity in accumulating facts of nature. A menagerie in the courtyard, another in his room, animals escaping day by day, dissecting, macerating pots, the noise of the pets and of their owner, must have made his neighborhood an undesirable one. How so much lack of neatness, and so much noise and disturbance, are reconciled with unselfishness and consideration for the comfort of others, we may not see, yet Frank is said to have been one of the kindest and most considerate of men. He was preparing to be a surgeon; his object, not fame or money, but the good of his fellow-men: "My object in life, to be a great high priest of nature and a great benefactor of mankind." During vacations he visited the Continent, and at the end of three years left Oxford for a five years' term at St. George's Hospital, before becoming assistant surgeon in the Life Guards.

While at St. George's he published his first article, "Rats," and gave his first lecture, "The House We Live In." After joining the Guards his lectures and articles were numerous, furnishing the basis of the first series of the 'Curiosities of Natural History.' And now the value of the materials he had gathered became apparent. From the first his utterances were popular with both the masses and the learned. In great part his success was due to his habit of imparting amusement and information in the same breath. "I can't get on until I make them laugh; then we are all right." His aim was not so much to add to knowledge as to make science practical, to induce thought, comparison, inquiry in Nature's book, open to all. Specimens in his own collection, which ultimately became a museum, or arrivals at the Zoölogical Gardens, often furnished him with topics, and publication was followed by crowds to see the things described. Through life he continued to acquire with the energy and irregularity that characterized his youth; everything became of value in lectures or writings. Occasionally in his haste he jumped at a conclusion; he was ordinarily very clear-sighted, and humbugs were not safe in his presence. On one occasion at Cremorne Gardens he saw an exhibition of magnetism. "Young girl twelve years old magnetizes her brothers; great humbug; examined people when in magnetic state; not uniformly stiff. The iron-lifting done entirely by knack. The people go determined to believe what they see." As a good observer he weighed evidence carefully, and was seldom deceived. The story of serpents swallowing their young for protection he never credited, yet he kept numerous vipers for observation. "Amid more serious labors, he examined and exposed the humbug of spirit rappings."

Objects of general interest were frequently touched on, but always in connection with his specialty. As an art critic, his career was cut short by a storm raised by the artists; they resented comment by a man who was unfamiliar with their mode of representing, no matter how well he knew the objects they had attempted. The style of his notes is shown by the following: "No. 67. Meant for a sleeping baby and mother. The baby is not asleep, only pretending. The lady does not look like its mother, or she would be looking *at* the baby and not away from it. She is probably the nurse." "No. 57. A Dog attacking a Hedgehog. Not a very plucky dog. His mouth is shut, and it ought to have been open, and his lip should have been bloodstained with the prickles of the hedgehog. He should have been made barking. A dog can't bark with his mouth shut."

Failing to obtain promotion after eight years' service in the Guards, he resigned and turned his attention during the remaining seventeen years of his life wholly to practical natural history and to literature. From this time he was constantly before the public. His writings and lectures were very entertaining, and always packed with information. Though humorous, the amount of exaggeration was comparatively small; mistakes of fact were rare. "Of the lion, the most dangerous thing is its fearfully crushing paw. When a man was killed by a lion at Astley's, I went soon after to see the lion, and found that the man had very foolishly run away, instead of facing the lion; the lion just patted him on the back with his paw, and he died in an instant. . . . There is behind the larynx a vibrating machine, which produces the sound by which all other animals are awed: a roar, a spring, and a pat with his powerful paw, and they are dead." In the account of the swordfish: "All the teeth of this beast seem to be concentrated, as it were, in this one huge tooth; and the mouth is exceedingly small." The sword is in no sense a tooth; it is formed of the intermaxillary and maxillary bones, at its base including the nasals. Was Mr. Buckland confounding the fish with the narwhal? Elsewhere we are informed that Pontoppidan's sea serpent was the *Scoliophis atlanticus* of the Americans—the common black snake: a most unwarranted identification.

The articles in *Land and Water*, the *Field*, and other papers were widely read and copied. Through them and his books, 'Curiosities of Natural History,' 'The Log-Book of a Fisherman and Naturalist,' 'Notes and Jottings from Animal Life,' 'Fish Hatching,' 'The Natural History of British Fishes,' and others, including new editions of White's 'Selborne' and his father's Bridgewater treatise, Frank Buckland became one of the best known of Englishmen. The work to which he devoted most attention was done in connection with fish culture and the fisheries. As Inspector of the Fisheries he seemed to reach the height of his ambition. Giving his entire energy to the work, he achieved results beyond those of any other man in the same direction. His writings on fish and fisheries are voluminous and very important. His influence on legislation was great. Recognizing

the rights of owners, millers, and fishermen, he secured their coöperation in regard to devices for fish-ways in passing the dams, weirs, and other obstructions in the fresh waters. Concerning the marine fisheries, he early reached the conclusion, which we are more slow to reach, that, in the open sea, matters are too much beyond the control of the Fish Commissioner to permit him to work with any prospect of controlling the supply.

Comparatively little stress is laid on anything in the life of Frank Buckland not connected with natural history; this gives the work its one-sided appearance. We know, however, that he was very pious. Being so, he could accept evolution neither in its Darwinian phases nor in general. Though accepting his religion through faith and belief, he was naturally sceptical, and required strong proofs for anything out of the usual way. Firmly believing in design, he accepted only objects or effects as proof, not seeing that processes might be more conclusive evidence. The trouble his mother foresaw in his volatile disposition was obviated by earnestness, industry, and a noble purpose. Few have done more in disseminating science and in making it practical. To continue his teachings he leaves an excellent reputation, his writings, and his museum—casts, mounted specimens, and skeletons—mainly the work of his own hands.

Mr. Bompas's account is something of a mélange. The chapter on Special Inquiries, etc., for instance, has eleven pages on fisheries, followed by twenty-five pages of odds and ends of notes and anecdotes of monkeys, elephants, etc., not at all connected; but the volume is full of interest and information, and gives a good idea of a most successful life.

Farthest North; or, the Life and Explorations of Lieutenant James Booth Lockwood, of the Greely Arctic Expedition. By Charles Lanman. Small 8vo, pp. 333. D. Appleton & Co. 1885.

THIS little volume is chiefly intended as a memorial of Lieutenant Lockwood, whose pathetic death, after having achieved the highest latitude yet attained by civilized man, is still fresh in the memories of all. He was born at Annapolis, October 9, 1852, and was the second son of Prof. (afterward General) Henry H. Lockwood, a graduate of West Point then teaching at the Naval Academy. Something of his early life, chiefly interesting to relatives and friends, is told by Mr. Lanman. It does not seem to differ much from that of most active, intelligent, well-bred, but not over-studious lads of his age. In 1873 he received the appointment to a lieutenancy in the Twenty-third Infantry. His military service was active and creditable, though not particularly remarkable. In 1880 he volunteered for service with the Greely expedition, was accepted, accompanied the expedition, performed some noble service in exploration, and died amid the horrors of Camp Clay, on the 9th of April, 1884.

The story of his work on the expedition is condensed from his journals, and bears ample testimony to his courage, devotion, cheeriness, and faithful support of his commander. This is the only part of the work with which the public is concerned, and it naturally occupies most of the book. It gives incidentally some insight into life at the station, and its trials, the worst of which were not the exposure to cold and privation, but the evils of association with uncongenial spirits, unsuited for the task to which they had applied themselves. There is much well worth the reading by young people, and from which they can hardly fail to draw useful lessons.

The author's style is hardly equal to his subject, and, had the latter less intrinsic interest, would be dull and unattractive. Good taste, however, is shown in both the inclusions and omissions. There is an excellent steel portrait of Lieutenant Lockwood, and several other illustrations, together with a very good reproduction of the original map of the explorations as published by the Geographical Society of London. The nomenclature of this differs somewhat from that of the official map issued afterward, which commemorates a number of officers distinguished for having had nothing to do with the exploration or the explorers. The make-up of the volume is good, and the only technical defect we have noticed is the absence of an index.

Lalla Rookh: an Oriental Romance. By Thomas Moore. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1885.

M. QUANTIN, of Paris, published in 1882 the trifling little brochure, by M. Octave Uzanne, called 'L'Éventail,' with an abundant decoration of pretty little vignette-like marginal prints after drawings by M. Paul Avril. These prints were, one in dusky red, the next in blue, and the third, perhaps, in dark olive-green, then one in vermilion, and a fifth in bistre. Very dainty and pretty they were, though without much meaning. The book was delivered in ornamental paper covers, and with it was sold a silk-covered portfolio tied with ribbons. The happy buyer was warned not to bind up his treasure for a year or more, for fear of injuring the pages opposite the illustrations with the printing off of ink that might not be dry. The edition was limited. The success of the dainty book was immediate; it was followed in 1883 by a similar volume called 'L'Ombrelle—Le Gant—Le Manchon,' and the two set a fashion. Now this edition of 'Lalla Rookh' is an attempt to follow the fashion, but it is not attractive. There is nothing tempting about it; the pages are not well distributed, the illustrations are clumsy, the colors are rather harsh, and the aspect of the vignettes not very refined. Nor does a closer look reward; it is hard to detect much merit in the designs, though toward the end, in drawings by Mr. Cox and Mr. Low, we approach nearer to what is simple and truthful in design. Mingled with the illustrations to the narrative are some bits of facsimile from miniatures in Persian manuscripts—mere outlines, not having any especial connection with the text, and assuredly not decorative.

L'Encaustique, et les autres procédés de peinture chez les anciens. Histoire et Technique par Henry Gros, statuaire et peintre, et Charles Henry, Bibliothécaire à la Sorbonne. Paris: J. Rouam. 1884.

THIS second volume in the second series of the "Bibliothèque Internationale de l'Art," published under the able direction of M. Eugène Müntz, the accomplished Conservator of the École des Beaux-Arts, fully sustains the high character of the preceding volumes, and, as it gives accurate information on an important subject in a compact form, opportunely fills a recognized gap in art literature. With the single exception of Otto Donner's introductory chapters to Helbig's 'Wall Paintings of the Campanian Cities Destroyed by Vesuvius,' which contain a learned and carefully written account of antique methods of painting, it is by far the best, while of the two it is the more exhaustive, being a complete treatise and not an episode. Donner, as far as his limits allowed, is, however, so thorough that we think the authors of the present work are hardly justified in saying that the question, What is encaustic painting? has been often asked but has never been scientifically investigated. It is clear to any one who looks into the matter that their labors have been much lightened not only by Donner but also by the Abate Requeno and by many other investigators, although the conclusions reached are in many cases different from their own. Thus, for example, as MM. Gros and Henry tell us on page 78, Donner thinks that the wax used for encaustic painting was not liquefied by fire or by ethereal oils, but that it was rendered plastic by an admixture of balsamic resin or fatty oil. They, on the contrary, believe that the painter melted sticks of mingled wax and resin of different colors and shades of color in little cups sunk in a metal palette, and that he laid on the liquefied wax with a brush. Then, taking heated iron instruments of different shapes, he worked over the surface, harmonized the different tones, and reduced the whole to a smooth and finished condition.

As it is impossible within the limits of a book notice to enter upon a comparative examination of all the points on which MM. Henry and Gros are at issue with preceding writers on the subject of encaustic painting, we shall content ourselves with a brief account of the process, and a mention of the implements required by the encaustic painter. In Greek there are two expressions for painting, namely, ἀλείφειν, to paint mechanically, *i. e.*, to coat with color, and γράφειν or γραφῇ μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate or paint artificially. Ship-painting, mentioned by Homer, which comes under the first head, must have been in encaustic, as water-color processes were not available in the nature of the case; while wall and easel painting, which come under the second head, may have been in encaustic distemper or fresco. Pliny mentions three kinds of encaustic painting:

"In ancient times," he says, "there were two methods, namely, on wax and on ivory with the cestrum (spatula), *i. e.*, with the vericulum, until people began to paint ships. Then the third method was added, by which, after the wax had been melted, it was laid on with a brush, a kind of painting which suffers no change from the sun, the salt water, or the winds."

Our authors (p. 64), as Welcker, Letronne, and Donner had done before them, point out the incorrectness of Pliny's statement in this passage regarding the chronological sequence of the three methods, there being no doubt that what he calls the new method used for ship-painting is far the most ancient.

The materials needed for encaustic painting are a box to hold wax of different colors, a small furnace, a palette, and a number of brushes and metal instruments of iron or brass of divers shapes. The furnace is needed to melt the wax; to keep the palette hot, so that the colored wax, being in a semi-fluid state, may be used like a pigment; and also to heat the irons needed to melt and model the wax previously laid on with a brush, which stiffens immediately. As, then, irons are used to harmonize and unite the tones, as well as to perfect the modelling in general, they should be of various shapes—flat, round, straight, and curved—so as to serve every purpose. One of the difficulties involved in this kind of painting relates to the varying amount of wax which different colors require to make them available—some of them, the light, needing less, and others, the heavy, needing more. To meet it, the Comte de Caylus prepared a table showing the relative proportion of wax to be mixed with each color, which table is reprinted on page 82 of the present volume, with a practical method of making use of it.

Considering that encaustic painting does not flake, that it is not affected by time, that its surface sheds dust, that it does not change under exposure to the sun or to artificial heat, and that it can be indefinitely retouched, it seems surprising that, despite all that has been urged in its favor from the sixteenth century to the present day, it has not as yet taken a place among modern

arts. There would seem to be some mystery about it still unsolved, like that which hangs about Greek music and polychromatic sculpture. If so, the present treatise, whose chapters on the history and practice of encaustic and distemper are extremely well illustrated by examples of both methods preserved at the Louvre and elsewhere, should go far toward clearing it up. In conclusion, we desire to call attention to its final chapter, in which the question as to the greater or less evolution of the color sense in antiquity, previously treated by Mr. Gladstone, by Hugo Magnus, and by I. W. Farrell, in an interesting article called "Light from the East on the Color Question," which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* last February, is ably discussed.

The History of the Church known as The Unitas Fratrum, or the Unity of the Brethren, founded by the followers of John Hus, the Bohemian reformer and martyr. By Edmund de Schweinitz, S.T.D., Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum. Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Publication Office. 1885. 8vo, pp. 693.

We are informed in a note that Bishop de Schweinitz's history of the Moravian Church (as it is commonly called), which extends to the year of its renewal, 1722, is the first of a series of two, but is complete in itself. The other volume, when published, will contain the history of the Brotherhood from 1722 to the present time, and this work also will be complete in itself. The religious body whose history is related in this interesting work is a remarkable and almost unique organization—a body of Protestants older than the Protestant Reformation. This distinction it shares with the Waldenses of Italy; and it is an interesting fact, which we learn from this volume, that the closest relations existed between these bodies in the fifteenth century, the episcopate of the Bohemian church having received its consecration from the bishops of a branch of the Waldensians, which existed in Bohemia. The Moravian Church—in truth rather Bohemian than Moravian—was founded upon the teachings of Hus, and was an offshoot from the Utraquist or Callixtine Hussite Church, which prevailed in Bohemia in the middle of the fifteenth century. It was in its essence a *puritan* protest against the worldliness and (as we are assured) immorality of the national church. Having seceded from the national church, it is no wonder that we find it the object of persecution by the Hussite archbishop, Rokycana, and the Hussite king, George Podiebrad. The relation of the parties reminds one of what we afterward find in England; but there was no such triumph for the protesters in Bohemia as the English Puritans attained under Cromwell. Rather, persecutors and persecuted alike were crushed by the relentless oppressions of the House of Hapsburg.

The story of this remarkable body of Christians is told exceedingly well in the volume before us, with earnestness and simplicity, and in an interesting style. The volume begins with a very brief history of Bohemia, and a more extended one of the Hussite movement, in which it is shown that, however great the debt which Hus owed to Wyclif, the movement of reform had independent roots in Bohemia; this point had been well worked out by Loserth and others. The period of the Hussite wars is passed over rapidly, perhaps too rapidly, as the nature and causes of the fatal schism among the Hussites are hardly made sufficiently clear. We reach the founding of the church (in 1457) on page 105 (chap. xii), and from this point the narrative is continuous. We will call particular attention to the formalities, described in chapters xv and xvi, by which the organized ministry and the episcopate were established. The mode adopted for the ministry was the Scriptural one of drawing lots; and (p. 133) "not only the men who were to be the first to assume this ministry should be designated in the same way, but the Lord should also determine whether the time had come for taking this final step." This was effected by the simple device of having nine names and twelve ballots, nine of them blank. If all should draw blanks, it would show that the time was not yet: as it was, no blank was drawn. The bishops, as we have said above, were ordained by a Waldensian bishop.

The Moravian church has had a history in America as honorable as in its original home; but our historians have passed it over with slight mention, because its activity was not conspicuous in the political field as was that of the Puritans of New England and the Presbyterians of New Jersey. As missionaries, their work has been unsurpassed in faithfulness and efficiency by that of any other body.

Physiological Botany. I. Outlines of the Histology of Phænogamous Plants. II. Vegetable Physiology. By George Lincoln Goodale, A.M., M.D., Professor of Botany in Harvard University. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. 1885.

When the sixth edition of Gray's 'Botanical Text Book' came out, six years ago, it was found to be restricted to Phænogamous Structural Botany; for Vegetable Physiology and Anatomy, and all that pertains to cryptogamic botany—ample topics, requiring special knowledge, and now made much of in botanical instruction—were relegated to younger associates. One of these associates has at length brought out the book now in hand, which, although of wholly independent authorship, ranks as the second volume of 'The Botanical Text Book' aforesaid.

It is a comely volume, replete with matter, well elaborated and well ordered for the student's use. Besides its proper 500 pages, there is a separately-paged appendix of Suggestions and Practical Exercises for laboratory work—a kind of work which has in these days become essential, as well for the teacher and learner as for the original investigator in vegetable anatomy and physiology. Indeed, the botanical laboratory appears now to be as needful as the chemical or the physical, and is fitted with many of the same or similar appliances, not only with microscopes and their adjuncts, but with air-pumps and balances, clock-work and test-bottles in great variety, and an array of things and names sorely confounding to any well-regulated botanist of a former time, or even of twenty years ago. The first thing in botany is to know the forms and kinds of plants, with their obvious adaptations and relations, for which the unassisted or moderately assisted eye suffices. Yet to know how they are intimately constructed, and how they "live and move" in their style of being—so far as microscopical and physical research can inform us—should come in due course, and is equally advantageous in education, although in a rather different way. It is full time we had a special text-book for this study in our own language and adapted to our own ways. The 'Practicum' of Strasburger, or its abridgment, might well serve as a manual of manipulation; the Oxford edition of De Bary's 'Comparative Anatomy' of plants might supply the place of the first part of Doctor Goodale's volume, but it costs too much, and the translation, although scientifically clever, in some parts still needs to be done into English; and as to the physiology, we believe the only available substitute would be a volume by Hugo de Vries, which, being in Low Dutch, is not largely accessible.

Some text-books aim to be consecutive and readable rather than encyclopædic, and to be clear rather than complete. Some plot out the ground with particularity, fill in the details to order, carefully refer to differing views and the grounds of them, and endeavor to omit nothing which may possibly be deemed important. This book strikes us as of the latter type, and as, on that account, perhaps all the better for the student who is to acquire or at least to verify and extend his knowledge by laboratory work, rather than by mere reading and by hearing lectures.

Aus dem alten Pitaval. Französische Rechts- und Culturbilder aus den Tagen Ludwig's XIII., XIV., und XV.; auserwählt und erläutert von Hans Blum. Vols. I., II. Leipzig: C. F. Winther. New York: Westermann.

It would be superfluous, indeed, to mention, and equally useless to regret, the universal popularity of narratives of real or fictitious attempts to defeat the ends of justice. More than any other form of literature, they might be said to be the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin—from stable-boys to chief justices. The fact being admitted, it is certainly well to encourage the circulation of the better forms of this literature, such as certainly are French works of the kind, whether fact or fiction. There is a cynicism and a business-like quality in their heroes' villany which makes the contemplation of it positively healthful compared with the mawkish sentimentality in which are soaked the popular accounts of Jack Sheppard and Jesse James. The character of the volume before us is adequately described in its title. Pitaval was a criminal lawyer who published a collection of cases a hundred and fifty years ago in twenty volumes, and they made his name so well known as to cause it to be adopted for similar collections ever since. Mr. Blum has picked out and newly translated the most entertaining of these trials, among them of the De Calle imposition, which bears so striking a resemblance to the Tichborne case that, if we remember aright, it was cited on that occasion. The second volume contains, in footnotes and addenda, more original matter than the first. Pitaval's account of the trials of Cinq-Mars and Montmorency—victims, it is commonly supposed, of Richelieu's immeasurable ambition and diabolical ingenuity and malice—he claims to have entirely rewritten, with the aid of papers first published in this century, especially Avenel's edition of the letters of Richelieu, whom he thinks Pitaval maligned. Another important trial recorded in this volume is that which led to the banishment of Jean Baptiste Rousseau, whose innocence, practically recognized in his lifetime, is here, according to the editor, first positively proved. Indeed, Mr. Blum says that he himself discovered at Bern important papers bearing on this case, which he prints in an appendix. The frequent references to the newer histories of French literature, etc., increase the value of this edition.

Peasant Properties, and Other Selected Essays. By Lady Verney. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1885. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 292, 258.

The half-dozen essays which give the title to these volumes are based on travels in Germany, France, and Switzerland, and present peasant proprietorship in an almost altogether unfavorable light. These investigations into questions of modern politics are balanced by another half-dozen papers on "ancient habits of thought," chiefly as illustrated by legends; while the book is still further enlarged by various book-reviews and discussions of art, female suffrage, and American social life. Lady Verney's mind is de-

lightfully English in finding all other nations objectionable. She is shocked not only by the waste of land everywhere, but by the character of the shops, and the character of society at Vienna (and at Paris as well), and the state lotteries, and the weather; by the American travellers at the French hotels, and the various smells at Aix-les-Bains; by the rudeness of the French and German peasants, and the drunkenness of the Parisian artisans; by the arrangement of the railway trains, and even by French thrift. As regards Lady Verney's attempt to estimate our social life and character by a study of American novels, we will only remark that she speaks of *Boston*, not New York, as one of "the great centres of civilization." She deals kindly with nothing else about America or Americans; but none the less the book is the work of a good woman (Lady Verney, by the way, is a sister of Florence Nightingale), and we can give it no higher praise.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbey, Henry. Poems. New ed. Kingston, N. Y.: Henry Abbey.

Adams, W. H. D. Egypt, Past and Present. Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Allen, J. H. Outline of Christian History, A. D. 50-1880. Boston: Roberts Bros. 75 cents.

Alcott, Louisa M. Lulu's Library: Short Stories. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

Allen, Grant. Charles Darwin. [English Worthies Series, edited by Andrew Lang.] D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents

American Etchings. A Collection of Twenty Original Etchings by Moran, Farrish, Ferris, Smillie, and Others. With Descriptive Text and Biographical Matter by S. R. Koehler and Others. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $17.50.

An Iron Crown: A Tale of the Great Republic. Chicago: T. S. Denison. $1.50.

Broderick, Hon. G. C. Memorials of Merton College, with Biographical Notices of the Wardens and Fellows. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.

Butler, W. From Boston to Bareilly and Back. Phillips & Hunt. $1.50.

Case, Rev. F. Short Practical Sermons. London: Williams & Norgate.

Century Magazine. Vol. XXX. May to October, 1885. The Century Co.

Chadwick, Rev. J. W. The Two Voices: Poems of the Mountain and the Sea. Selected. Troy, N. Y.: H. B. Nims & Co.

Cholmondely-Pennell, H. Fishing: Pike and Other Coarse Fish. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Cholmondely-Pennell, H. Fishing: Salmon and Trout. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Coulter, J. M. Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

Fairbairn, Rev. R. B. Sermons. Thomas Whittaker. $2.

Fiske, J. The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Friendship's Diary. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.

Furnas, R. W. Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Vol. I. Lincoln, Neb.: *State Journal Co.*

Goldsmith, O. The Hermit: A Ballad. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

Goncourt, E. de. Mme. Saint-Huberty. Charpentier; New York: Christern.

Hartman, J. Facts and Mysteries of Spiritism. Philadelphia: Thomas W. Hartley & Co. $1.50.

Holmes, O. W. A Mortal Antipathy: First Opening of the New Portfolio. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Holley, Marietta. Sweet Cicely, or Josiah Allen as a Politician. Funk & Wagnalls. $2.

Hosmer, F. L., and Gannett, W. C. The Thought of God in Hymns and Poems. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

Houssaye, Arsène. Les Confessions. Tome IV. Dentu; Boston: Schoenhof.

Hillary, Max. Hunted Down: A Mystery Solved. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. 25 cents.

Ingalls, J. K. Social Wealth: The Sole Factors and Exact Ratios in its Acquirement and Apportionment. Social Science Publishing Co. $1.

Laughlin, J. L. History of Bimetallism in the United States. D. Appleton & Co. $2.25.

Lamberton, W. A. The Sixth and Seventh Books of Thucydides. Harper & Bros.

Lathbury, Mary A. Ring-a-Round-a-Rosy. Illustrated in Colors. R. Worthington. $2.

Martin, W. W. By Solent and Danube. Poems and Ballads. Trübner & Co.

McClellan, H. B. The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mickiewicz, A. Master Thaddeus; or, the Last Foray in Lithuania. An Epic Poem in 2 vols. Trübner & Co.

Morison, Rev. J. H. The Great Poets as Religious Teachers. Harper & Bros.

Munroe, Kirk. Wakulla. A Story of Adventure in Florida. Harper & Bros. $1.

O'Connor, Ellen M. Myrtilla Miner: A Memoir. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Parker, Hon. J. The Early History of Oxford: 727-1100. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.

Peck, J. K. The Seven Wonders of the New World. Illustrated. Phillips & Hunt.

Poetic Thoughts with Pictures. Artists' Fund Society. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Roumanian Fairy Tales. Collected by Mite Kremnitz. Adapted and arranged by J. M. Percival. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Sanborn, Kate. The Vanity and Insanity of Genius. George J. Coombes.

Saunders, F. Evenings with the Sacred Poets: A Series of Quiet Talks about the Singers and their Songs. Revised and Enlarged. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $2.50.

Sherwood, W. Our Young Folks' History of the Roman Empire. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Sime, W. Cradle and Spade. A Novel. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

Speight, T. W. A Barren Title. A Novel. Harper & Brothers. Paper. 25 cents.

Stapleton, Patience. The Major's Christmas, and Other Stories. Denver, Col.: *News* Printing Co.

St. Nicholas Magazine. Volume XII. in two Parts. The Century Company. $5.

The Berean Question Books. 1886. Series 1, 2, 3. Phillips & Hunt. 15 cents each.

Theuriet, André. Péché Mortel. Lemerre; New York: Christern.

Tinseau, L. de. L'Attelage de la marquise. Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof.

Those Dreadful Mouse Boys. A Double Story for Young and Old. Illustrated. 2d ed., revised. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25.

The New King Arthur: An Opera without Music. Funk & Wagnalls.

Warner, F. Physical Expression: Its Modes and Principles. [International Scientific Series.] D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

What I have Taught my Children. By a Member of the Theistic Church. London: Williams & Norgate.

Wheeler, Chris. Rhymes of the Road and River. Philadelphia: E. Stanley Hart & Co. $2.

Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T. Bonnyborough. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Vincent-Buribut. The Lesson Commentary on the International Sunday-School Lessons for 1886. Phillips & Hunt. $1.25.

Worthington's Annual. 1885. A Series of Interesting Stories, Biographies, etc., for the Young. Illustrated. R. Worthington.

Young, William. Wishmakers' Town; Poems. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Washington, Mrs. The Unrivalled Cook-Book and Housekeeper's Guide. Harper & Bros.

Waldstein, C. Essays on the Art of Pheidias. The Century Co. $7 50.

Weeks, Clara S. A Text-Book of Nursing. D. Appleton & Co.

Wells, D. A. Practical Economics. A Collection of Essays. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Weir, H. Animal Stories Old and New Told in Pictures and Prose. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Western, A. Englische Lautlehre. Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger.

Western, A. Kurze Darstellung der englischen Aussprache. Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger.

What's His Offence? A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

Wentworth, Prof. G. A. Elements of Algebra. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.

White, J. S. The Boys' and Girls' Pliny. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

White, R. G. Studies in Shakespeare. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

Whitman, C. O. Methods of Research in Microscopical Anatomy and Embryology. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co.

Williams, Prof. M. Sakoontalá, or the Lost Ring. An Indian Drama. From the Sanskrit. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Wilson, J. G. Bryant and his Friends: Some Reminiscences of the Knickerbocker Writers. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $2.

Willsbro, J. Poems. Philadelphia: B. F. Lacy. $1.

Winter, J. S. In Quarters with the 25th (the Black Horse) Dragoons. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

Wordsworth, W. Ode on Immortality. Cassell & Co. $1.

Warren, E. A Doctor's Experience in Three Continents. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey. $2.50.

Wood, Rev. J. G. Half Hours in Field and Forest. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

Wright, F. A. Architectural Studies. Part II. Store Fronts. W. T. Comstock. $1.

Wright, Henrietta C. Children's Stories in American History. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Wood, J. G. Nature's Teachings: Human Invention anticipated by Nature. Boston: Roberts Bros. $3.

Yonge, Charlotte M. Nuttie's Father. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Have We a New Novelist?

"Though the great charm of the book is in wise, or witty, or tender touches, there is quite enough story to the plot to keep the reader in quivering suspense as well as delighted enjoyment."—*The Critic.*

"The author has shown much skill. A good story written with true feeling and pathos."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Remarkable for its direct and rapid narrative. Admirable for the poetic spirit in which it treats the tragic complications."—*N. Y. Times.*

"Dick Conyer is a genuine creation. Told in a way to win one's sympathy and liking."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"Must be classed among the few crisp, clear, and strong tales of the day."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Oblivion.

By M. G. McCLELLAND. 16mo. Leisure Hour Series, $1.

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers,
New York.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"A model of construction and arrangement."
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address. DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

NOW READY. SKIN DISEASES (a Manual of). Their Description, Diagnosis, and Treatment. Third Smaller Edition. By BALMANNO Squire, M.B., Surgeon to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Price 30 cents, post free, from the Publishers, J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11 New Burlington Street, London, England.

For convenience of subscribers wishing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

in regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder, who will put in the numbers for a small charge. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, postpaid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.*, since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) In ordering state the volume number wanted.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

YOUR BABY is entitled to the best bringing-up possible—physically, mentally, morally—with all the helps of modern times. The best place to learn all about these helps is in the modern journal BABYHOOD. This is not a child's picture book or story paper, but an illustrated magazine for mothers, solidly packed with useful information relative to the thousand cares and duties of nursery life. Any sample copy is its own best prospectus. It will pay you to send 15 cents for one, or $1.50 for a year, to

BABYHOOD, 18 Spruce St., New York.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

Of Special Interest to Admirers of Richard Doyle.

A Journal Kept by Dick Doyle in the Year 1840.

Illustrated with several hundred sketches by the author. With an Introduction by J. Hungerford Pollen, and a Portrait. Demy 4to, $7 50.

*** The Journal has been reproduced in facsimile, and is printed on fine paper. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and forms a very elegant gift-book.

The Bairns' Annual.

EDITED BY ALICE CORKRAN.

With Frontispiece engraved in aquatint from a Painting by W. Luker, jr. Sq. 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

A fascinating book inside and out.

The Owls of Olynn Belfry.

BY A. Y. D.

Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott. Sq. 16mo, boards, 50 cents.

A pretty story prettily illustrated.

Urbana Scripta:

STUDIES OF FIVE LIVING POETS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Arthur Galton. In crown 8vo, cloth, $2 00.

"Goes far to found a school of criticism of higher merit than yet exists."—*Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

"Worth careful reading and consideration from the first page to the last."—*Literary World.*

THE MOON:

Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite.

By JAMES NASMYTH, C.E., and JAMES CARPENTER, F.R.A.S.

A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

With 26 illustrations of Lunar Objects, Phenomena, and Scenery, produced from Drawings made with the aid of powerful Telescopes, and numerous Woodcuts. Medium 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

FINE ART JUVENILES.

1.

WITH THE KING AT OXFORD. A Story of the Great Rebellion. By Prof. A. J. Church. With Colored Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2 00.

All the previous volumes by the Same Author also on hand. "Stories of ancient times which have endeared the name of the writer to boy readers."—*Daily News.*

2.

BORDER LANCES. A Romance of the Northern Marches in the Reign of Edward III. By the author of 'Belt and Spur.' 12 Illustrations in color. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 00.

3.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO; or, The Adventures of a Roman Boy. By Prof. A. J. Church. With 12 full-page illustrations by Adrian Marie. Crown 8vo, cloth elegant, olivine edges, $2 00.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE OF CHOICE BOOKS READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $2.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. (*Immediately.*)

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready,* $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. (*Immediately.*)

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. (*Immediately.*)

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. (*Immediately.*)

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger-*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Charles Scribner's Sons

WILL PUBLISH SATURDAY:

The Greek Islands, and Turkey after the War.

By Henry M. Field, D.D., author of 'Egypt to Japan,' 'Among the Holy Hills,' etc. 1 vol., 12mo, with maps and illustrations. $1.50.

Doctor Field's famous series of books of travels, which began with the volume 'From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn,' receives in this volume a final and a particularly interesting contribution. The book is opportune, since it gives a striking picture of that country, about which the whole Eastern question revolves, and of the rapid and important changes which have been and are still going on in the Greek Archipelago and Turkey. The maps are of special importance and value.

Army Life in Russia.

By Lieut. F. V. Green, U.S.A. *A new edition.* 1 vol., 12mo, $1.25.

"It is most fortunate for the reputation of our country and our army that we had such an officer to send to the far-away land of Turkey in Europe, and most creditable to our War Department that it sent such a man. His book deserves to be universally read, and we are sure that no person whom these lines may lead to purchase it will fail to rejoice that they have been written."—*The Nation.*

The Illustrated Library of Wonders.

A new and revised issue of twenty-four volumes, containing over a thousand beautiful illustrations. Each volume 12mo, complete in itself. Sold separately at $1.00 per volume.

NEW VOLUMES:

WONDERFUL ESCAPES.
WONDERS OF THE SUN.
WONDERS OF EUROPEAN ART.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce that they have become the publishers of the *Presbyterian Review*, which will enter upon its seventh year with the January number. During the coming year every effort will be made to make the *Review* stronger and better in every way—to make it, in brief, the most thoroughly satisfactory theological and literary review in America. The programme for 1886 includes important and readable papers by Donald Frazer, of London; President Hitchcock, Prof. Francis Brown, Robert Flint, of Edinburgh; Prof. A. A. Hodge, and others. The January number, which will be ready promptly upon the first of the year, will be particularly interesting. Prof. Witherow, of Londonderry, writes on "The Christian Ministry"; Prof. Knox, of Tokio, Japan, of "The Missionary Problem of Japan"; Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, of "Ordination to the Christian Ministry"; other papers are by Prof. Francis L. Patton, Principal Caven, and Dr. Edson, of Indianapolis. The review department will contain contributions from the pens of well-known writers. *The Presbyterian Review* is a quarterly, and the price is $3.00 a year.

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A Handbook for Lovers of the Opera.

The Standard Operas.

THEIR PLOTS, THEIR MUSIC, AND THEIR COMPOSERS.

By GEORGE P. UPTON.

12mo, flexible cloth, yellow edges.....$1 50
Flexible cloth, full gilt, gilt edges..... 2 00
Half calf, gilt top..... 3 25
Half morocco, gilt edges..... 3 75
Full morocco, flexible, very elegant..... 6 00

"In a word, Mr. Upton has done well a work that was thoroughly worth doing."—*Times, Chicago.*

"The work is very much to be commended for the great amount of useful information which it presents, and opera-goers will find it an exceedingly convenient handbook."—*Post, Boston.*

"A work simply invaluable to the general reading public. Technicalities are avoided, the aim being to give to musically uneducated lovers of the opera a clear understanding of the works they hear. It is description, not criticism, and calculated to greatly increase the intelligent enjoyment of music. The little volume is charmingly gotten up in dainty flexible covers and clear type. No book of the year is calculated to more truly heighten enjoyment of the season of opera, and its information is valuable at all times."—*Traveller, Boston.*

THIRD EDITION.

THE LIFE OF

Abraham Lincoln

By the Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

Large 8vo, 361 pp., with Portrait. Price, $2.50.

"Mr. Arnold's 'Life of President Lincoln' is excellent in almost every respect."—*The London Times.*

"To Mr. Arnold belongs the credit (though he did not live to enjoy his well-earned fame) of having written the most satisfactory 'Life of Abraham Lincoln' which has yet been published."—*New York Evangelist.*

"It is without exception the most satisfactory record of his life that has yet been written. Readers will also find that in its entirety it is a work of absorbing and enduring interest that will enchain the attention more effectually than any novel."—*Magazine of American History.*

FOURTH EDITION.

The Book-Lover.

A Guide to the Best Reading.

By James Baldwin, Ph.D., author of 'English Literature and Literary Criticism,' 'Story of Siegfried,' etc. 12mo, gilt top, 202 pages. Price, $1.25.

If a man needs that the love of books be cultivated within him such a gem of a book as Dr. Baldwin's ought to do the work. Perfect and inviting in all that a book ought outwardly to be, its contents are such as to instruct the mind at the same time that they answer the taste, and the reader who goes carefully through its 200 pages ought not only to love books in general better than he ever did before, but to love them more wisely, more intelligently, more discriminatingly, and with more profit to his own soul."—*Literary World, Boston.*

Sold by all booksellers, or mailed on receipt of price by the publishers.

JANSEN, McCLURG & Co.,
Cor. Wabash Ave. and Madison St., Chicago.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.'S
NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE KNIGHT AND THE LADY.

A Domestic Legend of the Reign of Queen Anne. From the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' with the Old Letters and New Illustrations. By Ernest M. Jessop. Uniform in size and style with 'Ye Jackdaw of Rheims,' and 'Legend of St. Aloys.' Folio, illuminated paper boards, $3.00.

IN A GOOD CAUSE.

Published in aid of the Northeastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Road. Containing original contributions from Sir Richard Tempte, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lady Augusta Noel, Lady Constance Howard, the Bishop of Bedford, Oscar Wilde, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, A. Lang, A. Gaye, Bernard Quaritch, and others. Original illustrations by R. Caldecott, W. Callow, S. Carter, Tristam Ellis, Walter C. Horsley, G. L. Seymour, W. Taylor, E. Beck, and others. Edited by Mrs. Tyssen Amherst. Small 4to, printed on toned paper and bound in white, $1.50.

TOPSY TURVY.

By C. M. C. B. With numerous illustrations by Helen Miles. A most original tale for children from eight to fourteen; full of extraordinary adventures and teeming with fun and humor. Small 4to, cloth extra, $1.50.

SUNDAY.

THE NEW VOLUME FOR 1886.

Illustrated with colored Frontispiece and upwards of 250 Wood Engravings.

Full of delightful, original Tales and Scraps, providing attractive and healthful reading for the young in every sphere of life, all written for the purpose of helping children to look forward to Sunday as the happiest day in the week.

ILLUMINATED BOARD COVERS, $1.25.

NOTE.—The public are cautioned not to confuse this book with an alleged 'New Annual,' entitled, 'Sundays,' which is simply past years' issues of the English magazine *The Children's Friend.*

'SUNDAY' has a colored frontispiece and bears the imprint of E. & J. B. Young & Co. Any other book offered in its place is NOT the genuine publication.

TILES FROM DAME MARJORIE'S CHIMNEY-CORNER,

And China From Her Cupboard. By F. S. J. Burne and H. J. A. Miles. Oblong 8vo, illuminated paper boards, colored edges, $1.50.

This unique volume is illustrated with twenty-seven drawings in imitation of the old Dutch Tiles, but with Modern Figure Drawing, illustrating the Days of the Week, Seven Ages, The Seasons, etc. Each tile is accompanied with a descriptive verse. There are also representations of 56 rare specimens of Blue China, selected from some of the best collections.

A, B, C,

Drawn and Colored by Pym. Square 16mo, illuminated paper boards, colored edges, 75 cents.

Each letter of the alphabet is charmingly portrayed in figures and flowers, daintily colored; and on opposite pages is a verse, with an appropriate illustration printed in brown ink.

JULIANA HORATIA EWING AND HER BOOKS.

By Horatia K. F. Gatty. With a portrait of George Reid, R.S.A. Illustrated by fac-similes from Mrs. Ewing's sketches, and a cover designed by Randolph Caldecott. Small 4to, paper boards, 30 cents net.

LOB LIE-BY-THE-FIRE; OR, THE LUCK OF LINGBOROUGH.

By the late Mrs. Ewing. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott. Small 4to, paper boards, 30 cents net.

Mrs. Ewing was engaged up to the time of her death in preparing, in conjunction with Mr. Caldecott, this work for the press. It received her last cares, and reflects in its external appearance, as well as in its contents, the cultured mind of the authoress.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave., New York.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SON
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE FOLLOWING HANDSOME PRESENTATION BOOKS:

THE HISTORY OF MANON LESCAUT AND THE CHEVALIER DES GRIEUX. By the Abbe Prevost. With 225 original illustrations and 12 borders, by Maurice Leloir, and 12 page etchings reproduced by the Goupil process. (*Uniform with the Leloir Edition of the "Sentimental Journey."*) In a cloth double portfolio, $20.00.

In its mechanical features the volume is perfect. There are over 225 engravings on wood, in the form of the most charming head-pieces ever seen in wood production. The full-page etchings are beautifully executed and vividly illustrate the incidents of the story. The cover, printed in colors, is a veritable *chef d'œuvre*, both of design and execution. The binding portfolio is exquisitely stamped in gold and colors.

IDYLS OF THE MONTHS. A book of Colored Designs, emblematic of the Year, with appropriate Verses. By Mary A. Lathbury, 4to, cloth, with gold, silver, and three colors in inks; in a box, $3.50.

A book of exquisite designs in colors with the text in monotints. Each month is represented by a woman who is dressed in the *colors* of that month, and wearing the *jewel* of the month. *The jewels were drawn from originals, loaned to the artist by the* TIFFANYS.

Literary World: "A truly poetic conceit and a considerable artistic talent invest this volume with unity and a certain degree of beauty."

Christian Union: "One of the choice books of the season."

Hartford Courant: "It is sure to find favor in the holidays."

Susan Coolidge: "The 'Idyls of the Months' is one of the prettiest Christmas volumes of the year."

NEW LIBRARY EDITIONS.

VICTOR HUGO'S NOVELS. The first Uniform English Edition. 12mo, cloth, with Page Illustrations by Luke Fildes and other eminent artists. Six volumes in box, $8.00.

By Order of the King. Notre Dame.
Les Miserables Ninety-three.
The Toilers of the Sea. The History of a Crime.

BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. A new complete Large Type Edition, in 3 vols. Edited by W. B. Scott. (*Uniform in size with the Knight's Shakespeare*), $4.50.

GEORGE MACDONALD'S NOVELS. With illustrations on Wood and Steel. Being the first Collected Uniform edition of this Author's Writings. 21 volumes, 12mo. Cloth, in box, per set, $31.50; half calf, extra, per set, $63.00, and separately in cloth, per volume, $1.50.

MARRYAT'S NOVELS AND TALES. New illustrated edition. Printed from large, clear type, on fine paper. Each volume containing six or more full-page illustrations. 24 vols., 12mo. Cloth, in boxes, per set, $24.00; half calf, extra, per set, $72.00, and separately in cloth, per volume, $1.00.

NEW POPULAR EDITION. The above bound in 12 vols., with all the illustrations. 12mo, cloth (*sold only in sets*), $15.00.

ROUTLEDGE'S NEW ILLUSTRATED QUARTOS.

GREAT CITIES OF THE MODERN WORLD. By Hazel Shepard. Profusely illustrated with full-page and smaller views. 450 pages. Handsome lithographed double cover with substantial cloth back, 4to. Boards, $1.50.

GREAT CITIES OF THE ANCIENT WORLD. (*Uniform with the 'Great Cities of the Modern World.'*) By Hazel Shepard. Profusely illustrated. 4to. Boards, $1.50.

"An admirable book. . . . A brilliant book of its kind. . . . The reading matter is reasonably accurate and satisfactory. . . . An uncommon amount of pleasure and profit may be had from the book, and we wonder that we have never had one like it before."—*Literary World.*

HEROES OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY. N. D'Anvers. With Portraits of the early Navigators and scenes of their exploits. Beautiful lithographed double cover. 4to. Boards, $1.25.

"Is an interesting manual of American history, designed for young people."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"More readable than a bare history and more instructive than a mere biography; taken altogether is excellent."—*N. Y. School Journal.*

LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES in Words of One Syllable. By Mrs. Helen W. Pearson, author of the Histories of the United States, England, France, and Germany. With Portraits of the several Presidents, and many illustrations. Lithographed cover. 4to. Boards, $1.00.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE. By Agnes Sadlier. Fully illustrated. Lithographed cover. 4to. Boards, $1.00. Gives views of all the historically interesting towns and ruins; and has portraits of the better known statesmen from O'Connell to Parnell.

"Prepared with considerable skill; excellent type and well illustrated."—*N. Y. Nation.*

Sold by all booksellers, or mailed, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
9 Lafayette Place, New York.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

PALERMO. A Christmas Story. By Alice Durand Field, author of 'Christmas at Greycastle.' Illustrated with five etchings by Samuel Colman. Beautifully printed and bound. Octavo, $5.00.

HUMOR IN ANIMALS. A Series of studies in pen and pencil. By William H. Beard. With 36 full-page illustrations. Quarto, cloth.

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT Treaty. A Review of the War of the Spanish Succession and of the Treaty of Utrecht. By James W. Gerard. Octavo, cloth extra, gilt tops, $3.00.

"The author's aim has been to group together in proper sequence the events of that time, . . . in such a form of narrative as might prove interesting to the general reader as well as to the student of political history. This he has accomplished in a masterly manner."—*Daily Republican, St. Louis.*

"The book is at once a credit and an honor to the author and his publishers, who have done their part of the work with scrupulous care."—*Times, Philadelphia.*

THE TRAVELS OF MARCO Polo. Edited for Boys and Girls, with explanatory notes and comments, by Thos. W. Knox, author of 'Boy Travellers in the East.' Quarto, with over 200 illustrations, uniform with the 'Boy Plutarch' and 'Herodotus,' $3.00.

"One of the most captivating books for young people that have been published this season."—*Democrat, Rochester.*

"Mr. Knox's book is large, tastefully printed and liberally illustrated, and will be found well stored with matter amusing to boys and girls, and also to their elders."—*Press, Detroit.*

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF Pliny the Elder. Edited for Boys and Girls, by John S. White, LL.D. Uniform with 'Herodotus' and 'Plutarch.' Quarto, with 52 illustrations, $3.00.

"For the libraries of the young—and every boy and girl in the land should collect a library of their own—these superb books have a special adaptation: they open the classics to them."—*Journal of Education, Boston.*

"Bring within a single volume a vast fund of information in an accessible form, which needs only the skilful and scholarly treatment here displayed to make it of service to the young."—*Commercial, N. Y.*

HISTORIC BOYS. Comprising: Marcus of Rome, the Boy Magistrate; Brian of Munster, the Boy Chieftain; Olaf of Norway, the Boy Viking; William of Normandy, the Boy Knight; Baldwin of Jerusalem, the Boy Crusader; Frederick of Hohenstaufen, the Boy Emperor; Harry of Monmouth, the Boy General; Giovanni of Florence, the Boy Cardinal; Ixtlil of Tezcuco, the Boy Cacique; Louis of Bourbon, the Boy King; Charles of Sweden, the Boy Conqueror; Van Rensselaer of Rensselaer, the Boy Patroon. By E. S. Brooks. Quarto, illustrated, $2.25.

'Historic Boys' tells the story of some of the world's remarkable boys, not as a dry biographical record, but in a series of brilliant and exciting stories, based upon historical facts in the lives of the lads selected as representative of the age and land in which they lived.

*** G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have just published two important Catalogues:

I. A New General Catalogue of their own Publications.

II. A Special Catalogue of their Retail Department, containing the choicest stock of English and American publishers.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW AND HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Poems of Nature.

By John G. Whittier. A Notable Holiday Volume. Illustrated with Fifteen full-page Engravings from Nature by Elbridge Kingsley, and containing a superb Etched Portrait of Mr. Whittier. Quarto, tastefully bound, cloth, $6.00; full Persian levant, with cover design in antique and gold, $12.00; full polished calf, tree panel inlaid, with sprinkled border, a new and elegant style, $15.00.

The Last Leaf.

By Oliver Wendell Holmes. A Holiday Volume, quite out of the common range. Contains the Poem in facsimile of Dr. Holmes's writing, illustrated with Twenty-four full-page designs, and many charming dec.-rative drawings, by F. Hopkinson Smith and George W. Edwards. Quarto, beautifully bound. $10.00.

Old Lines in New Black and White.

Twelve fine large Charcoal Sketches (about 12 inches by 15), by F. Hopkinson Smith, illustrating lines of Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell. Reproduced by the Photo-type process with admirable effect. Bound or in portfolio, $12.00.

Life and Letters of Louis Agassiz.

By Elizabeth C. Agassiz. With Portraits and several illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo, $4.00.

"In its method this biography is worthy of all praise. As far as possible the story is told by Agassiz's own letters. The thread of narration which binds them together is delightfully simple and direct."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Poets of America.

By Edmund Clarence Stedman, author of "Victorian Poets," etc. 1 vol. crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.25.

Contents: Early and Recent Conditions: Growth of the American School; William Cullen Bryant; John Greenleaf Whittier; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Edgar Allan Poe; Oliver Wendell Holmes; James Russell Lowell; Walt Whitman; Bayard Taylor; The Outlook.

Studies in Shakespeare.

By Richard Grant White, author of a "Life of Shakespeare," "Words and their Uses," "England Without and Within," etc. Uniform with "Words and their Uses;" also uniform with the Riverside Edition of Shakespeare. 1 vol. crown 8vo, $1.75.

This volume contains the ripe results of years of study, and its insight, thoughtfulness, and vigorous sense render it a valuable contribution to Shakespeare literature.

The First Napoleon.

A Sketch, Political and Military. By John Codman Ropes, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. With Maps. 1 vol. crown 8vo, $2.00.

"There is an endless fascination in the life of the first Napoleon. When the wonderful story is told so vigorously and so effectively as it is by Mr. Ropes, no amount of familiarity can dull the reader's interest."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A Mortal Antipathy.

The First Opening of the New Portfolio. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50.

A very engaging book, including a thoroughly interesting story, with chapters of personal reminiscences, full of wise and curious thought, brilliant in fancy and in wit.

The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.

By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of "In the Tennesee Mountains," "Down the Ravine," etc. 16mo, $1.25.

"We have a right to say that a genius like George Eliot has appeared in Charles Egbert Craddock. . . . This is the most perfect of this author's works. To the lover of literary art nothing more alluring and delightful has appeared on either side of the Atlantic."—*The Churchman* (New York).

Italian Popular Tales.

By T. F. Crane, Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures in Cornell University. 1 vol. 8vo, $2.50.

A book of curious interest, like Grimm's German Tales, containing over a hundred Fairy Tales, Tales of Oriental origin, Legendary Tales, Nursery Tales, and Jests, collected from all parts of Italy. Equally interesting to young folks and their parents.

The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge.

By John Fiske, author of "Myths and Myth-Makers." 16mo, $1.00.

This is a sequel to "The Destiny of Man," which appeared last year, and produced so profound an impression. Its object is to show that the indications of Science and Philosophy are not atheistic, but that, while the idea of God has been greatly modified by modern knowledge, it has been very much expanded and illuminated.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

Natural Theology;

Or, Rational Theism. By Dr. M. Valentine, late President of Pennsylvania College. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

"A work of remarkable power, exhaustive in research."—*Boston Home Journal.*

"Clear and self-consistent throughout."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"A valuable contribution to American theology."—*Presbyterian Observer, Baltimore.*

The Waverley Dictionary.

By May Rogers. (New edition, just issued.) 12mo, cloth, $2.00; half calf, gilt top, $3.50; full calf, gilt edges, $5.00.

"It is so perfectly finished a book that we do not see how it could be improved. It is an index to every character in every one of the Waverley Novels. And not only so, but every character is distinctly outlined, with illustrative extracts from the text of the novel in which it appears. No family library should be without it."—*The Keystone, Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1885.*

FOURTH EDITION OF

Pre-Adamites.

A Demonstration of the Existence of Men before Adam. By Alexander Winchell, LL.D. 8vo. With ethnographic map and illustrations, $3.50.

"The importance of this work need not be emphasized; it is by far the most exhaustive and scholarly on primitive man which has ever appeared."—*Boston Traveller.*

DR. WINCHELL'S OTHER WORKS:

WORLD-LIFE. 12mo, cloth, 666 pages, with 59 Illustrations, $2.50.

"We know of no other work in which the reader can find a full, connected, and systematic presentation of the results of cosmical research that will begin to compare with this."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

SPARKS FROM A GEOLOGIST'S HAMmer. $2.00.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS; or, The Rudiments of Geology for Young Learners. $1.50.

Griggs' Philosophical Classics.

Under the editorial supervision of Prof. G. S. Morris. Devoted to a Critical Exposition of the Masterpieces of German Thought.

SECOND EDITION READY TO-DAY.

*KANT'S CRITIQUE OF PURE REA*son. By Prof. G. S. Morris, Ph.D., of the University of Mich. $1.25.

SCHELLING'S TRANSCENDENTAL Idealism. By Prof. John Watson, LL.D., of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. $1.25.

FICHTE'S SCIENCE OF KNOWLEDGE. By Prof. C. C. Everett, D.D., of Harvard University. $1.25.

HEGEL'S ÆSTHETICS. By Prof. J. S. Kedney, S.T.D., of Seabury Divinity School. $1.25.

Other volumes in preparation by President Porter, Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. Robt. Adamson, Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, and others.

"A handy series of the great German thinkers; of much interest and great convenience to scholars and to the more general reader."—*Cincinnati Com. Gazette.*

"This series offers an exceedingly valuable compendium of German philosophic thought, valuable in any tongue, and especially so in the English, in which there is nothing to compare with it."—*Chicago Times.*

PROFESSOR WELSH'S WORKS.

SIXTH EDITION OF

*DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LITE*rature and Language. By Prof. A. H. Welsh. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 1,100 pages, $4. University edition, 1 vol., $3.

"This is a work of great ability and importance; it is a work to be trusted as a guide, to be accepted for its comprehensive views, and to be turned to for its inspiring conception of what English literature is in itself, and as an interpretation of the national life."—*Unitarian Review, Boston.*

COMPLETE RHETORIC. (Just from the press.) $1.50.

ESSENTIALS OF ENGLISH. (Second edition.) $1.50.

ESSENTIALS OF GEOMETRY. (Second edition.) $1.50.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
87 and 89 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

GINN & CO.

PUBLISHED, DECEMBER 1,

A SECOND EDITION, REVISED, OF

Those Dreadful Mouse Boys.

A Double Story, for Young and Old. Finely illustrated, handsomely bound. A fresh, bright, and wholesome juvenile. Retail price, $1.00.

COMMENTS ON THE FIRST EDITION:

"A bright, clever satire, carrying a very good moral."—*Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D.*

"Possessing marked originality, both in conception and treatment."—*Samuel Adams Drake.*

"The small morals are like gilded pills, which children will be attracted by and will swallow without knowing they are medicine."—*Rev. C. A. Bartol, D.D.*

HUDSON'S HARVARD

SHAKESPEARE.

The superb library and students' edition. Unsurpassed for a holiday gift. Retail prices: Ten-vol. edition, $20; twenty-vol. edition, $25.

Uniform with the 10-vol. Edition:

HUDSON'S

Life, Art, and Characters of

SHAKESPEARE.

Two vols. Retail price, $4.

HUDSON'S HOME AND CLUB

SHAKESPEARE.

Twenty-three plays in 23 vols., put up in a box. Retail price, $12.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Says: "An edition of any play of Shakespeare's to which Mr. Hudson's name is affixed does not need a line from anybody to commend it."

Classics for Children.

Choice Literature, Full Notes, Large Type, Good Paper, Firm Binding, Low Prices.

Kingsley's Water Babies.	Tales of a Grandfather.
Robinson Crusoe.	Scott's Quentin Durward.
Swiss Family Robinson.	Irving's Sketch Book (six selections).
Kingsley's Greek Heroes.	
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.	Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
Scott's Lady of the Lake.	Church's Stories of the Old World.

"They are admirably edited, with just enough of explanatory matter to meet the young reader's need."—*Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.*

"These publications seem to me to be of great value, whether regarded as home reading or for use in the public schools."—*Mellen Chamberlain, Librarian Boston Public Library.*

Complete sets (in a box) bound in cloth. Retail price $6.50.

The above are for sale by all booksellers.

Recent Publications:

WENTWORTH AND REED'S PRIMARY ARITHMETIC.

WENTWORTH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.

WENTWORTH AND HILL'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC (Abr.).

DYER'S APOLOGY AND CRITO OF PLATO.

BECK WITH'S BACCHANTES OF EURIPIDES.

SEYMOUR'S LANGUAGE AND VERSE OF HOMER.

GUMMERE'S HANDBOOK OF POETICS.

STICKNEY'S PRIMER.

WILTSE'S STORIES FOR KINDERGARTENS AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FERGUSON'S QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR AND XENOPHON.

BARTON'S LANGUAGE LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC.

MASON'S NEW THIRD MUSIC CHART.

FEASE'S SINGING BOOK.

DAVIDSON'S PLACE OF ART IN EDUCATION.

LECTURES ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.

PERRY'S SANSKRIT PRIMER.

SUPPLEMENT TO WHITNEY'S SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

GELDNER'S AVESTA.

ATTENTION

Is invited to our standard series in Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, Music, etc. A full descriptive catalogue free on application.

GINN & CO., Publishers,

Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Social Silhouettes,

Edgar Fawcett's brilliant and piquant record of Mr. Mark Manhattan's New York sights and experiences, shows up all the follies and oddities of metropolitan society with a pen of light. The New York *Tribune* says: "Never have our social frivolities and shams been scourged with a more cutting lash."

"Admirable and piquant sketches and novelettes of New York life and society, rich in original types and vivid portrayals. Fawcett is one of the best of our younger novelists."—*Beacon.*

The Haunted Adjutant,

And Other Stories. By Edmund Quincy. Edited by his son, Edmund Quincy. 12mo, $1.50.

"In all these stories there are the refinement, the fancy, the dainty handling, and the intrinsic elegance that marked all of Mr. Quincy's work."—*The Beacon.*

English Home Life.

By Robert Laird Collier. 16mo, $1.

A vivacious account by a keen and popular observer. The themes are: "House and Home," "Mistress and Maid," "Courtship and Marriage," "Food and Cooking," "Manners and Customs," "Church and Religion," "Parents and Children."

Mr. Howells's Poems.

16mo. Printed on imported hand-made paper, fine parchment covers, $2.00.

The beautiful poems of the foremost of American novelists are here presented in a new edition, with the addition of 100 pages of new matter, including "Pordenone," the rhymed romance of "No Love Lost," and the charming pastoral story of "Bo-Peep."

A Narrative of Military Service.

By Gen. W. B. Hazen. 1 vol., 8vo. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. $3.00.

"Gen. Hazen has sounded a loud challenge in the ears of the military men of his time."—*Boston Herald.*

"Gen. Hazen's volume is an entertaining one. It contains a good deal of humor, though its author has evidently written in anything but a humorous mood."—*Boston Traveller.*

"The manly tone, strong good sense, and historical and military value of Gen. Hazen's book will be conceded by every reader."—*Cincinnati Com. Gazette.*

"His narrative describes with all the vivid feeling of a participant in stirring events, and all the valuable detail."—*N. Y. World.*

In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery

Of New Orleans. By Wm. Miller Owen, Lieutenant-Adjutant, B.W.A. 8vo, with maps and engravings, $3.00.

"A record of Southern valor. . . . The battalion was under fire in 60 battles and minor engagements. . . . It is a spirited record of personal experience and adventure; all the camp jokes and stirring episodes are reproduced, and the reader seems to be living again in war times, and to be breathing the smoke of the battle-field."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Strikingly good. It will be read through with continuous interest, for it affords a faithful view of many great battles from the standpoint of an organization that was generally in the thick of the fight."—*Cincinnati Com. Gazette.*

PREBLE'S HISTORY OF THE FLAG of the United States. Royal 8vo. 815 pages. 240 pictures. $7.50.

"A magnificent classic of American patriotism."

STEVENSON'S THE BATTLE OF Stone's River.

DODGE'S BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE Civil War.

*DODGE'S CAMPAIGN OF CHANCEL*lorsville.

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN OF GEN. McClellan.

Each in 1 vol., 8vo. With maps. $3.00.

☞ *Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers,*

Ticknor & Co., Boston.

Littell's Living Age.

IN 1886, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its forty-third year, having met with continuous commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE, it gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, or more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a completeness nowhere else attempted.

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

Foremost Living Writers.

The ablest and most cultivated intellects, in every department of literature, science, politics, and art, find expression in the Periodical Literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

THE LIVING AGE, *forming four large volumes a year*, furnishes, from the great and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the completeness with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

OPINIONS:

"Hardly elsewhere in the English language, and certainly in no other written speech, are such treasures of literature to be found as in the *Living Age*."—*New York Evangelist.*

"Nearly the whole world of authors and writers appear in it in their best moods. The reader is kept well abreast of the current thought of the age."—*Boston Journal.*

"It is not too much to say that with it one commands the whole field of current literary activity; and it has never been so bright, so comprehensive, so diversified in interest as it is to day."—*Evening Traveller, Boston.*

"It has now for many years held the first place of all our serial publications. . . . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion that cannot be found in it. . . . It contains nearly all the good literature of the time."—*The Churchman, N. Y.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New York Tribune.*

"It enables its readers to keep fully abreast of the best thought and literature of civilization."—*Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh.*

"No person who desires to keep pace with the development of modern thought can afford to dispense with it."—*Am. Christian Review, Cincinnati.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"Through its pages alone it is possible to be as well informed in current literature as by the perusal of a long list of monthlies."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"In fact, a reader needs no more than this one publication to keep him well abreast of English periodical literature."—*Sunday School Times, Philadelphia.*

"Foremost of the eclectic periodicals."—*N. Y. World.*

"In subscribing for it, our readers will secure more for their investment than in any other way of which we are cognizant."—*Iowa Churchman, Davenport.*

"Coming once a week, it gives, while yet fresh, the productions of the foremost writers of the day."—*Montreal Gazette.*

"One cannot read everything. . . . No man will be behind the literature of the times who reads the *Living Age*."—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"It saves not only time, but money."—*Pacific Churchman, San Francisco.*

"The best publication we know in the world."—*Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, *free of postage.*

☞ TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1886, remitting before Jan. 1, the numbers of 1885 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions will be sent *gratis.*

Club Prices for the Best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of the *Living Age* and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in *command of the whole situation.*"—*Philadelphia Eve. Bulletin.*]

For $10.50 the *Living Age* and any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, *postpaid;* or for $9.50 the *Living Age* and the *St. Nicholas.*

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston.

'Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists' are three charming volumes, showing admirable judgment on the part of the editor. These contain single specimen essays of Irving, Leigh Hunt, Lamb, De Quincey, Landor, Sydney Smith, Thackeray, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, etc., etc. The set presents not only specimens of the best English style, but the methods of thought and characteristic modes of expression of the several writers. 3 vols., beautifully printed, $3.75, $4.50, and $10. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

A Bibliography of History.

Chronologically arranged, embracing the best English books and Selected Magazine articles, forms part of the new Labberton's Historical Atlas with Text, 141 Maps, cloth, $2.00.

THIRTY NEW MAPS ON

Early England.

(1—1070, A. D.)

Maps never before published, as no historical Atlas has had heretofore more than three maps on this period. Every Student of English History will consider them a priceless acquisition. There has been no such history of this period as these object lessons teach. They are to be found in the new Labberton's Historical Atlas with Text, 141 Maps, cloth, $2.00.

An Historical Atlas.

WITH TEXT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

By ROBERT H. LABBERTON.

Royal 8vo, 141 MAPS, cloth, $2.00.

The text, a marvel of condensation, gives, in an attractive narrative form, just what general readers most wish to know. The Bibliography is an aid to those who wish to work out for themselves in greater detail any special line of investigation. The Maps form the most complete atlas ever made; embracing at a small cost what otherwise can be had only in the purchase of several large and costly atlases and sets of standard histories.

"Even though a man has the great work of Spruner, ($50.00), he will find Labberton's book a very useful supplement to it."—*Hon. Andrew D. White.*

Townsend MacCoun,

744 Broadway, New York.

ROBERTS BROTHERS'

NEW BOOKS:

THE DUCHESSE DE LANGEAIS. By Honoré de Balzac. This is the second volume in our series of Balzac in English. The first volume, 'Père Goriot,' is now in its third edition. Half morocco, French style. $1 50.

OUTLINE OF CHRISTIAN HISTORY. (A. D. 50-1880.) By Joseph Henry Allen, late of Harvard University and author of 'Christian History in Its Three Great Periods.' Flexible cloth, red edges, price 75 cents.

THE THOUGHT OF GOD IN HYMNS and Poems. By F. L. Hosmer and W. C. Gannett. 16mo, paper covers, price 50 cents.

LULU'S LIBRARY. A collection of 12 new stories by Louisa M. Alcott, author of 'Little Women,' illustrated by Jessie McDermott. 16mo, illuminated cloth, price $1.00.

JACKANAPES AND OTHER STORIES. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. Comprising 'Jackanapes,' 'Daddy Darwin's Dovecot' and 'The Story of a Short Life,' fully illustrated. Uniform with 'Jan of the Windmill,' 'Six to Sixteen,' 'We and the World,' 'Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances,' and 'A Great Emergency.' Price $1.00, or the 6 volumes, in a box, $6.00.

Sold everywhere by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The New Catalogue just issued by the Retail Department of G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will be found of great value to those looking for books, either for the library or for presents. This catalogue has been prepared with great care, and represents a selection of the choicest stock, judiciously collected by Messrs. PUTNAM'S English and American houses. No one interested in literature should fail to send for it. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"Furnishing the rarest entertainment in exhaustless quantities."—*The N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE CHOICEST

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

TWO NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL BY CELEBRATED WRITERS:

THE GOLDEN WEST. By Margaret Sidney. $1.75.

THE FAMILY FLIGHT THROUGH MEXICO. By Edward Everett Hale and Miss Susan Hale. $2.50.

TWO EXQUISITE NEW GIFT BOOKS:

HEROINES OF THE POETS, $3; and

WONDERFUL CHRISTMASES OF OLD, $2.

TWO NEW BOOKS OF READINGS FOR EACH DAY:

HELPS BY THE WAY. With special commendation, and an extended introduction by Phillips Brooks. $1.

LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS. By Rose Porter. 25 cts.

The demand for each exceeds that of any similar books which have been issued for years.

TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW QUARTOS:

LITTLE FOLKS' ART BOOK. Two hundred original drawings, humorous and grotesque, with illustrative text. Is inexhaustibly delightful. $1.

ART FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. A book of great value, giving practical directions and stimulating examples. Its original illustrations cost many thousand dollars. $2.

TWO NEW STORY BOOKS OF SCIENCE:

WONDERFUL STORIES OF SCIENCE, 12mo, cloth, $1.50; and

UP HILL AND DOWN DALE, quarto, $1.25.

We also have 'Under Foot' and 'Eyes Right,' in beautiful new covers, uniform with 'Up Hill and Down Dale.'

FIVE ANNUALS. The Most Popular Juveniles Ever Published:

1. BABYLAND, for 1885. 75 cts.
2. OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, for 1885. $1.50.
3. THE PANSY, for 1885. $1.25.
4. CHAUTAUQUA YOUNG FOLKS' ANNUAL, for 1885. $1.
5. WIDE AWAKE, for 1885. *Two Volumes each year.*

Vol. "S" contains Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's serial, 'A Brave Girl,' and hundreds of original pictures and stories by the best living writers. $1.50.

Vol. "T" contains Charles Egbert Craddock's serial story. 'Down the Ravine,' and the most brilliant galaxy of stories, poems, and pictures ever included in a single volume. $1.75.

THREE BEAUTIFUL AND DAINTY HOLIDAY BOOKS:

FAITH SONGS, HOPE SONGS, and SONGS OF LOVE. By Rose Porter. 50 cents each.

THE MERRY MONTHS ALL and THE PROCESSION OF THE ZODIAC are charming holiday books, printed with tinted inks. $1 each.

*** *Any of the above books can be had of your Bookseller, or will be sent at Publishers' expense to any address, on receipt of advertised price.*

*** *For full description and announcement of forthcoming books, send for D. LOTHROP & CO.'S New Catalogue.*

D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,

32 Franklin St., Boston.

Modern Languages.

SHELDON'S SHORT GERMAN GRAMMAR	$0.60
DEUTSCH'S SELECT GERMAN READER	.90
BOISEN'S PREPARATORY GERMAN PROSE	1.00
GRIMM'S MARCHEN	.75
HODGE'S COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC GERMAN	1.00
YBARRA'S PRACTICAL SPANISH METHOD	1.20

Sample copies sent, postpaid, on receipt of the above prices.

D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers,

3 Tremont Place, Boston.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston

LONDON BOOKS.

A. L. LUYSTER,

NO. 98 NASSAU STREET,

OFFERS A VERY

LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF

English and Foreign Books,

in all Departments of Literature, in various and fine bindings, and of sterling worth and permanent value.

Having a London Branch, we are enabled to offer our importations less the various commissions and charges paid to agents by other dealers, affording in this respect a favorable opportunity to American buyers.

NOW READY:

DESCRIPTIVE LIST,

with prices annexed, of a large and valuable invoice recently received, comprising every variety of books. Catalogues mailed gratis on application to subscriber.

A. L. LUYSTER,

Importer of English and Foreign Books,

No. 98 Nassau St., N.Y.; No. 10 Silver St., London, Eng.

Rare Books and Autographs.

A representative of the well-known firm of J. Pearson & Co., 46 Pall Mall, London, has just arrived with a choice selection from their valuable stock, and has on view at Mr. A. L. LUYSTER'S, 98 NASSAU STREET, some rare Americana, many interesting extra illustrated books, First Editions of Dickens's works, illustrated French books, Early English Classics, etc., and a fine early copy of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' also a few autographs.

The Destruction of Flood Rock.

Lieut. George McC. Derby's (U. S. Corps of Engineers) account of the destruction of Flood Rock, specially prepared for the *Sanitary Engineer*, appears in the issue of December 3.

The residence at Mamaroneck of the late Charles J. Osborn is the subject of its special architectural illustration.

BESIDES its artistic special architectural illustrations, *The Sanitary Engineer* gives *each week* an illustration of a moderate-cost dwelling of approved design.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER, an illustrated weekly devoted to ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION and SANITATION, conducted by HENRY C. MEYER and published Thursdays at 140 William Street, New York. $4 per year. Sold by Newsdealers, 10 cents.

A trial subscription, 3 months (13 issues), $1.

'Historic Boys' tells the story of some of the world's remarkable boys, not as a dry biographical record, but in a series of brilliant and exciting stories, based upon historical facts in the lives of the lads selected as representative of the age and land in which they lived. Illustrated. $2.25. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part 1, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"The books should be placed wherever children meet for lessons or reading."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Southern Bivouac.

ILLUSTRATED

B. F. AVERY & SONS,

PUBLISHERS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Send 20 cts. for Sample Copy or $2.00 for Annual Subscription. $1.00 6 mo's.

For Sale by all Newsdealers.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER.

I.
Frontispiece; Map of Battlefield of Perryville in three colors.
II.
The Cotton Gin; Its Invention and Effects. Illustrated. Hugh N. Starns.
III.
The Interpreters. Algernon Charles Swinburne.
IV.
Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. W. F. Dowd.
V.
Chastelar. Will L. Visscher.
VI.
Our Last Hunting Grounds; Southern Texas. Felix S. Oswald.
VII.
The Education of the Blind. B. B. Huntoon.
VIII.
Yesterday. Will Wallace Harney.
IX.
Liddell's Record of the Civil War.
X.
Carriston's Gift. Illustrated. Hugh Conway.
XI.
Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky. C. C. Gilbert.
XII.
The First Day at Gettysburg. Wm. H. Swallow.
XIII.
Comment and Criticism.
XIV.
The Editor's Table.
XV.
Salmagundi

Our Little Ones and The Nursery.

Any little child can be made happy for a whole year by a subscription to this universal nursery favorite—artistic and original in its illustrations—charming and instructive in its stories.

Specimen copy sent free. Newsdealers sell it. Agents wanted.

One Year, $1.50. Single Copies, 15 cts.

Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

THREE ART MAGAZINES FOR $5.00.

ART AGE $2, monthly, with Forbes Photogravure supplements. **ART INTERCHANGE** $3, fortnightly, 13 colored plates a year. **ART & DECORATION** $3.50, monthly, over 40 designs an issue. We offer these three papers for the extraordinarily low price of $5.00. (1/3 saved.) **SAMPLE COPIES** of the three for 50c.; or any one, 20c. Full particulars in catalogue for 2c. In this club of art journals subscribers get, by actual count, over **1500** drawings, working patterns, designs for painting, embroidery, &c., art motives, colored studies and Forbes photogravures; over **1200** reading columns, answers to questions, practical suggestion, criticism, technical information and news. (Mention this advertisement.) Turnure & Gillies Brothers, Pub'rs: **ART AGE, 75 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.**

The INDEPENDENT

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY.

The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator, London, Eng.*

Subscription, $3.00 per year. 75 cents, 3 months.

Send postal for free specimen copy.

251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOERICKE & TAFEL'S

Homœopathic Pharmacies,

at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco,

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of pure and reliable Homœopathic Medicines, as well as Family Medicine Cases, and Books in English, German, French, and Spanish.

Send for descriptive Price Current.

N.B.—Boericke & Tafel received the only Centennial Prize Medal awarded at the Philadelphia Exposition, and *only medal* of the *first class* at New Orleans, 1885, for Homœopathic medicines. Business established in 1835.

THE *undersigned manufacture Fine Plumbing Materials, such as are required and used in work where quality and not price is the consideration. Among the specialties manufactured and controlled by them may be mentioned THE "ROYAL" PORCELAIN BATHS, THE "BRIGHTON" and "HELLYER" WATER-CLOSETS, THE "MODEL" SLOP-SINKS, THE "TUCKER" GREASE-TRAPS, THE "DOHERTY" SELF-CLOSING COCKS, and THE "FULLER" FAUCETS.*

They have handsome Show-rooms in New York, Boston, and Chicago, where these appliances may be seen fitted up with water connected. A visit to these rooms will prove suggestive and instructive to those who contemplate building, or remodelling their plumbing.

THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO.
(Limited.)

46 & 48 Cliff St., New York.

James Pott & Company.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Prayer Books,

English Bibles,

NOTE.—Our CHRISTMAS CARDS are now open.

BROADWAY,

14 and 16 Astor Place,

NEW YORK.

Pamphlet Boxes.

(PATENTED APRIL 20, 1880.)

A Wooden Box, covered to represent a Bound Book. When back is opened the false bottom on which pamphlets rest may be drawn out, affording opportunity to select from the latter without taking Box from shelf. On pushing back the false bottom the back closes by means of a concealed spring. Send for Circular giving sizes and prices.

R. G. HUTCHINSON, Manufacturer's Agent, 44 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Col. Knox's beautiful illustrated edition of the great traveller, Marco Polo, will be found a fascinating volume for young people. Col. Knox has travelled much, is a delightful story-teller, and his 'Marco Polo' will conduct troops of young readers into all parts of the world, accessible and inaccessible. Profusely illustrated. $3.00. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 *to* $70.00 *each. Eight separate important Etchings published November* 1st.

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, ana 23 *East* 16*th St. (Union Sq.), New York.*

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART.

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation.*

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it

THE MANHATTAN

Life Insurance Company.

156 and 158 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

"I MUST DIE TO WIN."

This is a common expression, one used perhaps most frequently as an objection to the ordinary life plan. "It is an excellent form of provision for the family, but I must die to win."

YOU MAY LIVE AND WIN.

This refers to the Endowment plan, which meets the above objection. Take, for instance, a policy payable to yourself 10, 15, or 20 years hence. Say you die before the termination of the period: *your family wins.* You survive the period: the policy becomes at once a provision for your own advancing years. *You have lived and won.*

The "MANHATTAN'S" New Plan meets the case.

For example of its operation address the Company, giving your age.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in

THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

*SPECIAL TREATMENT OF ALCO-*holism at the private residence of a retired physician in the Adirondack region.

Address A,
BOX 1135,
New York City.

*I WILL AGAIN RECEIVE AND DIS-*tribute reading matter for the South and Southwest. Books, magazines, reviews, the *Nation*, all Government reports and public documents, college reports, etc. Express charges must be paid to this point.

J. B. HARRISON, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"The book in its completeness, thoroughness, and style is a credit to author and publisher." *Hartford Courant.*

UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION 320 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Mutual Accident Association.

320 and 322 BROADWAY, New York.

The LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST in the WORLD.

Accident Insurance at Half Rates.

HALF MILLION LOSSES PAID.

$5,000 Accident Insurance, with $25 Weekly Indemnity, costs about $13 a year. $10,000, with $50 Weekly Indemnity, at proportionate rates. Membership Fee, $5 in each Division.

CHARLES B. PEET, President.
JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox-Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consommé, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

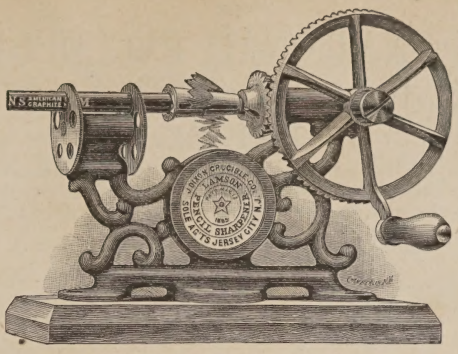
RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated, and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. These soups were first introduced to the public in 1855, and have always maintained their excellence and high reputation. Only the very best material is used in their preparation.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

In the Stationery Department of G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will be found the choicest grades of Writing Papers, much of this stock being made exclusively for their retail trade. Messrs. Putnam possess extensive facilities for executing, under their immediate supervision, every description of artistic Designing, Engraving, and Printing.

27 and 29 West 23d Street.



(CUT REPRESENTS ONE-HALF SIZE.)

DIXON'S

PENCIL SHARPENER

Will sharpen 60 pencils in 5 minutes. Simple in construction. Perfect in mechanism. Attractive in appearance. *NO NOISE. NO DUST.* Any child can easily operate it. This machine is the result of many experiments and continued research. Send for descriptive circular.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

BEST TEACHERS. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Skilled Teachers supplied with Positions. Circulars of Good Schools free to Parents. School Property rented and sold. School and Kindergarten Material, etc. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N. Y.

If any one is looking for a good, healthy, and at the same time exciting book for boys, he could not find a better investment than 'Historic Boys,' by E. S. Brooks. Illustrated. $2.25. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. Price 75 cents. For sale at all book stores. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address

THOMPSON, BROWN & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

TO COLLEGE OFFICERS WHO ARE looking for an instructor in Latin alone, or in connection with Greek, Modern Languages, or Hebrew. address L. D., care of the *Nation*.

"TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION" BLANK.

Publisher of "The Nation,"

P. O. Box 794, New York.

For enclosed 25 cents send "The Nation" two months to the address below.

*Name,*_____

*Town,*_____

*State,*_____

On receipt of the above with 25 cents THE NATION will be sent to new readers for two months (half-rate).

THE

INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.

In the course of their experience as booksellers the present publishers have again and again been asked by their customers, "Which

IS THE BEST

Cyclopedia for general use?" After careful investigation of various works of the kind they were compelled for years to answer: "While all have their merits, no one work seems to combine all the requisites, but upon the whole we think Chambers's the best

AND MOST USEFUL

for general reference." When in 1880-81 the Library of Universal Knowledge was published, containing Chambers's Encyclopædia complete, with the extensive additions of the American editors, we were able to commend it as very superior, except in mechanical qualities. A year ago we purchased the plates of that

WORK

and have since corrected errors and fully revised it to the present year. We have besides added over 2,000 new articles, and the work now has 20,290 of these by American editors, and in all 49,646 distinct titles. There are also numerous fine maps and 150 double-page engravings. These contain over 3,000 separate figures, and there are some 500 in the text besides. We now confidently offer the work as the best

FOR POPULAR USE.

Its chief merits are: Comprehensiveness—Conciseness—Latest Information—Cheapness. It is issued complete in 15 royal octavo vols., and contains 13,296 pages. It is sold by subscription exclusively, at $3 per vol. in cloth, $4 in library sheep, and $5 in half Turkey morocco. For fuller information, send for descriptive circulars. First-class agents wanted.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers,
NEW YORK.

The History of Bimetallism in the United States.

By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University; author of 'The Study of Political Economy,' etc. With Sixteen Charts and numerous Tables. One vol., 8vo, 258 pages, cloth. Price, $2.25.

"Although the plan of this book was conceived with the view of presenting simply a history of bimetallism in the United States, it has been necessary, in the nature of the subject, to make it something more than that. And yet it was my hope that the effect of an historical inquiry in suppressing some of the theoretical vagaries of the day might be realized by showing what our actual experience with bimetallism has been, in contrast with the assertions of some writers as to what it may be."—*From Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

French Student Self-Instructor
AND
Ready-Speaker Assistant.
By ALFRED SARDOU.

CARL SCHOENHOF, Publisher,
144 Tremont Street, BOSTON.

The only work that gives the perfectly exact pronunciation for *EVERY* French word and sentence, represented by English sounds and letters, enabling any one, without the slightest knowledge of French, *to carry on a Conversation*, pronouncing with *a pure accent and correct intonation.*

This Work will save you Time, Labor, and Money.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

You can obtain almost any book at 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, POST-PAID, until January 1, from William R. Jenkins, Publisher and Bookseller, 850 6th Ave., N. Y. Bargain Catalogue or Catalogue of French books free. Information furnished. Holiday Catalogue with over 100 beautiful illustrations, 10 cents.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS. B. WESTERMANN & CO., 838 Broadway, New York. Lists gratis on application. Lowest prices.

THE CENTURY for DECEMBER

CONTAINS:

FIVE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES,

"The City of Teherân," by S. G. W. Benjamin; "An American Lordship," by G. P. Lathrop, "The Monitors," by Captain Ericsson; "The 'Lamia' of Keats," and

A "WAR PAPER," by MARK TWAIN.

The latter, entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," is an account of the author's personal experiences as a youthful "rebel" early in the war. It is illustrated by Kemble and accompanied with "maps and plans" by the author. The article on the Monitors by their inventor, Captain Ericsson, is accompanied with a paper on "The Loss of the Monitor" by a Survivor. The fiction includes

TWO SHORT STORIES

by H. H. Boyesen and T. A. Janvier, and chapters of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's novel, "John Bodewin's Testimony," begun in November.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

are "Dangers in Food and Drink," a paper on Helen Jackson (H. H.), with frontispiece portrait and her last poems; "Bird-Enemies," by John Burroughs; "The Lesson of Greek Art," by Charles Waldstein; "Our Ex-Presidents," by Senator Edmunds and others; "Faith-Cures," etc.

Price, 35 cents; $4 a year. New subscribers beginning with November can get through dealers or the publishers the twelve numbers of the past year, to the beginning of the War Series, and a year's subscription, *for $6 for the whole.* The same numbers, bound in two volumes, with subscription, $7.50. THE CENTURY CO., N. Y.

Investment
OR
Speculation.

Buyers of Railroad Stocks and Bonds need the fullest information that can possibly be obtained, and this is supplied by the

Commercial & Financial Chronicle
and the
Investors' Supplement.

The *Chronicle* (weekly) is now in its forty-first volume, and the *Investors' Supplement* of 100 pages is published bi-monthly, and sent without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the *Chronicle.* Subscription price to *Chronicle*, including *Supplement*, $10.20 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application.

WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
79 William St., New York.

Of 'The Story of Rome,' by Arthur Gilman, just published by Messrs. Putnam, a competent critic says: "Mr. Gilman has seen clearly and presented strongly the salient features of Roman life and character, and in a delightful form has succeeded in conveying an impression of the nature and quality of the work which the Romans did for civilization." The volume (which is the second in the series of "Stories of the Nations") is beautifully printed and fully illustrated. $1.50. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row New York.

☞ See next page.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1067. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS

AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF

LORD BYRON'S

CHILDE HAROLD,

With numerous new and beautiful illustrations on wood. An elegant octavo volume of nearly 250 pages, beautifully bound, with full gilt edges, in box. Price, in cloth, $6; in antique morocco or tree calf, $10; in crushed levant, with silk linings, $25.

"Given our choice between this poem and any other poem published during the present season, we should give the others the go-by and select this one as one of the noblest and greatest poems in the whole range of English poetry. The illustrations in this beautiful edition are conceived and executed in the good old-fashioned, manly style that characterized the best days of drawing and engraving. Taken as a whole, the effect they have upon the mind is one of simple, serene loveliness. They should be studied, as 'Childe Harold' should be read, over and over again."—*R. H. Stoddard, in New York Mail and Express.*

The Choicest Editions of the Four Great Modern Poems.

Uniform with "Childe Harold" in style and price.

The Princess.

Tennyson's most famous poem. With 120 illustrations.

"The most superb book of the season. The exquisite binding makes a fit casket for Tennyson's enchanting 'Princess.'"—*Hartford Journal.*

The Lady of the Lake.

A superb Fine Art Edition, with 120 illustrations of Scott's wonderful poem of Scottish chivalry.

"On page after page are seen the great dome of Benan rising in mid-air, huge Ben-venue throwing his shadowed masses upon the lakes, and the long heights of Ben Lomond hemming the horizon."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Lucile.

By OWEN MEREDITH. With 100 illustrations.

"This new edition is simply perfect—paper, type, printing, and especially the illustrations—a most charming Christmas gift."—*American Literary Churchman.*

Marmion.

With more than 100 illustrations and Borders.

"Wild Scottish beauty. Never had a poem of stately and immortal beauty a more fitting setting."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Ticknor & Co., Boston.

You can obtain almost any book at 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, POST-PAID, until January 1, from William R. Jenkins, Publisher and Bookseller, 850 6th Ave., N. Y. Bargain Catalogue or Catalogue of French books free. Information furnished. Holiday Catalogue with over 100 beautiful illustrations, 10 cents.

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1886

Will contain the following Serial Stories:

IN THE CLOUDS,

By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,

Author of 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains,' 'In the Tennessee Mountains,' etc.

HENRY JAMES.

['The Princess Casamassima' will continue until August, 1886.]

THE GOLDEN JUSTICE.

By WILLIAM H. BISHOP,

Author of 'The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Will write for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1886.

JOHN FISKE

Will contribute six or more papers on United States History, covering the period from the Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution. These papers discuss a portion of American history very imperfectly known, and cannot fail to be exceedingly engaging by reason of Mr. Fiske's ample knowledge and singularly clear style.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON,

The distinguished English writer, will furnish a series of articles comparing French and English people, character, opinions, customs, etc. Mr. [illegible]erton is peculiarly qualified, by his intimate knowled[illegible]he French as well as of his fellow-countrymen, to w[illegible]his subject.

THOMAS BAILEY A[illegible],

Author of 'Marjorie Daw,' etc., will contribute some Short Stories.

LIVING QUESTIONS.—The important political subjects which will come conspicuously before the public in the immediate future—Civil-Service Administration and Reform, the Silver Question, the Tariff, our Indian Policy, and questions in Social Science—will be discussed by men competent to treat them adequately and impartially.

The various features of THE ATLANTIC which have secured and maintained its remarkable prestige as a literary magazine will be carefully provided for during the coming year.

TERMS: $4 00 a year in advance, POSTAGE FREE; 35 cents a number. With superb life-size portraits of Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, or Holmes, $5 00; each additional portrait, $1 00.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order, draft, or registered letter, to

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,

4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

A GENERAL HISTORY.

By MARY D. SHELDON, formerly Professor of History in Wellesley College.

AN APPLICATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD TO THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Gives a collection of historic material, which may be dealt with first-hand, as the pupil deals with the actual substance in chemistry, thus stimulating not only memory, but observation, judgment, and generalization. This material consists of maps, pictures, lists of important events, men, works, and deeds, tables of political organizations, and extracts from original sources, including constitutions, creeds, laws, chronicles, and powers. It is accompanied by questions of the nature of problems to be worked out by the pupil from the given data.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers,

3 Tremont Place, Boston.

Investment

OR

Speculation.

Buyers of Railroad Stocks and Bonds need the fullest information that can possibly be obtained, and this is supplied by the

Commercial & Financial Chronicle

and the

Investors' Supplement.

The *Chronicle* (weekly) is now in its forty-first volume, and the *Investors' Supplement* of 100 pages is published bi-monthly, and sent without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the *Chronicle*. Subscription price to *Chronicle*, including *Supplement*, $10.20 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application.

WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,

79 William St., New York.

What we Really Know about Shakespeare.

By Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall. 12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.25.

There is no Life of Shakespeare accessible to the public at a moderate cost and of a convenient size, which gives any of the last results of the inquiry into his life and circumstances. A very great addition to our knowledge of these has accrued from the labors of Mr. Halliwell Phillips and others. It has been Mrs. Dall's intention to put these results into an entertaining narrative, accompanied by references to documents and authorities which will sustain it, and in a shape suited to the library as well as to the use of colleges and universities, and private classes in English literature.

Time Flies:

A Reading Diary for Every Day in the Year. By Christina G. Rossetti. 16mo, Cloth, red edge, $1.00.

A new and entirely original book by this popular author, a mingling of both prose and poetry, the latter of a very high order of merit.

Sold everywhere by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS

Boston.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

To the person receiving this as a Specimen Copy:

The Nation

Is a weekly review of politics, literature, science, and art, conducted with the aid of the most competent writers obtainable. The list of contributors who have been employed more or less frequently during the twenty years of the journal's publication, has included most of the leading names in literature, science, art, philosophy, and law in this country, and many of corresponding eminence abroad. A bound volume of the *Nation* presents one of the most complete and accurate condensed records procurable of the world's current history, with impartial comment on leading questions which should occupy the attention of thoughtful men. Its Departments are:

The Week. Brief comments on the most important current events, domestic and foreign, together with a Summary of the Week's News in six columns of brief paragraphs.
Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles. Careful and moderate discussion of prominent political and social topics.
Special Correspondence. From all quarters of the globe, by intelligent and trustworthy observers.
Occasional Correspondence. Letters to the editor on every subject germane to the scope of the paper.
Notes. Short paragraphs, chiefly on literary, scientific, musical, and dramatic topics.
Reviews of Books. By able writers and scholars (mainly specialists) of both hemispheres.
Fine Arts. Competent criticism of art exhibitions and works of art, the drama, etc.

Your subscription is invited. To new readers who desire a better acquaintance with the paper than can be had from examination of a single copy, the *Nation* will be sent for two months at half rate—25 cents. (See blank on page ix.)

Terms, $3 per annum, postpaid. Address

THE NATION, 210 Broadway, New York.

Recent Press Comments on "The Nation."

"With the publication of No. 1043, our New York contemporary, the *Nation*, completes the twentieth year of its existence. Many changes have occurred since the *Nation* first appeared as an independent political and literary journal, not the least important being the improvement effected by its precept and example in political and literary criticism across the Atlantic. We trust that many years of life and usefulness are still in store for our esteemed contemporary."—*London Athenæum.*

"We have often had occasion to differ widely with the *Nation*; but its intelligence, its courage, and the great service it has rendered to purity and independence in public life, have always received our heartiest recognition. The *Nation* has appealed especially to thinkers and students, and although its constituency of readers has been comparatively small, its influence has been out of all proportion to its circulation. Its success has been almost contemporaneous with the rise of a new school of thinkers on public questions in this country."—*Christian Union.*

"The New York *Nation* has just completed its twentieth year of usefulness, and righteously rejoices thereat. It has won a place for itself by its great ability; however much we may differ from it in politics, we must accord it the palm for a fine presentation of its case. As a critical authority in matters of art and literature, it is unapproached and unapproachable. No journal exists that is its superior—few, indeed, are they that equal it—in these departments or in the world-wide correspondence it publishes upon all matters of interest to the best thinkers."—*Hartford Evening Post.*

"It is not too much to say of the *Nation* that no single agency has done so much to advance and dignify the calling of journalism in America. Including in its scope politics as well as literature and art, it has often aroused bitter political antagonism and suffered from partisan excitement and prejudice; but we believe no one—at least, no one whose judgments are valued by thinking men—has ever soberly questioned its sincerity and disinterestedness, or the remarkable force and candor with which its views have been presented. In literary criticism its methods and achievements have been such that this has almost become a new art under its leadership. In all departments the *Nation* has been singularly able and impartial, and its success is a cause of gratification, in which American scholars generally will share."—*Chicago Dial.*

"In celebrating its twentieth anniversary, the New York *Nation* takes a natural pride in showing how often it has been right when many of its readers thought it was wrong. Doubtless the readers of the *Nation* have always been the most intelligent and upright members of the Republican party—the pick and choice of the whole 'party of moral ideas.' The depth to which that party had, as a mass, fallen in 1876 may then be guessed from the fact that the *Nation* says that in that year its opposition to the fraud by which Hayes was seated cost it three thousand of its subscribers. The *Nation*'s subscription list was never large, and, as we have said, it was always made up of the very best class of Republicans, three thousand of whom dropped the paper because it exposed and opposed a known crime against the Republic. Truly this is a party of moral ideas."—*Knickerbocker Rough Notes.*

"The *Nation* announces in its number of June 25 that it has completed the twentieth year of its existence, and it indulges itself in a two-page retrospect of its very useful work. Started just at the close of the war, it aimed to discuss political and social questions in more moderate fashion and with fairer spirit than was then common to the daily press. It was very frequently in advance of the Republican party in this course, and lost scores and hundreds of subscribers at times by its independent course, particularly in 1876, when it denounced the methods by which Mr. Hayes was declared President. The *Nation* has fairly fulfilled its promise, however, to be independent of party, and is respected accordingly by thinking people. Its art and literary criticisms have always been of a high order, and have helped to give it a national reputation as a weekly paper of the first class."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"The *Herald* welcomes the *Nation* to its table, as one of the ablest and most fearless exponents of the leading economic and political questions of the time. The splendid success of this journal, now starting upon its forty-first volume, is the clearest evidence that absolutely independent journalism has a large and steadily growing field in this country. And while the *Nation* has often been opposed and bitterly criticised on the alleged ground that its positions were the independence of a dictatorial spirit, it has yet more frequently had the satisfaction of seeing its short-sighted critics ultimately wheel into line with its advanced ideas on some of the most important questions that have arisen during its career. The astonishing progress which has recently been made in the way of viewing political questions is largely due to the *Nation*'s influence; and its projectors are entitled to the credit of 'having, through its columns, done something to hasten the coming of the better time, the reign of sweeter manners and purer laws.'"—*Council Bluffs Daily Herald.*

"During seventeen of the twenty years of the *Nation*'s publication we have been among its constant readers, and have found it unequalled among American periodicals for pungency of style, candor and accuracy of statement, and force and originality in the discussion of political events and social conditions. In the course of its long history the *Nation* has often taken the unpopular side in the treatment of current topics, but it has been its happy fortune to see its opinions in most cases confirmed by the sober second thought of the people. It was the first Northern journal of Republican leanings that denounced the carpet-bag governments which, supported by Federal bayonets, so long preyed upon the industries of the South, and inflamed and protracted the disunion sentiments of its people. It had the courage, amid much obloquy, to question the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and it was ten years in advance of popular opinion in unmasking that scheming demagogue Benjamin F. Butler. . . . Justly regarding James G. Blaine as a corrupter of political morality, as a schemer, and as a charlatan, it refused to give him its support in the late Presidential contest, and it has since found abundant reason for approving, in the main, the practical wisdom and honest purposes of the present Administration. In commending to our readers this able and independent journal, we feel that we are doing a service to the cause of public intelligence and morality."—*Portland (Oregon) Daily Standard.*

"Twenty years old" on July 1, and the *Nation* hugs itself with rightful self-respect as it announces the fact and reviews its past. We count ourselves happy in owning a nearly perfect set of the *Nation*—happy because from the close of the war till now it makes the best continuous record of contemporaneous history which our country has produced. One of the works on a young man's bookshelves should be the carefully-kept volumes of the best weekly newspaper he can afford. The growing series is his current cyclopædia, his public diary—*his* because it chronicles the yesterdays in which he lives. And heartily we name the *Nation* as, on the whole, our readiest, ablest, most trustworthy newspaper diary of the world's life and the nation's life and the world's and the nation's literature. It has been a great teacher; never popular, but very influential as a paper for editors, and lawyers, and politicians. Probably many a bright journal through the country has regularly watched the *Nation* as a compass. A strong, bold defender of the policies that have made for noble peace these twenty reshaping years, it has had the faults of its good qualities; comically omniscient almost always; holding its head high; seldom gracing itself with a confession of mistake; sometimes savage in its stamp on a poor sinner of a book; not heartless, but certainly polar in its manner; afraid of sentiment, and forgetful that cynicism is sentimentalism of rather a young man's, or an old man's, sort—it does not belong to the strongest years. But spite of all this, our clear-headed, outspoken, little-fearing, best newspaper. Twenty years of thanks to it, and twenty more of hopes."—*Chicago Unity.*

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 475

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 478

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The President's Message 480
Cost of Our Political Navy 480
The Pope and the State 481

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
England: Election Forecasts 482
Renan's New Drama 483

CORRESPONDENCE:
Philadelphia's Provincialism 484
The Authorship of the 'Vestiges of Creation' 486
Consumption in Massachusetts 486
New Hampshire Fire Insurance 486
The University at Home 486
Johns Hopkins House of Commons 487
"An Absurd Solecism" 487
The French Method of Elementary Drawing 487

NOTES 487

REVIEWS:
Stedman's Poets of America 490
Children's Books.—III 491
Life and Reminiscences of Gustave Doré 492
Ancient Rome in 1885 493
American Constitutions 493
Windsor 494
Isis and Thamesis 494
Palermo 494
Prytaneum Bostoniense 494

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 495

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 *Broadway.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	Scale of Agate lines.
(No deviation.)	
On any page not specified, 15 *cents per line each insertion; with choice of page,* 20 *cents.*	
A column (140 *lines*), $20 *each insertion; with choice of page,* $27.	5
A page (3 *columns*), $60 *each insertion; with choice of position,* $80.	10
Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.	15
Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.	
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 *cents each.*	

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 *per cent.;* $500, 15 *per cent.;* $750, 20 *per cent.;* $1,000, 25 *per cent. Credits are made December* 31. *On a yearly account amounting to* 52 *pages the discount is one-third.*

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,800 *copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.*

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States: second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern), San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A FAMILY and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. New and enlarged accommodations. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL, No. 68 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE LAWSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3905 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

BROOKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Teachers.

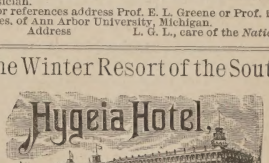
A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE first schools of the country, who has been studying in Europe for the 3½ years just past, and there received diplomas as graduate in the German, French, and Spanish languages, desires a position as professor of the same in some reputable college or university. References exchanged. Address, P. O. Box 280, Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

Wants.

A LADY VERY HIGHLY RECOM- mended, who lived for several years with a distinguished English family, desires position as governess or companion. Accomplished linguist and teacher, good musician.
For references address Prof. E. L. Greene or Prof. L. U. Jones, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan.
Address L. G. L., care of the *Nation.*

The Winter Resort of the South.



Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lamia.

By John Keats. With Illustrative Designs by Will H. Low. A superb quarto printed on plate paper 12x16 inches, and containing Forty Reproductions in Photogravure from Original Drawings. Handsomely bound in extra cloth, $15.00. Elegantly bound in Japanese silk, $25.00.

"It is a truly beautiful volume, fit to lie on a queen's table and have its leaves turned over by her royal hands."—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

"In these forty drawings there are necessarily different degrees of merit; but the best ones are of a very high order indeed, and the set, taken as a whole, could hardly be excelled, if equalled, by any set of book illustrations ever published. . . . But it is useless to particularize where there is so much that is admirable."—*N. Y. Nation.*

"Mr. Low has produced a series of delicate, graceful, and pure pictures, on which any artist and any people may look with pride."—*The Century.*

The Hermit.

A Ballad. From Oliver Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Illustrated with Engravings from 12 Full-paged Paintings by Walter Shirlaw and a number of smaller designs in the text, the whole engraved on wood by Fred. Juengling. 48 pages. Printed on plate paper. Uniform in size with the Artists' Edition of 'Gray's Elegy.' Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, $3.00; alligator, $3.50; morocco, new style, $4.50; tree calf, extra, $7 50.

In preparing this series of pictures for the beautiful and familiar ballad from 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' Mr. Shirlaw has aimed to make his work tell the story of itself, as an accompaniment to, rather than a necessary part of, a poem whose popularity is so fully established without such embellishment.

Mr. Juengling, being in the fullest sympathy with the painter, has rendered his designs with a degree of excellence that will place this work among the foremost achievements of wood engraving.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

A New, Thoroughly Revised, and Greatly Enlarged Edition. A Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. Containing Memoirs of the Eminent Persons of all Ages and Countries, and Accounts of the Various Subjects of the Norse, Hindoo, and Classic Mythologies, with the Pronunciation of their Names in the Different Languages in which they occur. By Joseph Thomas, M.D., LL.D. In one Imperial 8vo Volume, containing 2550 pages and several thousand new names. Sheep, $12.00; half turkey, $15.00; half Russia, $15.00.

Our Young Folks' Roman Empire.

By Wm. Shepard. Uniform with "Young Folks' Plutarch" and "Josephus." 8vo. With Illustrations. Extra cloth, gilt, $2.50.

"An admirable piece of literary and historical work. It is not merely a story told for the sake of giving amusement, but it shows the reasons of Rome's fall in a way that appeals to a bright youth and at the same time leaves a moral lesson. It may be wisely used in connection with the ordinary school studies."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Young Folks' Queries.

A Story. By Uncle Lawrence. Cabinet 4to. Fully Illustrated. Uniform with "Young Folks' Ideas" and "Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores." Extra cloth, gilt, $2.00.

This volume, like its predecessors, "Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores" and "Young Folks' Ideas," presents in the form of a story, written in a simple and pleasing style, a great deal of useful and interesting information.

Through Spain.

A Narrative of Travel and Adventure in the Peninsula. By S. P. Scott. Profusely Illustrated. Small 4to. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top, and rough edges, $5.00.

Mr. Scott's familiarity with Spanish history, his appreciation of the beautiful scenery of this fascinating land, and close observation of the present manners and customs of the people, together with his unusual powers of description, assisted by the many elegant engravings, combine to make this one of the most delightful books of travel recently published.

The Queen's Empire;

Or, Ind and Her Pearl. By Joseph Moore, Jr., F.R.G.S., author of 'Outlying Europe and the Nearer Orient.' Illustrated with 50 Phototypes selected by George Herbert Watson. Crown 8vo. Appropriately bound in extra cloth, gilt top, $3.

"An exceedingly attractive volume, handsomely illustrated with 50 photographs and a map of India. Mr. Moore is evidently a geographical student as well as a keen observer of men and institutions. His book, therefore, is more than a description of the peoples and countries which he has visited. His observations are of great interest."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"One of the handsomest volumes of travel published this year. The author is felicitous in his descriptions, and understands how to select incidents and objects which will specially entertain the reader. It is altogether a charming and entertaining volume of narrative."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Horse and Man.

Their Mutual Dependence and Duties. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., author of "Homes Without Hands," etc. With Illustrations. 8vo Extra cloth, $2.50.

"This is the title of a new and quite elegant book by the well-known author, Rev. J. G. Wood, who is a naturalist of no mean attainments, and is qualified to throw much interesting and valuable light on the care of horses; for army officers, farmers, veterinary surgeons—indeed, for all who own a horse or have to look after one—this book will be an excellent and scientific guide. The elucidation of the subjects treated is so clear, the physiology of the horse is so accurately described and the economic feeding, care and management of the animal are so well stated that the book would interest almost any reader."—*New York Herald.*

The Golden Treasury Calendar.

An Elegant Design. By Will H. Low. Chromo-lithographed in 22 Printings on cardboard 10x14 inches. With a Tablet containing appropriate Selections from Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury' for each day of the year. $1.

On Both Sides.

By Miss Fanny Courtenay Baylor. Containing 'The Perfect Treasure' and 'On This Side,' the whole forming a complete story. 12mo, extra cloth, $1.25.

"No such faithful, candid, kindly, brilliant, and incisive presentation of English and American types has before been achieved. The wit of the story is considerable. It is the best international novel that either side has hitherto produced. It is written by an American woman who really knows both countries, and who has shown that she possesses powers which ought to put her in the front rank of fiction."—*New York Tribune.*

Aurora.

A Novel. By Mary Agnes Tincker, author of 'The Jewel in the Lotus,' etc. Illustrated. 12mo, extra cloth, $1.25.

"A novel of extraordinary power and merit. One of the most powerful parts of the book is that in which the earthquake at Ischia is described. But other parts are as beautiful as genuine word-painting could make them."—*Hartford Courant.*

The Lady with the Rubies.

A Novel. From the German of E. Marlitt, author of 'The Old Mam'selle's Secret,' 'The Second Wife,' 'The Bailiff's Maid,' etc. Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister, translator of 'A Penniless Girl,' 'Vain Forebodings,' etc. 12mo. Bound in extra cloth, uniform with her other translations, $1.25.

"It is worth reading."—*New York Tribune.*

"A pleasing, natural story of German life, translated with much fidelity by Mrs Wister."—*Philadelphia Evening Call.*

Here and There in Our Own Country.

Embracing Sketches of Travel and Descriptions of Places, etc. By Edmund Kirke, Louise Seymour Houghton, William H. Rideing, and other eminent writers. This charming volume of sketches includes graphic descriptions of the Catskill and Rocky Mountains, On the French Broad, Among the Florida Lakes, Life in Texas and Virginia, together with articles on places of interest in various parts of our country. Elegantly illustrated with 127 Engravings. Extra cloth, gilt, $2.50. Full morocco, new style, gilt edges, $4 50.

*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of the price by*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

The Week.

THE lengths to which partisanship will carry men have seldom been more forcibly illustrated than in the action of the Republican Senators on Friday. They were called upon to select a candidate for President pro tempore of their body. The ordinary duties of that position require that its incumbent shall be a man who possesses marked qualifications as a presiding officer—in other words, that he shall be familiar with the general rules of parliamentary procedure and with the special rules of the Senate, be impartial in their application, and dignified in his bearing. At the present time the place derives an exceptional importance from the fact that if President Cleveland should die before Congress could pass a bill placing the succession in the Cabinet, where it properly belongs, the President pro tempore of the Senate would become acting President of the United States for over a year, pending a new election. This possibility demanded that the Republican who might thus become acting President for a considerable portion of a term which the people intended to have filled throughout by a Democratic Executive, should be a man whose character gave assurance that he would confine his incumbency of the White House to a discharge of the routine duties and a maintenance of the political *status quo*.

So far as the first part of the case is concerned—the choice of a man to occupy the chair of presiding officer of the Senate—it is simple truth to say that the body contains no man more signally disqualified for the place, by unfamiliarity with parliamentary methods and by infirmities of temperament, than John A. Logan. The idea that the Illinois Senator was the man best fitted to preside over them never occurred to his Republican colleagues in all the years that he has been in the Senate, during which they have been called upon so often to name a President pro tempore. Under ordinary circumstances, they would have admitted to each other that one might as well put a bull in a china shop. Under the present extraordinary circumstances, his unfitness for a place which has the greatest potentialties is still further emphasized. Of all the Republican Senators there is not one whose political record would make his temporary accession to the Presidency a severer shock to the country, not one upon whom the spoils-seeking members of his party would so confidently rely to revolutionize the administration if he came into control of them for a year. In short, no stronger incentive could be offered to another Guiteau than the knowledge that the murder of Cleveland would mean the elevation of Logan. It seems almost incredible that the Republican Senators could have seriously proposed to make him President pro tempore, yet they were unanimous in offering him the place. It is greatly to Senator Logan's credit that he declined their offer. Whether he suspected the Blaincites thus ostentatiously bearing gifts, or whether, as has been reported, he believed that "Cleveland and Logan would not make a good ticket" in this emergency, he has done the country a service in refusing the place.

The Republicans of the House have made a very bad start by adopting a resolution in caucus declaring in favor of the unconditional repeal of the limitation of the payment on arrears of pensions, as well as in favor of still further extensions of the pension system. Both of these propositions are purely demagogical attempts to "capture the soldier vote," and their unquestioned adoption by the caucus indicates that many Republican Congressmen, now that they cannot be held responsible for the work of the House, will be found heartily supporting extravagant measures, the discredit for which, if they should prove unpopular, can be shifted upon the party which has the majority.

Presidents have often had great difficulty about keeping their messages out of the papers until they had been sent to the Capitol, but it was reserved for Mr. Cleveland to see somebody else transmit a message to Congress before the Chief Magistrate had a chance to get in his. Mr. Tilden despatched his last week under cover to Mr. Carlisle, and gave it to the papers by telegraph before the Speaker received it by mail. The Greystone ruler recommends that Congress shall do nothing to reduce the revenue by abolishing the whiskey tax; that there shall not be "excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt," but that the surplus shall be employed in constructing coast fortifications upon a great scale, for which he makes a strong argument. Considering that Mr. Tilden was cheated out of a chance to send messages to Congress in the capacity of President from the White House, nobody will be hard-hearted enough to grudge him whatever satisfaction he may find in sending them in his capacity of Sage from the Hudson.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a paper of unequal merit. It is impossible to resist the conviction that it is the work of more than one hand. Indeed, such reports are commonly made up in sections in different workshops, and put together by the chief architect, who has drawn the general plan. Supposing this custom to have been followed by Secretary Manning, we take leave to say that the joiner who prepared the eighteen pages on mono-metallism and bi-metallism, or, as he calls it, "Metallism—Mono and Bi," is a crank. A more dreary and baffling and unnecessary disquisition was never put in print. The terminology is painful and in places exasperating, and the reasoning laboriously intricate and obscure. Take this specimen:

"As metallists of both schools condemn all efforts by laws to manufacture a legal-tender equivalent of any nation's monetary unit out of the paper record of a promise to pay that unit, it here suffices to allude to that episode in our history before showing what the procedure of the Congress of the United States has been in making our monetary unit reside in coin, formerly of two metals, latterly in one metal, and the relation of the bi-metallic theory and practice thereto, and to our immediate problem, the silver-dollar coinage."

This is a struggle with the parts of speech to say that before showing what our monetary system is now, it is best to show what it has been heretofore. The excellent aim of this long-drawn argument, to secure a suspension of the silver coinage, does not justify the grotesque means employed to secure it. The last paragraph, under the sub-head, "A Poorer Dollar Reduces the Wages of Labor," goes far to redeem the seventeen pages which precede it, being written in plain English, with a clear conception of the fact that when money falls in value the prices of commodities rise, while wages remain stationary, and that consequently the working men are cheated.

Aside from this academic discussion, Secretary Manning's report is a clear, straightforward, and business-like document, which will compare favorably with those of his predecessors in office. His remarks on the tariff question are sound and just, and by no means extreme. They do not go beyond the recommendations of the Tariff Commission of 1882, but they insist that the interests of both foreign commerce and domestic industry demand that the impenetrable jungle of the present tariff, which requires separate examination and appraisement of 4,182 different articles, shall be cleared up into something like an intelligible system. The injustice of retaining duties which were enacted to compensate for internal taxes, twenty years after the internal taxes were repealed, is suitably commented on. "Some duties have been retained," he says, "after ruining the industries they were meant to advantage. Others have been retained after effecting a higher price for a domestic product at home than it was sold for abroad." These are gospel truths, and it may be hoped that the Secretary's report will carry them to the consciences of a great multitude of men who would otherwise never see or heed them. The Secretary recommends that the duties on raw materials be first dealt with, and that all changes be made with due regard to existing conditions, and due notice to the interests affected. In the internal-revenue branch of taxation he recommends that the same rule be applied to distilled spirits in bond that is applied to other merchandise in bond, viz., that the tax be collected only when the goods are withdrawn for consumption.

One of the oddities of the tariff literature drawn out by Secretary Manning's circular is a protest by Messrs. Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., of Scotland, through their agents in the United States, against any lowering of the duties on linen thread. These gentlemen are manufacturing thread at Johnstone, Scotland, and also at Grafton, Mass. They say that the duty on dressed flax, of which none is produced in the United States, is $40 per ton; that the duties on flax-spinning machinery, of which none is made in this country, are 35 per cent.,

and on the brass and steel parts thereof 45 per cent. ad valorem, and that, taking into consideration the high rate of wages, of building material, and of coal in the United States, it will be impossible to continue flax-spinning at Grafton if the duty on linen thread is reduced below 40 per cent. There are some statements in the protest that cannot be accepted without challenge, as, for instance, that buildings for manufacturing purposes cost 100 per cent. more in Massachusetts than in Scotland. But leaving out the exaggerations, and looking only at indisputable facts, what a comment does this petition supply on the protests of the Iron and Steel Association, and of the bulk of the protected interests, against any meddling with or discussion of the tariff question. The supposed object of the duty on linen thread is to build up that industry. By way of doing this thoroughly we clap on a tax of $40 per ton on their raw material, and 40 per cent. on their machinery, and 40 per cent. on imported thread, and then bid them God speed. In the course of a quarter of a century the linen trade is so far prospered and encouraged that a firm of Scotch spinners start a branch of their works in Massachusetts where they employ a few hands, and where their employees and their agents are struggling to make a precarious livelihood at the expense of all the seamstresses, shoemakers, and saddlers in the United States. What a noble spectacle must greet the eye of the visitor to Grafton when he contemplates this industrial triumph, and reflects upon the disproportion between the means employed and the end attained.

There has been a great deal of squirming among the protectionists, apropos of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's statement concerning the annual subsidy once paid to him by screw manufacturers in the United States. A correspondent writes to us to say that the amount of the subsidy was $25,000 per year, though we believe the true figure to have been $50,000, and the Providence *Book Notes* intimates that while it was being paid the American Screw Company was making dividends of 10 per cent. a month. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* is greatly disturbed by the discussion. In its issue of December 5 it goes so far as to affirm that "there has never been a duty of 100 per cent. upon screws." This it calls "the centre of the fabrication," and the "trunk lie" upon which all the other lies depend, although it does not deny the payment of the subsidy to Chamberlain. We have accordingly taken some pains to ascertain at the custom-house what the ad-valorem duties on screws have been. We find that prior to July 1, 1883, they ranged from 19 per cent. on the size ⅜x2 to 180 per cent. on the size 1¾x18, and that the average duty on a general assortment such as a hardware-dealer would commonly keep on hand was 110 per cent. The duties were slightly reduced by the tariff of 1883. If the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* wants a detailed statement of the ad-valorem duties on the various sizes, we are able to meet the demand.

A remarkable change in the popular significance of a very common word is strikingly illustrated by one of the current comments upon the late Vice-President. Newspaper admirers of Mr. Hendricks praise his honesty, and adduce as evidence of it the fact that, although long in public life, with numerous opportunities to enrich himself corruptly, "he died poor." At the same time, they publish as a matter of news the statement that he left an estate variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. The tribute to his honesty is undoubtedly deserved, but what a queer transformation in the significance of terms it must seem to elderly people to call a man "poor" who is worth from $100,000 to $150,000. In the old days, and even as recently as when Mr. Hendricks was a boy, a man who had a tenth of a million dollars was commonly called a rich man, and it would have seemed utterly ridiculous to speak of him as poor. But in those times there were only a few millionaires in the whole country. Nowadays, with millionaires so common that the possession of tens of millions is required to distinguish a man for wealth, and when the late Mr. Vanderbilt's fortune is commonly estimated to approach two hundred millions, a person with a mere hundred thousand is not considered as a "man of property." But how strange it would have seemed to a boy who was born in a log cabin sixty or seventy years ago if anybody had told him that he would accumulate $100,000 or $150,000 before he died, and yet be generally spoken of as "a poor man."

Mr. S. Dana Horton contributes an article on the silver dispute to the *North American Review*, couched in language which ought to make it very attractive to that branch of the silver fraternity who are strong in the metaphysics of bi-metallism. What could be more alluring to a Texan economist than the following paragraph?

"A new phenomenon, the competition of India in wheat, and to some extent in cotton, at a low silver price, translated for gold countries into an artificially lower gold price, has invaded the monetary peace of Christendom—not merely with amounts imported, but through the specific draw on prices of a great potential supply—and so contributes a novel quota to the general subsidence of prices in Occidental money. Evidences are accumulating that sensitiveness is replacing inertia in tone-giving quarters."

These suggestions are so Delphic that they ought to captivate the half-baked intellect of the silver fanatic of the Southwest. It must be acknowledged at the same time that Mr. Horton's article contains sufficient truth, when strained of its obscurities, to be worth the attention of thinkers. The purport of his sketch of the later phases of the silver controversy is that Europe has been from the very outset watching the chance to unload her own surplus silver upon the United States; that each country has dodged and evaded the opportunities offered them to "rehabilitate silver," waiting for an opening to get rid of their own stocks by dumping them on some other country, but especially upon the rich greenhorn on this side of the water. Seven years of this waiting game have gone by, and nothing has happened except that the United States have loaded themselves up with silver, but have not relieved Europe of any part of her burden. The situation at the beginning of the present year was growing uncomfortable. Germany and France were ready to do something. This is what Mr. Horton means when he says that "sensitiveness was replacing inertia in tone-giving quarters." Simultaneous movements were observed in the German Reichstag and in the French Chamber looking to a new Monetary Conference. They came to nothing. But what, Mr. Horton asks, would have happened if Congress had passed the Senate Finance Committee's bill last February, which called for such a conference, with the significant proviso attached that our coinage would cease on a day certain if an international agreement were not reached? Would not Germany and France have met us rather more than half way? It is Mr. Horton's opinion that they would have done so. Mr. Horton gives an explanation of the failure of the bi-metallic motion in the Reichstag which we have not seen elsewhere. He says that it was caused by the Clerical party, under the lead of Windthorst, who refused to commit himself for or against bi-metallism, but insisted that it was a Government question, and accordingly that it was the duty of Prince Bismarck to take the initiative by introducing and supporting a measure to that end. In other words, Herr Windthorst and his followers would not help Bismarck to shirk his reponsibility, and therefore voted down the motion *pro forma*.

How much effect Mr. Horton's essay may have upon the silver men it is impossible to say. It will have none upon that wing of the party that has silver to sell. The Hills and the Joneses are as insensible to argument as the two jurymen who had a share of the pork for the stealing of which they were empannelled. Mr. Horton and Mr. Walker are as obnoxious to them as the veriest "gold bug" in the country. What they want is a steady market for silver, and every man, be he bi-metallist or mono-metallist, who favors cessation of the Government purchases of silver, either permanent or temporary, is counted an enemy. Mr. Horton, by the way, throws out a bait to them in the form of a suggestion that a cessation of coinage does not necessarily mean a cessation of purchases. But they will not bite. They know that purchase without coinage would not continue long. The wild-eyed statesmen of the Southwest who have no silver to sell would part company with them if they should consent to that compromise. Indeed, there seems to be little hope for a compromise of any kind, unless Senator Allison's suggestion is heeded that there be a temporary stoppage pending international negotiations, the coinage to be resumed thereafter without further legislation. The only hopeful sign aside from this is the threat indulged by some of the extreme fanatics that they will resort to filibustering, if necessary, to defeat anti-silver legislation. Filibustering is only resorted to when a party is in the minority, and it may be assumed that when the silver men take such steps to defeat legislation their Waterloo is not far distant.

The strength of the prohibition movement in Georgia is still a mystery to most Northern people, but the explanation, according to the Savannah *News*, is very simple. The chief reason is a purely economic one. White employers have found that the unrestrained sale of liquors demoralizes their black laborers, and they have

thus been driven by necessity to favor prohibition. So long as there is free whiskey there is a low dramshop at every crossroads and at the corner of every plantation, where the negroes not only spend their wages, but trade off stolen cotton, the laborers being thus ruined, while the employers are robbed of a large percentage of the products of their plantations. It is the same way on the turpentine farms, in the lumber districts, and in the cities. In short, the whites have found that while the best interests of the State demand the improvement of the negroes, very little can be done for them as long as there is free whiskey, and so they support prohibition. Self-interest is thus the strongest temperance agency at work in the South.

The lively bidding for negro votes by the rival white parties in the recent contest over prohibition in Atlanta, Ga., is only one of a number of signs that the color line in politics is vanishing throughout the South. For instance, at a celebration of their victory by the Democrats of Louisa County, Va., a few days ago, the negroes who had worked with the whites during the contest were assigned prominent places, and the leader of these blacks was presented with a gold-headed cane. The Richmond *Whig*, the expiring Mahone organ, bears witness that this is no exceptional case, but that the Democrats are always ready to liberally reward colored voters who support them. So, too, in Delaware, the Wilmington *News*, the leading Republican paper, testifies that "there are a great many colored men in Delaware who vote the Democratic ticket" habitually. In the face of such evidence from Republican sources, the bloody-shirt orators will hardly have the impudence any longer to regard every man with a black skin as a political slave, and to consider the census figures of adult male negroes in any Southern State as the number of Republican votes which will be polled if there is a fair election.

A Nashville newspaper the other day published a statement which illustrates how the race problem at the South is working out its own solution. The Grand Jury empanelled at the recent term of the Criminal Court included one negro, and after their work was completed, the white members of the body concluded to "make a public expression of their appreciation and admiration of the course pursued by this colored gentleman during the session." They accordingly asked a publication of the fact that this was the first instance in which most of them had ever been associated with a negro in a responsible position, and that the relation was thus inevitably strained, but that his firmness, justice, and conscientiousness "eradicated every prejudice," while, to cap the climax, "his demeanor in every social aspect was everything that the most exacting Southern gentleman could require."

New Hampshire finds every month fresh evidence of the misfortune brought upon the State by the passage of the "Valued Policy" Law last summer. The manufacturers were naturally first heard from, and one after another soon announced that he should abandon the State because he found it impossible to secure new insurance as his old policies ran out. Now it is discovered that another great industry of New Hampshire, the "summer boarder" business, is threatened with ruin from the same cause. There are in the State, of hotels only opened for the summer traffic, no less than 142 which have accommodations for over 50 people apiece, while a number of them are large enough to house hundreds of people at once. They are costly structures, with expensive furnishings, and are always considered very risky property; the insurance on one of these great hotels being usually distributed among a large number of companies. Since the new law went into effect, and the foreign companies withdrew from the State, not a company in New Hampshire will take a dollar on such property. Their policies are running out daily, and everybody who has capital invested in them is anxious to get it out, while an effectual quietus has been put upon all new enterprises, like the projected $65,000 extension of the Glen House and the erection of other hotels. In short, the whole industry is utterly demoralized, and the prospect for next summer at all the resorts is most discouraging. It is a curious illustration of the wide ramifications of modern business relations.

It is encouraging to find such evidence as the *Christian Union* of last week affords, that one religious paper of wide circulation and large influence is able to discuss the Sunday question with candor and intelligence. The *Christian Union's* article is suggested by the agitation in this city for the opening of the two great museums, and it dismisses with proper contempt, as beside the question, the suggestion that the movement is instigated by an infidel society. It points out, also, that the issue is not to be settled by a reference to the Bible, and packs a great deal of truth in small space when it says: "The Fourth Commandment is a commandment to rest; and, with the possible exception of a somewhat enigmatical passage in Isaiah, there is nothing whatever in the Scripture to forbid the community the enjoyment of books and art, and whatever may be necessary to make that enjoyment possible and profitable on the appointed rest-day." Laying extraneous considerations aside, the *Christian Union* says that the simple question to be determined is whether the Sunday opening of libraries and museums will conduce to human welfare, and especially to moral culture and elevation, and declares that it is inclined to answer this question in the affirmative, for this reason:

> "In our great cities there is an immense multitude who have no real homes. They include, not merely the workingmen who live in tenement houses, but also clerks, working-girls, bookkeepers, and a great host of men of moderate means who live in boarding-houses, many of whom have but a single bedroom, which they never occupy except during the hours of sleep. What can a Christian community do for this great class, itself the product of modern civilization, better than provide a kind of communistic substitute for home in a room or rooms furnished with pictures and with books, warmed and lighted, and made comfortable staying-places?"

The "intensity," as the *Sun* says, of the partisanship in the British elections, is something very remarkable, considering that there are no offices and no money to be had by being intense. An Old-Fashioned Democrat, among us, always asks the candidate beforehand what he will give him to be "intense," and if he discovers that he cannot have what he wants, he becomes glacial in his coldness. Look, on the other hand, at Cullan's supporters in Dundalk. He is a poor drunken creature, who has nothing to bestow on any one, and seeks reelection simply as a "vindication"—that is, to prove that he never was drunk in the House of Commons. Yet see how "intense" his supporters are. They bludgeon his opponents, interrupt their speakers, and tear down their platforms, and all for nothing. Similar scenes have happened in England and Wales. Now, suppose these men were all expecting post-offices, and custom-house inspectorships, and weigherships, and consulates, how their intensity would put our gelatinous, clammy Democratic spoilsmen to the blush! These men glow with fires of which our old office-begging blatherskites, with their "deals," and "dickers," and "slates," and "scoops," and "boodles," and "rakes," and "pulls," know nothing.

The most important result of the British elections, indeed, one may say the only one, as has been long foreseen, is the triumph of Parnell in securing the return of eighty-four or eighty-five of his own followers, and pricking what may be called the Ulster bubble. It has long been a theory of anti-Irish politicians in England that Ulster was a region entirely occupied by a sturdy Protestant yeomanry, firmly attached to the British Crown, and utterly hostile to the designs and ideas of the people of the South and West. This hallucination went so far a year ago that the appearance of Land League orators and candidates in Ulster was treated as an "invasion" of the province, and held by many people to justify riotous demonstrations against them. This view was taken with much indignation by our old friend the *Tribune's* Tory Squire, who swore, on his breeches and boots, that, gad sir, it was more than a fellow could stand. It now appears that in Ulster Parnell has polled 42,368 votes against 94,362 Loyalists, or, in other words, very nearly one-half as many. In the rest of the island he has 179,243 votes against 29,739. In other words, he has two-thirds nearly of the voting population on his side, and he has shown that he can make a considerable impression on many of the English constituencies. In the present condition of English parties he can impose terms on either of them. There is not in the present embittered state of feeling between them the smallest likelihood of a coalition that could resist him. The latest news indicates that he is not unlikely to make overtures to the Radicals, with whom he can probably come to terms, and who with him will be able to reduce both the Tories and the Whigs to nothingness. In short, he is on the very verge of real greatness. He is likely now to be called on for a display in the field of construction of the great power he has shown in the field of organization. Should he successfully meet the test, he will have a very high place in history.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 2, to TUESDAY, December 8, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

AT a Republican Senatorial caucus in Washington on Friday the nomination of President pro tempore of the Senate was unanimously tendered to John A. Logan, but he declined it, and the caucus thereupon adjourned. The refusal of Logan was not a surprise to his friends. He stated to them privately at the outset that he did not wish the office, that it was not adapted to his tastes, and that he preferred his position in committees and on the floor. Logan, like many ambitious men, has often regarded the Vice-Presidency as the limbo from which a politician may never hope to reach the Presidency. There is a strong sentiment among Congressmen of both parties for the early passage of the Hoar Presidential Succession Bill, which puts the members of the Cabinet in the line of succession.

At a caucus on Saturday the Republican Senators nominated Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, for President pro tempore. There was no opposition, Senator Edmunds having declined to run. It was determined that the bills relating to the Presidential election and also to the Presidential succession, which had passed the Senate during the last Congress, should be introduced as soon as practicable and, after a proper reference and consideration, should be promptly passed. The Democratic Senators gave the complimentary nomination to Mr. Harris, of Tennessee.

The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress was opened in Washington at noon on Monday. Mr. Sherman was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, and Mr. Carlisle Speaker of the House. After some routine business, both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks.

President Cleveland's first annual message is a very long document. It was read before both houses of Congress on Tuesday, and is summarized in our editorial columns.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury embraces fifty-eight pages of printed matter, and is accompanied by a special report of fifty-six pages on the collection of customs duties. The ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1885 were $323,690,706, and the ordinary expenditures (including sinking fund, $45,604,035) were $305,830,970, leaving a surplus of $17,859,735. The estimated revenues of the year 1886 are $315,000,000, and the estimated expenditures, including sinking fund, $290,750,000. For the year 1887, however, the Secretary estimates that there will be a deficit of $24,589,552, the revenue remaining at $315,000,000 and the expenditures reaching $339,589,552. Of this estimated increase of $49,000,000 in expenditures, $19,000,000 is for pensions, $15,000,000 for the navy, and $4,000,000 for fortifications. The interest-bearing debt has been reduced during the fiscal year $10,369,750, and now stands at $1,260,778,162, including the Pacific Railroad bonds ($64,623,512). The balance in the Treasury of assets over liabilities has been increased $58,053,702 since March 1, 1885, of which $36,000,000 is silver coin, $16,000,000 gold coin, and $9,000,000 legal-tender notes.

On the subject of reform in taxation Secretary Manning says: "Besides the reforms which are desirable for the effective administration of any system of taxation levied through imported merchandise, and are indispensable for the administration of customs laws which, like our own, are a chaos rather than a system, I venture to hope that in due season it will be the pleasure of Congress to consider some other reforms, upon which, as is requisite, all parties may agree and that are of a different scope. Like our currency laws, our tariff laws are a legacy of war. If exigencies excuse their origin, their defects are unnecessary after twenty years of peace. They have been retained without sifting and discrimination, although enacted without legislative debate, criticism, or examination."

The annual report of Mr. C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the net revenue of the Government during the last fiscal year was $323,690,706, or $24,829,163 less than the preceding year, while the expenditure was $260,226,935, or $16,100,690 greater than in the preceding year. During the same period there has been an increase of $33,463,633 in the gold assets, of $22,095,016 in the silver assets, $6,776,423 in the legal-tender assets, $171,284 in national-bank notes, and $1,147,107 in national-bank deposits.

Secretary Lamar's report is long and elaborate. He goes over the question of cattle leases in the Indian Territory, and says: "I now have the satisfaction to state that the reservation is entirely free from cattle men and their herds." To advance the interests of the Indians, the Secretary recommends that a part of every reservation be divided into separate tracts of suitable size for farms, to be allotted to each individual as his sole and separate estate. Provision should be made against the power (until after a time limited) of selling or mortgaging the same, or even leasing it to any but Indians living within the same reservation. Provision should be made that the Indian accepting a patent for his land shall not thereby forfeit any of his rights as a member of his tribe, nor the protection and benefit which the laws of the United States extend to the Indians generally.

General Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report recommends the following plan for civilizing the red man: "It should be industriously and gravely impressed upon them that they must abandon their tribal relations and take lands in severalty, as the corner-stone of their complete success in agriculture, which means self-support, personal independence, and material thrift. The Government should, however, in order to protect them, retain the right to their lands in trust for twenty-five years or longer, but issue trust patents at once to such Indians as have taken individual holdings. When the Indians have taken their lands in severalty in sufficient quantities (and the number of acres in each holding may and and should vary in different localities according to fertility, productiveness, climatic, and other advantages), then, having due regard to the immediate and early future needs of the Indians, the remaining lands of their reservations should be purchased by the Government and opened to homstead entry at 50 or 75 cents per acre. The money paid by the Government for their lands should be held in trust in 5 per cent. bonds, to be invested as Congress may provide, for the education, civilization, and material development and advancement of the red race, reserving for each tribe its own money. If this policy were adopted systematically by the Government, it would be strange if in five years from its inauguration and establishment there should be an Indian of any tribe in the whole country who would refuse to accept so favorable and advantageous a measure."

The first annual report of the Secretary of the Navy differs essentially from those of his recent predecessors in the fact that much space is devoted to an argument urging the necessity of the reorganization of the Navy Department upon a basis of business principles. Fully one-third of the long report is given up to this subject. Secretary Whitney says: "My brief experience in this Department has satisfied me that, whatever changes in its organization may be desired, it is of first necessity to separate, as much as practicable, the work of direction and deliberation from the details of execution; in other words, that there should be in the construction of a navy, as in every other kind of business, a proper distribution of labor."

From the report of the Secretary of War appears that the total expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year were $45,850,999 54, including river and harbor improvements. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the appropriations are $31,762,413 40, the large reductions being due to the fact that there was no appropriation for rivers and harbors. The Secretary has reduced the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, from $81,782,324 97 to $48,204,183 48. The army consists of 2,154 officers and 24,705 men. The condition of affairs at the Military Academy is highly satisfactory. The militia should be armed in uniformity with the regular army. The Secretary recommends the appointment of a Judge-Advocate-General, or legislation to meet the present difficulty, the office being practically vacant.

Major-General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Missouri, in his annual report, says: "I beg leave to submit that, in a country of 50,000,000 of people, 50,000 men would be a small army to be maintained with sole reference to possible foreign wars. But when the country has constant daily use for nine-tenths of that force to protect its people and their property against destruction by savage tribes in their midst, it is extremely unwise to limit the army to its present strength. As well might the great cities of the country limit their police force to one-half that which experience has shown to be necessary for daily service, with no reserve for great emergencies."

The President has appointed Mr. A. A. Wilson to be Marshal of the District of Columbia, in place of Colonel Clayton McMichael, resigned. Mr. Wilson is a prominent Democrat, President of the Columbia Club, a director in railway, insurance, and other business corporations, and possessed of a fortune of about $200,000. He is spoken of by old residents as a thoroughly reputable man. The President specifically announces, in making the appointment, that Mr. Wilson will not be called upon to perform any social duties at the White House.

The President on Thursday appointed John A. Sullivan to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. Mr. Sullivan is a well-known business man of New York city, and has been a prominent member of the Produce Exchange for many years.

The President on Thursday afternoon suspended Judge E. J. Dawn, of the District of Alaska, and appointed Lafayette Dawson, of Missouri, in his place. It is asserted that it was Dawn's appointment in June last which led to the writing of a letter to the President by one of the men who had endorsed him, in which he was declared to be wholly unfit for the place. The letter and the President's reply, published on August 5, were widely quoted.

James W. Porch, of Missouri, has been appointed United States Consul-General to Mexico.

The public debt was increased during November $4,887,198 47.

There is a movement of United States troops in the West toward Salt Lake City. It is believed that Mormon outbreaks are feared.

Chiricahua Indians are fighting among themselves in Arizona, and have massacred a number of white people.

The Virginia Democratic legislative caucus on Monday night nominated John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, for United States Senator to succeed Mahone. Daniel received 65 votes and John S. Barbour 31.

There is a steadily increasing demand for pig metal and ore in Pittsburgh, and prices have substantially advanced.

The New York Central and Hudson River and West Shore injunction matter has been settled in New York. The legal proceedings were withdrawn from the court at Syracuse on Saturday. The absorption of the West Shore by the Central has been completed.

In Attorney-General O'Brien's opinion in the matter of the application for an injunction to restrain preparation for laying horse-car tracks on the Fifth Avenue, New York, it is held that the Act of 1885 is constitutional, and prohibits the Fifth Avenue, or any other railroad company, from constructing a railroad on that avenue.

General Alexander Shaler of this city, President of the Board of Health, was indicted on the charge of bribe-taking by the Grand Jury on Friday. This is the charge alluded to in last week's Summary.

It has been decided to send several of the children who were bitten by a mad dog in Newark, N. J., to Paris, to be treated by M. Pasteur. Communication has been had with the distinguished Frenchman by cable, and he has asked that the children be forwarded to him at once if there is any danger to be apprehended in their case.

The will of Mr. Hendricks leaves all his property to his wife.

William H. Vanderbilt died suddenly on Tuesday at 2:20 P. M., in his house in Fifth Avenue. He was talking in his library with Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, when stricken with apoplexy, and fell at Mr. Garrett's feet, where he expired instantly. William H. Vanderbilt was the eldest son of Commodore Vanderbilt, and was born on May 8, 1821. His father had a poor opinion of his capabilities, and gave him no financial start in his early life. He worked hard as a bank clerk, and afterward as a farmer on Staten Island. His skill in managing his farm finally attracted his father's attention, and the latter gave him $6,000 with which to pay off a mortgage. His first experience as a railway manager was as receiver of the Staten Island Railway. In 1864 the Commodore associated his son with him in the management of the Harlem Road, and from that time on began to repose confidence in him. On the Commodore's death in 1877, William H. succeeded to the bulk of the estate, and has ever since been the controlling power of the great New York Central system, every year adding to his wealth and increasing his power as a railway manager. The details of his well-known schemes cannot be summarized here. He died worth about $200,000,000. It is believed that about $50,000,000 will be divided among his heirs, and the bulk of his estate will be managed by trustees; Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew being two of them. Mr. Vanderbilt left a widow and eight children, four of them sons.

FOREIGN.

The tide in the British Parliamentary elections began to turn on Wednesday, and the Liberals were jubilant. By 6 P. M. on that day the Tory net gain had been reduced to 38 seats. The Liberals had gained 12 seats on the elections of the previous day.

In Louth on Wednesday Mr. Philip Callan, who was repudiated by Mr. Parnell and ran as an Independent Nationalist against Colonel Nolan, Mr. Parnell's nominee, was defeated by over 1,000 majority—a greater victory than was expected by the Nationalists, as Mr. Callan is very popular in the district. Mr. Callan announces that he will petition the House of Commons against the seating of Colonel Nolan.

The total Parnellite vote cast in Ireland is 221,881, and the Loyalist vote, including Tories and Liberals, is 121,101. The vote in Ulster was: Parnellites, 42,638; Loyalists 94,362. Outside of Ulster the vote was: Parnellites, 179,243; Loyalists, 26,739. The London *Standard* on Monday morning, in an article evidently inspired, insisted that Lord Salisbury should not resign, and said that his failure to secure a majority did not prove that a mandate should be given to any other coherent body of statesmen. The *Standard* depends upon the Whigs to support Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter on Saturday in which he said: "I am certain that the Tories will be much weaker than the Liberals in the next, as in the past, Parliament. It will be impossible for the Tories to conduct the Government on their own strength, or to hold a position of dignity and independence. The Liberal party will outnumber the Tories and Parnellites combined, and will be the only party independent of unworthy motives to court the Parnellites for support."

Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical leader, in a speech at Leicester on Thursday, said the defeats of the Liberals in the boroughs were due to five Ps—Priests, Publicans, Parsons, Parnellites, and Protectionists. He thought that such a combination was unlikely to recur. Mr. Parnell boasted that he had throttled the Liberal party. He would probably regret the boast. If it were true, then he had throttled the only great machinery that existed for securing justice to Ireland.

It has become generally known in London that the Tories furnished £340 to two prominent members of the Social-Democratic Federation, avowed revolutionary Socialists, to induce them to contest two seats. Thus they split the Liberal vote.

Up to 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon there had been elected 324 Liberals, 245 Conservatives, and 75 Nationalists, giving the Liberals a clear majority of 4. Twenty-six seats are yet to be filled. Rumors were current that Lord Salisbury had resigned, but they were not confirmed.

Cardinals Manning and Howard have written to the Pope in favor of canonizing Joan of Arc.

The Carolines proctocol consists of six articles. The first article recognizes Spain's claim. The second fixes the limits of the Pelew and Caroline Islands. The third lays down the same rules regarding liberty of trade as are contained in the Sooloo treaty. The fourth grants Germany coaling and naval stations. The fifth allows Germany to establish farming colonies. The sixth provides that the treaty must be ratified within eight days.

The Queen Regent of Spain on Thursday for the first time presided over the council of the Cabinet. She expressed the desire that her reign should be marked by the extension of amnesty to all press offenders and others who are now undergoing sentences of exile and suffering on account of political crimes. Her wishes will be carried out by a proclamation.

Castelar, the Spanish Republican, admits that he is not in accord with Zorrilla, and is opposed to a revolution.

A conference of Carlists is being held in Venice.

Premier Sagasta, of Spain, has visited General Lopez Dominguez and arranged for concerted action, the latter promising to sustain the Cabinet in developing a liberal policy.

The Bulgarians on Wednesday refused the proposals of the Servians to withdraw the armies to their respective territory and to prolong the armistice to February 1. Russia and Germany urged upon Turkey immediate interference in Rumelian affairs. On Wednesday afternoon it was reported that Turkish troops had crossed into Rumelian territory, but this was not confirmed.

Turkish delegates arrived in Philoppopolis, Rumelia, on Thursday. A meeting of citizens was held, and the Bishop urged them to repudiate the proposal to restore the *status quo ante*. The Russian agent was present, and said the delegates had preceded a European commission, and that the Sultan's special commissioner was coming to reorganize the organic statutes. He warned his hearers that if the commissioner was not received, Turkish troops would enter the country, and that Russia would refuse assistance to the Rumelians. The meeting, however, declined to accept the commission, or to treat on the matter of restoring the *status quo ante*. The Russian agent then withdrew from the meeting. The meeting afterward sent to the various foreign consuls a copy of a resolution which in substance was as follows: That the Turkish delegates be requested to postpone the object of their mission and depart for their homes; that the citizens of Philippopolis only acknowledge Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, as the seat of Government; that the army of Eastern Rumelia and the educated classes being absent at the seat of war, the citizens are unable to treat on a subject so important to the province, and, having sent 60,000 men to the war, they cannot listen to a proposal for the restoration of the *status quo ante*.

An order was issued on Thursday by the Servian Government appointing Colonel Horvatovitch Commander-in-Chief of the Servian armies. In official circles it was thought that the resumption of hostilities was certain, owing to Prince Alexander's refusal of the terms proposed by Servia. The London *Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg on Friday said it was stated in court circles that two or three army corps were concentrating in the south of Russia, and that their eventual goal was Bulgaria. Austria is preparing 50,000 men. The Powers have appointed the consuls at Philippopolis to form a commission of inquiry. England is likely to hold aloof. There is also a report that the Powers may hold a conference at Berlin to delimit the Servian-Bulgarian frontier.

The terms of peace offered by Bulgaria were rejected by Servia on Saturday. It was reported that fighting was renewed on Monday. It was reported from Vienna on Monday that the Austrian Minister to Servia had started for Nissa, bearing an urgent warning to the Servian Government that a resumption of hostilities with Bulgaria would bring dangers which even Austria's good will could not prevent. Prince Alexander had been notified that Austria would intervene if Nissa were captured by the Bulgarians.

Prince Alexander has formally rejected Servia's peace proposals, and reiterates his own demands. The Porte threatens to intervene.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Monday, by a vote of 338 to 174, decided to consider the proposed increase of the duties on cereals and cattle.

The present French Government will not abandon Tonquin.

The order of expulsion of the German-Americans on the Island of Foehr has again been suspended, Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, having intervened in the matter.

Italy has annexed Massowah with the approval of Lord Salisbury. Five British battalions have been ordered to proceed to Egypt.

The first anti-slavery meeting ever held in Morocco assembled at Tangier on Monday.

Finedah, the Burmese Minister who is responsible for Theebaw's cruelties and intrigues against England, was arrested while trying to escape.

A serious revolution has broken out in the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon. A skirmish has taken place with the rebels. The revolution is in the interest of Romero Robio, Secretary of State and father-in-law of President Diaz. Robio aspires to succeed Diaz in the Presidency of Mexico, and is laying the foundation for his election by elevating such persons to high offices in the different Mexican States as will use their influence for him in the election, which takes place in about a year.

It is generally conceded now that the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, will be declared under martial law, and that a military Governor will be appointed.

General Caceres has captured Lima, Peru. General Iglesias, the President, surrendered on Wednesday afternoon, and Señor Eusebio was made provisional President. A commission has been named to take command of the Government, and to issue orders for holding elections. Amnesty for all has been declared.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are sorry that President Cleveland has departed in his first message from his practice of making his state papers short, because in documents of this sort what is gained in extension is lost in intension, as the logicians say. We can do little more this week than make a brief summary of the message, though it is full of points which invite comment.

The President begins by announcing friendly relations with all foreign governments; mentions the refusal of satisfaction to the Argentine Government for an old dispute of 1831; declares that the reasons given for the refusal of the Austrian Government to receive Mr. Keiley were such as could not be acquiesced in, intimating that one of them was Mrs. Keiley's being a Jewess, and states that his place has not been filled; describes the revolutionary outbreak at Panama last spring; announces that the claim of the Colombian Government to close ports held by the insurgents, and to declare insurgent vessels pirates, was not recognized, but that this did not involve the concession of belligerent rights to the rebels; repudiates the Arthur-Frelinghuysen plan for the canalization of the Isthmus, on the general ground that paramount privileges of ownership, with corresponding obligations outside our own territory, are objectionable; commends the Tehuantepec route for a ship railway, and the neutralization of any line of communication to be hereafter made across the Isthmus; condemns the outrages on Chinamen in Wyoming and elsewhere, and declares that all the power of the Government will be employed for their protection—intimating, however, that it may be well, in view of the strong race prejudice against the Chinese, to imitate the Dominion of Canada, and make their exclusion more stringent; condemns the conduct of Messrs. Sandford and Kasson in signing the Congo convention without reserve or qualification, and, therefore, does not ask the sanction of the Senate for the act; announces payment of French claims on account of the war of the rebellion, and a report on the American claims against France for spoliations prior to 1801; denounces French restrictions on our pork, and still more strongly Austrian and German prohibition of the same commodity; mentions continued controversy with Germany touching rights of German-American citizens resident in that country; proposes the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question of the British-American fishery question; announces negotiations with Great Britain for extending the scope of the extradition treaty; recommends more accurate tracing of the boundaries of Alaska; asks for legislation to put in force the commercial treaty with Mexico; commends to the attention of Congress the conclusions of the Berne Congress on the international copyright question; recommends a revision of the naturalization laws; condemns the Arthur-Frelinghuysen proposed commercial treaties with Spain and San Domingo, as surrendering large revenues for inadequate consideration, and giving up indispensable control over our own tariff; urges the payment of consuls wholly by adequate salaries, and the abolition of the duty on foreign works of art, on the grounds with which we are all familiar.

The message, summarizing the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, recommends a reduction of the tariff, through a lowering of duties on "the imported necessaries of life," on the simple ground that our revenue is unnecessarily large; dwells on the importance of the silver question; shows that only $50,000,000 of the $215,759,431 already coined have got into circulation; declares that the desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a perversion of the coinage powers of the Government, and that a continuance of the silver coinage at the present rate will before long lead to the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns. It points out that already at some periods 58 per cent. of the customs duties have been paid in silver, while the average is 20 per cent.; that in view of all this the hoarding of gold has already begun, and that its total disappearance will let the country down once more on a depreciated currency, fluctuating in value; that none will suffer from this state of things so much as the poor; that history shows that all attempts to make coins of unequal value circulate side by side must prove futile; that all efforts to get foreign nations to adopt with us a common ratio between gold and silver have been unsuccessful; that the Latin Union has just entered into an agreement to stop coining silver, and to redeem in gold what has been already coined; that "the debtor class" is not dishonest, and that, anyhow, it is not the rich creditors only who will suffer from the depreciation of our currency, but the widow, the orphan, and the depositors in savings banks; and that prosperity hesitates and capital shrinks because of the uncertainty on this question. The message recommends, therefore, the suspension of the silver coinage now carried on under the Act of 1878.

After summarizing the operations of various Treasury bureaus, and the reports of the Navy and Interior Departments, and generally concurring in their recommendations, the message comes to the Mormon question; reports the successful execution of the Edmunds Law; denounces polygamy, and passes a glowing eulogium on monogamous homes; recommends legislation to prohibit the importation of Mormon converts into this country. It commends the civil-service rules, and hopes

> "that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may be well entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of an administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent";

recommends an increase in the salaries of the Civil-Service Commissioners; calls for an enlargement of the accommodation for the Congressional Library; and, after a brief mention of the affairs of the District, and of the need of legislation touching the Presidential succession, closes with a protest against subordinating the needs, the welfare, and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims.

COST OF OUR POLITICAL NAVY.

Secretary Whitney's annual report is a great novelty in Navy Department literature. We doubt if a more thoroughly readable document has been issued from any department of the Government for many years. With malice toward none and with abundant charity for all, Mr. Whitney states in a straightforward, business-like manner the extraordinary condition of affairs which he finds in his department, putting the blame for all the defects upon the system and none of it upon the officials who are serving under its rules. His view of the system, as it has been built up during the past twenty years, seems to be that wise and economical administration under it is an impossibility; that with the best of men in the positions of responsibility, all actuated by the best intentions, the machinery of the Department would still go on grinding out extravagant expenditures, political jobbery, and consequent general loss with almost no profit whatever to the Government. In other words, the machinery of the Department has been so completely organized in the interest of "politics" that it will turn out nothing else but "politics," with all that the term implies, no matter what kind of an engineer is in charge of it. The only remedy is to reorganize the Department on a new basis of simple business principles.

That the Secretary does not overstate the evils of the present system is made plain by him in the general results which he cites as the fruit of the past twenty years of Navy Department management. One fact alone is enough to confirm the truth of his most sweeping statements. He says:

> "The country has expended since July 1, 1868—more than three years subsequent to the close of the late civil war—over $75,000,000 of money on the construction, repair, equipment, and ordnance of vessels, which sum, with a very slight exception, has been substantially thrown away; the exception being a few ships now in process of construction. I do not overlook the sloops constructed in 1874, and costing $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, and to avoid discussion they may be excepted also. The fact still remains that for about seventy of the seventy-five millions of dollars which have been expended by the Department for the creation of a navy we have practically nothing to show. It is questionable whether we have a single naval vessel finished and afloat at the present time that could be trusted to encounter the ships of any important Power—a single vessel that has either the necessary armor for protection, speed for escape, or weapons for defence."

That is, as the Secretary adds, no secret. Everybody knows that we have no navy that could keep afloat for half an hour in the face of attack from the war vessels of any respectable naval Power in the world. His analysis of the system in use in the Department shows with admirable clearness how this disgraceful condition of affairs has been brought about. In the first place, the responsibility for expenditures is so divided up among "bureaus" that there is no possibility of placing it anywhere. No one bureau knows what the other is doing; each one audits its own accounts, and there is no central and final financial authority which has jurisdiction over them. The natural result is extravagance, open defiance of legal requirements concerning competitive bids on contracts, and political jobbery of all kinds. The man who has a "pull" on a bureau gets all the contracts. The Secretary says that his examination of the

list of men from whom supplies are purchased revealed an "astonishing repetition of the names of naval contract brokers, not engaged in a regular business, and whose dealings with the Department caused grave scandal years ago." The legal requirement for open competitive bids is almost uniformly got around by the plea of "necessity for immediate purchase" which the head of a bureau is authorized to give, such authority having been decreed him to provide for special emergencies in time of war. An order of Secretary Thompson's in 1877, that the limit of any single purchase under a "certificate of necessity" should be $500, is frequently circumvented by the contractors putting in a series of bills each for an amount under $500. The Secretary cites one contract for $61,000 worth of canvas which was paid in this way.

This extravagance and general irresponsibility of expenditures has been accompanied by a systematic disregard of all progress in invention as applied to naval construction. While every other country in the world, pretending to have a navy, has made extraordinary efforts to secure the benefits of all discoveries and inventions in construction and machinery, we have actually repelled such things. While other nations have been constantly increasing their resources in this way, multiplying and enlarging their educational advantages, offering high prizes for inventions and improvements, we have abolished the engineer class in our Naval Academy, so that we have no school of engineers whatever, and have refused even to accept the discoveries of American inventors. On this point the words of the Secretary are full of humiliation for every American:

"If the $75,000,000 spent since 1868 by our Government had been used to stimulate competition among our people in the production of modern ships of war, it is quite fair to assume that the activities and agencies at the disposal of the Government would have been by this time entirely adequate to its needs. It has been wasted by Government agencies upon worthless things. The invention of the country has been discouraged. The Hotchkiss gun, now commanding the widest attention, the manufacture of which is becoming an important industry in France, was the product of American invention, which, when ignored and rejected by Government agencies here, found elsewhere its field of development. Ericsson, whose name will always be one of the great ones of our time in history, works now, at the age of eighty-three, without encouragement or notice, at the great problems of naval warfare, and is receiving more attention and greater encouragement from other Governments than from our own. Examples might easily be multiplied. Suffice it to say our Government has placed itself in no relation to the inventive genius of the country, and is without the rich fruits which such a course would bring to it."

That is the fruit of protection to American industry as it has been brought forth by the Robesons and Chandlers and the corrupt ring of political adventurers who in these later years have come into control of the Republican party. It was a protection to public robbery, and was known to be so by the demagogues who were preaching it. The ships which they turned out were in all their parts and equipment a quarter of a century behind the times. The *Dolphin* was the last and best type of the series, and her merits are thus set forth by Mr. Whitney:

"The *Dolphin*, as she now is, should be regarded as a pleasure boat rather than a despatch boat. The absence of the most ordinary and approved devices for protection against hostile fire in her design take her out of the category of war vessels. The use, for instance, of vertical engines, exposing her machinery above the water line in a vessel without armor protection, is far from being good practice at this time. In fact, she does not bear favorable comparison with similar vessels built at about the same time by other countries. The *Surprise*, built by the English Government contemporaneously with the construction by us of the *Dolphin*, has horizontal engines placed below the water-line, with a horizontal steel protective deck and with coal protection in addition. She has forty watertight compartments as against the *Dolphin's* six. Her machinery weighed 10 per cent. less than the *Dolphin's* and produced 20 per cent. more power, and her speed is from two to three knots better than that of the *Dolphin*. The vital parts of the *Dolphin* are so exposed that under fire she would be quite useless; yet her design is chargeable to the Government. At the present time it is quite profitless to discuss her characteristics. She doubtless would not be thought worthy of duplication at the present time by any one."

Mr. Whitney closes his report with clear recommendations to Congress concerning the legislation which the Department needs before it can be put upon a basis which will make possible the complete elimination of the present evils in its system. He recommends the natural division of the functions of the Department into three branches: first, that having to do with the personnel and the fleet—this covers the enrolment, service, detail, uniform, organization, and discipline, etc., and is properly the military branch; second, that of material and construction; third, that of finance and accounts, covering all contracts and purchases. At the head of each branch should be one person who is solely responsible, and over all should be the Secretary as the final authority. That is a simple business system, similar in principle to that which every reputable private commercial or manufacturing house in the country uses, and without which it would not for a moment think of attempting to get along at all.

THE POPE AND THE STATE.

THE translation of the Pope's Encyclical, published in this country a week or two ago, was so bad that it was almost impossible to extract from it any clear idea of what his views on the relations of the Church to the world really were. Better renderings of it have since made it much clearer, although there is a certain amount of obscurity in all the Papal utterances, owing to the magniloquence and pomposity with which it seems to be what may be called ecclesiastical etiquette to clothe them. He reaffirms, as in duty bound, his predecessor's famous fulminations in the Syllabus against civil and religious liberty as it exists in modern society, but then goes on to define his own position. In the first place, he condemns absolutely the doctrine of popular sovereignty, with all its consequences, and more particularly the consequence or deduction that "everybody may judge for himself in religious questions, and may freely embrace any religion he pleases, or even repudiate all religions, if none of them happens to suit him"; also the consequence or deduction that "every one ought to have not only entire freedom of opinion touching his duties toward God, but complete liberty of thinking, or publishing what he thinks." The Catholic Church, he holds, ought not to be placed on a footing of equality with other religious sects. The State should not assume a position of neutrality toward the various religious denominations existing within its borders, for this is "Atheism." It is "absurd," he says, for any one who believes in God to pretend that several different ways of worshipping Him can all be equally good and agreeable to Him. To exclude the Catholic Church, then, from public life, and deny it all share in the Government and in the education of the young, is "a pernicious error."

All this is in the line of the Syllabus. Then come the qualifications and reservations. It does not follow from all this, he says, that certain forms of government, in so far as they contain no contradiction of Catholic doctrine, and are conducted with wisdom and justice, are to be proscribed, or that a limited participation of the people in the government "at certain periods, under the guarantee of certain laws, may not be both an advantage and a duty for the citizens." Moreover, although it is the duty of statesmen to allow only the "true religion" within the State, nevertheless, it is permissible for them, either with the view of securing a great good or avoiding a great evil, to tolerate the presence of others also. Finally, the Catholic Church is utterly opposed to compulsory conversion, believing with St. Augustine that "constraint can obtain everything of a man except faith."

The substance of all this is that the doctrines of the Catholic Church, as laid down by Pius IX., touching the constitution of modern society are in the nature of "counsels of perfection"—that is to say, they describe a state of things which the Church believes ought to exist, but which she does not expect to see, and has made arrangements to dispense with. The Encyclical is, in short, formal notice to the world that the Church can, in case of necessity, put up with lay government and religious equality, with scientific research, free thought, and free speech, much as she reprobates them.

The Pope concludes this part of his discourse with directions to the faithful in the matter of their conduct as citizens of irreligious countries. In private life, of course, Catholics ought to behave simply as good Christians. In political affairs they should have for their object, above all things, to induce the Government to provide that "the youth of the country should be educated in the knowledge of religion and in the practice of good works." It is "generally advisable," too, that they should take a full share in political affairs, but only generally, because in some countries—Italy, for instance, at this moment—it is not, for various grave reasons, advisable to enter on a political career or accept public office. Finally, he excepts the question of the form of government and the resulting political arrangements from the category of subjects on which it is not permissible to think and speak freely, and administers a rebuke, which is undoubtedly meant for the French Legitimists, to those who treat as criminal the holding of certain political opinions on the part of persons of undoubted religious orthodoxy.

The document is, on the whole, a very moderate one, and is a very skilful descent from the heights to which Pius IX. had carried the pretensions of the Church. Like most of the attempts, however, "to reconcile science and religion," it will do neither harm nor good. It relieves the Roman ecclesiastics and obedien

sons of the Church all over the world, who may happen, in these troublous times, to have to defend her against the charge of hostility to modern civilization, from the very embarrassing, not to say untenable, position in which the Syllabus placed them. In other words, it is an improved and convenient dialectical weapon, but this is all that can be said for it. As an offer of terms to the lay or scientific world, it is almost as chimerical as a proposal to surrender the Copernican for the Ptolemaic astronomy. For its essential assumption is that, some day and somehow, nations may again be got to discuss and decide, as they discussed and decided in the Middle Ages, which is the true religion, and that the Church has therefore only to wait in order to get her rights.

ENGLAND: ELECTION FORECASTS.

LONDON, November 21.

PARLIAMENT has just been dissolved, and the polling at the general election is close at hand. It will begin in the English boroughs on the 24th of November, and go on for nearly a fortnight, the boroughs coming first and the county divisions following. In each constituency the poll lasts for one day only, but the days fixed are, within certain statutory limits, left to the discretion of the returning officer. By the 2d of December the results will be so far known that the composition of the new Parliament will be pretty completely determined, and what happens on the three or four remaining days will not make a great difference. Before this letter can reach you, therefore, your readers will know what we are all here speculating on so eagerly. It seems rash, under such circumstances, for one writing in England to attempt to give any forecast of the result. Not to prophesy unless you know, is a specially sound maxim when those to whom you prophesy will know as soon as your prophecy reaches them. Still, such an attempt will serve to convey an impression of the data we now possess, of the hopes and fears that fill men's minds in these islands, even of the extent to which it is possible to form a tolerable prediction. And your readers will have the amusement, if the forecast I give turns out ludicrously wrong, of comparing it with the results telegraphed to them, and moralizing on the uncertainties of democratic politics. These uncertainties are greater at this election than at any we have had for fifty years, because not only have more than two millions of new voters been admitted to the franchise, but the voting districts are nearly all new, the old counties and boroughs having been cut up into divisions whose political proclivities have never been tested before.

There can be little doubt that if the election were being held on the old constituencies as they stood before the Franchise Act and Redistribution Act, the Liberal party would be beaten. It would, of course, have a large majority in Scotland and in Wales; but it would lose ground in England, and in Ireland it would receive a defeat far more than sufficient to counterbalance its Scotch majority. Speaking of Ireland, it must be remembered that for present purposes the Parnellite or Irish Nationalist party is reckoned as against the Liberals, and therefore practically along with the Conservatives. Irish voters in English boroughs are almost everywhere preparing to vote for the Conservative candidates; and though, of course, in the new Parliament the Nationalists will probably be equally opposed to both the English parties, they are in the first instance counted as enemies of the Liberal party, because it is now stronger than the Tory party, and more likely (as will presently be shown) to obtain a majority at the polls.

In proceeding to give you the best conjectures I have been able to procure regarding the results of the next three weeks' struggle, I will begin with England, and in England with London.

London has received an enormous increase of voting power by the recent act. She had only twenty-two members; she has now fifty-nine. Political life has hitherto been much slacker and duller in London than in the other great cities, so it is particularly difficult to guess which way the vote of the new London divisions will fall. Whichever party had produced the best candidates, the men of most forcible character and power of eloquent speech, would probably have gained a great advantage, for the masses of London are easily captivated by a potent and persuasive personality. However, both parties have been equally unable to produce a good assortment of candidates. There is, of course, a fair sprinkling of able men; but, take it all in all, London has not attracted strong men, and the average intellectual level of those who seek its suffrages is rather below than above that of the English boroughs generally. According to present appearances, the Liberals are sure of carrying one-half of the London seats, and may carry two-thirds. But for their internal dissensions, which have in several constituencies given the Tory candidate a chance of getting in because the Liberal vote will be divided between two Liberals, the Liberal party might count on fully two-thirds, *i. e.*, on forty members; and in spite of these dissensions they will have a majority in London as a whole.

In the other cities and towns of England the two parties seem nearly equally balanced. Most of the larger cities, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Wolverhampton, will give a majority to the Liberals. But Liverpool is chiefly Tory, and so are several of the other Lancashire boroughs, as well as many towns of the second and third class. There may be a decided Liberal victory, but if so, it will probably be by small majorities in most cases, and present appearances point rather to an indecisive result.

The English counties have been entirely transformed by the two reform acts. The new voters swamp the old ones, and the number of county members has been vastly increased. It is by these new voters that the issue between the two parties will be decided. Now the counties fall into two classes: those where the population is dense and chiefly occupied in manufacturing or mining pursuits, and those where it is more thin and composed of agricultural laborers.

The former class includes most part of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Southern Northumberland, Staffordshire, Cornwall, parts of Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Worcestershire. In these districts the workingmen will be supreme, and they are likely to vote Liberal, both because they expect more from that party, and because they hold themselves indebted to Mr. Gladstone for the gift of the suffrage. They demonstrated a year ago against the House of Lords with great vigor, and have not forgotten the action of the Conservative party there. A substantial majority against the present Ministry may therefore be expected from these parts of England, as well as from those county districts, such as some close to London, which are suburban in their character, occupied by workingmen who go in by railway to their work in the towns.

The latter class of county divisions comprises all the rest of England, and in particular the eastern counties from the Thames to the Humber, the midland counties (excepting parts of Stafford and Worcestershire), the southern and western counties. In these counties the voting power has hitherto lain with the tenant farmers, who have mostly followed the lead of their landlords. It has now been transferred to the laborers and the small tradesmen, shopkeepers, and mechanics, of the lesser country towns. But there was, of course, a possibility that these poorer people would fall in with the wishes of their more influential neighbors, that the laborers would vote with the farmer who employs them or the landlord who owns their cottage, that the small shopkeeper would seek to please his powerful customers. Such would certainly have been the case but for the introduction of the ballot, which enables every one to gratify his own feelings, and which has been long enough in use for the bulk of the people to begin to believe that it affords them an efficient protection. Influence, therefore, will count for comparatively little in this election: the humblest may vote as he likes. The tradesfolk of the small towns are very largely Dissenters, and Dissenters are usually Liberals: it is therefore probable that their vote will go heavily against Lord Salisbury. Dissent is less diffused among the rural laborers, except in one or two districts, such as Lincolnshire. But the silent aversion of the laborers to the farmers has long been deep and strong; and their tendency is to vote against whichever party the farmers favor. They are, moreover, pretty well aware that the Tory party was not, to say the least, very eager for their enfranchisement; and it is therefore likely that they will in general go with the Liberals. In some places, such as the East Anglian counties, this disposition is avowed: it has swelled to the dimensions of an open revolt, and the Tory party has almost lost hope of carrying these eastern seats. In the midland and western counties the attitude of the laborers is more guarded. They seem, by the indications which they give of their feelings at the meetings which go on every night over the country, to be on the Liberal side, but it may be doubted whether they will have zeal enough or courage enough to go in large numbers to the poll. If they do, Mr. Gladstone will have a large majority off the agricultural counties. If not, he will still have a majority, but a much smaller one.

I pass on to Wales. In the Parliament which has just expired all her thirteen members but one were Gladstonian. There is little prospect of any change; so this Celtic land will still count solid for the Liberals. Such uniformity of political complexion is due, it need scarcely be said, to the prevalence of nonconformity in the principality, and the desire to disestablish the Anglican Church.

Scotland has become a more important factor in our politics by having gained twelve additional seats. She now returns seventy-two members. It was at first hoped by the Liberals that nearly every one of these would be gained by them. But unexpected divisions have broken out between the "orthodox Liberals" and the extreme Radical section, some members of which go the length of land nationalization and obtain the support of the Nationalist Irishmen, who are largely settled in the Scotch cities. It may thus happen that in the strife of Liberal candidates several seats will be won for the Conservatives. The proposal to disestablish the Established Church of Scotland, which is warmly advocated by the leaders of the voluntary churches, and as warmly opposed by the ministers and many eminent laymen of the Established Church herself, provoked a still more serious split in the ranks of Scotch Liberalism. Mr. Gladstone, in the speeches which he has been delivering as candidate for the County of Edinburgh, has put forth all his powers of persuasion to heal it, by urging the disestablishers to wait, and, since the question cannot be settled by this coming Parliament, not to make it a source of disunion. His appeals have, after loud murmurs from the extreme

men on both sides, begun to prevail, and the appearance of concord is now nearly restored. But it is probable that some of the more zealous friends of the Scottish Establishment who have hitherto voted Liberal, will now vote Tory, and that their defection may cost the Liberals two or three seats. Having regard to these facts, one may conjecture that out of the seventy-two Scotch seats the Liberals will not carry more than about sixty-five or sixty-six, so that Scotland as a whole will show a Liberal majority of from fifty-eight to sixty.

So far, we have been led to predict Liberal victories more or less marked all along the line. But now comes Ireland, where the Liberal defeat will to all appearances be more complete than any of those victories. Ireland has one hundred and two seats, a number somewhat in excess of that to which her population entitles her. Of these it seems probable that Mr. Parnell will carry more than eighty, say eighty-five, the Tories a few more, say ten, the Liberals the pitiful balance, say seven. These are, of course, mere guesses. Mr. Parnell's total may sink just below eighty, and the Liberal total rise just above ten, though this is far from likely, for even in Ulster, where alone the Liberals have a chance of success, the Roman Catholic vote is strong, and will probably be thrown either against them or not for them. Thus Ireland will apparently show a majority against the Liberals of something like eighty-five.

Taking the results of the two smaller kingdoms, and setting the adverse eighty-five of Ireland against the friendly fifty-eight or sixty of Scotland, Mr. Gladstone will find himself in a minority of (in round numbers) twenty-five, and must therefore obtain a majority of twenty-five in England in order to be on a level with his Tory and Nationalist antagonists, and of at least fifty in order to obtain such a working majority as would enable a Government to carry on its business in Parliament. The vital question therefore comes to be, Are the English pollings likely to show a majority of at least fifty for the Liberals? and this question will be mainly determined by the action of the counties, which have hitherto been predominantly Tory, but on which the Liberals now so confidently count that they may be heard regretting that the borough pollings, where they expect less success, come before the county pollings, so that the moral effect of the victory they expect to score in the counties will not tell on the borough elections.

I have given the reasons which induce good observers to believe that England and Wales, and especially the English counties, will give a large Gladstonian majority. It is not likely to fall below fifty; it may rise as high as seventy—some not contemptible judges put it still higher, for there is always a tendency with us for the party which begins to win to go on winning further than was at first expected, so great is the power of a wave of feeling. A majority of seventy in England and Wales would mean a majority for the United Kingdom of about forty-five, which would be practically as useful to a Ministry as one nominally larger, which, just because it was larger, might be more apt to break up into sections.

The calculations I have given come chiefly from Liberal sources, because Tory sources have kept their information more strictly to themselves. Although they seem to me to contain the most plausible forecast (else I should not give them), I must repeat that the circumstances of this election are so novel that no prophecies are of much weight. Some great surprise may be in store for us. Y.

RENAN'S NEW DRAMA.

PARIS, November 20, 1885.

"LE PRÊTRE DE NEMI," the new work of Renan's which has just appeared, is called by himself a "philosophical drama." The two words do not often go together: there is nothing dramatic in the study of the problems which occupy the philosophical mind. The drama is the play of human passion; human intelligence is the adversary of the natural and unbridled instincts which are the great dramatic forces of the universe. It is clear beforehand that a "drame philosophique" can in reality be nothing but a succession of conversations, of dialogues; the dramatic element, if it is brought in, must be so quite artificially. We can hardly dramatize Plato's dialogues; but a clever writer might imagine a sort of a drama in which Socrates and his disciples should appear; he would bring in Aspasia and some imaginary characters, and construct something which would have an apparent life and movement. But is it worth while? A sensible man would always prefer to read Plato as we read him now, rather than to have his thoughts cut up, and given to us piecemeal in a succession of scenes and acts. I do not remember who entitled a succession of small dramatic works "Théâtre Impossible"; it is quite evident that the "Prêtre de Nemi" belongs to a "théâtre impossible." It cannot be put on the stage; why should Renan, then, adopt the forms made for the stage?

The first act takes us far back to the time when Alba Longa was the rival of Rome, and was even more powerful. Rome was only beginning to cover its hills with habitations, and to surround them with walls; Alba was a great city and the queen of Latium. We are on the ramparts, and the citizens arrive in groups to see the sunset and to breathe the fresh air of the evening. Two of them discourse on Rome, which is seen in the distance, a nest of brigands, a danger for the whole country:

"I cannot conceive," says Titius, "that these brigands, who have placed themselves out of the pale of all human or divine laws, should not devour each other."

"Oh!" answers Voltinius, "these are the commonplaces of every-day politics. Division is a mark of life and of strength. Order, conservation are, in this world, the work of repentant anarchists. Every conservator has for his ancestor a bandit. When Hercules had stolen the oxen of Cacus he became an ardent defender of property."

"It is hard to be beaten by parvenus."

"Yes, but in order to triumph you have nothing to do but to wait. The wheel of fortune turns in such a manner that you can neither accelerate nor retard its rhythm. Present revenge is impossible; defeat is certain. We are more advanced, more civilized than they are. Social questions exist for us more than for them," etc.

Now, I ask, can you not place these exact phrases, without changing one word, in the mouths of two Parisians who have met at a café, and who discuss social questions and the question of the *revanche*? We are really not in Alba, we are on the boulevard; Voltinius is a journalist or a professor, and Titius is a "bon bourgeois."

Titius wants to preserve the old religion. He believes in the oracles of the Sibyl. He does not like Antistius, the high priest of Alba, because Antistius is progressive. The old customs of Alba required that the high priest should kill his predecessor with his own hand; and another "bourgeois," Dolabella, says coolly: "The priest whom we have is not serious: he has not killed his predecessor, as the custom requires." We see at once that Antistius is to be the hero of the drama. He has proposed that the priest should be elected. "Why," says Dolabella, "the election of the people can have nothing to do with religious matters: the people cannot dispose of the *sacra*. There is actually no priest of Nemi." And Metius explains that fate is a better light than the suffrage; but there must be no doubt—to doubt is the real evil. But "kill the man whose place you take"; this is perfectly clear, easy to see; it makes competition impossible.

Antistius has put an end to a tradition of blood and horrors: he might have killed his predecessor; he would not. Sword in hand, he bade him "Live, infamous old man! I pardon you, and I put an end to human sacrifices." But Antistius is looked upon by many as a false priest, as a usurper. He is not well understood, and who can wonder? for Antistius is no other than Renan, transported by miracle from Paris to Alba Longa. His ideas are as intelligible there as they probably would be at the present day at the court of Dahomey. Antistius preaches in the desert; in vain does he explain to those who come to the temple with five human victims, which they wish to sacrifice to obtain the cessation of a malady which desolates their country, that "the true sacrifice is what man takes of what belongs to him in order to give to those who are in need." In vain does he shrug his shoulders when the victims themselves are astonished at his refusal. In vain does he refuse the presents which are brought to him by an anxious mother, who wishes to save the life of a sick boy: the mother only becomes angry, and accuses him of a wicked indifference. In vain does he explain to the deputies of some tribe who ask him for a new constitution, and wish him first to perform some rites, that constitutions are not miraculous things—that they must be inspired by reason and by good sense. Nobody understands him, and Antistius exclaims:

"Is it worth while to devote one's self to a vile race, fatally given over to error? It is evident that I shall soon be lost. If it was only to the profit of somebody or of something! But no; I see before me only an ungrateful earth and a sullen sky. Faith! hope! why have you left me?"

Antistius is not a blind fanatic, no more than Renan: he sees clearly that "mankind needs narrow thoughts; that man wants a god for himself, a sort of a companion; that he wishes to have conversations with the ideal, as if the ideal was somebody." Then why does he go on with a part which can lead to no result? He knows that his work will be barren, and he continues his work; is it pride—love of truth—a philosophical sort of dandyism—uncontrollable flight towards the higher law? Is it also the contempt of realities, and perhaps a want of true and profound sympathy for the weaker portion of humanity, for the simple, the ignorant, the blind, the deformed? It is a little of all that; Antistius has not read the Sermon on the Mount; he does not know that the Kingdom of Heaven is promised to the sufferers as well as to those who can heal the suffering, to the ignorant as well as to those who destroy ignorance. Antistius is really selfish, and all his fine phrases, his sentimental and poetical effusions, cannot much deceive us. When his Sibyl Carmenta confesses her love to him, he quietly tells her that "the divine missionaries must be loved more than they can love themselves, but that women can be allowed to kiss the end of their toga and to wash their feet" (this is an evident allusion to the well-known scene of the Gospel).

With such a progressive high-priest, the citizens of Alba become uncomfortable; and the old aristocrats, such as Metius, think that the only cure for the troubles of the city is war. War is therefore declared against Rome. The leaders of the war party go to Antistius and ask him to persuade the Sibyl to give oracles favorable to the Albans. "Our men," they say, "are going to die for their country; you really must give them some reason for dying." Metius, if he

really was Metius, would surely not speak in this ironical vein. Antistius, of course, refuses to inspire the Sibyl; he does not like war. The idea of fatherland is an old-fashioned idea, which he has rejected: he is not an Alban, he is a man. He declares that he feels incapable of inspiring in others any military ardor. He declares himself ready to receive death; he will not give it nor help others to give it.

Metius, who represents the old-fashioned ideas, reasons in vain with Antistius; he has no more influence than Liberalis, another Alban, who sees far in advance:

"Ah, priest of Nemi!" he says, "I perceive what the future will be if the world is given to you and yours. The priest, in his gown, the soldier clad with iron, both apart from civic society, will not be able to understand each other; one will live in his temple, the other in his fortress. . . . Priest and patriot will become irreconcilable terms! Oh, fatal limit of human nature! Must we become odious in becoming too perfect, must our wisdom preclude us from advising a woman, a soldier, a child? You disgust me with the priest who has too much horror of blood. Such a priest ceases to be a man."

Here and there is a scene between low, comical types, who represent the coarse instincts. Leporinus, for instance, dislikes war as much as Antistius, but for very different reasons: "Let us enjoy this world. It is not a serious work, it is a farce, the work of a jovial Demiurgus. Gayety is the only theology of this huge farce. You should first of all avoid death. Death is the irreparable fault. Whoever gets killed, never mind for what, is a fool."

The philosophy of Antistius helps him but little between the cowards and the patriots, between the aristocrats and the people; he confesses in the end to Liberalis that he has made an error. He gives in, he abandons the struggle: "A truth is only good for the man who has found it. What is one man's food is another man's poison. . . . I wanted to make man better. I have made him worse. . . . My expiation is near; they will kill me."

In Alba Longa they did kill Antistius. In Paris, in the nineteenth century, they buy his books, and read them with a curious mixture of enjoyment and of perplexity. They make him a member of the Institute, they do not elect him a legislator, and it is not much to be wondered at, as there is no legislation which can thoroughly satisfy the idealist. Antistius has no convictions left; he has believed and he has ceased to believe in everything; he lives between heaven and earth—he is a sort of Ariel. In the drama, Antistius is killed; it was impossible that it should be otherwise. His assassin becomes, after the old fashion, his successor, and reëstablishes the old rites. Human sacrifices will now be allowed, and Alba will triumph over Rome. Here Antistius has his revenge; at the very moment when the revolution succeeds, comes a messenger from Rome announcing that Romulus has killed his brother Remus. Rome has now a master, a King, who will lay the foundation of the greatest empire in the world. The Albans have a prisoner, a prophet of Israel, who has seen and understood all, and, in the general confusion, he utters this word of Jehovah: "The peoples shall labor for vanity, and the nations for the fire; and they shall be weary" (Jeremiah, li. 58).

I will, in another article, speak of the curious preface which M. Renan has written for this drama, "Le Prêtre de Nemi."

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA'S PROVINCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your late article (page 439) on "The Lesson of Philadelphia," as the most provincial and the least progressive of all our large cities, the first paragraph ends with these words: "So the city has gone on, year after year, hugging the comforting delusion, while the rest of the country has smiled at its self-deception, and wondered how the spell would ever be broken." The article closes with these words: "And the confession is at last extorted from Philadelphia herself that the city is still drivelling in its swaddling-clothes. History never recorded a more impressive lesson in political economy."

I beg you not to consider the narrow effusions of the Philadelphia papers you quote as really speaking for the business men of this suffering city. The thraldom we are in is the *provincialism of our newspapers*, and the fatal grip the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has had upon our enterprises, *including them*. We hail the coming of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into our midst with unfeigned joy, as we would also an independent, strong, able, honest daily newspaper. The field here is fallow for both.

What other city in America or Europe, of a million of people, can be named that is dependent upon one through-line of railway for its transportation? The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has prevented me and thousands of others absolutely from adding to the industries and enterprises of this geographically well located "village"—with its two fine rivers, deep and broad enough to take the largest ships to and from the ocean, and with all the inherent wealth within and adjacent to us. Without a doubt the railroad situation is the cause of our stagnation, but a revolution is here, and with the change *the spell will be broken*. Many of us have realized the iniquitous, unfair, and unwise abuse of power by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and have struggled for a long while in vain against it; but thank God (I say it reverently) "the day of the deliverance of this commonwealth draweth nigh."

Such sentiments as these can have no entrance into the columns of a Philadelphia newspaper. May they have in yours? What paper here can be named as a fearless, independent educator of the masses of the people? We are hungry for one.—Very respectfully,

Wm. W. Harkness.

No. 324 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, December 1, 1885.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I am willing to admit the soft impeachment of the greater part of your article on Philadelphia in the last number of the *Nation*; but to some points I must take exception. You say that Philadelphia "is falling into decay." This is, I think, a mistake. A city which every year increases her population and builds three or four thousand new houses, cannot be suffering from a very rapid rot. There is no denying that Philadelphia is the most unprogressive city of her size in Christendom. She is always twenty-five years behind the age. But that position she maintains. She always marches far in the rear, but she never turns round and marches backward. If reckoned from the beginning to date, her material prosperity will be found to have constantly increased, and in all human probability it will continue to increase. Her business methods, though not brilliant and modern, are steady and safe; and her population enjoy, perhaps, more comfort and happiness than the people of any other large city on earth.

But when it comes to the higher walks of civilization, literature, the fine arts, statesmanship, science, or intellectual investigation and effort of any sort, Philadelphia is a woful failure. It is strange that a city numbering a million souls, a city which in population and territory is classed with London, Paris, and New York, a city which in fact is the fourth large city of the world, should in these respects have nothing to offer.

You have sought a cause for this in the protective tariff. You say that protection has built up an unnatural system of industry which has taught the people to rely on Acts of Congress and not on their own energy and enterprise. This I beg leave to doubt. I am no particular friend of protection; but I do not think so badly of it as to charge it with Philadelphia's degeneracy. If protection were the cause, it would produce the same effect in other places. The true causes lie deeper, and had accomplished most of their work long before the protective tariff was thought of. These causes I conceive to be the influence of the Quakers and of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

The Quakers founded Philadelphia. For the first hundred years of her existence they controlled her principles and policy. Since then their influence, though gradually diminishing, has always been great. The history of these people is full of acts of heroism and benevolence; but the essence of their belief is resistance to change of every sort in dress, customs, and ideas. They never doubt and they never investigate. They are incapable of intellectual inquiry, and they hate it. They had the opportunity of moulding Philadelphia when she was young; they used it, and gave her a twist which she will never outgrow.

The Pennsylvania Dutch, so called, came out at various times in the early days of the colony, and by the special request of William Penn. They multiplied rapidly, and have penetrated to every part of the State. Their ubiquity can be seen in the names of persons and places, and the faces and language of the people. They are thrifty, peaceable citizens, but they never rise higher. Large numbers of them still speak a dialect compounded of bad German and worse English. Many of them can scarcely understand any other language. They have religious beliefs and ceremonies so strange that those who have not seen them often doubt their existence. They are far inferior to the Quakers; have less natural ability, less education, less refinement. High progress among them is an impossibility.

Such were the people who composed a great part of the native population which in former times shaped the destinies of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Their descendants are still with us—somewhat changed, it is true: dragged by force of circumstances and the rush of modern civilization into a little improvement, but always holding back and resisting with all their might. When the mass of the people are of this character, the efforts of the progressive few are in vain. As a consequence, Pennsylvania has no State pride, loves mediocrity, and is devoid of intellectual ambition. Pennsylvanians have no keenness of mind, never reason closely, but follow vague sentiments and generalities. They are the material that a demagogue delights to contemplate, and among no people does he meet with greater success. Nearly all of the thirteen original States have contributed their share of the country's great men. But Pennsylvania, though an old State, and though possessed of several large cities, great mineral wealth, a fertile soil, and a wholesome climate, has produced no great men at all. It is true, Benjamin Franklin lived in Philadelphia, but he had to be imported from Boston, where he was born and received his early education. Pennsylvania never sent a great man to the Senate or to the House of Representatives. She never produced a man who was great as a thinker, a philosopher, a statesman, an artist, or a poet. She never even produced a man who distinguished himself in light literature. There are towns of less than fifty thousand inhabitants in

the old States, and in some of the new States, which have done more for literature and art in the last fifty years than Pennsylvania has in her whole existence.

In saying this, it must be admitted that Philadelphia has always been famous for the skill and learning of her physicians, and was at one time famous for her lawyers. She was, however, never able to do anything with her lawyers outside of their profession. John Sergeant, Horace Binney, William Meredith, and David Paul Brown were never anything but lawyers. Horace Binney was universally admired and beloved for his agreeable manners and unusual ability, but it is a noteworthy fact that he, in many respects the finest man Philadelphia has ever had, was always opposed to progress. He opposed the introduction of gas and water into the city, and could always be relied on to stand out against improvements.

I am sorry to have taken up so much of your space, and the more so because I feel sure that discussions like this are useless. Every man who knows Philadelphia knows that to change the current of thought in that city is beyond the power of the press. All that the small minority of the progressive can do is to express their opinions, and have their labor for their pains.

D. G.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There must be many persons who, like myself, have long felt the truth so plainly set forth in your article on "The Lesson of Philadelphia," in No. 1065 of the *Nation*. I frequently find some kindred spirit in this respect in Philadelphia, and, with bated breath, we pour out our souls to one another. I am a native of another part of the country, and have for half-a-dozen years been living in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia; and, having become much attached to this ugly city and its delightful people, I have longed for some authoritative voice to reveal to them that the world was not bounded by the Delaware and the Schuylkill. It is too much to hope that your able article, or even the awakened consciences of the *Times* and the *Press*, will effect a conversion, but they may make the question to be asked in Philadelphia, "Is, then, salvation come to the Gentiles?"

Your analytic statement of the cause of Philadelphia's narrowness of atmosphere, as lying in her devotion to protection, is quite just. Your article, however, did not trace this protectionism in any other lines than the commercial and political. The remarkable thing about Philadelphia, the thing which makes the city so interesting as a "case," is the thoroughness with which this principle of protection has permeated here every side of life—civic, social, literary, ecclesiastical, religious:

"As saffron tingeth flesh, blood, bones, and all."

One can see it plainly in the social life, for example. Generalizations as to society in any place are dangerous, because the society taken as typical may not be so. But the verdict of the common proverb, which Philadelphia has never repudiated, assigns to her as the first thing to be asked of a stranger, the question, "Who was your father?" This verdict is certainly just. Genealogy and the history of marriages are here the recreation of middle-life and the employment of age; and even the babies are believed to be able to count their cousins to the third and fourth generations on their fingers. Most of us, as we approach middle life, are interested in remembering who married whom; but most of us, except professional genealogists, approach the subject with the consciousness that it is a little outside of the ordinary course of our thought, like the remembrance of the dresses we wore at the age of ten or thereabouts. But to the Philadelphian, the subject is as much a matter of course as the multiplication table, an element to be taken for granted in the mental constitution of everybody you meet. Now, the history of relationships can only be interesting where most of the parties concerned are known; and this is only the case in a society which has intermarried largely with itself and had little outside admixture. And here is one of the causes of Philadelphia's just pride, that so many of her families have preserved name and place unbroken through so many generations.

The fact that interest in the family affairs of one's neighbors bears so prominent a place in the mental constitution of Philadelphia, accounts, too, for another fact that is often spoken of both by inhabitants of the city and by outsiders: this is, that there are here no able newspapers. In quantity they are numerous enough, but they are lacking in quality, like the talk at a girls' boarding-school; and for much the same reason. I do not know how many papers are published in the city, but as I hear them cried in the streets, they seem numberless. And yet—and it is the one anomaly in a Philadelphian's partisanship—almost every inhabitant will tell you with a certain air of disgust that the newspapers here are anything but able. The people are inclined to lay the blame on the papers, or on "proximity to New York"; but the papers may with much more justice lay the blame on the people. Newspapers will furnish that for which there is a demand, and that for which there is no demand a newspaper cannot afford to furnish. I have been told that one and another newspaper, as it has started here, has tried to furnish material from a wider range, more universal in interest; but in every case it has been compelled in self-preservation to narrow its horizon. Not that it must not have foreign news: the resident of Arch Street wishes to know what is going on in the Balkans and Berlin, particularly the latter, for there comes a warm feeling around his heart as he reads of Bismarck's protective leanings. But the subjects on which the paper's main stress must be laid—and differences of character are, after all, differences of stress, since all elements of human nature are in all of us—are local events, social and commercial, and those doings of Congress which affect Pennsylvania. The result is that murders, fires, arrests, reports of meetings of all kinds, all the worthless débris of life, are the main staple of Philadelphia's newspapers. These occur, it is true, in the papers of other large cities, but in those of this city they have an abnormal proportion. Philadelphia has no great interest in what goes on outside her immediate circle, and the newspapers do but reflect that state of mind.

An old resident, typical of the typical generation now passing away, once made a remark illustrative of the attitude of such a Philadelphian toward his city. His son was about to remove for a year or two to Baltimore, and a friend said to the young man: "Well, it 'll be a good thing for you to go to see the world and get acquainted with life away from home." "No," said the old gentleman, seriously and without a shade of humor; "I consider every day spent out of Philadelphia which might have been spent in it as lost time." And this of a city whose wealthy houses present fewer attractions outwardly than those of any other large city; whose common houses extend for six or seven miles, small and maddening in their monotony of brick and white marble; which has no free public library, and whose Academy of Fine Arts is filled, apart from a small proportion of pictures changing from year to year, with old works whose former local celebrity is their only value. Philadelphia has not only protected herself from foreign competition in her manufactures; she has protected herself most successfully from the inroads of foreign ideas.

It is the same with her ecclesiastical life. Quakerism was at its beginning a movement full of innovation, vitality, and power. It has lost these, and become, as a regenerative agency, utterly dead. But its legacy still remains in the form of a spirit of the blindest conservatism diffused throughout the community, an almost religious frenzy in preserving everywhere the *status quo*: "as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end." The form of religion most fashionable is the Episcopal, and the style of churchmanship most common is largely Evangelical in its theology and High in its tone. It is the historic side of ecclesiasticism that has most interest for the Philadelphia churchman, and Bishop White and the English Church and the early councils are of more importance in his eyes than the grounds of intrinsic reasonableness at the basis of any usage or doctrine. It is the same with the religious life of the individual. He has been brought up to be religious, and consequently nowhere has religion such a naturalness, such a grace about it, as here. But he does not care to hear new ideas that confuse the established adjustments of his religious world. Religion is a protected sphere. I have never seen young men, whose religious life was developed to so great a degree, in whom it was so little affected by intellectual life. A New Englander, for example, is brought up to regard himself as outside the kingdom of heaven. He has therefore to fight for his soul; and the result is that, if he ever gets it, which is somewhat doubtful, his religion is apt to bear the scars of his conflict, to have a somewhat hard and conscious aspect, but also to go down to the deep things of the universe and be securely founded. With the Philadelphian, religion wears a far more gracious aspect, but is less deep. The philosophical tendency is subordinated to the historical; religion as it has come to him is of more interest than religion as it essentially is.

It may be said, "Why criticise the workings of one and the same principle in these different departments, without suggesting a remedy?" It would be almost impossible to name a remedy that should have any immediate effect in the cases mentioned. It must be a long time before renewed vitality creeps into the nerves and muscles of a patient who is "run down." But there is one department where a change of present policy might have much direct effect upon the life of the community; and that is, the University of Pennsylvania. I do not mean that such change would be possible if this should cease to be the headquarters where protection is taught as a doctrine of political economy, for Philadelphia's regeneration will probably come in other respects sooner than in this; but a renovating change would begin if the principle of protection should cease to be applied to the policy of the University itself. The institution has no dormitories. Students, therefore, who do not live at home, board chiefly in private families. It being the case that no provision is made for students from a distance, few such come, and the great majority of undergraduates is composed of those who live in Philadelphia and its neighborhood, and who come and go every day between the University and home. Some years ago the trustees had a large legacy offered them if they would build dormitories. After consideration, they declined it, as it would involve a change in their whole policy. The aim of this policy is to train boys up in the way they should go, meaning by that, so that they will regard Philadelphia doctrines, ideas, atmosphere, and surroundings as final. The result is, that the institution is an advanced kind of high school, where

the scholars go and recite their lessons, are marked, and then go home again. It is needless to say that the principles of the new education, as set forth so ably in the *Andover Review* for November, find no place nor favor here. "I do not believe in trying that sort of thing with boys," was the remark made to me of the matter. Such opinions are unconsciously based on experience furnished by the University of Pennsylvania, and, thus applied, I should concur in them. It would be utterly unwise to attempt to introduce the system in full operation at Harvard at once into this University. A foot-ball player here, in explaining to me the causes of the defeat of the University by another college team, said: "Their men, you know, are much larger than ours." "How so?" said I. "What is the average age of your men at entrance?" "Sixteen." One has only to compare this, even allowing the number to have been a round one, with the fact, given in the *Andover Review*, that the average age of the students who entered Harvard in 1884 was eighteen years and ten months, to see that it is boys who attend the University rather than young men.

Such a state of things is a positive harm. It is not merely that the University furnishes education of a second-class character, but it prevents many bright men who are capable of a first-class education from receiving it elsewhere, by persuading them or their parents that what it has to furnish is just as good. There is a large number in every college in regard to whom it makes little difference whether the opportunities furnished them are first or second-class. They will get about as much from one as the other. But the "remnant," the bright men with possibilities in them, are a college's most precious opportunity. And it is just these who are the greatest sufferers from a system that gives them a provincial tone for life, instead of imparting, as a university should, an element of universality.

It would, perhaps, be difficult for one who does not know Philadelphia, who should read remarks like these, to understand the charm for one who has lived among them of the kind, hospitable people, and even the attraction of the city itself. They are a remarkably homogeneous people. This is their aim, their pride, and their defect. It certainly says much for the power of the principle of protection, that it has succeeded in erecting such barriers between the world and them, penetrating every department of life, and keeping them shut in as in a mountain valley.

B. J.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE 'VESTIGES OF CREATION.'

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I should like to know your authority, in the *Nation* before last, for the assumption that Robert Chambers wrote 'Vestiges of Creation.' He was once about to be nominated for a high office in Edinburgh, but the objection was made that he had written that book. He said that he had not written the book and should not take the office. My authority is Mr. Basil Bell, a teacher of Edinburgh, remarkable for the extent and the accuracy of his information. The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' says that neither himself nor any one authorized to speak for him acknowledged the work as his. John Fraser.

Boston, December 2, 1885.

[The twelfth edition of the 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation' was published by Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, in April, 1884, with the name of Robert Chambers on the title-page as author. W. Alexander Ireland, in a preface to this edition, gives an account of the means taken to conceal the name of the author at the time of the original publication of the book. Our correspondent speaks of Robert Chambers having stood for "a high office in Edinburgh," and avers that "he said he had not written the 'Vestiges.'" The office here referred to was that of Lord Provost of Edinburgh, for which he was a candidate in 1848. The rumor that he was the author of the 'Vestiges' was then used to his disadvantage, but we are not aware that he then, or at any other time, stated that he was not the author of the book.—Ed. Nation.]

CONSUMPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the article entitled "Prolonging Human Life," in the *Nation* of this date, it is stated that "the experience of Massachusetts goes to show that medical science is really succeeding in doing something to check the ravages of" consumption, and that the vital statistics of that State "show that the number of deaths from consumption has fallen from an annual average of 3,716 per million living persons in the decade beginning with 1857, to only 3,130 in the decade closing with 1884."

That the progress made in medical science, especially during the last two decades, has lessened the mortality from many diseases, is undoubtedly true. Before concluding, however, that consumption has been diminished in Massachusetts by medical science to anything near the extent indicated by these figures, it would be necessary to know whether the number of those sick with consumption that have permanently left the State for Western or Southern climates has not been much greater of late than formerly. It is well known to the medical profession that the climatic treatment of phthisis is by far the most successful; and it is believed that the number of consumptives sent away from New England for other climates is much greater of late than twenty or thirty years ago.

Irving W. Lyon.

Hartford, Conn., December 3, 1885.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I noticed in your edition of two weeks since an editorial wherein you represented all insurable and business interests in this State as in a condition of awful confusion and dismay. Now, I suppose that you are fully graduated in the school of the Springfield *Republican*, which considers it fatal to the character of a newspaper ever to own up to a mistake or to a false conclusion—a sound doctrine when honesty ceases to be worthy of respect—and I ask nothing of this sort.

I make no defence of the "Valued Policy Law," which, like most laws that interfere with business habits, is a foolish law; but the indirect result of the insurance companies having left the State in the way they did is going to prove, in the opinion of very many business men in this State, a very great benefit and saving to this State, and perhaps ultimately to the country at large.

In your article, in quoting Mr. Cheney (if I remember aright), you write as though the putting in precautions against fire were a hardship, instead of being the wisest and most economical business course. As results of this thing, very many manufacturing industries which formerly paid from 2 to 4 per cent. premium now get their insurance in the different mill mutual companies for practically about one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent. The danger of fire is made almost nominal.

But the question should be looked at by the *Nation* from a purely public standpoint. Do you realize the direct cost to the country each year from fires which are set for the sake of obtaining more than the real value from the insurance companies? Well, I believe this sum is from $15,000,000 to $40,000,000 each year. Of course this makes the country at large so much poorer, does it not? To the insurance companies, if they can get enough additional premium from their honest customers to net them a fair dividend and growing surplus, it is very properly (I am not finding fault with them) all that they concern themselves about. But to the country at large, it seems to me, it is a most momentous question to devise some system which shall prevent this over-insurance, and at the same time make it for the interest of the owner to prevent fires in every way possible. Better (from a public point of view) have *no* insurance, with all the incidental individual hardships, than the present horribly, recklessly extravagant method, with its accompanying crime.

Possibly one or two years hence, when the total fire losses in this State, with all the incidental cost, shall show a reduction of one-half the old-time cost to the State, your editorial eye may not look down in such pitying contempt on the Granite State, even though the legislators do have their hair full of hayseed, and certainly do not know much about law-making.

Very respectfully yours,

C. B. Rice.

Claremont, N. H., December 2, 1885.

THE UNIVERSITY AT HOME.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the *Nation* of November 26 a correspondent, Mr. E. R. Sill, suggests that we ought to have a great University in the European sense. The idea is, of course, an excellent one and has often been pleaded for, and sometimes with skill and enthusiasm, and by men eminently qualified to speak of the subject; as by President White, of Cornell, before the National Educational Association in 1874. But the plan, I fear, will never be successfully carried out before another thing is done. What we need as yet is not so much the University as the *students*. There is still almost wholly wanting among us that higher ambition in our young men which is necessary in order that a university may live and thrive. We need the ambition that would go beyond the studies required for practical purposes, that would go beyond the bread-and-butter studies. And to produce and foster such an ambition, it seems to me, is not by far so difficult as seems to be generally supposed. Let us imagine that we had a National Scientific Association, composed of the foremost scientists in the country, and that this Association had a fund from which it could offer prizes for original scientific research. The honor itself of gaining such a prize would be a sufficient stimulus for many a young man, whether in college or out, and the distinction thus won would be a great help to him. By this plan the deserving and gifted young men would be brought to the front, and would take the places now too often taken by hopeless mediocrity. Many a dormant talent would come forward, and in a few years we should see a scientific enthusiasm never before witnessed.

We are still pursuing what the *Nation* sarcastically calls the "brick-and-mortar policy." Governor Stanford, as Mr. Sill tells us, is putting single-handed some twenty millions into an institution in California. Let us imagine half that sum, or one-fourth of it, as a fund from the interest of which prizes were offered for original scientific research. Most certainly, if these prizes were given only upon the judgment of our foremost scientists (not belonging to one or two

colleges only, but to five or six of the foremost), the incentive to gain such distinction would be very great.

It is true we may look with pride upon the astonishing liberality so often shown in this country in endowments and gifts for educational purposes. Now, if some of our eminent men of science would advocate a plan like the one here suggested, might we not reasonably hope that such endowments would be really made, and that they would be productive of splendid results?—Yours truly, WERNER A. STILLE.

HIGHLAND, ILL., November 29, 1885.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although the correspondence concerning our modest "House of Commons" has doubtless already consumed too much of your valuable space, I hope that in justice to that body you will grant a few words to one of its members. In the *Nation* of December 3, "J. H. U. '83" takes upon himself to charge the Hopkins House of Commons with the introduction of Anglomania into the Johns Hopkins University—an accusation which I consider it my duty to resent as a member of that organization.

Your correspondent, having admitted the superiority of a mimic constitutional assembly over the stereotyped literary society, suggests as a model the House of Representatives, in preference to the British House of Commons. In vindication of our choice, I deem it only necessary to point out two cardinal instances in the methods of procedure practised by the two bodies, wherein that of the British House of Commons is better adapted to meet the requirements of a debating society than that of the lower house of Congress.

Firstly, it presents absolutely no check to debate, and although your correspondent distinctly asserts that "it was a very happy thought" to establish a mimic House, where "embryo Gladstones and Parnells move the previous question," I would respectfully inform him that the underlying virtue of the constitution of the House of Commons, at least in so far as it concerns the case in question, is that it positively prevents "embryo" (or in fact real) Gladstones and Parnells from moving the "previous question." When, however, we compare with this the opportunity afforded for debate by the rules of the House of Representatives, we are at once opposed by an intricate system of committee legislation, and an unlimited play of the "previous question," which has become so oppressive that, to quote a correspondent in a recent edition of the New York *Herald*, it has "crippled and disabled the House, and very greatly diminished its influence." It must therefore be evident, that to modify the rules of the House of Representatives by abolishing the various committees and the use of the "previous question" until they should conform to our needs, the identity would so far be lost that we should hope in vain to secure the object desired by "J. H. U. '83"—"to familiarize our future statesmen with the forms of procedure practised in Congress."

Secondly, our Constitution offers continual incentive for debate, for scarcely had our "House" been organized when there at once rose a party line which had been constantly growing better defined; and inasmuch as on the defeat of a Ministry a new one *must* be appointed from the ranks of the Opposition, the one side is always striving to retain the honors and the other to win them. In a mimic House of Representatives, the only honor would be the Speakership, in which, at best, a change could only be made by election, every two or three months, while in our "House of Commons," the honors may be won at any moment by an Opposition made willing and anxious to debate by the prospect of "assuming the toils of office."

So much for a mimic House of Representatives. As for a Senate, fortunately another correspondent in your last number, in adding a laudatory word for such organizations, has given us the experience of a mimic Senate established at Union College, which, "after a period of inactivity," was only reëstablished when a member of the Faculty acted as President of the "Senate," and the Senior Class furnished a committee to act as a "House of Representatives."

In closing, I would say that I consider the charge the more recklessly made in that Mr. Langdon Williams has explained that we discuss only such questions and topics as are germane to American politics, and leave the problems of Disestablishment and the Irish question to be solved by Lord Salisbury and Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell.—Respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE HOPKINS HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BALTIMORE, December 5, 1885.

"AN ABSURD SOLECISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is pleasant to see scholars jealous for the purity of our mother tongue, but does not your correspondent (in this week's issue) put his case rather strongly when he pronounces *laugh* and *sigh* intransitive verbs, as if that were an end of the matter? According to the dictionaries both verbs are transitive as well as intransitive. "Sigh a note and sing a note," says Shakspere; and again, "Laughs out a loud applause." Such examples are not parallel with those cited for condemnation, I am aware, but the author of the story under criticism might fairly adduce them in mitigation of his offence, I should say. Dr. Calkins would perhaps suspect me of laughing him to scorn were I to refer him to the book with which he is presumed to be most familiar, for another (though less pertinent) use of *laugh* with an object.

As for the employment of *interrupted* in the manner complained of, it has at least the sanction of Hawthorne's usage. I venture to think, however, that he never dreamed of regarding the preceding "clause in quotation marks" as the object of the verb, surprised as he would have been at hearing the latter called intransitive.

T.

BOSTON, December 5, 1885.

THE FRENCH METHOD OF ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: That so-called French method of elementary instruction in drawing, which consists in resolving all rounded forms into angles, and all gradations of shade into flat fields, and which has, with more or less modification, been widely and rather hastily adopted in our country, has been criticised more than once in your columns; and the fact that it was but a blundering experiment, which had its origin in Paris not many years ago, has been pointed out. The intrinsic demerit of the system can hardly be too often commented upon, or its absolute departure from the methods of the great schools of the past too often reiterated, so long as it still continues to find favor. It is encouraging to find that this system has already been largely abandoned in its original seat, and that better methods are gradually taking its place here. I do not know that any more clear-sighted criticism has appeared on this subject than that which is contained in a pamphlet published a few years ago, but which has just come under my notice, entitled 'Coup d'Œil sur l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts,' by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, late director of the National School of Drawing in Paris. I freely translate a few paragraphs as follows:

"To decompose systematically into squares, angles, and triangles, all the forms of nature even to the human figure, cannot fail to alter profoundly in the minds of easily impressed children the idea of the true form. In thus suppressing all grace, all flexibility, all delicacy; in incessantly imposing upon the attention of these young minds these misshapen masses, this coarse squaring, the delicate flower of the sentiment of beauty and harmony is destroyed in its germ. The origin of these pitiful processes of instruction dates only from about thirty years ago, when appeared the strange method, now happily almost forgotten, which consists in requiring pupils to copy, with stump shading, a progressive series of plaster blocks. The first of these blocks indicate the mass of a head without any of the features of the human face. In the second block certain projections, cut at right angles, stand for the leading features. These rough masses gradually become less and less unnatural till in the final one something recognizable as a human face appears. A copy of this last, executed with the stump, terminates the series of studies.

"These fine inventions, praised and exalted by a friendly press, as destined to give the most rapid and marvellous results, were promptly received and employed, even in the most distant provinces. A minister of that time adopted them as constituting a serious and fecund method, and ordered their use in the schools of Paris. The results of the official experience were so conclusive, and of such a nature, that it was necessary to abandon the method, and to disclaim any success such as had been so pompously promised.

"This *bizarre* conception has been seriously modified since then; but it is easy still to recognize the origin and the principle of a system of masses in which angles and squares are carried to excess, in the methods which yet serve too often. . . . Not only the beauty but the truth of form is completely lost in the greater part of these models. The fine and pure contours of the antique figures are in them represented to us by broken lines, by angles and sharp points. All curvature, all flexibility, seems a license hardly to be tolerated. Such is the fashion—a strange thing at a time when the example and authority of Raphael and of the other great masters of drawing are more than ever invoked. The models thus destined to form the taste of the young are the very opposite of the drawings of these great artists, so remarkable for supple and undulating contours and for intelligently accentuated masses and perspectives of form.

"The contradiction is not less striking as regards relations of tones and of effect. In place of the fine and sober harmonies of the great colorists, we are presented with the most violent contrasts of black and white."

In another pamphlet, entitled 'Sommaire d'une Méthode pour l'Enseignement du Dessin et de la Peinture,' the same author comments on the relative merits of the lead-pencil and the stump as instruments for elementary practice, as follows:

"After many experiments I consider the lead-pencil as the only instrument favorable for first practice. The stump ought to be proscribed, at least in the early stages of instruction. It tends to slovenliness and excess of shade; to roundness and softness. It is often recommended, however, exclusively, as affording facility in quickly covering the paper. But this is to misunderstand the special conditions of instruction, and sadly to confound processes of execution found convenient by certain artists, with those proper in the exercises of pupils. The stump, by the facility which it affords of promptly covering large surfaces, suppresses or at least diminishes the practice of hand, and consequently the development of fineness of touch. More firm, more sure, than the stump, the lead-pencil renders better the impressions of the artist, and expresses them in their most varied shades. The pencil is the intelligent, spiritual, and energetic instrument *par excellence*. The great masters of design have always preferred it."

CHARLES H. MOORE.

PARIS, November 15, 1885.

Notes.

NUMBER 18 of the Q. P. Indexes will be 'A General Index to the *Nation*, Vols. 31-40, Oct., 1880–Oct., 1885,' compiled by Mr. W. M. Griswold,

in continuation of a former one which covered Vols. 1–30 inclusive. Mr. Griswold designates by an asterisk, in this new index, articles which are either special or occasional correspondence—two departments of which we believe our readers appreciate the value, as we hope they do of Mr. Griswold's self-denying labors.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce the issue of a unique collection of verse under the title of 'The Humbler Poets.' From the mass of ephemeral poetry that has appeared in newspaper and periodical during the past fifteen years, the editor, Mr. Slason Thompson, has sought to rescue the meritorious waifs which have not found an abiding place in collected works. The work makes an 8vo volume of some 450 pages, and some beautiful printing is promised in it.

The *New Princeton Review*—not a revival of the old *Princeton Review*, but a brand-new enterprise—has A. C. Armstrong & Son for publishers.

A veteran abolitionist, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H., is fighting his battles over again bibliographically. Not long ago he reprinted a famous effective tractate (1840), 'The American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery,' by James G. Birney; and he has now reprinted one of his own, 'The Church as It Is; or, the Forlorn Hope of Slavery' (1846-47). As will be inferred, Mr. Pillsbury's department or specialty, as we may say, was the woful shortcomings of the churches on the subject of our greatest national transgression. To recall these shortcomings now, with as much of the heat of discussion as types can retain after a lapse of forty years, is not to be indifferent to the progress of events. It is simple truth to say that the clerical and ecclesiastical phase of the anti-slavery conflict has lasting instruction for ministers and church members of every denomination. The collector, on his part, will be grateful for an opportunity to secure a rather rare pamphlet by means of this reproduction.

Mr. Cable has gathered into a volume, under the title of 'The Silent South' (Scribners), his two essays upon the social and political status of the negro, which at the time of their appearance were noted in these columns; and has added an earlier article on the convict-lease system as it is found in the Southern States. The showing which this last paper makes of the short-sightedness as well as the gross inhumanity of this mode of prison management, ought to be a stinging shame to the communities which tolerate it. It seems that Siberia is not so far off as we believed. Ten years' imprisonment is, by the statistics, a death penalty under this régime; and the heavy sentences, and the large proportion of half-grown boys among the convicts on long time, are a hardly less severe impeachment of civilization in States that still provide us with the gentleman's duel and the blood-feud. How much of the indifference to the duty of the State to its convicts is due to the prevalent color of their skins, is a question which, though never asked in these pages, is continually put by the reader's mind. It is not pleasant to read in a prefatory note that there has been no essential change in the condition of affairs since the first appearance of the paper. The New South cannot find a better field for its enterprise than in doing justice; and the prison is a good place to begin.

Mr. John Fiske has published a new edition of his 'Darwinism, and Other Essays' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), enlarging it with three early writings on Comte's Positive Philosophy, on Liberal Education, and on University Reform. The second of these is a review of 'Essays on a Liberal Education,' edited by the Rev. F. W. Farrar in 1867. Mr. Fiske's views, in his paper on University Reform, of the value of mathematical discipline, and of the desirability of its being required to some extent, have received a rude blow at Harvard from the recent change making mathematics optional even in the Freshman year.

Mr. R. H. Manning has done, in a modest way, a really useful work, in his 'Book-Keeping Simplified' (D. Appleton & Co.). In spite of the practical simplification which book-keeping has undergone in this country as compared with the cumbersome European methods, the art of double-entry book-keeping is still surrounded with more or less mystery to the uninitiated. And yet its theory, as simple as it is ingenious, can be explained in five minutes to any one of average comprehension, and its practice can be acquired, as Mr. Manning says, "by any intelligent youth in a few days, and without keeping a series of imagined accounts." In less than twenty pages he both explains and illustrates single-entry book-keeping, and eight pages suffice for a clear, theoretical account of the double-entry system. The remaining seventy pages represent a cash-book, invoice-book, sales-book, day-book, a trial balance, and an account of stock. No more is required to equip any one possessing a fair knowledge of figures for the beginning of a commercial career, as no two business houses keep the same number of accessory books. Mr. Manning's little compendium will be appreciated both by the novice in book-keeping and by those adepts who remember their bewilderment, after months of plodding through a set of twenty fictitious books, on being first confronted with the simple reality.

An edition of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' in the familiar Golden Treasury style (Macmillan) needs no recommendation to lovers of the poem and of handy and well-made books.

In place of more or less skilful color studies of Colorado wild flowers, a souvenir consisting of the flowers themselves, pressed and arranged in two sunken panels of stiff cardboard, has been issued by W. H. Lawrence & Co., Denver, Colorado, under the title, 'A Christmas Greeting.' A fern makes the central figure in each group. The tufted blue blossom, in its bunchy growth, is familiar to all who have ascended Pike's Peak above the timber line. A few stanzas applicable to any flowers, and a prose extract pertinent to the Colorado flora, supply two leaves of this four-leaved, ribbon-fastened portfolio, rather than book.

Very pretty as a gift book is 'Friendship's Diary,' published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., with borders both ornamental and rubricated, and very tastefully bound. Pertinent extracts, in prose and verse, play about the idea of friendship without encroaching too much on the blank space reserved for the day's chronicle. The full-page cuts inserted here and there do not add to the beauty of the book; and a nice eye will find occasional defects in the "register" of the red line. But, as we have said, the total effect is pleasing and well considered.

Among the later arrivals of calendars are the "Grant Biographical Calendar," giving day by day the chief events in his career, with an appropriate sentiment from his writings (Boston: James S. Conant); the "Schiller Calendar," mounted on a highly colored fan, with a block of selections in German and translated (Troy, N. Y.: H. B. Nims & Co.); and, from the same publishers, a "Calendar for the Year," in book form, with twelve leaves, bearing verses by Austin Dobson.

We have to record more misdirected effort and useless expenditure in the illustrated editions of 'The Eve of St. Agnes' (Boston: Estes & Lauriat), with designs by Edmund H. Garrett, and 'Lenore' (Estes & Lauriat), with designs by H. Sandham. There is no mastery here of conception or draughtsmanship; no nobility. Mr. Walter Shirlaw, too, has wronged himself by his inane designs for Goldsmith's 'Hermit' (Lippincott Co.), which it must have grieved so able an engraver as Mr. Juengling to spoil good boxwood upon.

A curious feature of 'American Etchings' (Boston: Estes & Lauriat) is the binding in of a leaf, cut out to form a mat before each plate, so that one is in doubt whether it is a book or a portfolio that one is examining. The title-page promises "twenty original etchings by Moran, Parrish, Ferris, Smillie, and others," but the table of contents shows that the "Moran" is *Mrs.* Moran, that Mr. Parrish is not represented at all, and that three of the twenty plates are reproductive work after other artists. Most of the plates are old, and few of them of any great merit. Mr. Bacher's "Auf Staufa Bruck" is far from the best he has done. Mr. Chase's "Court Jester" is very clever, and so, in its way, is Mr. Brennan's "Divination in Tea-leaves," though the figure is very badly drawn. Of the landscape plates one may say that they show much more knowledge of technical processes than of art or nature. Mr. J. Henry Hill's "Moonlight on the Androscoggin" is, however, hardly an etching at all, the aquatint so overpowers the lines. The text is more amiable than critical, but it is rather a left-handed compliment that, in the note on Mr. S. A. Schoff's etching of Elihu Vedder's "Sea Serpent," not even the name of the former artist occurs.

Volume 30 of the *Century* (May-October, 1885) has McClellan's portrait for a frontispiece, and in its war series a host of other military portraits, including Grant, Lee, and J. E. Johnston, to name no lesser lights. As usual we find specimens or the successive parts of future books—James's 'Bostonians,' the conclusion of Howells's 'Silas Lapham,' and the same author's 'Tuscan Cities'; Stedman's 'Poets of America'; the lives of Garrison and of Samuel Bowles. The series of articles on the New Orleans Exposition also fall (all but the first) in this volume.

St. Nicholas, too, during the past year, has been the begetter of books—'Davy and the Goblin,' and we know not how many more. The twelfth volume is, as usual, divided into two parts so called, bound separately.

In the December number of the *Magazine of American History*, the third paper on the campaign of 1861-62 in Kentucky, by Gen. Baldy Smith, will attract attention like its predecessors. It closes with an acknowledgment, on the writer's part, of an entire change of opinion with reference to Don Carlos Buell as the commanding general of an army. General Smith now thinks him "a general in the highest sense of the term." His opinion of Halleck is evidently correspondingly low.

The Christmas number of the *Art Journal* (International News Co.) is wholly given up to Millais, his life and work, with abundant engravings from his pictures.

The striking feature of the November *Portfolio* (Macmillan) is a photogravure of Burne-Jones's remarkable composition, "Venus's Mirror," in which the forms of the maidens grouped about the pool, and the charming landscape behind them, are, color apart, as suggestive as possible of the beauty of the original.

The works of Rubens, Boucher, and Prud'hon are chief among the illustrations of the most recent numbers of *L'Art*, Nos. 512–515 (Macmillan). Turgeneff's "Assez" is concluded. It is not made quite clear, we think, that this forms no part of the author's posthumous memoirs, as a hasty reader might conclude. The original was published more than twenty years ago, and is bound with 'Fathers and Sons' in the fifth volume of the Moscow edition of Turgeneff's complete works (1874). The title reads "Enough: Extracts from the note-book of a dead artist (1864)." It is one of those brief fantasies into

which Turgeneff could somehow condense a whole drama of human experience. It ends with an English quotation, the familiar "The rest is silence." The translation in *L'Art*, by the way, is little if any better than one of which, as Mr. Senior recorded in one of his conversations, Turgeneff himself said, "C'est à ne pas s'y reconnaitre."

Volume i of the Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society (Lincoln, Neb.) is before us—a crude beginning, such as the State itself had, but an earnest of something better in the sequel, we do not doubt. It is mostly taken up with pioneer reminiscences and biographical notices, and there is little in it of that fierce struggle which we now know to have been the preliminary skirmishing of the civil war. Record is made of Mrs. Bloomer's appeal for female suffrage, by request, in the House of Representatives at Omaha, on January 8, 1856, when the city was little more than a year old. The Legislature came very near passing a bill conferring the franchise on women.

The first edition of William Henderson's 'Notes on the Folk-lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Border,' published in 1866, contained an Appendix on Household Stories by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould. It now appears, from a remark in the preface to Professor Crane's 'Italian Popular Tales' (reviewed in No. 1065 of the *Nation*), that the scheme of "Story Radicals" published in this Appendix as by Mr. Baring-Gould is in reality a translation, with alterations, of the 'Märchen- und Sagformeln' printed in the first volume of J. G. von Hahn's 'Griechische und Albanische Märchen' (Leipzig: 1864). No mention is made by Mr. Baring-Gould of his indebtedness to Von Hahn.

Rapid progress in the preparation of the definitive edition of Goethe's works is reported by the committee having the undertaking in hand. The materials for this edition are the large mass of manuscripts bequeathed by the last descendant of Goethe to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. At an early date there will be published from this collection some poetical and epigrammatic fragments, studies upon Homer in connection with a projected edition of the 'Iliad,' and notes upon the *mise-en-scène* of "Faust" and "Egmont," among which are comments by Schüller relative to the latter piece. The publication will begin with the correspondence, of which the volume containing letters from Goethe's mother to the Duchess Anna Amalie is momentarily expected. The journal which Goethe kept with great regularity from 1798 to within a few days of his death in 1832, with the exception of the year 1805, will probably prove to be the most interesting of the inedited writings. The date of its publication is not yet announced.

The Italian custom of publishing one's monographs "per le nozze," that is, to celebrate the marriage of some friend, has spread to France. M. Émile Chatelain has written, in honor of the marriage of Professor Gaston Paris with the widow Delaroche-Vernet, *née* Talbot, a little quarto of thirty-one pages, entitled 'Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de l'Université tirés des dépôts littéraires,' in which he sketches the history of the University Library, and tells of the MSS. received during the Revolution from some 206 confiscated libraries of émigrés.

Undismayed by the severe criticisms to which his 'Ursprung der Magyaren' (1882) has been subjected on the part of Professors Hunfalvy, Budenz, and others, Professor Vámbéry, of Buda-Pesth, has published a new comprehensive work of a kindred character, 'Das Türkenvolk in seinen ethnologischen und ethnographischen Beziehungen' (Leipzig, 1885). The word "Türkenvolk" is here used in its wide sense, as referring not only to the Turks proper, or Osmanlis, but to the whole Turkic race. The "Introduction," which embraces ninety pages, is devoted to the elucidation of the origins of the race according to its own national traditions, of its first appearance on the scene of history, its position in the Uralo-Altaic family of nations, its migrations, etc. The five main divisions of the work treat of Siberian Turks (Yakuts and minor tribes), Central-Asian Turks (Kirghiz, Özbegs, Turkomans, and others), Volga Turks (Tartars of Kazan, Tchuvashes, Bashkirs, Meshtchers, and Tepters), Pontine Turks (Tartars of Crimea, Nogais, etc.), and Western Turks (Turks of Azerbaijan, Osmanlis). The Magyars, whom the author in his previous writings represents as a more essentially Turkic than Finnic people, are here wisely left out. On the wide field which he sketches, both ethnologically, with a display of linguistic learning, and ethnographically in a popular vein, Professor Vámbéry is probably the most prominent authority, owing to studies, travels, and a diligent (but too facile) use of the pen. His previous publications on parts of the same subject include 'Cagataische Sprachstudien,' 'Uigurische Sprachmonumente,' and 'Primitive Cultur des Türkenvolkes.' One of his latest philological productions is the annotated edition, with translation, of an Özbeg epic in 76 cantos ('Scheibaniade'; Buda-Pesth, 1885).

—A subscriber writes us:

"I have taken the *Nation* ever since it was published, and I have every number but the first. I have offered a dollar for it, but it is not to be had. As there is such a demand for a limited number of copies, could you not *reprint* it?"

Unless at least 200 purchasers at one dollar each were assured, it would not pay us to reprint the first number of the *Nation*. The chances are, judging from a large amount of correspondence on this subject during the past few years, that most of those needing the first number require also others of the earlier issues, which are equally scarce.

— Our indefatigable transatlantic countryman, Mr. B. F. Stevens, will shortly address himself to Congress in behalf of an enormous labor which he has undertaken for the preservation and concentration of historical documents scattered among the archives, public and private, of England, France, Holland, and Spain. These (mostly unpublished) manuscripts relate to America, or our portion of it, during the period 1772-84, and are of inestimable value for the student of the Revolution in its military and diplomatic aspects. Mr. Stevens has, in many years, succeeded in indexing some 80,000 of them, and his plan "comprises the collection and comparison of all duplicates and variations of these documents wherever they exist, the recording of all points of difference, the cataloguing of all, and the copying of all principal and distinct documents that have not been published, and the variations from those that have." To illustrate the scheme he has printed a tentative Specimen, based on a collection (now ready for publication) of about 3,500 papers on the Paris Peace Negotiations, and about 600 contemporaneous official letters from the French Ministers to the United States to the home Government. Nothing could well be more thorough and minute. Mr. Stevens says he has a trained corps of assistants, and other special facilities which give him exceptional advantages over any one else in the prosecution of this task. He does not offer any estimate of the cost of the enterprise; nor of the time necessary to its conclusion, though he intimates that it would be short. The proposal is one worthy of the careful consideration of Congress, and ought, we think, to include the Hessian archives at Marburg, of which both the military and the social and personal revelations are certain to possess a high degree of value and interest.

— Dr. Waldstein contributes to the December *Century* an article upon the conditions of national art among us which is as suggestive as it is thoughtful. Reasoning from Greek example, he bases an expectation, that our republic is the most likely to produce great art, on the fact that all great art has been democratic; and, wishing to hasten the coming of the good time, he advocates direct teaching of art appreciation in the schools by hanging the walls with copies of the best historic work and in other ways, and also Government patronage of museums, lectures, and all forms of æsthetic amusement. He urges, too, the mature members of the community to allow what he calls "the play of the mind" a larger place in their leisure. These are his practical suggestions, and, backed by an enlightened public judgment, they are feasible enough. But it may be questioned whether, if all this were done, analogous conditions to those which obtained in Greece would be realized. Dr. Waldstein knows much better than ourselves that the popularity of Greek or Italian art arose from the fact that the artists gave back to the people an idealization that was already potentially in themselves. It was not merely by beauty, on which side we moderns approach their works, that Phidias and Giotto made their appeal; the perfectly-moulded man meant to the Greeks much more than he ever can mean to a civilization in which the basis of noble living is less physical, just as the Madonna meant more to St. Catharine than she ever can to a Yankee schoolma'am. It is by this ideality in the daily life and thought of the artistic generations that they differ from ourselves, and this lack no Madonnas in school-rooms, nor boulevard concerts with unlimited beer, nor Grant memorials can supply. Nevertheless, the appreciation of beauty is something, though it be the beauty of a past time; but when our national art comes, its beauty must be the mere sensible garment of an ideal element in the popular life of which there is no sign. Perhaps all great art, hereafter, is to be individual.

—The War Series this month includes a valuable paper by Ericsson upon the *Monitor* and her class, and a survivor's account of the loss of the original *Monitor* at sea. Ericsson's paper is worthy of a permanent place as a cyclopædic article, for it not only gives the plans and structure of the first *Monitor*, but the conditions and limitations under which it had to be built, and the improvements which were practicable in those of the class which could be constructed in a less hurried way. He also meets with terse directness some criticisms upon these vessels, and does not hesitate to point out what he regards as faults in their handling, or mischievous deviations from the leading design in their structure. The "Survivor's" narrative is a graphic picture of a marine disaster, in which the personal experience of the narrator is wisely made the thread that connects the thrilling details of the foundering of a vessel which, even in so brief a career, had become historic.

— M. Edmond Courtois has made a discovery. He has found a land unknown to the old travellers and unvisited by Cook's tourists, not described in any book, not even in a guide-book—Venice in summer. Venice as a bathing place. George Sand did get so far as to describe Venice in the spring, and to first point out the beauty of the soft green moss that then covers the lower stones of the palaces. But by the end of May, or the middle of June at latest, all the travellers are off to the Engadine or the Tyrol. Then the Venetian really enjoys his city, then many-colored shades cover all the windows, then the gondolas are all refitted. Then Queen Margaret comes for her annual visit, and with her all the

aristocracy. Chambers, houses, palaces are hired. It is a perpetual fête; every one seems to be enjoying himself, so that one wonders who does the work. Bathing goes on everywhere and all the time. For those who are not particular about the cleanness of the water they swim in, the canals are most convenient, for every house has a door opening upon one, provided with steps down which you may see at any time of the day father, mother, and *bambini* descending to sport noisily in the water and hang upon the passing gondolas. Those whose fastidiousness revolts at sewer-bathing can take the little steamers which run till midnight, and in a quarter of an hour reach the Lido, the Coney Island of Venice, where an excellent beach and separate places for men and women satisfy the demands of nature and of civilization. But bathing is not the only public pleasure. Gondolas, with a piano, or a violin, and a chorus of four or six voices floating along, add a charm to the summer evening. And from time to time there is the *grande serenata*, when everything else is given up, even bathing and the theatre, and the whole population gathers to hear and applaud the best singers to be found in Venice. A platform is built over several boats richly decorated with flowers and colored lanterns; the State gondoliers tow it, and the most famous *prime donne* are glad to take part in the concert. There are also the regattas, when the Venice of the Doges reappears for a time, the palaces are hung with flags and rich stuffs and Oriental carpets. The State gondolas come forth, beautiful with carving, gilding, painting. The gondoliers, too, with their garments of brocade and cloth of gold, are a reminiscence of the great days of the Queen of the Adriatic. These old times will be still more elaborately reproduced at the great exhibition which is to be held there. Signor Molmenti, the author of the 'Vita Privata di Venezia,' will have charge of the retrospective part of the exposition; and no doubt it will be a feast to the antiquarian and the lover of magnificent costumes and gorgeous pageants. It will be something to be present again in this nineteenth century at a marriage of a Doge with the Adriatic.

STEDMAN'S POETS OF AMERICA.

Poets of America. By Edmund Clarence Stedman, author of 'Victorian Poets.' Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. STEDMAN'S work on 'American Poets' has the merit of being the first serious attempt to do, on any extended scale, the important task which he has undertaken. It has the disadvantage of having been prepared under many interruptions, and of needing, perhaps for this reason, rather more careful compression than it has received. The author has courageously undertaken to make the book not merely a criticism, but an encyclopædia of births and deaths; and this encumbers the margin and sometimes the text; while, since the advent of such excellent condensed biographers as Mr. O. F. Adams and Mr. W. M. Griswold, this part of the work might as well have been omitted. In the case of women authors, Mr. Stedman, as he tells us in his preface, foregoes this detailed information altogether, except where previously in print. This at once impairs the completeness of the whole book, and, since the author tells us very little about this particular class in any other respect, it seems hard that even these statistical items should be left out. There is also a good deal of repetition in these pages—a fact or criticism being frequently indicated in one chapter and given at length in another. But, with whatever allowance, it is certain that a manual so well considered, so honestly executed, and so admirably indexed, will command a wide circulation and a long lease of life.

No one can examine these well-filled pages without a sense of respect for the literary fidelity that prepared them. Yet the theme they treat is more important than the fame of any author or compiler, and we must therefore speak of the book freely, both as to its strong points and what seem to us its weak ones. Mr. Stedman begins with some admirable statements as to the detached and independent position of this continent, and of "the division of an ocean gulf, that makes us like the people of a new planet" (p. 13); but then goes on to announce what we are obliged to criticise as an essentially false theory of the relation between his nation and his favorite art. Instead of accepting frankly the simplest explanation of any delay of poetic production on this continent, and pointing out that the element of time was the one thing needed, he reverts to an old theory of his which attributed the blame to the continent itself, or its early occupants, for not being sufficiently poetic and not having legends at command. In the preface to his 'Victorian Poets' he said: "I might touch upon the lack of inspiring theme and historic halo, of dramatic contrast and material" (p. xiii); and now in this volume, nine years later, he does the same thing in detail, drawing an elaborate contrast, in these respects, between America and Scotland. But he wholly overlooks the fact that in Scotland, also, the element of time was long wanting. In the days of Doctor Johnson, Scotland was regarded as a most prosaic place, full of beggarly men and bare-legged women; and even the gallant insurrection of 1745, carrying the fear of the Highland clans to the very gates of London, had not relieved the nation of this character. It was not until Scott, half a century later, had turned from translating German ballads to explore the legendary material of his own land, that the picturesque Scotland of to-day began to reveal itself to men in general.

We can now see that it was really not much otherwise in America. "Where," asks Mr. Stedman, "are our forest and river deities, our Lorelei, our Venusberg, our elves and kobolds?" The simple answer is in the facts. Champlain's mysterious divinity of the St. Lawrence, the Gougou, needs only to be saturated with several generations of poetry to make it as effective to the imagination as if it had haunted the Rhine. Mrs. Hamlin, in her 'Legends of Le Détroit,' has shown that there is poetic material enough in that region alone to supply the poets of a continent. Whittier, on the Merrimack, had made a whole prose volume out of 'Supernaturalism in New England' before he had fairly begun to embalm the same themes in his verse. A recent historian has pointed out that Mrs. Josiah Quincy sailed up the Hudson in 1786 with a sloop-captain who had a legend for every mountain along the banks. Washington Irving was then a child of three; and when he grew to maturity, he merely did for the Hudson what Scott did for Tweed and Yarrow, each employing the traditions ready for his hands. The trouble with Mr. Stedman's theory is that it is a belated one: it did very well, for a time, to console our authors for their inertia by laying the whole blame upon the geography of America, but that defence is now exploded; the geography is well enough, and there is enough of traditional lore among the people. We waited for our poets, and now, as this volume shows, we have them.

When it comes to individual authors, Mr. Stedman had little trouble in deciding on those who should be treated at length. He could not well have omitted giving a chapter each to Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Lowell, and Poe. The fact that all these authors were born, like Mr. Stedman himself, in New England seems to have embarrassed him a little, and the assigning of a chapter to Bayard Taylor and another to Whitman is the mode he takes to equalize matters. It is not a very satisfactory way, since even his own statement makes it appear that Taylor was simply an industrious literary workman, and by no means a man of genius. If it is a mistake to canonize a man for having been born in Boston, it is even a worse mistake to canonize him for not having been born there; indeed, it would suggest to non-Bostonians a tempting advantage, like that claimed by Humpty Dumpty in 'Alice in Wonderland,' for "unbirthday presents" over birthday presents, as being more numerous. The grounds for a separate chapter on Whitman are more appreciable, since, whatever else he may be, he stands by himself, and is at least alleged by his admirers to be a man of extraordinary genius.

When we pass beyond the few *dii majores*, it is plain that the greatest difficulty in a book like this is to secure the right proportion in assigning to less conspicuous poets their relative importance. Shall one be guided by their mere popularity, or by his own judgment of their genius? We cannot say that Mr. Stedman has adhered to either rule. One would say, on the whole, that a poet, writing of poets, should weigh the achievements of his heroes, and not merely count them; the question is not how much they have toiled, but how high they have reached. To give Bayard Taylor thirty-six pages and Helen Jackson nine lines, has the defect of being ludicrous; so might an annalist of poets in the last century have given Hayley half a volume and William Blake half a sentence. Among poets of his own sex, Mr. Stedman has sometimes similarly failed to point out genius when he sees it. Posterity does not follow reviewers' rules; it takes what "finds it," in Coleridge's phrase. Ellery Channing has undoubtedly written, like many other poets, a good deal of trash, and Mr. Stedman seems to feel that he takes a magnanimous tone in admitting that Poe did not wholly extinguish him; but it is doubtful whether any single line yet written in America has a better chance of immortality than that which closes Channing's poem, "A Poet's Hope":

"If my bark sinks, 'tis to another sea."

Yet Mr. Stedman does not speak of it here, although he could not get through his "Twilight of the Poets" in the *Century* without quoting—or slightly misquoting—it. After all, as Ruskin says, it is in the perfection and precision of the instantaneous line that the claim to immortality is made; and this is as true of poetic as of plastic art. On the other hand, mere literary industry and widespread reputation have no weight, except in a single case, with Mr. Stedman; thus the late Doctor Holland, who was undoubtedly, west of the Alleghanies, the most popular of our poets, is only twice incidentally mentioned in this book, and in neither case with any criticism by way of praise or blame. All this makes it a little difficult to ascertain the standard of selection or proportion.

Among the larger essays, that on Longfellow strikes us as being the best, and nothing could be neater than some of the single phrases employed about this poet; as where Mr. Stedman says that Longfellow, if born in France, would have begun his career as an abbé (p. 184), or where he calls the handling of the poet's early sorrows in 'Hyperion' "a precise, epicurean touch" (p. 185). Longfellow comes nearer Mr. Stedman's own attitude and habit of mind than Emerson on the one side or Whitman on the other; and in dealing with both these, the latter especially, there is something of the perfunctory, like the way in which a political orator turns aside to speak of the temperance movement or the civil-service reform; not because he cares so very much for it

himself, but because he knows that a large section of his constituents will expect it of him. Of Whitman, however, Mr. Stedman's treatment is, in some respects, courageous; and of him also capital things are said, as in pointing out that "both his verse and prose have this fault in common, that he underrates the intelligence of his readers" (p. 363). But we do not see that our critic points out what strikes us as the greatest defect of Whitman, that he, almost alone among poets, absolutely ignores, among his themes, all poetic or ideal relation between man and woman.

When we come to Mr. Stedman's dealing with the minor poets, we find him embarrassed by the encyclopædic character of his work. There is a strong temptation for a man undertaking such a task, and liable to receive an indignant letter by the next mail from every slighted bard, to deal out his praise after the housekeeper's well-known method in tea-making, putting in a spoonful for each person, and one for the pot. The general receptacle is in this case American literature itself, and most of our author's remarks on that subject we take as hopeful and well-timed. He has also many fresh and salient phrases about individual poets, as when he speaks of the "orchard notes" of Miss Larcom (p. 445). In other cases his characterizations seem to us so remote from the truth that it almost looks as if he had not read the books he mentions, or had accidentally misplaced his notes and appended his adjectives to the wrong proper names. Thus he strangely includes John Pierpont among "the gentle stars of the East," who offered "their tender or patriotic lyrics, their meditative verse, their placid monographs" (p. 37). John Pierpont, whose whole career was a battle or a march, whose very bearing in the pulpit always suggested a coat of mail under the black silk gown, whose olive branch was a war-club, and who became a chaplain in the army when seventy-six years old, at the very outbreak of the Civil War, and was bitterly disappointed because he proved unequal to the fatigues of the bivouac—it must surely have been the accidental oversight of a compiler which bracketed a man like this with Sprague and Allston. And so when Mr. Stedman speaks of the poetry of Helen Jackson as "mostly in a single key, and that grave and earnest," but lacking in "variety of mood" (p. 445), one is led to fear that he may have accidentally transferred to this most versatile and impulsive of authors a sentence which had been previously pigeon-holed for some tuneful mother in Israel; perhaps Mrs. Sigourney, or Hannah F. Gould, whose modest though faded laurels are here ignored altogether.

In general, we should say that Mr. Stedman is at his best in special criticisms and *obiter dicta*, while in all that involves broad generalization the reader is apt to feel a want of breadth and volume of thought. Apart from his tone toward women poets, which is certainly a little patronizing, he deals with his themes honestly, courteously, and, on the whole, generously; but in many of his attempts at laying down general laws there is exhibited a certain want of grasp. How hasty, for instance, is his inference from the fact that Whittier is habitually careless as to rhymes and metres. Instead of assigning for this the obvious cause of Whittier's Quaker nurture, and consequent absence of all early musical training, Mr. Stedman takes the opportunity to compare him in this respect with Mrs. Browning, and says that their similarity suggests the question "whether advocates of causes and other people of great moral zeal are not relatively deficient in artistic conscientiousness and in what may be called æsthetic rectitude" (p. 109). The answer is that these two sets of qualities, which are wholly distinct—the artistic and the reformatory—may or may not be united in any particular person. A man may be born an artist or he may be born a reformer, or he may be born to combine the two temperaments in one. To deny the possibility of the combination is to say that because a gardener happens to have a good apple orchard, he must therefore have been denied by nature the capacity to raise chrysanthemums. Once go beyond the rather forced combination of Whittier with Mrs. Browning, and the whole theory breaks down. The two most artistic of younger English poets, Swinburne and Morris, are as passionately enamored of "causes" as of art; and Milton, the preëminent type of the moral element in poetry, put enough of artistic conscientiousness into any page of 'Paradise Lost' to utterly extinguish all but the two or three leading bards of Mr. Stedman's little galaxy.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—III.

It would be hard to find a better person than Mr. Gilman to write the 'Story of Rome,' as the second volume of "The Story of the Nations" (Putnams): and those who enjoy and value the traditions of Roman history, and fear that they will drop out of knowledge, in face of the severer historical canons of the present day, must rejoice that he has presented them in so acceptable a form. But it is not easy to weave together a mass of fable, and half-fable, and history, so as to form a consistent whole; and while the traditions are here cleverly presented, we cannot say as much for the history which accompanies them. We are at a loss to determine what view of early Roman history Mr. Gilman adopts. It is not Livy, it is not Niebuhr, it is not Mommsen; and we are sorry to be forced to the conclusion that the boy or girl who is charmed by these admirably told tales will get from the book, as a whole, a notion of Roman history which he will some time have to unlearn. We will mention two instances, out of many, of fundamental errors. On page 28 we are told that the Luceres were Etruscans. Now, this may appear a petty and unessential detail of antiquities, and, indeed, if we had been writing this book, we should have left out the Ramnes and Luceres altogether. But this statement makes the Romans out to have been a heterogeneous mixture, while, if anything is established by late investigations, it is that the Romans were a nation of Latins, with language and institutions naturally and harmoniously developed; with probably an admixture of the nearly allied Sabines, but bearing no traces of being made up in a third part of so utterly foreign an element as the Etruscans. Again, on page 169, Tiberius Gracchus is represented as appealing to the Licinian Rogations, which "forbade any man having such large tracts [of land] in his possession." Now to the American boy, and to any person who is not familiar with the technicalities of Roman law, this would convey the meaning that no person might own large tracts of land. But the very inadequate account of the Licinian Laws on page 109 says not a word about the lands; and the description of the Agrarian Law of Spurius Cassius (p. 83) does not at all explain what was the grievance in the occupation of the public lands by the rich. It speaks of "squatters," to be sure, but it is a very violent bit of analogy to represent this *occupatio* as identical with American "squatting." Most surprising of all, a note to page 171 tells us that it was Niebuhr who first made clear the true nature of the agrarian laws, while the quotation given above certainly conveys the old view, and not Niebuhr's.

'Heroes of American Discovery,' by "N. D'Anvers" (Routledge), is an excellent book for boys. The stories of the early discoverers have been told so many times that it might have been well to omit them; but they are related very briefly, and the volume contains enough that is new and fresh to make it a genuine acquisition. The explorations of the Rocky Mountains form an important part of the work, but they only come down to Fremont's time; it would seem as if it might have been better to omit Columbus and De Soto for the sake of including Major Powell and other later explorers. The author seems a little too anxious to deprive Captain Gray of the honor of discovering the Columbia, as he assures us three or four times that this river was seen by Viscaino in 1602. But, after all, the mere sight of the mouth of "a mighty river" nearly 200 years before, cannot fairly detract from the credit of the bold navigator who actually entered a most difficult estuary, which Vancouver had just passed by without noticing. There are numerous illustrations, many of them very serviceable.

'Children's Stories in American History,' by Henrietta Christina Wright (Scribner), is a gracefully written collection of stories, beginning with "Ancient America," and ending with "The Revolution," the first and last chapters being rather too general in their nature to be called properly "stories," the rest consisting, for the most part, of agreeable narration. Several of the tales border on the realm of historical fiction—for example, the opening pages in the story of Pizarro; and, as is natural, the story of Pocahontas is told as if its mythical character had not been fully exposed. Worse than this—for this has, at any rate, a certain show of historical evidence—is the account of the Mound-builders, in chapter ii., making them out to have been the Hyksos, after their expulsion from Egypt! But the tone of the book is healthy and sympathetic, and it will be found profitable reading for children; for these uncritical statements will soon fade away in their minds.

The 'Ten Boys who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now,' by Jane Andrews (Boston: Lee & Shepard), and whose early lives are here sketched, are Kablu, the Aryan boy, who came down to the Plains of the Indus; Darius, the Persian boy, who knew about Zoroaster; Cleon, the Greek boy, who ran at the Olympic Games; Horatius, the Roman boy, whose ancestor "kept the bridge so well"; Wulf, the Saxon boy, who helped to make England; Gilbert, the Page, who will one day become a Knight; Roger, the English lad, who longed to sail the Spanish Main; Ezekiel Fuller, the Puritan boy; Jonathan Dawson, the Yankee boy; and Frank Wilson, the boy of 1885, who rides to and from school forty miles every day in the cars. The writer has designed, in these very interesting sketches, to trace the progress of our own race from its Aryan source to its present type; and her purpose has been, by describing some of those manly virtues which arise from conflicts with poverty and privation, to awaken an interest in the lives and deeds of our ancestors that shall stimulate the young reader to a study of the peoples from whom he has descended, and to whom he owes a debt of gratitude for the inheritance they have handed down to him. Although this book describes children, and is so written as to be attractive as well as instructive to children, the account of their surroundings at the different periods indicated has been so faithfully studied out, and is so clearly described, that few grown persons will fail to enjoy it and to learn something from it. The author's style makes the book well suited for reading classes.

'In the Land of the Moose, the Bear, and the Beaver,' by Achilles Daunt (T. Nelson & Sons), is an excellent book of hunting stories, written for boys, but, like all boys' books of the present day, well adapted for reading by their elders. Three trappers spend the summer on the shores of Lake Athabasca, and the Athabasca, Peace, and Slave Rivers. Their adventures are without number, and as they kill various animals in succession,

one of the trappers takes out his note-book and reads copious notes concerning the habits and appearance of the animal just slaughtered, so that the book is a sort of treatise on natural history in disguise. The variety of animals which they encounter is somewhat startling, and justifies the statement—which is probably correct—that the shores of the Athabasca are now the best hunting-ground on the Western Continent. Buffalo, both of the prairie and the woods, moose, elk, deer, bear, musk-ox, beaver, wolf, wolverine, osprey, duck, goose, swan—this by no means exhausts the list of what fell in their way during a single season. To heighten the interest still further, there were encounters with Indians, and a love romance between one of the trappers and the daughter of a Hudson Bay employee. Probably the best parts of the book are the bear stories by old "Jake," the oldest trapper of the party, who has hunted and trapped on the plains and in the mountains from the Rio Grande to Mackenzie's River these forty years. As each fresh bear is killed by the party, the old hunter is moved to tell of some of his former experiences; and his stories grow more and more wonderful as the book progresses—as if the reader's credulity were being gradually educated. They finally culminate in the story of his feigning death when caught without his rifle by a grizzly bear, who hauled him away and buried him! This is appropriately reserved for one of the last chapters. We do not wish to throw any doubt on the accuracy of these tales, but only to call attention to their artistic arrangement. Altogether it is a capital holiday book for both boys and men.

'The Autocrat of the Nursery,' by L. T. Meade (A. C. Armstrong & Son), is an attractive-looking book, freely and fairly well illustrated, with a cover made gay by a wreath of buttercups and (disproportioned) daisies. The story is a pretty one of some little children in a lovely English home. These children, however, seem older than they are represented to be, and, considering the various persons who have them more or less in charge, they pass through remarkable and unlikely experiences. The baby-dialect of one of them, as usual when such is attempted in full, is inconsistent with itself, and will be understood with difficulty by some of the young eyes for whom the book is intended. We should like to see occasionally a story written for children which should be in every respect adapted to them, and not frequently suggestive of the author's aiming to amuse much older heads.

Mr. Linley Sambourne has already entered the field of juvenile illustration this season in Lord Brabourne's 'Friends and Foes,' but he has had greater scope, and has quite outdone himself, in his illustrations to Kingsley's 'Water Babies' (Macmillan). This whimsical allegory will never, it is safe to predict, inspire a designer more in sympathy with it, or who can treat its subaqueous fantasies with greater mastery of animal forms or a more subtle ingenuity. If Mr. Sambourne's humor is of rare quality, hardly less so is his decorative sense, and we might point to many examples, in these pages, of beautiful drawing with a firm and conscious stroke.

Life and Reminiscences of Gustave Doré. Compiled from material supplied by Doré's relations and friends, and from personal recollections, etc., etc. By Blanche Roosevelt. Cassell & Co. 1885.

PROBABLY there was never another artist who was made the subject of so much misplaced enthusiasm as Gustave Doré, but there have been many cases of unwise enthusiasm less phrenetic and less absurd than this rather ponderous volume. It responds very fairly to a widespread and ignorant admiration which, it may safely be said, no well-educated taste ever shared. Doré was essentially a popular artist, and, of course, second-rate even in his best points. He was a youthful prodigy, and, like the great majority of those extraordinary precocities, he gave out early and fell into the most inane and pointless of mediocrities. Never was the adage "Self-taught, ill-taught" better exemplified. He was gifted by nature with remarkable facility of design, and some of his child work is as surprising as child work can well be; but he never endured education, his style never rose above a facile mannerism, his color was always crude and unsympathetic, and his imagination, rather to be treated as fantasy, never successful except with the morbid and grotesque, and never happy except when dealing more or less in caricature. His high-water-mark was the series of illustrations of the 'Contes Drolatiques,' and the descent from these to the illustrations of Dante, the 'Idylls of the King,' etc., etc., was a fall not of mere failure, but of positive decay. The huge and dreary Dante pictures, *et id omne genus*, of which one saw examples in the Salon from time to time before the English public discovered Doré, were not things which inspired the critic with an idea that a great painter had come among us. In fact, as a painter, he was a sad failure, and in all probability he will be only known to posterity as the designer of the illustrations to the 'Contes Drolatiques' and 'Rabelais.' And of these, by far the best were those which were remarkable for minuteness. When he attempted the grand style, he fell into a dulness and pointlessness almost without parallel in contemporary art, and his sentimental designs range from the namby-pamby to the maudlin, with occasional lapses into the ridiculous.

If Doré may be judged by this biography, he had an estimate of himself which ought to have been a compensation for the generally low estimate put on his work by the world of art, and his pecuniary success should have compensated him for his artistic failure—for such was his career. He seems to have been a weak, conceited, and essentially commonplace character, vainglorious, and with a very low standard of artistic excellence, esteeming himself the greatest of artists, and his ambitious failures to be his own best work. His biographer tells a story of his dealings with his public which, intended to show his reverence for his mother, really shows a weak and uncertain judgment and business incapacity, and puts his mother in the position of his evil counsellor. He had painted a series of huge pictures, twelve in number, called "Paris As It Is," of which one of his friends says: "Of the twelve pictures, each one was more horrible than the other—all were positively sickening in their realism." For these "loathsome productions" he was offered by two Americans 110,000 francs, at which he was overjoyed, and "fancied that all America would rush to see his new work, of which he had already made an idol and set upon an altar of his own imagining. . . . He spoke of how he was going to put to rout the whole world, and, as far as he himself was concerned, I knew the idea of money never entered into his mind" (this is quoted from M. Lacroix). The mother vetoed the sale, saying, "They have offered you a hundred and ten thousand francs? Then you should not accept the offer, for it means that they will pay more. Ask them one hundred and forty thousand. It is quite clear that people who can pay a hundred and ten thousand francs can always pay a hundred and forty thousand." Gustave accepted the mandate, the Americans refused to raise their offer, the old lady was obstinate; they went back to America, and the pictures were never sold. His mother fanned the flame of a consuming vanity, morbid, envious, and degrading.

"He conceived an early dislike for all artists, sculptors, draughtsmen, and people of that class. As to painters, Meissonier and Gérôme positively stuck in his throat. When he heard of the fabulous prices paid to those artists he wanted to tear his hair in rage. . . . He nearly had a convulsion one day on hearing that Meissonier had received two hundred thousand francs for a single picture.

"'What,' he exclaimed, 'a thing like that! Now look at me. I can paint; I know I could paint better than Meissonier, at any rate. Have I ever been paid two hundred thousand francs for anything? No, and I never shall be. The fact is, that no one understands me. I shall live and die misunderstood, or never comprehended at all, which is worse'" (*sic*).

This is the burthen of what the author has to say of Doré, personally, divided between a flaming enthusiasm for his own morbid art and gnawing envy of the success of other artists—too weak an intellect to direct the former into healthy and profitable channels, and too conceited to learn the excellence of any work but his own. The only really great quality he possessed was his enormous facility of invention—he was a prodigious mediocrity.

As literature, it would hardly be fair to criticise closely this 'Life of Doré'; the extravagant and unqualified eulogium has no value as criticism, and is even too devoid of light and shade to be sound appreciation; the outburst of fantastic emulation, in words, of Doré's most florid conception in white and black is a curiosity of literature. The author has been paying a visit to Doré's house, and is left to herself to meditate, and gives utterance to a rhapsody too long and too absurd even for a worshipper to quote. A single passage will suffice. The author had imagined the work-room filled by his creations—

"peopled with that host of the elect who have thronged its precincts at the bidding of his pencil. You have but to think an instant, and you can see them as I did. There they were on a long table, sitting, standing, or lying on their white couches—some with draped limbs and others unclothed save by virginal chastity; some with outstretched arms and others tranquil in the calm of a perfect repose; some laughing, some weeping; and, as I approached one maiden whose face was veiled, she pointed to the heavily-laden work-table. I followed the direction indicated by her finger, and lo! before me lay all the master's implements, just as he had left them, helpless and waiting for the hand that should restore their cunning. The steel was tarnished, the crayons were scattered and broken, lying purposeless here and there in piteous and mute appeal. It was very sad. . . . How can I tell the names of all these people, each one of whom appealed to me for one look, one word, to assure them that they were not forgotten? I felt for them deeply; had I only been an inspired messenger! It was presumption even to think of such a thing; and yet I did venture to murmur, quite under my breath, 'Be patient! he summoned you from the spirit land, and will surely call you back again to join him.' That was all the comfort I could give, and I believe it helped them."

And so on for eight mortal pages of words which are neither good writing nor common sense. It is veritable fustian—"words, words, words"—such stuff as school-girls write, and, when they grow wise, burn.

The copious illustrations from Doré's drawings are the critic's sufficient warrant for denying the artist any place among the great individualities of art, or the author any discrimination as to Doré's best vein. The mass of them are poor rubbish—caricatures without humor and grotesques without point. Such designs as those at pages 31, 61, 119, 129, 139, 182, 246, 281, and 305, are simply offensive monstrosities, showing neither humor, imagination, nor clever drawing. His head of Christ, page 345, passes in inanity anything we remember of the theme, and in general the selections convey the idea that the book is a huge advertisement of Doré's unsold works. Not one block is of his best work, and many are be-

neath contempt. They will remind the reader that there is a Doré gallery in London which they can see for a shilling (though, as Ruskin said of it, "they had better see the devil"); but what other use the book can have in art culture is a mystery.

Ancient Rome in 1885. By J. Henry Middleton. "Possis nihil urbe Roma visere majus." Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Scribner & Welford. Pp. xxvi, 512. 8vo.

UNTIL within a half-score of years past, the city of Rome lay under its lovely sky, almost unchanged from generation to generation. Those who saw it in 1870 beheld the same strange phantasm of a dead capital, adjoining the same sombre modern town which Goethe saw in 1786. The modern town lay along the Tiber, stretching north and west from what had been the nucleus of the ancient city. If we neglect the regions across the Tiber, not very important in ancient times, we find that the modern town, as compared with the ancient one, occupied the whole Campus Martius up to the foot of the Pincian Hill, the whole Velabrum and the whole Suburra; but of the seven hills themselves, only the Capitoline, that is, the smallest of all, together with the western slopes of the Quirinal and Viminal. In other words, about a third of the space within the walls, which latter were still in the main the same walls which Aurelian had built and Honorius had strengthened, was actually built upon with thickly set houses and paved streets. All the rest of the great space, stretching away a mile and a half southwest to the Monte Testaccio, as far southeast, and beyond the Lateran to Santa Croce, and a mile east to the Prætorian Camp—all this was what travellers of twenty years ago remember so well: gardens and fields, long unpaved streets shut in between high whitewashed or gray and decaying walls of masonry. Here was a mass of ruins, there a seemingly ruinous church, where still service was held on certain days; the palace and church of the Lateran formed an outlying island of comparative completeness and repair, and the Liberian basilica stood like a promontory, projecting into the waste sea beyond. Moreover, what the ancient city had been was known only in the most general way. Let any reader open once more the classical atlas with which he was brought up, and look at the plate lettered as "Roma Antiqua." What he will see is purely fantastic. The baths of Caracalla and the Pantheon are correctly laid down, and it is true that the modern Castle of St. Angelo is the Moles Hadriani; likewise the walls are in their proper place, and the Tiber. But nearly all the rest is—let us not say imaginary, but *fanciful*, the work of men who thought that it was necessary to put down the famous buildings of antiquity somewhere, and who set, accordingly, the Curia and the Græcostasis and Nero's Golden House wherever seemed to be a good place for a group of broken lines and a figure "9" or "13." The grand culmination of the no-knowledge of the archæological map-makers is to be found in Canina's big folio, the 'Pianta Topografica,' where a neatly engraved plan of the ancient city gives all its important buildings on a large scale and conveniently grouped together, but all wrong, without even an approximation to accuracy, except where some giant ruin rises in the sunshine, impossible to ignore.

But during the past few years excavations have been made with some thoroughness by the authorities, and the Forum and the Palatine Hill are beginning to be known. Moreover, the modern city is growing rapidly over the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline Hills, following a general plan which the municipality has laid down; and in this extending of the building operations of the city, in digging countless cellars and sewers, immense numbers of antique buildings have been discovered and examined, although to be immediately shattered to pieces for the material, dug into for foundations, and covered up with permanent structures. Pitiful it is to see the destruction that is going on, and despised will be this generation of Romans by their posterity; but meantime we are learning something from these ruinous explorations, and ancient Rome is taking shape before our eyes.

It is all this newly-created archæology of Rome that Mr. Middleton's book undertakes to explain. After a preliminary chapter, in which are described the systems of building and ornamentation used by the Roman architects under the Empire, as found in their remaining buildings, the author takes up these buildings one after another, and analyzes their construction and disposition. Small illustrations in the text answer all purposes of clear demonstration. There are also a general plan of modern Rome, a rectified small-scale plan of the ancient city, a good diagram of the buildings on the Palatine, and a very careful and thorough survey, made by the author himself less than a year ago, of the northwestern and more important part of the Forum. The new discoveries, and the discussion of their significance by the most competent students of architectural antiquities, are described and explained with sufficient fulness. Moreover, the longer known edifices are taken up and studied with as much care as if now examined for the first time; nor does the account of the Colosseum yield in interest and value to the chapter devoted to that brand-new subject, the Atrium Vestæ. Throughout the whole book the author's aim has been the utmost clearness of exposition; no language can be simpler, no style more quiet and reserved. Especially to be praised is the unhesitating fashion in which the author has repeated himself whenever he has thought it necessary for perfect clearness; he has not allowed the hasty reader, perhaps *on the spot*, and using the book as a guide-book, to lose anything for want of patience to look up a cross-reference. The point is made again, the explanation repeated, though perhaps in briefer words than at first, and with reference to the fuller description. In fact, we have here a model handbook, at once interesting enough to read and read through in New York, and thorough enough to supply all needs even of a tolerably enthusiastic student in Rome.

In general, nothing is to be objected to the easy way in which mooted points are alluded to, the true answer to every question given, with but little hint of there having ever been any other solution offered. In general, that is all right. Our author brings to the solution of these questions much practical knowledge (he is apparently an architect) and varied reading; he knows the last word of each and every discussion. It is only now and then that one wonders at his coolness. Shall we instance page 338?

"The construction of the enormous cupola [of the Pantheon] is a remarkable instance of the extraordinarily skilful use of concrete by the Romans; it is cast in one solid mass, and is as free from lateral thrust as if it were cut out of one block of stone. Though having the arch form, it is in no way constructed on the principle of the arch."

Is that certainly so? Nothing is known of the interior construction of that immensely thick and unflawed shell. Piranesi had a chance, about 1750, to examine the inner face of the cupola, before it was stuccoed, and many late writers have used his drawings in their examination of the question—Viollet-Le-Duc, Isabelle, and notably Choisy in his important work, 'L'Art de batir chez les Romains.' It is not certain that the discharging arches seen on the outer surface, and, by Piranesi, on the inner surface, are really of importance in the construction; but is the contrary certain? And indeed is not the statement too sweeping (pages 32-33 and elsewhere), that *all* the brick arches seen in the brick facings of heavy walls everywhere among the ancient structures, and which seem to be discharging arches most carefully arranged and distributed, are shams? The author seems to us to assume that they must be so, because the brick facings are only a thin outer shell of massive concrete walls and piers; but the contrary theory is that brick was used—with care and economy, indeed, but still always used—for constructional arches of all sorts, both as discharging arches built into walls, and as vaulting ribs and permanent centring (so to speak) in masonry roofs. In fact, we are always quoting the Roman use of brick skeletons clothed and filled with concrete, historically and didactically, as a very important system of building. And it is very desirable that a complete exposition should be furnished of our author's reasons for denying all this.

There is an index, but it is not very complete. None but the primary subjects are included in it. An important name may be given a half dozen times in the text, and yet not appear in the index; and an important subject will be found in the index with only one reference, while allusions to it in the text are frequent. This is the less annoying in view of the numerous cross-references in the notes at the foot of pages, but it is a defect.

American Constitutions: The Relations of the Three Departments as Adjusted by a Century. By Horace Davis, of San Francisco, Cal. [Nos. IX.-X. of the Third Series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.] Baltimore.

IF the Johns Hopkins University had no other reason of existence, its publications in this department would entitle it to national honor, while its actual achievements are only a foretaste of future possibilities. The men who are most competent to investigate our political history are not always willing or able to incur the cost of publications for which there is but a limited demand. An institution which stands ready to stimulate research by publishing anything of merit, while exercising a sound discretion as to the quality of the work, is of inestimable value, particularly at a time when practical politics needs to be chastened and corrected by the application of theory. The writer of this pamphlet, the son of a former Governor of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard in 1849, and a member of Congress from his Western home, is well fitted for his work, which, though only a sketch of seventy pages, gives an interesting retrospect of the workings of the numerous written constitutions of which this country has been the inventor and the prolific parent.

The keynote throughout is the existence and the danger of the preponderance of the legislative branch of the Government as against the executive. In the dread of executive power which followed the War of Independence, almost the whole power in the State governments was vested in the legislative bodies—an evil which Mr. Davis thinks has been largely corrected, though herein he seems to us decidedly too optimistic. Thanks to the evils of the old Confederation—and it is a benefit which offsets all the sins of that wretched makeshift—we escaped the disaster of a plural executive, or one elected by Congress, and of a privy council to hamper his power and divide his responsibility. A single President, elected by the nation, and with a

power of appointment to all offices in an administration conducted throughout by single individuals—this it is which makes the Federal Government so much superior to that of any of the States. And yet Mr. Davis shows that Congress has been steadily encroaching upon the power of the Executive. Of the three great battles, that with Jackson in 1834 and that with Johnson in 1867 resulted in an almost complete victory for the legislative branch, while Hayes's triumph in 1879, in the matter of riders to appropriation bills, was but a slight check to the tide of usurpation. The civil-service conflict is as yet far from being fought out.

The State governments, though less conspicuous than that of the nation, are much nearer to the life of the people, and are constructed upon a much less stable basis. They present a fruitful field of investigation for the political student. Mr. Davis says:

"Thus we see that in the State constitutions there has been a steady drift of popular opinion toward limiting the powers of the Legislature, and, as a rule, increasing those of the Executive. . . . The Legislature has been shorn of its unjust supremacy, and confined to its rightful limits; the power of the Executive has been restored to a proper degree, making the balance of power in the State constitutions far more perfect to-day than ever before."

In this statement we think he goes much beyond the facts. Legislative action has, indeed, been to some extent limited by constitutional restrictions, but the strengthening of the Executive has in practice been very slight indeed. The points on which Mr. Davis relies are as follows:

"To-day the Governor is everywhere chosen by the people directly instead of through the Legislature: his term has generally been lengthened to two or three and four years. At the same time the old restrictions on consecutive terms and reëlections have been generally abrogated, being retained in only eight States to-day. The veto power has been restored, and at present, in thirty-four States the Governor has the usual qualified veto on legislation. In nine of these, however, this may be overruled by a bare majority of each house in the Legislature, while four States have absolutely no veto. The Privy Council has been abolished by all but three States, and in these it is no longer chosen by the Legislature but by the people, and its control over the Governor has been much curtailed. The appointing of officers has been generally taken from the Legislature. Most of the officers are chosen by the people; where this is not the case they are usually appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the council of the upper house of the Legislature. The pardoning power is now everywhere vested in the Governor, or the Governor acting with the advice of either the Council or the courts—except in Connecticut. In most of the States the Legislature is forbidden to increase or decrease the salary of the Governor during the period for which he was elected."

This is his whole case. But except as to the election of subordinate executive officers by the people—an arrangement which could easily be shown to be quite as fatal to executive power as election by the Legislature—every one of these conditions exists in the case of the Federal Government, and Mr. Davis himself shows that Congress has been constantly encroaching on the power of the President. An examination of the working of the State governments would, we think, show clearly that the Executive is almost completely powerless for any good purpose, the veto power being quite inadequate for the promotion of any positive policy, and a very imperfect check upon anarchy or corruption in the legislative branch. What is needed before there can be any due proportion of power and responsibility between the two branches is, first, that the Executive shall have an opportunity equally with the Legislature of direct appeal to its constituents, the people, in public debate; and secondly, and as a consequence of this, that it should have a voice in the shaping of legislation, with the right of submitting, discussing, and defending plans of administration, of criticising legislative action, and of being criticised in its turn.

Mr. Davis indulges in a pæan over the excellence of our judiciary and courts, and with much justice, as there is perhaps no institution in the civilized world which commands more general respect and admiration than our Supreme Court. But while he is free in his criticism of the past, he is throughout quite chary of finding fault with our institutions as they exist, and accordingly glides very gently over the subject of an elective judiciary, which we hold to be open to condemnation, both in theory and practice, and which, for what success it has had, is probably less indebted to its own merits than to the habits of submission and respect to law among our people which Mr. Davis extols so highly. In fact, however, the judiciary is really a branch of administration, and its permanent purity and success depend largely upon a due adjustment of the relations between Executive and Legislature, which is the vital problem before us for solution in the future.

Windsor: a Description of the Castle, Park, Town and Neighborhood. By W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A., author of a History of London, etc. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan. Large 4to, pp. 91, besides 12 separately printed etchings.

THIS book is made up from the *Portfolio*, with pages of the original size, and all the original full-page etchings, and all the illustrations of the text. History, with slight descriptions, of the castle, park, and town at different epochs in the past, is mingled with laudation of the architecture and scenery as they are in the present. It is not easy to use the book in any way, because all sorts of information are mingled together, and flavored with enthusiasm and loyal utterances in undue proportion; and yet the mixture is entertaining if not very instructive. But here is the vexation of it: Windsor Castle is very jealously guarded against curiosity, and even against studious research. Nowhere on the Continent is the student's path made as thorny as in England, and the royal residence is the most impenetrable thicket of all. The excluded public asks, then, from the privileged author of such a book as this a little more exactness, a little more precision in his statements. One is reminded, by Mr. Loftie's prose, of the Norman and Gothic remains in forgotten courts and foundation walls, and also of the priceless Sèvres porcelain and unmatched Vandykes of the private apartments. Of these the first are inaccessible, the others to be seen only by the half glance that is allowed the personally-conducted victim, who is hurried along a narrow route marked out for him, and cannot even walk about a saloon and choose his point of view. Probably nowhere in Europe is so much artistic wealth so selfishly and narrow-mindedly locked up, useless to all the world. And to have a big book about Windsor like this one, which leaves us just as wise as we were before about all these griffin-guarded treasures, is annoying. At the same time it is probably not altogether the author's fault; what would have been thought of him "in high places" if he had really described and really analyzed and criticised?

The illustrations do not fall off from the standard of merit which the *Portfolio* maintains, and some of those by Mr. Railton are much above it, and are of real excellence as drawings of architecture.

Palermo: A Christmas Story. By Alice Durand Field, author of 'Christmas at Grey Castle.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. 4to, 212 pp.

THIS is a very short story, illustrated by five etchings about 3 by 5 inches; but it is made up into a handsome gift-book by the simple expedient of thick paper and very broad margins. As a piece of printing it is admirable. The story itself is a trifle—a sketch of life in Palermo in the spring of 1860. Patriotism, poetry, and religion are the chief interests of the characters, who repeat or sing to one another long passages of verse without giving credit to the authors thereof, so that, together with a long piece of Keats's and one from Matthew Arnold, are verses that may be the authoress's own, for aught we know. The book is "sentimental" far beyond what we are accustomed to in these later days. The etchings signed S. C. or C. S. (in a cypher) are probably by Mr. Samuel Colman, whose enforced absence from his home in search of health we have even now to regret. They are pleasant in tone, but are very slight and careless, and of no value as renderings of the scenery and buildings whose names they bear.

Isis and Thamesis: Hours on the River from Oxford to Henley. By Alfred J. Church, M.A. (Lincoln College, Oxford). London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 4to, pp. 65, besides 12 separately printed etchings.

THIS is one more book made up from the *Portfolio* (but with a smaller page), and it is well worthy of existing in an independent form. It is a very entertaining account of the Thames and Isis, especially at Oxford, with a separate chapter about the boat-racing water at Henley, near London. Boat-racing as practised at Oxford and at Henley is described so that all can understand what seem to strangers its strange details. Fishing and punting and *sailing* in sail-boats (which we outsiders certainly do not associate with English rivers), are all dealt with as they are and as they were forty years ago. The text is illustrated with a host of pretty little landscapes, drawn with a sharp point and a delicate touch, in a manner the reverse of the effect style of modern etchings—that is to say, almost purely in outline, with shade used for local color only, or for fuller explanation. The full-page etchings are also of this character to a great extent; the author has never forgotten exact delineation, although he brings atmospheric effects athwart his simply drawn landscape now and then. These designs, which seem to be by Mr. Church himself, one and all, should not be ranked too high in the scale: they are of a limited range, and, taken one by one, are not extraordinary works of art; but the series of them taken together is of wonderful interest, and they are half or more than half of this very agreeable book.

One word of commendation for the title-page, which has all its lettering engraved in a simple, legible, antique-looking script, and which has a pretty vignette. The engraved titles of sixteenth-century and seventeenth-century books are delightful things, though not so very common. What more inexpensive and more suitable decoration can a book have than this?

Prytaneum Bostoniense. Notes on the history of the Old State House, formerly known as the Town House in Boston, etc. By George H. Moore, LL.D. Boston. 1885. Pp. 31.

MANY of our readers are aware that the city of Boston a few years ago resumed possession of the building known as the Old State House, and, after restoring it to its former condition, placed its halls in the charge of the Bostonian Society. The address above cited was delivered in May before that society, and it is a valuable contribution to the history of the building. Dr. Moore has filled up some gaps which had been left in the official history, and, without discovering anything of

great importance, he has done good work in adding much to the details of the record. In particular he calls attention to the fact, already known, that the Supreme Court of the Province occupied the west end of the hall, now known as Representatives' Hall, and that the lower branch of the Legislature was thereby much confined in its accommodations. The real point left unsettled is as to the exact date when that hall assumed its present form, whether between 1775 and 1800, or in 1820.

Dr. Moore's greatest novelty is perhaps his full description of the persistent attempts to remove the Legislature from Boston to some other town —efforts begun in 1739 and continued until 1755. It is to the credit of Thomas Hutchinson that he influenced the decision to rebuild the House in Boston when it was so injured by fire in 1747, for the vote of the representatives was often for removal. In fact, in 1751 an act was passed and signed to build the Province House in Cambridge, and to term it Warren Hall; but as it was to be built with the money of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, which he preferred should go to the education of Mohawk children, that fine project failed. Dr. Moore also enlarges upon the fact that a gallery for the public accommodation was one of the startling innovations introduced by Otis and Adams.

It will perhaps bear repetition, the fact that the Old State-House in Boston is the most nearly genuine relic of the Revolution now left. Independence Hall was almost a wreck before it was rescued; Faneuil Hall was entirely reconstructed in 1807; but the walls, floors, and window-spaces of the Old State-House are unaltered. The visitor to these halls finds nothing new in the essentials, and may safely indulge in visions of the past, clothing them with the forms before his waking eyes.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ballin, Ada S. The Science of Dress in Theory and Practice. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.
Browne, W. H. Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1636-1667. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society.
Collier, W. F. History of Ireland for Schools. London: Marcus Ward & Co.
Horn, Mrs. S. G. The Next World Interviewed. Thomas R. Knox & Co.
Howard, C. H. Brattleborough in Verse and Prose. B. Westermann & Co. 50 cents.
Lesueur, D. Le Mariage de Gabrielle. W. R. Jenkins. 60 cents.
Lett, A. Scottish Philosophy: A Comparison of the Scottish and German Answers to Hume. Edinburgh: W. Blackwood & Sons.
Selous, S. Annie's Story. London: Edward Jones.
Webb, J. R. New Word-Method. Potter, Ainsworth & Co.

A cheaper edition of that beautiful standard work, VON FALKE'S GREECE AND ROME, from the original plates, and with all the original illustrations, is now ready. Price $10. HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers.

JUST READY.

The Insuppressible Book

A reprint of the suppressed controversy between Herbert Spencer and Frederic Harrison.

The Nature and Reality of Religion,

WITH COMMENTS BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Cloth, 12mo. Price, $1.50.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

S. E. CASSINO & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

Dr. Sauveur's Educational Works.

A copy of any of Dr. Sauveur's Works will be sent post-paid to teachers by the author, on receipt of half the retail price.

Descriptive circulars, giving the retail price and the *introduction price* of each volume, will be sent to applicants.

Address, DR. L. SAUVEUR,
GERMANTOWN, Pa.

Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. Price 75 cents. For sale at all book stores. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
THOMPSON, BROWN & CO.,
Boston, Mass.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

THE *undersigned manufacture Fine Plumbing Materials, such as are required and used in work where quality and not price is the consideration. Among the specialties manufactured and controlled by them may be mentioned THE "ROYAL" PORCELAIN BATHS, THE "BRIGHTON" and "HELLYER" WATER-CLOSETS, THE "MODEL" SLOP-SINKS, THE "TUCKER" GREASE-TRAPS, THE "DOHERTY" SELF-CLOSING COCKS, and THE "FULLER" FAUCETS.*

They have handsome Show-rooms in New York, Boston, and Chicago, where these appliances may be seen fitted up with water connected. A visit to these rooms will prove suggestive and instructive to those who contemplate building, or remodelling their plumbing.

THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO.
(Limited.)
46 & 48 Cliff St., New York.

THE MANHATTAN
Life Insurance Company.
156 and 158 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

"*I MUST DIE TO WIN.*"

This is a common expression, one used perhaps most frequently as an objection to the ordinary life plan. "It is an excellent form of provision for the family, but I must die to win."

YOU MAY LIVE AND WIN.

This refers to the Endowment plan, which meets the above objection. Take, for instance, a policy payable to yourself 10, 15, or 20 years hence. Say you die before the termination of the period: *your family wins.* You survive the period: the policy becomes at once a provision for your own advancing years. *You have lived and won.*

The "MANHATTAN'S" New Plan meets the case.

For example of its operation address the Company, giving your age.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF ALCOholism at the private residence of a retired physician in the Adirondack region.
Address A.
Box 1135,
New York City.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"The book in its completeness, thoroughness, and style is a credit to author and publisher." *Hartford Courant.*

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 to $70.00 each. Eight separate important Etchings published November 1st.

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, ana 23 East 16th St. (Union Sq.), New York.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation.*

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in
THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PERIODIcals. B. WESTERMANN & CO., 838 Broadway, New York. Lists gratis on application. Lowest prices.

NATION—FULL SET.—For sale cheap by A. S. CLARK,
34 Park Row New York.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"Every child in America should have them."

—New England Journal of Education.

XMAS BOOKS

FOR THE YOUNG.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY,

FOR 1885.

Edited by WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic). This beautiful volume consists of original stories and poems by the very best writers of juvenile literature, carefully selected and edited, embellished with 370 entirely original illustrations. 1 vol., quarto, illuminated board covers and linings. $1.75; cloth and gilt, $2.25.

THE NEW ZIGZAG.

Zigzag Journeys in the Levant.

By H. BUTTERWORTH. An account of a tour of the Zigzag Club through Egypt and the Holy Land, including a trip up the Nile and visit to the ruins of Thebes, Memphis, etc. With 200 new and appropriate illustrations. 1 vol., small quarto, illuminated covers and linings, $1.75; cloth, bevelled and gilt, $2.25.

Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet.

Edited by LAURA E. RICHARDS. Animated Nature for the youngest readers, including stories of domestic pets, descriptions of strange and curious animals, their dwellings and habits. 250 illustrations. 1 vol., quarto, illuminated board covers and linings, $1.75; cloth, bevel and gilt, $2.50.

Three Vassar Girls in Italy.

By LIZZIE W. CHAMPNEY, The Vassar Girls in this volume spend the summer in travelling through the vineyards of Italy, visiting all the large cities, and passing some time in Rome, in the Vatican, the Catacombs, etc. Illustrated by Champ, and others. 1 vol., small quarto, illuminated board covers and linings, $1.50; cloth, bevelled and gilt, $2.00.

Chatterbox for 1885.

The Genuine Chatterbox contains a great variety of original stories, sketches, and poems for the young, and every illustration which appears in it is expressly designed for this work, by the most eminent English artists. Over 200 full-page original illustrations. 1 vol., illuminated board covers, $1.25; cloth, black, and gold stamps, $1.75; cloth, extra, chromo, gilt side and edges, $2.25.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.*

ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston, Mass.

The Destruction of Flood Rock.

Lieut. George McC. Derby's (U. S. Corps of Engineers) account of the destruction of Flood Rock, specially prepared for the *Sanitary Engineer*, appears in the issue of December 3.

The residence at Mamaroneck of the late Charles J. Osborn is the subject of its special architectural illustration.

BESIDES its artistic special architectural illustrations, *The Sanitary Engineer* gives *each week* an illustration of a moderate-cost dwelling of approved design.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER, an illustrated weekly devoted to ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION and SANITATION, conducted by HENRY C. MEYER and published Thursdays at 140 William Street, New York. $4 per year. Sold by Newsdealers, 10 cents.

A trial subscription, 3 months (13 issues), $1.

THE

INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.

Its chief merits are: COMPREHENSIVENESS--CONCISENESS—LATEST INFORMATION—CHEAPNESS. Issued complete in 15 royal octavo vols. Contains 13,296 pages. Has 49,646 distinct titles. Sold by subscription exclusively, $3 per vol. in cloth. Send for descriptive circulars.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

GENERAL AGENTS.

DAY, BEACH & CO. - - - - - CHICAGO.
P. W. GARFIELD - - - - - CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI.
J. DEWING & CO. - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

MYTHOLOGY

In Art and Literature.

There will be found certain stories in the language of man, which, in various forms, are common among all nations, from the most ignorant to the most intelligent. *These are the stories of mythology;* they have come down to us from antiquity in both art and literature, from a period so remote that their origin is lost, but they have in all times and among all nations furnished subjects for what is best in literature and art.

We see a painting, or a sculptured form in marble; to us it may represent an unknown subject. We see nothing to admire in it, perhaps, except in execution, while to those who are familiar with mythology it tells a story or illustrates an act. It must not be inferred that these stories, which have survived and been in common use for thousands of years, are presented as a study, but rather as a recreation. They might be called

Fairy Stories for Grown-Up Folks.

Those who read them for the first time will be surprised to find how much they explain, of which they previously had but a vague idea, not only in art and literature, but in all manner of subjects of every-day life and occupation.

These stories have been gathered in a most attractive and convenient form by Mr. Bulfinch, and lately revised and enlarged by

EDWARD EVERETT HALE,

under the title of

The Age of Fable;

OR,

Beauties of Mythology,

containing over one hundred illustrations from Ancient Paintings and Statuary, the originals of which will only be found in the

Art Collections of the Old World.

PRICE, $2.50.

Published by S. W. TILTON & CO., Boston, and may be had at their office, 333 WASHINGTON STREET, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

LONDON BOOKS.

A. L. LUYSTER,

NO. 98 NASSAU STREET,

OFFERS A VERY

LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF

English and Foreign Books,

in all Departments of Literature, in various and fine bindings, and of sterling worth and permanent value.

Having a London Branch, we are enabled to offer our importations less the various commissions and charges paid to agents by other dealers, affording in this respect a favorable opportunity to American buyers.

NOW READY:

DESCRIPTIVE LIST,

with prices annexed, of a large and valuable invoice recently received, comprising every variety of books. Catalogues mailed gratis on application to subscriber.

A. L. LUYSTER,

Importer of English and Foreign Books,

No. 98 Nassau St., N.Y.; No. 10 Silver St., London, Eng.

FRENCH BOOKS

WHICH ARE PURE, BRIGHT, INTERESTING, TASTEFUL, AND CHEAP.

JUST PUBLISHED:

LE MARIAGE DE GABRIELLE.

By Daniel Lesueur (ouvrage couronné par L'Academie Française). 12mo, paper, 60 cents.

This charming story of contemporaneous Parisian life, by a comparatively new author is one which will undoubtedly meet with the favor of American readers, as, like all the numbers of the series *Romans Choisis*, in which it appears, it is bright in narrative, skilful in characterization, and pure in tone.

ALREADY PUBLISHED:

	CTS.
DOSIA, by Henry Gréville	60
L'ABBÉ CONSTANTIN, by L. Halévy	60
LE MARIAGE DE GÉRARD, by A. Theuriet	60
LE ROI DES MONTAGNES, by E. About	60

CONTES CHOISIS.

This series of clever and interesting French stories and *nouvelles* has reached its sixth issue, with the seventh in press. The numbers have won unqualified favor from the press and the public, alike for their charming character, their tasteful and pretty form and typography, and for their exceeding cheapness. They can be recommended for the perusal of any one, and are suitable for class readings.

18MO, PAPER, 25 CENTS EACH.

No. 1. LE MERE DE LA MARQUISE, by E. About.
No. 2. LE SIEGE DE BERLIN, etc., by A. Daudet.
No. 3. LE MARIAGE D'AMOUR, by L. Halevy.
No. 4. LA MARE AU DIABLE, by George Sand.
No. 5. PEPPINO, by L. D. Ventura.
No. 6. IDYLLES, by Henry Gréville.

IN PREPARATION:

CARINE, by Louis Enault.

Any of these books may be obtained at the bookstores or from the publisher,

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

EDITEUR ET LIBRAIRE FRANCAIS, 850 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

All the latest French books received from Paris as soon as issued. French Catalogues on application. Store open evenings. A large assortment of French Almanacs and Calendars, with quotations for 1885. Send for Special Catalogue of Holiday Books in French.

THE SPECIAL

AMERICAN HOLIDAY BOOK.

Bryant, and His Friends;

REMINISCENCES OF THE KNICKERBOCKER LITERATURE.

By James Grant Wilson.—Biographical and anecdotal sketches of Bryant, Paulding, Irving, Cooper, Dana, Hallock, Drake, Willis, Poe, and Bayard Taylor, and shorter notices of other American literary pioneers; offering much hitherto unpublished matter—personal recollections, letters, poems, etc. *Illustrated*, with portraits and Manuscript Facsimiles. *Cloth, bevelled, gilt top*, $2.00; *half calf*, $4.00.

"I have read it with great interest and pleasure, following your words often with my memory, and under your guidance recalling delightful hours and famous men."—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

*** A LARGE PAPER EDITION, strictly limited to 195 copies, will be ready December 21. *Illustrated*, with 48 Portraits on steel, 4 Views of Poets' Homes (Steel), and 16 pages of Manuscript Facsimiles. Some of the Portraits new, others old and rare. *Cased in Cloth, gilt top, edges uncut*, $10; *Full Turkey Morocco, gilt*, $15. After the date of issue, the prices will be raised to $15 and $20 respectively.

Address the Publishers,

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT,

27 Park Place, New York.

FOR SALE.—A COLLECTION OF Coins. A history of Europe and America since 1500 in over 500 large silver coins; all celebrated men and more than 100 countries and cities represented. A rare chance for a college. Address "P," care of *Nation*.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

FRANCIS I.—HENRY II.

The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century.

1514-1559.

By Catharine Charlotte, Lady Jackson.

Author of 'Old Paris,' etc.

In 2 vols, large crown 8vo, with Portraits. $9 00.

The Liberal Movement in English Literature.

A Series of Essays. By W. J. Courthope, M.A., Editor of 'Pope's Works.'

Post 8vo, cloth, $2 40.

This work contains a view in outline of the course of English imaginative literature since the Restoration, showing how the classical standard of tests accepted during the eighteenth century was gradually constituted; how the element of Romance was by degrees revived in poetry and prose; in what respect Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Coleridge and Keats, developed or departed from the tradition of the eighteenth century; lastly the stage at which the Liberal or Romantic movement has now arrived, and the prospects it discloses.

Symbols and Emblems of Ancient and Mediæval Christian Art.

By Louisa Twining.

With 500 Illustrations from Paintings, Miniatures, Sculptures, &c. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $4 80.

Miss Twining by entering most fully into every detail of the Symbols and Emblems of Christian Art, has supplied the student or traveler with a guide which gives him all the information he requires in Rome and elsewhere, and by increasing the interest in the subject he is studying, puts life and meaning into what was before a meaningless wall covered with hieroglyphics.

THE CONCLUDING VOLUMES OF

The Memoirs of Karoline Bauer.

Vols III. and IV., demy 8vo, cloth, $12 80.

"Even more interesting volumes than those which preceded them."—*Era.*

"Abound in interest for all who care for bright gossip about Royal and other eminent persons."—*Graphic.*

ILLUSTRATED BY STURGESS,

THE COACHING AGE. By Stanley Harris, author of 'Old Coaching Days,' etc. In 1 vol., demy 8vo, with 16 spirited full-page illustrations on stone by John Sturgess. Cloth, $7 20.

SAINT PAULA AND SAINT OLYMPIAS.

WIVES AND MOTHERS in the OLDEN TIME: By Lady Herbert, Author of "Three Phases of Christian Love." A New Edition in 1 vol., crown 8vo. Cloth, $2 40.

*** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE OF CHOICE BOOKS READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $3.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. *(Immediately.)*

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready,* $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. *(Immediately.)*

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. *(Immediately.)*

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. *(Immediately.)*

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.90.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.00.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the German. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Charles Scribner's Sons

WILL PUBLISH DECEMBER 12:

Valentino.

BY WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

1 VOL., 12MO, HANDSOMELY BOUND, $2.00.

"The style of the book is unaffected and musical. The descriptions are vivid, and the dialogue is interesting and imbued with the spirit of the times which the writer is describing."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

'Valentino' is a romance founded on the history of the Borgia Family in the early part of the Sixteenth Century, during the lifetime of Pope Alexander VI., and of his son, Cesare Borgia. It presents a remarkably clear and carefully studied picture of the manners and customs of those eventful times embodied in a story full of spirit and action.

*COLONIAL NEW YORK. PHI-*lip Schuyler and his Family. By Hon. George W. Schuyler. Two vols. 8vo, vellum cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, $10.00.

Only five hundred copies printed.

Mr. Schuyler began this work, as he explains in his preface, by the study of the genealogy of his own family; but, as he went on, he found himself led irresistibly into a wider field than that of mere family annals, and he ended by the very important contribution to Colonial New York history which these volumes now contain.

Good Books for Christmas.

TIRYNS: THE PREHISTORIC

Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the Latest Excavations. By Dr, Henry Schliemann, author of "Mycenæ," "Ilios," etc. The preface by Prof. F. Adler, and contributions by Dr. William Dörpfeld. With 188 wood-cuts, 24 plates in chromo-lithography, 1 map, and 4 plans. 1 vol., royal octavo, superbly bound, $10.00.

"The best, most interesting, and most important of Dr. Schliemann's works."—*Hon. Eugene Schuyler.*

TWO YEARS IN THE JUNGLE.

The Experiences of a Hunter and Naturalist in India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By William T. Hornaday. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations, $4.

"Since the visit of Mr. A. R. Wallace to the Malay Archipelago no such important addition has been made to the data of natural history as is embodied in this record of exact and ample observation in a seldom penetrated field."—*New York Sun.*

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

RUDDER GRANGE. By Frank R. Stockton. Newly illustrated by A B. Frost. One vol. 12mo, $2.

This edition of Mr. Stockton's famous book, prepared for the holidays, contains nearly 100 new illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost, who admirably supplements the author's quaint humor by pictures which are in themselves intensely funny. No more attractive book can be found by holiday buyers.

BRIC-A-BRAC STORIES. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated by Walter Crane. 1 vol. 12mo, $2.

"Few volumes will receive a warmer welcome from children. . . . It is praise enough for Mr. Crane's illustrations to say that they harmonize with the stories. We confess to have been beguiled by the book into a forgetfulness of time, cares, and pretty much everything for two consecutive hours."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

*STORIES BY AMERICAN AU-*thors. "Cabinet Edition," 10 vols. beautifully bound, gilt top. In a box, $7.50.

This fine edition has been made necessary by the repeatedly expressed demand for this standard collection of American short stories in a form suitable for preservation on the library shelf or for gifts.

Messrs. Scribner have always ready for inspection in their retail department the richest and most complete stock of books issued by all English and American publishers in every branch of literature.

*** These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743 745 Broadway, New York.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

IMPORTANT TO LIBRARIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND LITERARY MEN.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY CO., New York, offer the following important Catholic Books at the annexed Net Prices:

CARDINAL NEWMAN,

The Complete works of, 36 vols., cloth, net, $66.

ROMA SOTTERRANEA. An account of the Roman Catacombs. Compiled from the works of Commendatore De Rossi by the Very Rev. Canon Northcote and the Very Rev. Canon Brownlow. 3 vols. bound in 2. Beautifully illustrated. Net, $15.

BROWNSON, ORESTES A. Complete Works of Dr. Bronson, edited by his son. 19 vols., 8vo, cloth, net, $57. 19 vols., 8vo, half calf, $95.

CATHOLIC DICTIONARY. Containing some account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church. By Rev. William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold, M. A. 4th edition with additions. Cloth, extra, net, $5.00. Half morocco, net, $7.00.

LIFE OF JEAN-JACQUES OLIER, Founder of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. By Edward Healy Thompson, M. A. A new and enlarged edition. Post 8vo, cloth, pp. xxxvi., 628. Net, $4.

THE TRUTH ABOUT JOHN WYCLIF. His life, writings, and opinions. Chiefly from the evidence of his contemporaries. By Joseph Stevenson, S. J. 1 vol., net, $3.

LITERARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY, or, Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics, from the breach with Rome in 1531, to the present time. By Joseph Gillow. Vol. 1 now ready. Net, $4.

This work will be completed in five volumes at $4 each, net, to subscribers only.

NARRATIVES OF SCOTTISH CATHOLICS UNDER MARY Stuart and James VI. From original MSS. in the Vatican and elsewhere. Edited by W. Forbes-Leith, S. J, 1 vol., 8vo, net. $3.25.

IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME. By O'Hart. Net, $4.25.

IRISH PEDIGREES; or, The Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation. Comple in 1 vol. By O'Hart. Net, $4.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF IRISH NAMES OF Places. Vol. I. Fifth edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, net, $1.50. Vol. II., uniform with the above, but containing quite different matter. Second edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, net, $1.50.

THE CHAIR OF PETER; or, The Papacy Considered in its Institution, Development and Organization, and in the Benefits which for over eighteen centuries it has conferred on mankind. By John Nicholas Murphy. New edition, net, $1.60.

LIFE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By Agnes Stewart. Crown 8vo, 500 pages, 3 illustrations, best paper, elegantly bound. Net, $3.50.

ANCIENT RELIGION AND MODERN THOUGHT. By W. S. Lilly. Second edition. Net, $3.25.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? AN AMERICAN TALE of Real Life. By Rhoda E. White. Net, $1.25. This story is the life of Myra Clarke Gaines, well known in American society as the claimant for a portion of the city of New Orleans.

LIFE AND MARTYRDOM OF ST. THOMAS BECKET. By Father John Morris, S. J. Net, $3.30.

CHARITY OF THE CHURCH; A Proof of Her Divinity. From the Italian of Cardinal Baluffi; with an Introtion by Rev. D. Gargan, D.D. Net, $2.

LIFE OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO. From the Italian of John Peter Guissano; with Preface by Cardinal Manning. 2 vols. Embellished with Portrait of the Saint. Cloth, net, $4.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC NON-JURORS OF 1715. Being a Summary of the Register of their Estates, with Genealogical and other Notes, and an Appendix of Unpublished Documents in the Public Record Office. Edited by the late Very Rev. E. E. Estcourt, M. A., F. S. A., Canon of St. Chad's, Birmingham, and John Orlebar Payne, M. A. One vol., demy 8vo. Net, $6.

THE ROMAN BREVIARY. Translated into English by the Marquis of Bute. 2 vols. Net, $12.

COMPLETE WORKS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated into English. 15 vols. Net, $37.50.

HISTORY OF RELIGION; or, The Evidences for the Divinity of the Christian Religion as furnished by its History from the Creation of the World to our Own Times. By Joseph Doharbe, S. J. Net, $3.75.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY ANNUAL for 1886. 25 cts.

GOOD THINGS FOR CATHOLIC READERS. A Miscellany of Catholic Biography, History, Travels, etc. Containing Pictures and Sketches of Eminent Persons, representing the Church and Cloister, the State and Home, Remarkable Places connected with Religion, Famous Events in all Lands and Times. With 200 illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo, $2.50.

WORKS OF THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, first Archbishop of New York, containing Biography, Sermons, Lectures, Speeches, etc. Carefully compiled from the best sources, and edited by Lawrence Kehoe. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS: or, Sketches of Education from the Christian Era to the Council of Trent. Second edition. Pp. 738. Net, $3.50.

LINGARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 10 vols. Large type, cloth. Net, $30.00.

This is the latest, best, and most correct edition of Lingard published. It is embellished with 10 portraits, and is in large type.

ST. PHILIP NERI, APOSTLE OF ROME. By Alfonso Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua. Translated from the Italian by Thomas Adler Pope, M. A., of the Oratory. With 2 engravings. 2 vols. Net, $4.

CATHOLIC LIFE AND LETTERS OF CARDINAL NEWman. By John Oldcastle, with 4 illustrations. Net, 75 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

THE DUBLIN REVIEW	...per year	$5.00
THE LONDON TABLET	" "	6.50
THE WEEKLY (London) REGISTER	" "	4.50
THE IRISH MONTHLY, Dublin	" "	2.00
THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD	" "	3.00
THE CATHOLIC WORLD, New York	" "	4.00

Also—A large and beautiful stock of PRAYER BOOKS and MISSALS FOR THE LAITY, FOLLOWING OF CHRIST, and LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

☞ Call and examine our stock. EVERY CATHOLIC BOOK IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE on hand or promptly procured.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY CO.,

LAWRENCE KEHOE, Manager, 9 Barclay Street, New York, N. Y.

NEW CATALOGUES just out, free. Send for our ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUE of every Catholic Book published in the United States; our CATALOGUE OF FOREIGN BOOKS and a CATALOGUE OF OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

The INDEPENDENT

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY.

The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator, London, Eng.*

Subscription, $3.00 per year. 75 cents, 3 months.

Send postal for free specimen copy.

251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THREE ART MAGAZINES FOR $5.00.

ART AGE $2, monthly, with Forbes Photogravure supplements. **ART INTERCHANGE** $3, fortnightly, 13 colored plates a year. **ART & DECORATION** $2.50, monthly, over 40 designs an issue. We offer these three papers for the extraordinarily low price of $5.00. (1½ saved.) **SAMPLE COPIES** of the three for 50c.; or any one, 20c. Full particulars in catalogue for 2c. In this club of art journals subscribers get, by actual count, over **1500** drawings, working patterns, designs for painting, embroidery, &c., art motives, colored studies and Forbes photogravures; over **1200** reading columns, answers to questions, practical suggestions, criticism, technical information and news. (Mention this advertisement.) Turnure & Gillies Brothers, Pub'rs: **ART AGE, 75 FULTON ST., NEW YORK**

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW AND HOLIDAY BOOKS.

OLD LINES IN NEW BLACK AND WHITE.

Twelve fine large Charcoal Sketches, by F. Hopkinson Smith, illustrating lines of Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell. Reproduced by the Phototype process with admirable effect. Bound or in portfolio, $12 00.

POETICAL WORKS

OF WILLIAM W. STORY, author of 'Roba di Roma,' 'He and She,' etc. 2 vols., 16mo, gilt top, $2 50.

POEMS OF NATURE.

By John G. Whittier. A Notable Holiday Volume. Illustrated with Fifteen full-page Engravings from Nature by Ebridge Kingsley, and containing a superb Etched Portrait of Mr. Whittier. Quarto, tastefully bound, cloth, $6 00; full Persian levant, $12 00; full polished calf, $15.

THE LAST LEAF.

By Oliver Wendell Holmes. A Holiday Volume, quite out of the common range. Contains the Poem in facsimile of Dr. Holmes's writing, illustrated with Twenty-four full-page designs, and many charming decorative drawings, by F. Hopkinson Smith and George Wharton Edwards. Quarto, beautifully bound. $10.00.

A MORTAL ANTIPATHY.

The First Opening of the New Portfolio. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 12mo, gilt top, $1 50.

BONNYBOROUGH.

A New Story, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of 'Faith Gartney's Girlhood,' etc. $1 50.

LIFE and LETTERS of LOUIS AGASSIZ.

By Elizabeth C. Agassiz. With Portraits and several Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo, $4 00.

POETS OF AMERICA.

By Edmund Clarence Stedman, author of 'Victorian Poets,' etc. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $2 25.

THE IDEA OF GOD AS AFFECTED BY MODERN KNOWLEDGE.

By John Fiske, author of 'Myths and Myth-Makers.' 16mo, $1.

STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

By Richard Grant White, author of a 'Life of Shakspere,' 'Words and their Uses,' 'England Without and Within,' etc. Uniform with 'Words and their Uses'; also uniform with the Riverside Edition of Shakspere. Crown 8vo, $1 75.

DUE SOUTH, or, Cuba, Past and Present.

By Maturin M. Ballou, author of 'Due West,' etc. $1 50.

ITALIAN POPULAR TALES.

By T. F. Crane, Professor of the Romance Languages and Literature in Cornell University. 8vo, $2 50.

THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of 'In the Tennessee Mountains,' 'Down the Ravine,' etc. 16mo, $1 25.

BIRD-WAYS.

By Olive Thorne Miller, author of 'Little Folks in Feathers and Fur,' etc. $1 25.

THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

A Sketch, Political and Military. By John Codman Ropes, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. With Maps. Crown 8vo, $2.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

By Harriet Beecher Stowe. An entirely New Edition, including a long introduction telling how this marvellous story was written and with what enthusiasm the world welcomed it. Cloth, $1 00.

THE SCARLET LETTER.

By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Cloth, $1.00.

RIVERSIDE ALDINE SERIES.

Beautiful books, containing Stories, Sketches, and Poems by famous American Authors.

MARJORIE DAW, AND OTHER STORIES. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
MY SUMMER IN A GARDEN. By Charles Dudley Warner.
FIRESIDE TRAVELS. By James Russell Lowell.
THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP, AND OTHER STORIES. By Bret Harte.
VENETIAN LIFE. In two volumes. By William D. Howells.
WAKE-ROBIN. By John Burroughs.
THE BIGLOW PAPERS. First and Second Series—two volumes. By James Russell Lowell.

Each volume, uniform, 16mo, $1 00.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

A SUPERB VOLUME.

ETCHING.

An outline of its technical processes and its history, with some remarks on collections and collecting. By S. R. Koehler. Illustrated by thirty plates by old and modern etchers, and numerous reproductions in the text. 1 vol., large quarto, gilt top. Extra cloth, price, $20; half morocco, gilt, $30; full morocco, gilt, $40.

This volume is of special interest, as it is the first connected history of etching ever written. It is very fully illustrated, containing no less than one hundred and twenty-five specimens, thirty of which are etched plates by old and modern masters. The ninety-five examples in the text consist of phototypic reproductions of old etchings, illustrating the whole history of the art, from the beginning of the sixteenth century down to our own day, in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, England, and America.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF COLORADO.

From twenty-four original water-color sketches, drawn from Nature (with appropriate text). By Emma Homan Thayer. The Plates chromo-lithographed in the highest style of the art by Donaldson Bros. Bound in extra silk-finished cloth, full gilt, bevelled boards, and various colored inks. New style. Price, $7.50.

"This magnificent work is in many respects the finest thing of the kind ever published."—*Rocky Mountain Daily News.*

"A large quarto, printed with clear, bold type and on the best paper, and bound in a richly decorated cover, 'Wild Flowers of Colorado' is a book of unusual beauty."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

ÉDITION DE LUXE OF

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. With introduction by the Rev. Prof. Bonney, F.R.S., and contributions by eminent authorities. With upward of 150 illustrations. Printed on imperial 4to paper, with six full-page illustrations, produced on India paper. Extra cloth, gilt top. Price, $10.

Also a new edition now ready in quarto, extra cloth, bevelled boards, full gilt. Price, $5.

"The letterpress is exceptionally valuable. A book which will last through the year without losing its fascination. Hundreds of cuts are utilized in the illustrations of these thirty-six cathedrals."—*The Churchman.*

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW VOLUME OF

THE MAGAZINE OF ART,

WHICH COMMENCES WITH THE DECEMBER NUMBER, NOW READY.

Price, 35 cents Monthly. $3.50 per Year.

The Frontispiece is an Exquisite Photogravure after Ruysdael.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART for 1886 will contain a number of Special Articles, prepared by the American editor, on American Art and Artists, with illustrations by our best American engravers. The Department of American Notes will be continued as heretofore. The Monthly Frontispieces will present a succession of pictures which will be *examples of the several processes employed*, such as Photogravure, Color Printing, Wood Engraving, Chromo-Lithography, Photo-Lithography, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

SEND TWENTY CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Now Ready, { Complete Descriptive Catalogue of Illustrated and Fine Art Works, Juvenile and Holiday Books, which will be sent free to any address on application. } *Sent Free.*

CASSELL & Co., Limited, 739 and 741 Broadway, New York.

SCHOOL PRIZES.

Teachers Should Examine:

I. HISTORIC BOYS. Comprising: Marcus of Rome, the Boy Magistrate; Brian of Munster, the Boy Chieftain; Olaf, of Norway, the Boy Viking; William of Normandy, the Boy Knight; Baldwin of Jerusalem, the Boy Crusader; Frederick of Hohenstaufen, the Boy Emperor; Harry of Monmouth, the Boy General; Giovanni of Florence, the Boy Cardinal; Ixtlil of Tezcuco, the Boy Cacique; Louis of Bourbon, the Boy King; Charles of Sweden, the Boy Conqueror; Van Rensselaer of Rensselaer, the Boy Patroon. By E. S. Brooks. Quarto, illustrated, $2.25.

II. THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO. Edited for Boys and Girls, with explanatory notes and comments by Thomas W. Knox, author of 'Boy Travellers in the East,' etc. Quarto, with over 200 illustrations. Uniform with the Boy's 'Plutarch' and 'Herodotus.' $3.00.

III. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PLINY THE ELDER. Edited for Boys and Girls by John S. White, LL.D. Uniform with 'Herodotus' and 'Plutarch.' Quarto, with 52 illustrations. Cloth extra, $3.00.

IV. PLUTARCH FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Selected and edited by Prof. John S. White. Quarto, with many illustrations, $3.00; or 16mo, 2 vols., illustrated, $2.50.

V. HERODOTUS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Selected by Prof. John S. White. Quarto, illustrated, uniform with 'Plutarch for Boys and Girls,' $3.00; or 16mo, 2 vols., illustrated, $2.50.

VI. THE STORY OF THE NA- TIONS.

THE STORY OF GREECE. By Prof. James A. Harrison. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.
THE STORY OF ROME. By Arthur Gilman. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.
THE STORY OF THE JEWS. By Prof. J. K. Hosmer. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50

VII. REPRESENTATIVE ES- SAYS. Being selections from 'Prose Masterpieces from the Modern Essayists,' comprising papers by Irving, Lamb, De Quincey, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone. Octavo, cloth, $2.00.

VIII. AMERICAN ORATIONS, from the Colonial Period to the present time. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Alexander Johnston, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the College of New Jersey. 3 volumes, 16mo, $3.75.

IX. BRITISH ORATIONS. A selection of the more important and representative political addresses of the past two centuries. Edited with introductions and notes by Charles K. Adams, Professor of History in the University of Michigan. 3 vols, 16mo, $3.75.

*** *Reduced rates for schools. Full lists sent on application.*

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.

REED & BARTON,

37 Union Square, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electro Gold and Silverplate,

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

TABLE WARE,

Which embraces everything required for use or decoration of the table:

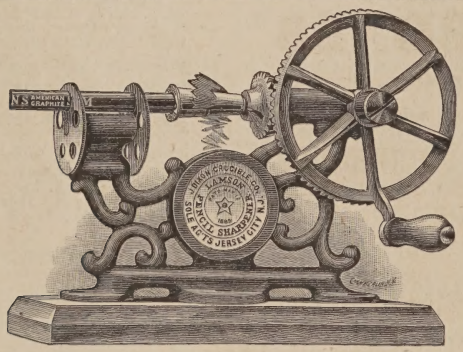
Coffee, Tea, Dessert, and Water Sets; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Meat, Vegetables, and Baking Dishes; Epergnes, Candelabra, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Etc.

They would also call attention to their large assortment of novelties in

Oxidized Silver, Gold Inlaid, and Applied Work,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.



(CUT REPRESENTS ONE-HALF SIZE.)

DIXON'S

PENCIL SHARPENER

Will sharpen 60 pencils in 5 minutes. Simple in construction. Perfect in mechanism. Attractive in appearance. *NO NOISE. NO DUST.* Any child can easily operate it. This machine is the result of many experiments and continued research. Send for descriptive circular.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

THE

INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA

CONTAINS *The latest Information, revised to 1885. Chambers's Encyclopedia complete, and 20,290 additional articles. Nearly 50,000 distinct titles, all properly treated. Issued in 15 royal 8vo volumes, 13,296 pages. $3 per volume. Sold by subscription exclusively. Send for descriptive circulars.*

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

GENERAL AGENTS.

DAY, BEACH & CO. - - - - - - CHICAGO.
P. W. GARFIELD - - - - - - CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI.
J. DEWING & CO. - - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

A FEW GOOD BOOKS.

I. SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS. By Edmondo de Amicis, author of 'Holland,' 'Constantinople,' etc., etc. One superb volume, quarto, illustrated with original Etchings and Photogravures. Only 600 copies printed, the larger part of which have already been subscribed for. To secure a copy of this magnificent work, early application should be made. Prices $15, $25, and $40.

II. HUMOR IN ANIMALS. By William H. Beard. A series of forty drawings, with descriptive and explanatory text. Quarto, cloth extra, $2.50.

III. PROSE MASTERPIECES from Modern Essayists. Comprising single specimen essays from Irving, Leigh Hunt, Lamb, De Quincy, Landor, Sydney Smith, Thackeray, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Phelps, Kingsley, Ruskin, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, Gladstone, Newman, Leslie Stephen. 3 vols., 16mo, beautifully printed and bound, in box. Prices, $3.75, $4.50, $10, $20.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE ESSAYS. Being selections from "Prose Masterpieces," comprising papers by Irving, Lamb, De Quincy, Emerson, Arnold, Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, etc., etc., etc. Octavo, cloth, $2.00.

V. ESSAYS OF ELIA. By Charles Lamb. The Temple Edition. Handsomely printed on laid paper from new type, with Etchings by Smillie, Church, Gifford, and Platt. Octavo, cloth, gilt top, $4.50. In fine binding from $7.00 to $20.00.

VI. THE NUTSHELL SERIES. A gathering of the best thoughts of the best writers. Edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson. Six volumes.

I. Wisdom.
II. Philosophy:
III. Sentiment.
IV. Epigrams and Epitaphs.
V. Proverbs.
VI. Wit and Humor.

Uniquely printed, in box, $3.00 to $10.00.

VII. THE AMERICAN GIRL'S Home Book of Work and Play. By Helen Campbell. Suggestions and Instructions for Indoor and Outdoor Amusements. Small quarto, with 140 cuts. $2.00.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York.

*** Messrs Putnam have just published two new Catalogues:

I. A general Catalogue of their own publications.

II. A Catalogue of Choice Books in their Retail Department. This contains the Publications of both English and American publishers, and describes an extraordinarily attractive stock of fine books for the library or for presents.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"A book which will be of permanent value to any boy or girl."—*Susan Coolidge.*

UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION 320 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Mutual Accident Association.

320 and 322 BROADWAY, New York.

The LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST in the WORLD.

Accident Insurance at Half Rates.

HALF MILLION LOSSES PAID.

$5,000 Accident Insurance, with $25 Weekly Indemnity, costs about $13 a year. $10,000, with $50 Weekly Indemnity, at proportionate rates. Membership Fee, $5 in each Division.

CHARLES B. PEET, President.
JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

Huckins' Soups.

Green Turtle, Tomato, Mock Turtle, Ox-Tail, Chicken, Mullagatawney, Julienne, Okra or Gumbo, Pea, Beef, Consommé, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Soup and Bouilli, Terrapin.

RICH AND PERFECTLY SEASONED. Require only to be heated, and are then ready to serve. Put up in quart cans only. These soups were first introduced to the public in 1855, and have always maintained their excellence and high reputation. Only the very best material is used in their preparation.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS.

J. H. W. HUCKINS & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

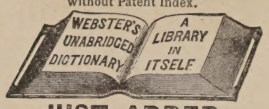
LESSONS IN HARMONY,

not with the view of attaining mere abstract knowledge, as is generally supposed or understood, but with the bright prospect of effecting—after a thorough course—a speedy transition to actual PRACTICAL COMPOSITION. $3 per 1½ hour lesson. At home from half-past 10—2 o'clock.
Address F. DOLAND, 22 West 15th St.

I WILL AGAIN RECEIVE AND DISTRIBUTE reading matter for the South and Southwest. Books, magazines, reviews, the *Nation*, all Government reports and public documents, college reports, etc. Express charges must be paid to this point.
J. B. HARRISON, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire.

WEBSTER

In various Styles of Binding, with and without Patent Index.



JUST ADDED
A NEW PRONOUNCING
GAZETTEER
OF THE WORLD,
Containing over 25,000 Titles, describing the Countries, Cities, Towns, and Natural Features of every part of the Globe.

GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.
THE Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
BEST Holiday Gift
It is an invaluable companion in every School, and at every Fireside.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Paillard's
MUSIC
BOXES
ARE THE BEST.

Our stock of fine instruments and low-priced ones is the largest in the world, comprising every variety especially suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 Broadway, New York City.

A NEW BOOK IS NOW READY
By LUCRETIA P. HALE and MARGARET E. WHITE, entitled

THREE HUNDRED DECORATIVE AND FANCY ARTICLES

FOR PRESENTS, FAIRS, ETC., ETC.

With directions for making and nearly 100 Illustrative Designs. It will also contain a special chapter for CHRISTMAS,
with suggestions for CHRISTMAS Eve, CHRISTMAS Wishes, Hanging the Stocking, CHRISTMAS Morning, Hiding the Presents, CHRISTMAS Dinners, Table Decorations, Menus, Cards, CHRISTMAS Tree, Parties, Entertainments, Post-office, Santa Claus, etc., etc. Beautifully printed on tinted paper and bound in muslin. For sale at our office, 333 Washington Street (up one flight), or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.50, by
S. W. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BEST TEACHERS. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Skilled Teachers supplied with Positions. Circulars of Good Schools free to Parents. School Property rented and sold. School and Kindergarten Material, etc.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th St., N.Y.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Canes for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Obituaries by enclosing stamp. Established 1846.

NOW READY, SKIN DISEASES (a Manual of). Their Description, Diagnosis, and Treatment. Third Smaller Edition. By BALMANNO Squire, M.B., Surgeon to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Price 30 cents, post free, from the Publishers, J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11 New Burlington Street, London, England.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.
It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.
It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.
It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.
F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.
For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

"TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION" BLANK.

Publisher of "The Nation,"

P. O. Box 794, New York.

For enclosed 25 cents send "The Nation" two months to the address below.

*Name,*_____

*Town,*_____

*State,*_____

On receipt of the above with 25 cents THE NATION will be sent to new readers for two months (half-rate).

Important Announcement

REGARDING

The New Princeton Review.

Occupying a New Field, Covered by no other Periodical of Europe or America.

PARTIAL LIST OF

Contributors.

George Bancroft.
James Russell Lowell.
Charles Dudley Warner.
Pres't Noah Porter.
Pres't Julius H. Seelye.
Pres't James McCosh.
Edmund C. Stedman.
John Bach McMaster.
George P. Fisher.
Wm. M. Taylor.
Charles A. Young.
Cornelius R. Agnew.
John Hall.
William H. Bishop.
Archibald Alexander.
Henry W. Farnum.
Arthur Hadley.
Charles H. Parkhurst.
Stanley Hall.
J. B. Harrison.
T. A. Janvier.
Alexander Johnston.
T. R. Lounsbury.
Allan Marquand.
James O. Murray.
Charles Eliot Norton.
Francis L. Patton.
William C. Prime.
William B. Scott.
Andrew F. West.
F. N. Zabriskie.

PLAN

OF THE

NEW PUBLICATION.

IT IS HOPED TO CREATE FOR AMERICA AN ORGAN FOR THE PUBLICATION OF HIGH LITERARY WORK, OF ORIGINAL THOUGHT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE, AND OF CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM, TOGETHER WITH A GOOD MEASURE OF SUCH ENTERTAINMENT AS IS SOUGHT BY INTELLIGENT READERS.

American Subjects.

It will record and emphasize from an impartial and patriotic standpoint what is best in American nationality, politics, and institutions, including the great philanthropic and economic efforts of the time.

In Philosophy,

it will defend a thorough-going Realism, as opposed to Idealism on the one hand and Agnosticism on the other, while it will give critical notices of other systems—ancient and modern. It will have articles on physiological psychology.

In Politics,

the *Review* will furnish discussions of the most important events at home and abroad. It will belong to no party, but will endeavor to elucidate those principles which are fundamental to our existence and progress as a nation, and underlie all representative government.

In Science,

it will give an account, IN POPULAR LANGUAGE, of recent investigation and discovery, paying special attention to the new sciences so full of promise, such as biology, and so enabling the general reader to keep up with the knowledge of the day.

Religion and Morality.

The *Review* will leave to others the discussions of Theology, but will strive as a principal aim to promote high morality and religion.

In Fiction,

its purpose will be to encourage and foster the best efforts of native writers. It will offer, in addition, choice selections from foreign contemporary literature in order to point out, as far as possible, the merits and demerits of our own fiction in comparison with what others are doing.

In Art

the *Review* will call attention to the best work in every department which may have general interest. In particular it will devote space and the best labor to record the progress of archæology as the great interpreter of historic art, and the necessary introduction to good work in all modern art.

In History

the *Review* will not attempt to rival the great periodicals devoted to that science, but it recognizes the fact that the historic method is just now uppermost in all sciences, and will, therefore, recall to present remembrance whatever may have a bearing on the work of our day or serve to promote the advance of philosophic history.

In Education

the field is so extensive and the number of live technical journals so great that, while the *Review* will give encouragement to the best efforts in all directions, it will especially promote and discuss the higher education in colleges and universities.

The World's Progress and Events.

A new and important feature of the *Review* will be its editorial department, which is to contain epitomes of the most important intellectual work and discovery, not altogether critical, but summarizing at least in part *what the world is doing.*

A New System of Indexing.

It will be seen from the above that the numbers inclusive for each year, if properly indexed, will form a most valuable annual review of the world's progress and events, with the additional advantage of having principal subjects treated by men eminent as specialists in the various departments of human research. It is proposed to furnish an elaborate Analytical Index for each year, and at every *fifth* year of publication to prepare an Index of the preceding five years. Thus indexed, it is believed that the *Review* will have a peculiar and permanent value for ready reference, becoming, in a certain important sense, supplementary to all encyclopedias.

The *Review* will be published six times a year, beginning with January, 1886, under the editorial management of William M. Sloane, Professor of History in Princeton College. When no time is specified, subscriptions will commence with the current number.

Terms: $3 a year in advance, postage free. Remittances may be made in P. O. or express money orders, or in drafts, checks, or registered letters. *Money* in letters is at sender's risk.

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON, Publishers, 714 Broadway, N. Y.
HODDER & STOUGHTON, 27 Paternoster Row, London.

Standard Sets of Books

OF STERLING VALUE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Published and for sale by

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,

714 Broadway (nearly opposite New York Hotel).

New Editions of Standard Authors,

Printed on toned paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and half-calf extra.

(Each Set in a Neat Box).

At less than one-half the former prices.

AN EMINENT CRITIC SAYS:

"Indispensable for the *Library or for any considerable collection of books* on history or general literature. Macaulay, Hallam, Poe, Lamb, Gray, May, Disraeli, Millman, Michaud, etc., are among the classics of our language."

EDGAR A. POE'S COMPLETE WORKS. Life and Introduction By Rich'd Henry Stoddard. Illustrated with a *New Portrait on Steel* (the latest taken from life). Etchings from *Original* designs by *Gifford, Church, and others, fac similes,* numerous autographs, etc. Printed from New Plates, large type, on paper made specially for this edition. 6 vols., cloth, gilt top, $6.

CHARLES LAMB'S COMPLETE WORKS. Including 'Elia' and 'Eliana,' the last containing the hitherto uncollected writings of Lamb, corrected and revised by Sir N. Talfourd. With Life. Steel portrait, cloth, 3 vols. $3.75 per set (reduced from $7.50).

(Larger paper edition. 5 vols., cloth, gilt top, $7.50).

GRAY'S (THOMAS) COMPLETE WORKS. Prose and Verse. Edited by Ed. Gosse, with 2 portraits and *fac similes.* 4 vols., cloth, gilt top, $6.

"*Every lover of English literature will welcome the works of Gray from the hands of an editor so accomplished as Mr Gosse. His comeliness for the task has been known for some time to students of poetry. This edition is at once careful and complete.*"—*London Athenæum.*

HALLAM'S (HENRY) COMPLETE Works, Comprising UNABRIDGED Editions of
Constitutional History of England, cloth .....2 vols.
Middle Ages of Europe, cloth.....2 vols.
Literature of Europe, cloth.....2 vols.
$7.50 per set (reduced from $17.50).

MACAULAY'S ESSAYS. With a Biographical and Critical Introduction from the well-known pen of Mr. E. P. Whipple. Printed from the Riverside plates (large type), 3 vols., 3,000 pages, with index of 55 pages, and steel portrait cloth, $3.75 (reduced from $9).

MACAULAY'S COMPLETE WORKS.
RIVERSIDE EDITION, COMPRISING:
History of England, cloth, *full index*.....4 vols.
Critical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Essays.....3 vols.
Speeches and Poems, cloth.....1 vol.
$10 per set (reduced from $20).

DEAN MILMAN'S COMPLETE WORKS.
COMPRISING:
History of the Jews, cloth, *full index*..... 2 vols.
History of Christianity, cloth, *full index*.....2 vols.
History of Latin Christianity, cloth, *full index*.....4 vols.
$12 per set (reduced from $24.50).

ISAAC DISRAELI'S COMPLETE WORKS.
Curiosities of Literature, cloth.....3 vols.
Amenities of Literature, cloth.....1 vol.
Calamities and Quarrels of Authors, cloth.....1 vol.
Literary Characters, Men of Genius, cloth .....1 vol.
$7.50 per set (reduced from $15).

MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUsades. 3 vols., cloth. New edition, with a supplementary chapter, by H. B. Mable, $3.75.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

LIVES OF ROBERT AND MARY MOFfat. By their son, J. S. Moffat. With four portraits and other illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

EDWARDS (THOS. C.) ON 1ST CORINthians. From 2d English revised edition. 8vo, $2.50.

DR. WM. M. TAYLOR'S WORKS. Limitations of Life. 1 vol., (steel portrait), $1.75.
Contrary Winds, and Other Sermons. 1 vol., $1.75.
Life of John Knox (steel portrait). 1 vol., cloth, $1.25.

BRACE (C. L.)—GESTA CHRISTI; A History of Humane Progress Under Christianity. *Enlarged, with a supplementary chapter.* (4th edition). Price reduced to $1.50.

Copies sent on receipt of price, charges prepaid, by

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,
714 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1068. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1885. PRICE 10 CENTS

NEWEST HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Sent by mail, on receipt of price.

I.

THOMSON'S THE LAND AND the Book. The Land and the Book. By William M. Thomson, D.D., Forty-five Years a Missionary in Syria and Palestine. In Three Volumes. Copiously Illustrated. Square 8vo, ornamental cloth, $6; sheep, $7; half morocco, $8.50; full morocco, gilt edges, $10 per volume. (*The volumes sold separately.*)

Volume I. Southern Palestine and Jerusalem. (140 illustrations and maps.)

Volume II. Central Palestine and Phœnicia. (130 illustrations and maps.)

Volume III. Lebanon, Damascus, and Beyond Jordan. (147 illustrations and maps.)

II.

"HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE" for 1885. Vol. VI., pp. viii, 832. With about 700 Illustrations. 4to, ornamental cloth, $3.50. Vols. II., III., IV., and V., $3.50 each. Vol I. for 1880 *out of print.*

III.

HIGGINSON'S HISTORY of the United States. A Larger History of the United States of America to the Close of President Jackson's Administration. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, author of 'Young Folks' History of the United States,' etc. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, Portraits, and other Engravings. Pp. xii, 470. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

IV.

PEPPER AND SALT; or, Seasoning for Young Folk. Prepared by Howard Pyle. Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated by the author. Pp. xiv, 122. 4to, illuminated cloth, $2.

V.

STRANGE STORIES from HISTORY for Young People. By George Cary Eggleston, author of 'Red Eagle,' etc. Pp. 244. Square 16mo, cloth, $1. (In "Harper's Young People Series.")

VI.

CITY BALLADS. By Will Carleton, author of 'Farm Ballads,' 'Farm Legends,' 'Farm Festivals,' 'Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes,' etc. Illustrated. Pp. 180. Square 8vo, ornamental cloth, $2; gilt edges, $2.50.

☞ Will Carleton's new volume, 'City Ballads,' together with his other illustrated volumes, 'Farm Ballads,' 'Farm Legends,' 'Farm Festivals,' $2 each, may be had in a neat box complete, $8. The set in gilt edges, $10.

VII.

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN South America. Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, and Chili. With Descriptions of Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego, and Voyages upon the Amazon and La Platte Rivers. By Thomas W. Knox, author of 'The Boy Travellers in the Far East,' etc. With colored Frontispiece and numerous Illustrations. Pp. 514. 8vo, ornamental cloth, $3.

☞ This new volume, 'Boy Travellers in South America,' may be had in a neat box containing Knox's "Boy Travellers Series" complete, 6 vols., 8vo, illuminated cloth, $3 a volume.

Japan and China.
Siam and Java.
Ceylon and India.
Egypt and Holy Land.
Central Africa.
South America.

VIII.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF BATTLE Lyrics. By Thomas Dunn English, M.D., LL.D. Illustrated. Pp. xii, 168. Square 8vo, illuminated cloth, $2.00.

IX.

STANLEY'S CONGO. The Congo, and the Founding of its Free State: A Story of Work and Exploration. By H. M. Stanley, author of 'Through the Dark Continent,' &c. With over One Hundred Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols., pp. 1130. 8vo, ornamental cloth, $10.00 per set.

X.

A NATURALIST'S WANDER- ings in the Eastern Archipelago: A Narrative of Travel and Exploration from 1878 to 1883. By Henry O. Forbes, F.R.G.S., &c. With many Illustrations (including a colored Frontispiece) and Maps. Pp. xx, 536. 8vo, ornamental cloth, $5.00.

XI.

STORMONTH'S ENGLISH DIC- tionary: A Dictionary of the English Language, Pronouncing, Etymological, and Explanatory; embracing Scientific and other Terms, Numerous Familiar Terms, and a copious Selection of Old English Words. By the Rev. James Stormonth. The Pronunciation Carefully Revised by the Rev. P. H. Phelp, M.A. Pp. xiv, 1234. Imperial 8vo, cloth, $6.00; half roan, $7.00; full sheep, $7.50.

XII.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S WRIT- ings and Speeches. Edited by John Bigelow. 2 vols., pp. xviii. 1202. 8vo, cloth, gilt tops and uncut edges, $6.00.

XIII.

HOME STUDIES IN NATURE. By Mary Treat, author of 'Chapters on Ants,' &c. Illustrated. Pp. 244. 12mo, ornamental cloth, $1.50.

XIV.

THE FALL OF CONSTANTI- nople. Being the Story of the Fourth Crusade. By Edwin Pears, LL.B. Pp. xvi, 422. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

XV.

DANCING, AND ITS RELA- tions to Education and Social Life. With a New Method of Instruction, including a Complete Guide to the Cotillion (German), with 250 Figures. By Allen Dodworth. Illustrated. Pp. vi, 278. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

XVI.

THE PRINCIPLES OF EX- pression in Pianoforte Playing. By Adolph F. Christiani. Illustrated. Pp. 304. 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

XVII.

GEORGE ELIOT'S COMPLETE Works:

LIBRARY EDITION. 12 vols., 12mo, cloth. Per vol., $1.25; per set, $13.00. Half calf, per set, $30.00.

POPULAR EDITION. 12 vols., 12mo. Per vol., 75 cents. Complete Sets, half calf, $20.00.

FIRESIDE EDITION. 12 vols. in 6. 12mo, cloth, $7.50 per set. (*Sold in Sets only.*)

XVIII.

GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE, Related in her Letters and Journals. Arranged and Edited by her Husband, J. W. Cross. Portraits and Illustrations. In Three Volumes, pp. 1038. 12mo, cloth, $3.75. (Uniform with "Harper's Library Edition" of George Eliot's Works.)

XIX.

WAKULLA: A Story of Adventure in Florida. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated. Pp. 256. Square 16mo, cloth, $1.00. (In "Harper's Young People Series.")

*** HARPER'S CATALOGUE *sent on receipt of ten cents.*

IN *HARPER'S MAGAZINE* FOR JANUARY, 1886,

MR. W. D. HOWELLS

Opens the "EDITOR'S STUDY."

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

(NO. 428)

For January, 1886.

CONTENTS:

Illustration for "She Stoops to Conquer."
Frontispiece. From Drawing by E. A. Abbey.

Winter in Devonshire.
By Lucy C. Lillie. Illustrated by Alfred Parsons, C. S. Reinhart, and H. M. Paget.

Christmas-tide with the Germans before Paris.
By Archibald Forbes. Illustrated.

Domestic and Court Customs of Persia.
By S. G. W. Benjamin, late U. S. Minister to Persia. Illustrated.

A Lampful of Oil.
George R. Gibson. A thorough exposition of the Petroleum Industry. Part IV. of the useful and interesting series on "Great American Industries." Illustrated.

She Stoops to Conquer.
Illustrated by E. A. Abbey.

"Sis."
A Sketch. By Mary Tucker Magill. Illustrated by Jessie Curtis Shepherd.

In the Marshes.
A Poem. By Alice Comyns Carr. Illustrated.

"Une' Edinburg's Drowndin'."
A Christmas Story. By Thomas N. Page, author of "Marse Chan."

The Militia and the Army.
By Major-General George B. McClellan.

East Angels. Part XIII.
A Novel. By Constance Fenimore Woolson.

Indian Summer. Part VII.
A Novel. By W. D. Howells.

Hunting a Mythical Pall-bearer.
By Moncure D. Conway. Illustrated.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. By George William Curtis.
EDITOR'S DRAWER. Conducted by Charles Dudley Warner.
EDITOR'S STUDY. By William Dean Howells.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

PER YEAR:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES (One Number a week for 52 weeks)	15 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 497

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 500

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Kelley Correspondence 502
The Navy Problem 502
Naturalization and Expatriation 503
Voting Habits, Past and Present 504
Salisbury, Gladstone, and Parnell 505

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Renan's New Drama.—II 506

CORRESPONDENCE:
The Ignoring of the Moravian Missions 507
Consumption among the Foreign-Born 507
Short o and Short a 508
Mrs. Thayer's Wild Flowers of Colorado 508
Cornell Congress 508
The "Mystery" of the English Elections 508
Venice in Summer 509
Philadelphia's Provincialism 509
Politics in the Pension Office 510

NOTES 510

REVIEWS:
Ormsby's Don Quixote.—I 513
Children's Books 514
A Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary 515
The Oldest School in America 515
History of Manon Lescaut and of the Chevalier des Grieux 516

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 516

FINE ARTS:
The Autumn Academy 516

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 8,800 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Scale of Agate lines.
—
—
—
—
—
—
— 5
—
—
—
—
— 10
—
—
—
—
— 15
—
—
—

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern) San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A FAMILY and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. New and enlarged accommodations. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL, No. 68 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD- mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or edge privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY. — PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 22 West 15th St.

LESSONS IN HARMONY, not with the view of attaining mere abstract knowledge, as is generally supposed or understood, but with the bright prospect of effecting—after a thorough course—a speedy transition to actual PRACTICAL COMPOSITION. $3 per 1½ hour lesson. At home from half-past 10—2 o'clock. Address, F. DOLAND.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.
II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.
III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.
IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.
Liberal elections in and between these courses at close of Second Year.
V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree MUS. BAC.
VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.
VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.
VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.
Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.
IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.
X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two-years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.
XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.
In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary, University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, Times Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Teachers.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

Wants.

A LADY VERY HIGHLY RECOM- mended, who lived for several years with a distinguished English family, desires position as governess or companion. Accomplished linguist and teacher, good musician.
For references address Prof. E. L. Greene or Prof. L. U. Jones, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan.
Address L. G. L., care of the *Nation.*

The Winter Resort of the South.

Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

NATION.—NUMBERS, VOLUMES, and a full set for sale by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

REED & BARTON,

37 Union Square, New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electro Gold and Silverplate,

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

TABLE WARE,

Which embraces everything required for use or decoration of the table:

Coffee, Tea, Dessert, and Water Sets; Cake and Fruit Baskets; Meat, Vegetables, and Baking Dishes; Epergnes, Candelabra, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Etc.

They would also call attention to their large assortment of novelties in

Oxidized Silver, Gold Inlaid, and Applied Work,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 *to* $70.00 *each. Eight separate important Etchings published November 1st.*

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 23 East 16th St. (Union Sq.), New York.

Open until 9 P. M. until Christmas.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Please mention the *Nation*.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Paillard's MUSIC BOXES

ARE THE BEST.

Our stock of fine instruments and low-priced ones is the largest in the world, comprising every variety, especially suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,

680 Broadway, New York City.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO., *Herald* Building, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF ALCOholism at the private residence of a retired physician in the Adirondack region.

Address A, Box 1135, New York City.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"A model of construction and arrangement."
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Superb Gift Books.

Lallah Rookh.

By THOMAS MOORE. This charming Oriental poem is now for the first time produced in a style worthy of itself. It is illustrated with about one hundred and forty photo-etchings made from designs of the best artists in America, together with several from European and Persian artists. The illustrations are printed in a variety of colors on vellum paper, and the text of the poem is set in with the illustrations in artistic style. 1 vol., quarto, bound in parchment paper, and in vellum cloth folio, with stamped ribbons, $15 00; full American seal, gilt, $17 50.

American Etchings.

A series of twenty original etchings by American artists, among whom are James D. Smillie, Thomas Moran, Parrish, Ferris, Garrett, and others, with text and lithographical matter by S. R. Koehler and others. Edition limited to 350 copies, divided as follows: 5 copies, proofs on genuine parchment, text on vellum paper, in parchment portfolio, $150 00; 15 copies, proofs on satin, text on vellum paper, in satin portfolio, $75 00; 40 copies, proofs on India paper, text on vellum paper, in vellum cloth portfolio, $55 00; 40 copies, proofs on Japan paper, text on vellum paper, in parchment portfolio, $35 00; 250 copies, proofs on Holland paper, in cloth portfolio, $15 00.

The Modern Cupid.

A bright, attractive series of verses illustrative of "Love on the Rail," with dainty drawings reproduced in photogravure plates and printed in tints. Edition limited to 370 copies, divided as follows: 5 copies, proofs on genuine parchment, in parchment portfolio, $60 00; 15 copies, proofs on satin, in satin portfolio, $25 00; 35 copies, proofs on Japan paper, in parchment paper portfolio, $15 00; 55 copies, proofs on India paper, in white vellum, cloth portfolio, $15 00; 250 copies, proofs on vellum paper, in cloth portfolio, $7 50.

Lenore.

By EDGAR ALLAN POE. This charming poem is embellished with 14 beautiful and original illustrations by Henry Sandham, engraved in the best possible style. 1 vol., small quarto, cloth, full gilt, $1 50; alligator, assorted colors and styles, $1 50; full American seal, gilt edges, $2 50; full Spanish calf, gilt edges, $3 00.

Eve of St. Agnes.

By JOHN KEATS. With 24 new and original illustrations by Edmund H. Garrett, engraved by George T. Andrew. One of the most artistic of holiday books. 1 vol., small quarto, cloth, full gilt, $1 50; alligator, assorted colors and styles, $1 50; full American seal, gilt edges, $2 50; full Spanish calf, gilt edges, $5 00.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery.

Every little boy and girl should be a subscriber to the most artistic juvenile magazine in the world. Every article and illustration original. Sample copy free to any address. Most liberal terms to Canvassers and Clubs. For sale by all Newsdealers.

One Year, $1.50. Single Copies, 15 cts.

D. Lee Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

THREE ART MAGAZINES FOR $5.00.

ART AGE $2, monthly, with Forbes Photogravure supplements. **ART INTERCHANGE** $3, fortnightly, 13 colored plates a year. **ART & DECORATION** $4.50, monthly, over 40 designs an issue. We offer these three papers for the extraordinarily low price of $5.00. (75 saved.) **SAMPLE COPIES** of the three for 50c.; or any one, 20c. Full particulars in catalogue for 2c. In this club of art journals subscribers get, by actual count, over **1500** drawings, working patterns, designs for painting, embroidery, &c., art motives, colored studies and Forbes photogravures; over **1200** reading columns, answers to questions, practical suggestions, criticism, technical information and news. (Mention this advertisement.) Turnure & Gillies Brothers, Pub'rs: **ART AGE, 75 FULTON ST., NEW YORK**

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

January Atlantic.

Ready Saturday, 19th. Contains:

IN THE CLOUDS. I., II. Charles Egbert Craddock.
THE FREE NEGROES OF NORTH CAROLINA. David Dodge.
TWO BITES AT A CHERRY. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
GLAUCUS. A Poem. Edith M. Thomas.
POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES IN ENGLAND OF CORNWALLIS'S SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN. (First of six or more papers on American history from the close of the Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution.) John Fiske.
THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. Book Second. XIV.-XVI. Henry James.
BARTER. A Poem. Julie K. Wetherill.
THE NEW PORTFOLIO. A Cry from the Study. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
SESAMES. A Poem. Helen Jackson.
A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. XLIII.-XLVII. M. O. W. Oliphant.
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.
STEDMAN'S POETS OF AMERICA.
THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB. Dialect Difficulties.—Fairview or Plainfield.—The Cheerfulness of Birds.—A Simple Story.

35 cents, $4.00 a year.

☞ *Now is the time to subscribe.*

E. C. STEDMAN'S WRITINGS.

Poets of America.

With full Notes in Margin and careful Analytical Index. 12mo, $2.25; half calf, $4.50.

MR. STEDMAN'S OTHER BOOKS.

VICTORIAN POETS. 12mo, $2.00. Half calf, $4.00.

POEMS. Household Edition. With Portrait. 12mo, $2.00; full gilt, $2.50; half half, $4.00.

POETS OF AMERICA, VICTORIAN POETS and Poems, in uniform sets, in box. $6.00, half calf, $12.00.

EDGAR ALLAN POE. An essay. With Portrait and illuminated vellum covers. 18mo, $1.00.

Fiammetta.

A Novel. By William W. Story, author of "Roba di Roma," etc. 1 vol. 16mo, $1.25.

This is a novel of Italian life, character, and scenery. Mr. Story's long residence in Italy has made him thoroughly familiar with the most striking and picturesque features of the country and its people.

The Thankless Muse.

By Henry A. Beers, Professor of English Literature in Yale College. 1 vol. 16mo, $1.25.

In this volume Mr. Beers retains such of the poems as he deemed best in the book entitled 'Odds and Ends,' published a few years ago, and adds many new poems besides the title poem. Speaking of the earlier volume the *New York Tribune* pronounced Mr. Beers "an agreeable versifier, of airy and nimble fancies, a cordial lover of fun," and the *New York Times* compared his humor to that of Charles Dudley Warner.

Patroclus and Penelope.

A Chat in the Saddle. By Theodore A. Dodge. New Popular Edition. With Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo, $1.25.

"One of the most important and valuable treatises on riding in our language."—*Saturday Review, London.*

"An accomplished, observant, clear-headed, good-natured companion."—*New York Tribune.*

"Col. Dodge is a charming teacher."—*Boston Herald.*

"The spirit of the horseman pervades it throughout."—*The Field, London.*

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

BOSTON.

11 E. 17th St. New York.

D. Appleton & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

Anthropoid Apes.

No. 52 of The International Scientific Series. By ROBERT HARTMANN, Professor in the University of Berlin. With Sixty-three Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, 326 pages. Price, $1 75.

CONTENTS: The Development of our Acquaintance with Anthropoid Apes.—The External Form of Anthropoid Apes.—The External and Anatomical Structure of Anthropoid Apes compared with the Human Structure.—Of Varieties in the Form of Anthropoids. — Geographical Distribution, Habits in a State of Nature, and Native Names of Anthropoids.—Life in Captivity.—Position of Anthropoids in the Geological System.—The Anthropomorphism of the Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orang, and Gibbon.

II.

The Art of the Old English Potter.

By L. M. SOLON. Illustrated by the author. 8vo, cloth. Price, $2 25.

CONTENTS: Early Pottery.—Stone-Ware.—Slip-decorated Ware.—English Delft.—The Brothers Elers and the Stamped Ware.—Salt Glaze.—Earthenware.—Foreign Imitations of English Earthenware.

This is not an attempt at a complete history of English pottery, but of the early progress of the craft in England—of those who made the ground ready for the splendid achievements of the great potters of the eighteenth century.

III.

John Maidment.

A NOVEL. By JULIAN STURGIS, author of 'An Accomplished Gentleman,' etc. 16mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents.

*** For sale by all booksellers; or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

Dr. Barringford's School.

By HENRY OGDEN.

A Story of Sea and Shore.

16mo, cloth, $1.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says of this that "It is a realistic and well-written story of adventures which are certainly most original in their conception." The Rev. Dr. Rylance writes: "The book made me feel a boy again, and its gentle tone and the occasional touches of pathos could not but inspire good feelings in any young readers."

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York,

And All Dealers.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"Every child in America should have them."

—*New England Journal of Education.*

A Superb Volume.

ETCHING.

An outline of its technical processes and its history, with some remarks on collections and collecting. By S. R. KOEHLER. Fully Illustrated. 1 vol., folio, gilt top, price, $20 00; one-half morocco gilt, $30 00; full morocco gilt, $40 00.

This volume is of special interest, as it is the first connected history of etching ever written. It is very fully illustrated, containing no less than one hundred and twenty-five specimens, thirty of which are etched plates by old and modern masters. The ninety-five examples in the text consist of photo-typic reproductions of old etchings, illustrating the whole history of the art, from the beginning of the sixteenth century down to our own day, in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, England, and America.

"A work of great magnitude and importance. . . . There is little or nothing relating to the art which has not been included in the text."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"A handsome holiday art book."—*The Critic.*

"The *Gem* of the season's collection is undoubtedly the book on etching, published by Cassell & Company."—*The Delineator.*

"This work will occupy the first rank among books this year."—*Utica Herald.*

Complete Descriptive Catalogue of Illustrated and Fine Art Books, Juvenile and Holiday Books, sent free to any address on application.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,

739 and 741 Broadway, N. Y.

SCIENTIFIC THEISM.

BY FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, PH.D.

This work includes the substance of a lecture delivered last July at the Concord School of Philosophy. It is part of a new philosophy of Evolution, vitalized by the principle of Universal Endocosmic Teleology and by the substitution of the Organic Theory of Evolution for the Mechanical Theory advocated by Spencer and Haeckel. Its purpose is to philosophize the scientific method, and to show that modern science, interpreted by its philosophized method rather than by its non-philosophic special results, leads not to Atheism, not to Agnosticism, not to Idealism, but to a Realistic Spiritual Theism which will satisfy both "the head" and "the heart."

1 vol. 12mo. Price, $2.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,

254 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS Are The Best

For Correspondents and Accountants.

Samples of OUR NEW PENS Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 sent on application. Ask for Card No. 9.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

753 and 755 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1885.

The Week.

SENATOR HOAR'S bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act is a step which the friends of civil-service reform will heartily approve. They have always held that the rule and theory which prevailed down to 1867, giving the President power to make removals without the consent or coöperation of the Senate, were the true ones. The change was made in 1867 in order to put a curb upon the wild cavortings of Andrew Johnson. Previous to that time the commissions to executive officers read as follows: "To have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, . . . *during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.*" The Tenure of Office Law made it necessary to erase the sentence printed in italics and insert in its stead: "subject to the conditions prescribed by law." These prescriptions were that he should hold the office during the term for which he was appointed unless sooner removed, by and with the consent of the Senate. The President was given power, during a recess of the Senate, to suspend an officer when he had received evidence satisfactory to himself that that officer was guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason had become incapable or legally disqualified, but was required to report to the Senate the evidence and reasons for his action. An effort was made in 1869 to repeal this law, and a bill restoring the old order of things passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate. A compromise measure was adopted which decrees in substance that any officer shall hold his office during the entire term for which he was appointed, unless the Senate consents in some form to his removal, and it is under this law that President Cleveland is acting. The restriction upon his freedom of action is illogical and unwise. He has full power of removal over the large class of officers not nominated to the Senate, and every reason in favor of that power in the one case is applicable to its exercise in the other.

Senator Edmunds's idea of uniting his Electoral Count Bill with Senator Hoar's Presidential Succession Bill strikes us as admirable. The two measures not only belong naturally together, but if they are united their speedy passage by both houses will be made more easy and certain. Both measures ought to have been made laws at the last session, and they probably would have been had the Democratic majority in the House been less actuated by partisanship. Now partisan as well as patriotic reasons will prompt the Democrats to favor them, and there is no doubt of their quick passage through the House. Senators Hoar and Edmunds are showing a commendable superiority to partisan influences in thus promptly bringing the bills forward again, but the former has been unable to take this step without taunting the Democrats, and especially Congressman Eaton, of Connecticut, with shortsighted and unpatriotic action last winter.

Upon the occasion of introducing again his bill to establish a Government postal telegraph, Senator Edmunds said that he had so far modified his opinions, since his last presentation of the subject, that he was willing to embody in his plan the purchase of any existing telegraph plant at its actual value, meaning by actual value the sum that it would cost to replace it, and not the price to which watered telegraph stock may have been pushed in the market. He added that he was not willing to wait forever to hear the arguments and testimony *pro* and *con* of outside parties upon so plain a question as Government telegraphy. Of course, a reasonable time will be given for hearing objections, but it is evident that the time has come for deciding the question on broader grounds than the interests of private persons and corporations. The problem has been worked out for us in England and on the continent of Europe. There is little left to the chances of experiment. The maximum of efficiency at the minimum of price is attainable under Government control, provided the guiding principles of civil-service reform are extended to the telegraph in all its parts. Without such rules, enforced by strict legislation, the proposed change would be extremely hazardous. It is possible to establish under Government auspices an *esprit de corps* in the telegraphic service superior to anything known under corporate management. It is possible, for instance, to create a system which shall never be exposed to a strike of operators. But such *esprit de corps* can only be reached by putting the service forever beyond the reach of party politics, and by making all positions and preferments dependent solely upon merit, to be ascertained under prescribed rules. This requirement will be comparatively easy of enforcement if engrafted upon the system in the beginning, before politicians get any hold upon it. The present time is very favorable, in a political sense, for passing a suitable bill, since the Senate and House are controlled by opposite parties, and neither one can get any advantage over the other. It is likewise fortunate that we have a President upon whose good faith everybody can rely to carry out the just principles which Congress may lay down for the telegraphic service. If any Republicans hesitate to intrust the opposite party with the execution of so great a reform, they have it in their power to put any checks they please upon the President, through their control of the Senate, before whom all nominations of any importance must come for confirmation.

Among the amendments to the House rules offered on Wednesday week was one by Congressman Beach, of this State, providing that all eulogies of deceased members shall hereafter be delivered on Sundays. It is rather singular that nobody ever suggested this system before, for it would only be an official recognition of a custom which has always prevailed in many parts of the country—that of appointing "funeral obsequies" in all possible cases for Sunday. Anybody who was reared in a rural community in any Northern State will readily recall what anxiety was always shown to bring this about. To such lengths was this carried that, although considerations of convenience as well as sanitary rules suggested that burial should take place on the second or third day after death, every possible effort would be made, on the one hand, to prolong this period in case the victim had died as early in the week as Monday or Tuesday, while, on the other hand, in case he died as late in the week as Saturday, equal haste would be exhibited about the last rites, so that in either case they might be performed on Sunday. The reason was that a funeral was one of the great events in such a community, and that a thorough observance of the occasion required that it should fall upon the day when everybody was at leisure to participate. The full absurdity of the custom was only realized when, as was pretty sure to happen, the family were the more strenuous in insisting upon funeral ceremonies in the church on Sunday in proportion as the deceased was an obscure person, whose standing was such that very few people would take the trouble to pay respect to his memory if it was going to involve the loss of a working day.

Secretary Manning's special report on the collection of duties is a very able and painstaking document. Although chiefly important to dealers in foreign goods, and possessing only a secondary interest to the general reader, it throws a good deal of light on the tariff question, and enforces some broad principles which ought to arrest public attention. It is a long narrative of the struggle of the human understanding with "the existing complicated tariff law." This phrase occurs so frequently in the report that the reader is moved, when he throws it down, to consign the whole tariff to the infernal gods. The conviction is established in every candid mind that it is impossible to execute such a law so that it shall yield the results intended by it. There has long been a consensus of opinion among merchants that honest importation of certain large lines of goods is impossible under the law; that the best intentions of the customs officers, aided by the highest intelligence, are paralyzed and frustrated by the law itself. It would, perhaps, be safe to add that no machinery can be devised that will help the case, so long as the present rates of duty are retained. These duties offer so high a temptation to smuggle that the honorable merchant is driven from the field as an importer, and compelled to buy from the consignee of the foreign manufacturer.

There is a touch of humor in the plaint on page 7 that the foreigner does not avail himself of the numerous decisions of our courts showing what is the "actual market value" of goods manufactured for the American trade. These goods, it should be observed, are different from any products made for any other part of the

world—designedly so, for if the same goods were sold in Lyons, or Crefeld, or Zurich, it would be perfectly easy to learn what they were sold for. But they are not sold there at all. Not a yard is ever seen in the street, at the places of production. The foreigner is not subject to our laws. He cannot be prosecuted for perjury—if a false custom-house oath falls under that designation. We can only appeal to his feelings and his sense of rectitude to do the square thing. We offer the highest possible incentive to him and to examining officers to do the square thing by the each other and to cheat the Government. This offer is even extended, in an indirect way, to the "merchant appraiser," in cases of appeal, as, of course, he does not want to make an enemy of the man whose goods he is buying from day to day, and may easily adhere to the weight of sworn evidence, although he may know to a moral certainty that the goods cost 50 per cent. more than their invoice value. Given such a tariff and such machinery for enforcing it, no wonder that the foreign manufacturer turns a deaf ear to the lucid decisions of our courts showing him how he ought to estimate "actual market value." The remedy of specific duties for such evils is open to the serious objection that it imposes a higher rate of duty on the poor than on the rich. No farmer's wife, no servant girl, is too poor to wear silk and velvet in some form, on the bonnet, or around the throat, or waist, or as dress trimmings. Moreover, silk mixtures are infinite in variety and style, and new varieties and styles are coming out all the time. To impose an unvarying duty by the pound or yard on all goods of which silk is a component part of chief value, would be to tax the farmer's wife and the servant girl in many cases 100 per cent. where the millionaire, with his costly stuffs and laces, gets off with 25 per cent. Such a system would put a dangerous weapon in the hands of the agents of the Cobden Club.

The reënactment of the "Moiety Law" is faintly suggested by Secretary Manning in his special report on the collection of duties, as a means of executing "the existing complicated tariff act." This law, it will be remembered, went down with a crash, in the year 1874, when the fact became known that it had been made the instrument for blackmailing the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in the sum of $270,000. The utmost efforts of the best political machine ever known in the United States were put forth to save the Moiety Law, but they were unavailing. It armed the moiety-hunters with powers unheard of outside of Turkey, and it created a corruption fund of truly Oriental proportions. As soon as the light was thrown upon it an imperious public opinion demanded its repeal, and it was repealed. It ought not to be reënacted. No evils that it can cure are half as bad as itself. Better lose all the revenue that is lost for the want of it than raise a new crop of Joyces and Sanborns in the shadows of the Custom-house. The end sought to be reached by the Moiety Law—the detection of smugglers and undervaluers—can be gained much more effectively by lowering the extravagant duties which tempt men to smuggle and undervalue.

The recent advance of $8 per ton in the price of steel rails is made possible by the exorbitant duty of $17 per ton. The country is full of broken-down and non-paying railroads, which are required to pay this atrocious tax to the owners of twelve or fifteen rail mills. A duty of $17 per ton is equal to 75 per cent. ad valorem. This tax falls necessarily on the persons and property transported by railways. The renewal of trackage is one of the operating expenses of the roads, which must be paid out of the gross receipts. All shippers as well as all railway stockholders and bondholders are interested in having this tax reduced. If they possessed a reasonable measure of enlightened self interest, they would unite in demanding a reduction or repeal of this tax, and if they should make such demand they would obtain it. A few years ago the American Medical Association passed a resolution requesting the repeal of the duties on quinine. The request was complied with almost as soon as made, and with such haste that Congress forgot to repeal the duties on the raw materials of which quinine is made. The manufacturers of quinine closed their works in infinite rage, determined to show that American industry was ruined. Finding that Congress was indifferent to their ruin, they reopened them and commenced making quinine in competition with all the paupers of Europe and Asia, and have succeeded very well. The same result would follow if every cent of duty were taken off steel rails, and it would certainly be taken off if the consumers of rails would take a tithe of the pains to secure that end that the rail makers do to prevent it.

The death of Mr. Vanderbilt has been the means of giving us another dose of the old commonplaces about the vanity of riches, and about the impossibility of carrying with us out of this world any of the treasures which most contributed to our happiness while in it. The articles of the newspapers on this subject have been reinforced, too, by the sermons which the Advent missioners have been delivering to the business men. But there is probably no triter theme. Nobody knows more about the vanity of wealth than the men who have it. They feel keenly the difficulty of keeping hold of it, as the world now is, and see illustrations of this difficulty every day in the careers of their friends and neighbors. They probably never feel a pain or ache, or receive a warning from their doctors, without thinking sorrowfully on the inevitable separation from the good things of this world which death will bring with it. They realize this, in short, so much more vividly than the poor man does, that the poor man's reminders to them that they can carry nothing with them into the undiscovered country, have a somewhat ludicrous sound.

Nobody is probably ever influenced in the smallest degree in the management of his fortune by any forgetfulness of these consequences or accompaniments of death. No preacher ever really tells him anything new on this subject. What calls for criticism in the conduct of our rich people is not any foolish fond expectation that they are going to enjoy their riches beyond the grave, or any insensibility to the fact that riches have wings, and that this life is short and full of trouble. Nor is it the inordinate estimate they put on wealth as an instrument of social power and influence. In this, it must be honestly said, they are, at least in this part of the world, far less blameworthy than the poor. It is the poor people who make most of the fuss about great fortunes, and look on the owners of them with most curiosity and reverence. When one sees the amount of interest the press and its readers display in the doings and sayings of anybody who has over $10,000,000, the way he is watched and chronicled and quoted, and the amount of rubbish that is published about his house, and his furniture, and his yacht, and his tastes and habits, the wonder is that our rich men are nearly as simple and unpretending as they are. The millionaires now occupy in popular curiosity, and one might almost say admiration, the place which the lecturers and orators occupied before the war, and the generals for a short period after the war. They are the heroes of the hour, the persons whom the country people are most eager to see and hear about, and whose houses they are most anxious to have shown to them when they come to New York. Our millionaires, in truth, behave very well under this worship. Jay Gould himself resists it with much good sense and moderation. It is, in short, the community which is to blame, and not the rich man, when he takes himself too seriously, and thinks himself far wiser and better informed, and abler, more important, and possessed of more rights, than he really is.

The Massachusetts Reform Club entertained Mr. Dorman B. Eaton at a dinner on Saturday, in recognition of his long, eminent, and self-sacrificing services to the cause of civil-service reform. The occasion was made remarkable by the appearance of James Russell Lowell as an outspoken and barefaced Mugwump, and of Mayor O'Brien as an out-and-out civil-service reformer, in which character, and also as a candidate for reëlection, he was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Lowell enlivened the occasion by producing evidence that Joseph Addison, as editor of the *Spectator*, was the first Mugwump who had put himself on record by calling for the union of all good men to oppose the placing of corrupt men in office.

By the death of Mrs. Newberry the city of Chicago secures the greatest endowment for a public library that any American city holds. The late Walter L. Newberry was one of the early settlers of Chicago, who "entered" a large tract of land on the north side, and had the sagacity or the inertia to hold on to a large part of it through all periods of panic as well as through all periods of speculation. He died on board a steamer between Liverpool and New York some seventeen years since, leaving a widow and two daughters. He left a will giving one half of his estate for the purposes of a public library to be situated in the north division of Chicago, provided his daughters should die without issue, but this provision of the will was not to be executed until after his wife's death. The two daughters died without issue, and now the death of the widow is announced by a cable telegram

from Paris. The portion of the estate which falls to the public library is estimated at $2,500,000. When Mr. Newberry died there seemed to be slight chances that the city would ever get this benefaction. The two daughters, being attractive as well as rich, were much exposed to the risk of being married and becoming the mothers of families, the more especially as one provision of the Newberry will left the bulk of the estate to the daughter who should first be the mother of a male child, and should give him the name of Walter Newberry. Both daughters perished of consumption a few years after the death of the father. So Chicago now comes by her own—in part—for the advance in real estate which has made this great benefaction possible might equitably be claimed as a public dowry. Certainly Mr. Newberry did very little to earn $5,000,000, unless we consider it earning to deny one's self the luxuries and even the comforts which wealth puts in one's reach. He was an extremely penurious man, and one of the least public-spirited of all the wealthy men upon whom the unexampled growth of Chicago has heaped great riches. But the whirligig of time has not only given Chicago the means for establishing the greatest public library in the land, but has rescued the name of Walter Newberry from oblivion and inscribed it among those of the benefactors of the human race.

The idea that champagne may serve as a commercial barometer will doubtless strike some people as odd, but experience has shown that its consumption rises or falls in close correspondence with the activity or depression of business. The American consul at Lyons, France, has been looking over the records, and finds that the demand from the United States decreased in the amount of $1,867,459 during the year after the panic of 1873. It is therefore a sign of returning prosperity that the shipments from Lyons to this country during last October —the month when supplies for the holiday season are chiefly ordered—were valued at $343,586, or not much short of double the $201,589 for October, 1884. The Blaine organs, it is true, may claim that the increased shipments are really due only to the fact that American free-traders have been furnished an unusually large supply of "British gold" this year, in view of the election of a Democratic President, and that they have been expending the money in storing their own wine cellars, instead of using it for its intended purpose of bribing protectionist Congressmen. It might be hard to refute this charge if it were not that the great prohibition State of the Union is as prosperous as the champagne dealers, as shown by the remarkable increase in the deposits of the Maine savings banks during the past year recently reported. It would be easy enough to maintain that the increased imports of champagne only show that the rich are growing richer under Democratic rule at the expense of the poor; but even Mr. Blaine himself will find it hard to convince his neighbors that the poor are growing poorer since Cleveland became President, when they see that there are nearly 4,000 more depositors in the savings banks of the State to-day than there were a year ago.

A report sent last July by the Mexican Consul-General in New York to his Secretary of State, in answer to a series of questions addressed him by the latter, gives a part of the Mexican side of the question of the commercial relations between the two countries, and thus has a bearing upon the recommendation of President Cleveland in reference to the treaty of reciprocity with Mexico. Señor Navarro declares that Mexican merchants have an excellent standing in the New York market, their payments being made promptly and honorably. Asked as to what tropical and semi-tropical products ought to be made to play the largest part in Mexican exports, he mentions bananas, cocoanuts, lemons, oranges, tobacco, coffee, and sugar. It is his opinion that the surest impulse to the Mexican export trade with this country can be given by thorough-going reforms in the Mexican tariff, so as to place fewer obstacles in the way of importers and to facilitate reciprocal commerce. He thinks that subventions to the various steamship lines plying between Vera Cruz and the ports of the United States would accomplish little in the way of stimulating trade, and that a more urgent step, after tariff reform, is a reduction in the charges for freight, which are enormous. He complains that injustice is done to Mexican tobacco in the fact that all the finer grades reach the United States by way of Havana, and are sold as if grown in Cuba.

All the signs seem to point to the conclusion that the recent disturbances in Nuevo Leon are the first gun in the Mexican Presidential campaign of 1888. It may or may not be true, as the telegraph has asserted, that Diaz is paving the way for his father-in-law, Romero Rubio (not Robio, as commonly printed). The significant thing is that he is invading one of the strongholds of Gonzalez, and seems bent on preventing the latter's return to power. The "favorite son" in politics has played a much more conspicuous part in Mexico than with us. Each of the political chiefs has a State or two which he looks upon as his peculiar appanage. Diaz himself, like Juarez before him, has always been able to count upon the support of Oaxaca. Gonzalez, since stepping down from the Presidency, has show himself to possess almost absolute power in Guanajuato, of which State he is now Governor, and to exert a preponderant influence in Guadalajara and in Nuevo Leon. It would appear that Diaz is now proposing to wrest the supremacy of the latter from his rival. The trouble began in the municipal elections, held early in November. The Federal troops, evidently acting on a hint from the capital, interfered in the most outrageous manner in these elections. The reason is that, under the electoral laws of Mexico, it is almost a necessity for a successful Presidential candidate to control the majority of the *ayuntamientos* of a State in order to secure its vote. Governor Sepúlveda and the State Legislature would not submit to this military interference, and refused to declare the election of the Federal candidates. The next step in the intrigue was the fomenting of a revolution in the State, in the hope that the Governor would be forced to abandon his post, so that a military rule might be established. That is the cause of the recent situation; Sepúlveda, with the tacit aid of Gonzalez, withstanding the revolutionists, who were apparently acting with the connivance of the Federal troops.

The election of the valued London correspondent of the *Nation*, Professor James Bryce, for South Aberdeen, is a striking illustration of the usefulness of that feature of the English system which allows electoral divisions to get their representatives wherever they please, all over the kingdom. Mr. Bryce sat in the last Parliament for the Tower Hamlets, one of the London boroughs. That has been, however, cut up into several divisions by the late act, and the number of members increased, and he, we believe, although a warm friend of Ireland, came under the ban placed on all Liberals, except one or two, by Parnell. As there is a strong Irish vote in that region, this, we think, though we are not sure, compelled him to seek a constituency elsewhere, and he has been returned by one of the divisions of Aberdeenshire by a large majority over his Tory competitor. In this country, when a man, however able, gets out of favor, for any reason, with the local managers of his district, he is completely thrown out of public life, and the country loses his services probably at the very moment when they are most valuable. In England it is all but impossible for this to happen to a man of mark. There is sure to be some constituency which is proud to have him for a representative. This insures to every man who likes politics, and shows real capacity for it, the possibility of making it a career, and staying in it during his working years, in spite of occasional differences with his constituents.

That the Parnellites in the House of Commons would be a very motley body, as regards social condition, has long been evident to those who knew how complete was the breach which the land agitation had made between the bulk of the voters and the educated and well-to-do classes in Ireland. The Irish members of the House have since the Union consisted almost exclusively of land-owners, great or small, with a sprinkling of barristers, and an occasional manufacturer, brewer, or distiller. But they, even more than the English or Scotch members, were what are technically called "gentlemen." Parnell himself is a good specimen of what they used to be. The appearance in the last Parliament of men like Biggar, who is a very illiterate pork dealer, and like Healy, who was an ill-favored attorney's clerk—though he has turned out an extremely able man—was a foretaste of what was coming if the suffrage were further extended and the land agitation were successful. The present state of things—that is, the complete loss of political leadership by the educated and well-to-do classes—has been long foreseen by wise observers as likely to come about in case the British Parliament failed to satisfy Irish demands both with regard to the land problem and home rule. Grattan foretold it seventy years ago. The absorption of the gentry in the English aristocracy was certain to lead, sooner or later, to the breaking loose of the peasantry, and their appearance in the political field under the guidance of the butcher and baker and candlestick maker.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 9, to TUESDAY, December 15, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message was received throughout the country with expressions of praise and good-will from both parties.

The New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday adopted a report heartily approving of the recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury in regard to a suspension of silver coinage.

The Republican Senators held a caucus on Friday in regard to the course which they should pursue toward the President's nominations. They adjourned without agreeing, but it is probable that as a rule the Democrats appointed, where their private character is good, and their public course does not involve a taint of dishonesty, will be confirmed. Each case will be considered on its own merits. The President will be called sharply to account if it shall be discovered that in any of his appointments he has violated the principles of which he has said so much.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday the Speaker received permission of the House to appoint the Committees on Rules, Accounts, and Enrolled Bills. Mr. Morrison (Dem., Ill.) offered a resolution, for reference to that Committee when appointed, continuing in force the rules of the Forty-eighth Congress, with certain modifications, among them being one for the distribution of the work of the Appropriation Committee among the other standing committees of the House. This Committee is still left with jurisdiction over the legislative and sundry-civil bills. The well-known Rule 21 is proposed to be amended by striking out the clause which provides that no provision in any such bill (general appropriation), or amendment thereto, changing an existing law, shall be in order, except as being germane to the subject matter of the bill, or shall retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill. The reference of the resolution was ordered.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. Mr. Edmunds said it was the same bill that he had introduced at the last session of Congress, which went to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads and was reported upon by that committee so late in the session. He hoped they would now take the earliest opportunity to report on it. He wished to press it to a vote after reasonable discussion and examination.

On Monday Mr. Hoar reported favorably in the Senate the Presidential Succession Bill.

Mr. Edmunds, on Tuesday, reported favorably a bill to relieve Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, of his political disabilities. Mr. Edmunds said it was well known that General Lawton had last spring been appointed to an important position under the Government, but it having been understood by some that he was laboring under political disabilities, General Lawton had then, with high sensibility, withdrawn himself from the consideration of the President. The bill was passed. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia D. Grant, and another granting her the franking privilege.

The fact that the nomination of Morris Thomas, of Maryland, to be Indian Inspector, has not been sent to the Senate, is interpreted by some persons as indicating that the President has decided to cancel this appointment, against which Maryland reformers have vigorously protested. The authorities are not willing to say what the withholding of the appointment means, and all conclusions therefore are speculative.

The annual report of Attorney-General Garland shows that, during the year, 1,658 civil suits and 11,977 criminal prosecutions were terminated in the various United States courts. He discusses the plans suggested for the relief of the courts and endorses the general features of the Davis bill for the establishment of a Court of Appeals, or intermediate court, as best adapted for the purpose. That measure, however, does not, to his mind, cover the case, and he suggests a plan based on that bill, the main features of which were incorporated in the President's message to Congress with his commendation. He suggests the advisability of building jails at each place in the country where United States courts are held.

Thomas Morrow, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette* of Washington, has been arrested, charged with conspiracy in procuring the appointment of Frank Thomas as a clerk in the Agricultural Department, Thomas not performing any service for the Government, and paying his salary over to Morrow. A similar warrant was issued for General Carmen, ex-Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department.

The dinner given to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, in Boston, on Saturday evening was a very brilliant entertainment. Besides Mr. Eaton the speakers were Prof. James Russell Lowell, Collector Saltonstall, General Francis A. Walker, Mr. C. W. Clifford, and Mr. William Everett. Mr. Lowell closed his remarks as follows: "If we consider the enormous difficulties of Mr. Cleveland, if we consider that he is confronted with a mass of offices such as hardly exist in other countries, filled with men, many of them excellent, but a great many of whom have been put into office on account of that spoils system which we are organized to resist, but which makes of the public office a public almshouse for the incompetent—now, I ask you, gentleman, would President Cleveland—I won't say be doing his duty to his party, for I think he is a man quite above that, who is quite aware that when he becomes President he becomes President of the United States—would he be qualified for the position unless he made a good many removals? Don't you think it would be better and wiser for the progress of civil-service reform if equality—I mean numerical equality—could be introduced into the public service before President Cleveland's term expires? I am very strongly of that opinion. I certainly never objected to my own removal. It was certainly necessary."

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided to overrule the decision of the Hamilton County Circuit Court, and order the certificates of election issued to the Democratic Senators and Representatives. This will make the next Senate stand twenty-one Democrats to seventeen Republicans, but on joint ballot the Republicans still retain three majority, without regard to the Hamilton County delegation.

The report made by the United States Grand Jury, which has just concluded its labors at Salt Lake City, reviews and sustains the published charges that Mormon Church dignitaries contributed money to induce disorderly women to visit the Mormon capital to entrap United States officials.

A Youngstown (O.) despatch says: "The recent advance in raw materials for the manufacture of iron and the increased price for pig metal have caused activity about the idle blast furnaces in this vicinity. Every idle blast furnace near here, with one or two exceptions, has started. In Cleveland, the only ore market for this vicinity, not a ton of ore can be bought. Furnace men in this valley have for some time anticipated this move, and are stocked to last until spring."

Mayor Grace on Tuesday morning received from Chief Engineer Martin, of the East River Bridge, his annual report for the year ending December 1, 1885. Mr. Martin goes into a very elaborate description of the working of the cable grip in use on the cars. He says further that it is the most suitable for the bridge cars of all grips now in use. The total receipts from tolls were $618,914 55. Of this amount $23,011 34 were from foot passengers, $58,468 32 for vehicles, and $537,435 09 from passengers on the railroad. The receipts this year are $84,921 75 in excess of the amount received for the year ending December 1, 1884. The number of passengers carried last year was 8,529,840, producing a revenue of $426,492. This year 17,023,237 passengers were carried, yielding an income of $537,435 09. The number of foot-passengers crossing the promenade was 3,602,089, or 328,911 less than last year, and the revenue from this source shows a decrease of $16,289 66. The amount of tolls collected on the carriage roads is also smaller by $9,732 68 than last year. The total number of passengers crossing the bridge since its opening, May 25, 1883, is 38,418,366, divided as follows: Railroad, 26,635,377; promenade, 11,782,989. The total amount of revenue from tolls since the opening is $1,291,680 75—from the railroad, $1,018,042 09; from the carriage ways, $168,817 32, and from the promenade, $104,821 34.

The funeral services of William H. Vanderbilt were held in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in this city, on Friday morning. The body was then taken to Staten Island, where it was deposited with simple ceremonies in the receiving tomb of the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp. When the Vanderbilt mausoleum is completed the body will rest in it.

The will of Mr. Vanderbilt was filed at noon on Saturday in the Surrogate's Chambers in the County Court-house. The will bequeaths $10,000,000 to each of his eight children, $5,000,000 of which in each case is in trust. In addition to this, $2,000,000 is left to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The four sons of the dead man are made the trustees, the property left to each son being committed to the trusteeship of his three brothers. He leaves to each of his daughters the houses they live in absolutely. To his grandson William H., the son of Cornelius, he leaves $1,000,000, and to the widow is left the house at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, his paintings, library, stables, horses, etc., and an annuity of $200,000, together with $500,000 which is left to her absolutely. At her death the house, picture gallery, and stables are to go to his youngest son George Vanderbilt for his life, and at his death to such son of his as he may designate by will. If he shall die leaving no son, the property is to go to the eldest son of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Sundry bequests amounting to about $1,200,000 are left to charitable objects, and annuities ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 are left to distant relatives. The remainder of the fortune is divided equally between Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. He directs that all of the railroad stocks bequeathed to his children shall be held in bulk and administered for the best interests of all, and that none of them shall be disposed of without the consent of all concerned.

B. Gratz Brown, who was the candidate for Vice-President on the Greeley ticket in 1872, is dead.

The sudden death of Mrs. Newberry, widow of the late Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago, was reported by cable from Paris on Thursday. This releases one-half of his large estate, valued at $5,000,000, for the purposes of a public library in Chicago.

John Langdon Sibley, who was Librarian of the Harvard College Library for twenty-one years, and has been more or less closely connected therewith for sixty years, died on Wednesday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., after an illness of some duration. Mr. Sibley was born on December 29, 1804, in the town of Union, Maine. He obtained an education in spite of his humble circumstances. He was a

student at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1825. Mr. Sibley's pub ished works are: 'Index to the Writings of George Washington,' 1837; 'A History of the Town of Union, Me.,' 1851; 'Index to the Works of John Adams,' 1853; 'Fort Pownal and Brigadier Waldo'; 'Notices of Account-Books of Treasurers of Harvard College, from 1669 to 1752'; 'Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogues of Harvard University, with a reprint of 1674, 1682, and 1700,' 1865; and three biographical volumes of 'Harvard Graduates,' from the foundation of the College. He also edited the American reprint of George Chalmers's 'Introduction to the History of the Colonies,' a work which was suppressed in London. Throughout his career he was noted for his benefactions to needy students. He has given about $30,000 to Phillips Exeter Academy for that purpose.

Commodore Charles Lowndes died at his country seat near Easton, Md., on Monday, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a brother-in-law of the late Admiral Buchanan of the Confederate navy. Commodore Lowndes and Admiral Buchanan took opposite sides in the late war, and because of the relations between them Commodore Lowndes was suspected of being a Southern sympathizer. During the war he was placed upon the retired list. He was appointed a midshipman in 1818.

Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, the noted ex-Confederate, Senator of the United States before the war, Secretary of State of the Confederacy, and General in the rebel army, died at his home in Washington, Georgia, on Tuesday. He was seventy-five years of age. General Toombs was to the last irreconcilable to the result of the war.

FOREIGN.

All but six seats in the British Parliament have been filled, and it is closely estimated that this body will contain the following party representatives: Liberals 334, Conservatives 250, Parnellites 86, giving the Tories and Nationalists a majority of two over the Liberals.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter referring to the election, in which he says: "It has been a wonderful election and will prove that we have gained on the Tories since 1880, if allowance is granted us of fifteen seats lost through double candidatures and fifteen seats Mr. Parnell gave the Tories." Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor, member of Parliament-elect for the Scotland division of Liverpool, and Mr. Parnell's trusted lieutenant, in an interview, defined the Nationalist's view of home rule for Ireland as like that of the Government of Canada—the Irish members not to sit in the Imperial Parliament, and the people of Ireland not to contribute toward the expenses of the Imperial Government, nor to share in the payment of the national debt. Regarding funds to carry out the Nationalists' measures, Mr. O'Connor said the Parnellites could easily raise £100,000 in America.

It is asserted on good authority that Mr. Gladstone has a carefully prepared scheme of home rule, in which he feels the keenest interest, and is working upon it at Hawarden all the time. The details are kept a profound secret from every member of the party except three, viz.: Earls Granville, Spencer, and Rosebery. All these recently visited him in turn at Hawarden. It is said to be the dream of his life to pass this measure entire. Any such scheme, he calculates, would cost him twenty-five votes in his own party, but if the Irish support him that will not matter.

The London *News* is anxious that Mr. Gladstone should take office in order to prevent the Conservatives from fomenting an anti-Irish agitation to secure the support of the Whigs.

Sir Charles Dilke said on Monday that the Radicals would not obstruct, but would attempt to shape the tariff policy.

The London *Standard* (Cons.), of Monday morning, was outspoken for the refusal of Mr. Parnell's demands. To acquiesce in them, it says, would be suicide; to compromise, folly.

Mr. Bradlaugh has entered into negotiations with the Liberal leaders. He proposes not to present himself at the bar of the House of Commons to take the oath of office at the opening of Parliament, provided the Liberals will introduce and support a bill allowing members-elect to affirm instead of taking the oath.

Tennyson writes that he believes disestablishment and disendowment would be a prelude to the downfall of much that is greatest and best in England. There are doubtless abuses in the Church, but they are remediable. He wishes that the politicians who look upon America as an ideal Government, would borrow her conservative restrictive provision in the fifth article of the Constitution as a safeguard to England's Cons itution against ignorant and reckless theorists.

The British Cabinet had a session of two hours and a half on Monday, and decided to meet the new Parliament and to submit a programme dealing with the subject of county government in England and Ireland, English church reform, and land tenure. The Cabinet unanimously refused to receive or to make overtures for an alliance with the Parnellites. It is asserted in London that Mr. Gladstone has determined to force the fighting against the Tories at the very threshold of the new Parliament, and will move a vote of want of confidence in the Government on the first day of the session. He expects Parnellite support.

Russia has protested against Turkish intervention in Rumelia, and, in consequence of Austria's interference in Servia, is preparing actively to support Bulgaria. It was officially announced on Friday that Servia would abide by the decision of the Powers if compatible with her interests and dignity.

Prince Alexandria, of Bulgaria, replying to the Powers, says the Servians must evacuate Widdin. He is willing to disarm if Servia will indemnify Bulgaria for losses sustained by the war.

It was reported from Vienna on Thursday that peace negotiations had begun in earnest on the basis of the personal union of the Bulgarias and the nomination of Prince Alexander to be Governor of Rumelia for five years.

The London *Times* said on Saturday morning: "The Eastern difficulty may be regarded as virtually settled. The Powers have agreed to recognize the union of the Bulgarias. A demarkation Commission has been appointed, which insures an armistice of a month, and will hardly fail to secure peace."

A military commission will set out immediately from Belgrade to mark out the armistice frontier.

A rumor is current that a Russo-Montenegrin plot existed to form a Servian State to consist of Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro; that an assassin was hired for 40,000 rubles to kill King Milan, and that an accomplice divulged the plot.

The Porte sent a note to Italy protesting against the seizure of Massowah. Italy replied that the occupation of Massowah does not affect the sovereignty of the Sultan.

A great rebel army is forming in the Sudan, and the British Government has decided to re occupy Dongola. A new expedition will be sent to Egypt immediatly.

It is now clear that the situation in Egypt is serious enough to compel General Stephenson to leave hastily for the front. The garrison at Koyeh appears to be cut off and besieged. The British force there consists of 600 Highlanders, Hussars, and Royal Engineers, and one battalion of Egyptians. The little steamer *Lotus*, while with her gun shelling the enemy, has already been hit several times Koyeh is strongly fortified, but is 100 miles south of Wady Halfa, with seven small cataracts between. There are 14,000 British troops in Egypt, but three fresh regiments have been ordered to reinforce them, and are hurrying to the front.

The belief is increasing in Calcutta that the British Government does not intend to annex Burmah.

General de Courcy has been recalled from Anam. General Négrier succeeds in command of the French troops. General de Courcy is accused of having in his reports magnified the difficulty of the situation in Anam, and of imprudently meddling with the Anamite authorities, thereby exciting the natives to the verge of a general revolt.

The Pope has protested to the French Government against the action of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, in stopping the stipends of thirty-nine priests for alleged intervention in recent elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The Pope claims that the suspension of religious stipends is an infringement on the provisions of the Concordat.

The funeral services over the body of the late King Alfonso took place in Madrid on Saturday at the Church of St. Francis the Great. The large edifice was crowded with distinguished people. All the sovereigns of Europe were represented. The members of the diplomatic corps were also present. The civil and military pageant was an imposing spectacle, and was witnessed by an immense crowd.

Don Carlos, of Spain, announces that the reports referring to the marriage of his son to the Infanta Mercedes are premature. Don Carlos declares that he will never seek to benefit his cause by an alliance which would be regarded as tantamount to renouncing his rights, or by recognizing another's claim to the throne.

Ferdinand, father of the King of Portugal and at one time regent of that country, died on Tuesday at the age of sixty-nine.

M. Adolf Deucher, at present Vice-President of Switzerland, has been elected President for the year 1886. He is a Radical.

The German Bundesrath has unanimously approved the bill for the construction of the projected ship canal between the Baltic, the Elbe, and the North Sea. It has also approved a treaty of commerce with San Domingo.

A son of Meissonier, the celebrated French painter, was terribly bitten on Sunday by a rabid mastiff in his father's garden. The victim was immediately sent to Pasteur for treatment. The latter declares that the patient's recovery is certain.

General Reyes, commanding the Mexican Federal troops at Monterey, received orders from the City of Mexico on Thursday to depose Acting Governor Sepúlveda, and place the State of Nuevo Leon under martial law. Governor Sepúlveda refused to vacate his office. General Reyes undertook to execute the order during the night at the head of 200 soldiers, but was repulsed by Governor Sepúlveda with the loss of three soldiers killed and several wounded. The Governor, however, concluded to surrender on Friday afternoon, and in notifying General Reyes that he would do so was taken prisoner and placed in the military prison. General Reyes then publicly proclaimed martial law over the State and assumed the military Governorship, to which he had been appointed by the National Senate at the City of Mexico.

Quiet has been restored at Monterey, Mexico, but there is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the Military Government.

General Ballestares has been appointed Military Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon. Ex-Governor Sepúlveda has been released from imprisonment. Business in Monterey is already recovering.

Riel was buried at St. Boniface on Saturday. About 700 half-breeds were present.

THE KEILEY CORRESPONDENCE.

We confess to having read the Keiley correspondence, which has just been laid before Congress, with a good deal of bewilderment. Mr. Bayard apparently considers the function of representing the United States abroad as an office in the gift of a foreign government, to which our Government is entitled to nominate whom it pleases; and holds that the foreign Government has no right to refuse to confirm the appointment, unless the nominee is disqualified under the Constitution of the United States. It is true he did not take this ground in the beginning, for he recognized "the full and independent right of the King of Italy to decide the question of the personal acceptability to him of an envoy," but he abandoned it as soon as Italy had rejected Mr. Keiley. When Mr. Bayard came to try to send him to Vienna, and the Austrian Government refused to receive him, he took the position that the Emperor was bound to receive him because the reasons he gave for rejecting him were not recognized as good ones by the laws of the United States and American public opinion. Throughout the remainder of the discussion Mr. Bayard's contention was that the Emperor had not complete discretion in the matter; that if he rejected Keiley, it must be for reasons which Americans would approve.

He therefore examines the reasons, and finds the principal one, Mrs. Keiley's religious faith, to be one which Americans cannot approve, and, therefore, concludes (apparently) that Mr. Keiley had a right to go to Vienna whether the Austrian Government wanted him or not, and that in refusing to receive him a deep and grievous wrong of some kind had been inflicted not only on Mr. Keiley, but on the American people. He appears, indeed, to be of opinion that Count Kálnoky ought to have examined the United States Constitution before acting in the matter, as he would there have found that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust," and that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Now, on the theory which Mr. Bayard has himself accepted, and which all civilized governments have always acted on, this discussion is, to put it mildly, absolutely irrelevant. The Constitution and laws of the United States and the opinions of the American people of course govern the qualifications of all officers who are to exercise their functions on American soil or in American ships; but they do not and cannot govern the qualifications of officers who are to exercise their functions in the territory of other nations. We cannot, and never could, send any kind of men we pleased to be consuls or ministers in foreign countries. The Emperor of Austria is not bound to grant the enormous social privileges and legal immunities with which international usage surrounds diplomatic representatives in his own capital, to anybody whom we choose to pick out for the purpose. The American Mission is not an office in his gift which he is obliged to bestow as we direct. It is well settled that a foreign representative must be a man with whom the Government to which he is accredited will find it agreeable to transact business—that is, whose character, attainments, and manners will make official intercourse with him easy and pleasant. It is nothing to the purpose that he would make a good member of Congress or collector of internal revenue, or that the American people do not object to his religion, or his culture, or his opinions, or his clothes. It is not with the American people he has in this case to do, but with foreigners who are not subject to American laws, nor familiar with American usages, nor responsible to American opinion.

This is not the whole of the matter, however. In all European capitals the foreign Ministers form, *ex-officio* as it were, part of the best society of the place. Everybody connected with the Government, from the sovereign down, is expected to invite them to balls, dinners, and receptions, on a footing of equality with the highest class in that community. If these civilities were not offered in any particular case, it would be considered, and justly considered, a slight to the country which the Minister represented, as well as to him personally. In European capitals, too, and in Vienna above all capitals, this official society has prejudices and requirements and notions of various sorts, which we here either know nothing of or consider absurd, but which there are very important and have, in fact, for social purposes the force of fundamental rules. Therefore, into the question of the acceptability of a Minister at a foreign court there always enters the question whether there is anything about him and his wife, in the matter of opinions, antecedents, occupation, creed, or manners, which will prevent their being cordially received on a footing of perfect equality with the other ladies and gentlemen of the court circle. To allow any man, and especially a married man, therefore, to come to a capital in a diplomatic capacity, who would not be cordially received or whom anything in his history or qualities would expose to social rebuffs, would, on the part of any civilized government, be a most unfriendly act. When the Foreign Minister of any government has reason to believe that an envoy is being sent to him whose family the society of the place will not tolerate, it is not simply his right but his duty to do what Count Kálnoky did in this case—refuse to receive him.

Count Kálnoky, however, managed the matter badly. He ought not to have given any reasons for refusing Keiley. Above all, he ought not to have said one word about Mrs. Keiley. The way in which this lady's name has been bandied about in the matter, and made notorious in two hemispheres, as that of the victim of a social snub, is the most deplorable feature of the trouble. Mr. Bayard is one of the last men on the continent to whom we should think of giving lessons as to what a gentleman should do in any case calling for a gentleman's tact and discretion, but we must express surprise that he did not, as soon as he got the smallest hint from the Austrian Government that the objections to Mr. Keiley were social in their nature, drop the matter promptly, if only for Mr. and Mrs. Keiley's sake. He ought not to have said one word more about it except to Mr. Keiley. When A asks B for an invitation for C to B's house, and is refused it on the ground that B does not care for C's acquaintance, he does not demand B's reasons, or denounce him in the newspapers for his intolerance or for not liking Mrs. C's manners.

To see the inherent absurdity of our position one has only to ask one's self what the Emperor of Austria would have had to do, if he had surrendered to Mr. Bayard's reasoning. Suppose Mr. and Mrs. Keiley to have gone to Vienna. They would not have been received in the best Austrian society, on account of Mrs. Keiley's faith. If Count Kálnoky had asked them to official dinners or balls, other people would have refused to meet them or ignored their presence. The same thing would have happened at Court. Every day's social gossip would have had a tale of humiliation and annoyance inflicted on the Keileys. Their position, in short, would have been intolerable to self-respecting people. The Emperor's or Count Kálnoky's indignation would have been roused, let us suppose, by this exhibition of meanness and intolerance. Now fancy either of them going about to people who did not invite the Keileys, or refused to call on them or notice them in public places, and asking them whether they were aware that the Constitution of the United States forbids the imposition of religious tests, or the establishment of religion, and that the President and Congress can make no inquiry into the religious belief of any official; that "religious liberty is the chief cornerstone of the American system of government, and provisions for its security are embedded in the written charter and interwoven in the moral fabric of its laws; that anything that tends to invade a right so essential and sacred must be carefully guarded against, and that Americans, ever mindful of the sufferings and sacrifices necessary to obtain it, will never consent to its impairment for any reason or under any pretext whatsoever; that in harmony with this essential law is the almost equally potential unwritten law of American society that awards respect and delicate consideration to the women of the United States, and exacts deference in the treatment at home and abroad of the mothers, wives, and daughters of the republic." Suppose these words of Mr. Bayard's to have been read to people who did not ask the Keileys to dinner; would not the laughter have been Homeric?

THE NAVY PROBLEM.

We have long heard that our navy does not possess a single ship which could fight a first-class modern iron-clad, that the bureau system is extravagant and inefficient, that we have nothing of value to show for the $75,000,000 expended on our navy since 1868, and that it is time something was done. The difficulty has been that neither Congress nor the Department had any definite idea what should be done, and so each Congress and each Secretary has bequeathed the problem to his successors. Indeed, one of the great defects of the bureau

system has been that the head of the Department could not exert any effective control over the working of his eight independent and yet connected and interacting bureaus. To this, and perhaps on account of this, must be added that the Navy Department is the one which the head has least been expected to control.

Mr. Whitney is entitled to the credit of not only placing the weakness of his department in a clearer light than his predecessors have done, but of showing a better grasp of the situation. The idea with which nearly every man takes high office is that he has only to sit at his desk and cull out the best from the advice tendered him in order to have all the guidance he requires in the performance of his duties. The truth is, that, in the situation in which Secretary Whitney is now placed, the best men and the best advice can be got only by diligent search on his part; and as we read his report, we fancy that he has some faint perception of this truth. The remedy he proposes would hardly have been found without looking for it. Instead of eight bureaus, each with its independent administrative machinery, he would divide the work of the department into three branches, whose operations could not conflict at any point. First, he would have a Department of Finance and Accounts, to be charged with all the contracts, and to do all the purchasing, auditing, and accounting. Under the present system every bureau advertises separately for proposals, and makes its own independent purchases.

Next would come the Department of Material and Construction, which would have entire charge of the building and repair of the ship, and of her care when not in commission. This branch would do most of the work now divided between the four bureaus of construction, engineering, ordnance, and equipment. The third branch would be that of the fleet and personnel. It would take charge of the ship from the time when the second branch had fitted for service, supply her with officers and men, and direct her movements.

This plan has the appearance of being carefully worked out, and well adapted to the requirements of the situation so far as mere organization is concerned. The real difficulties will begin when it is put into a sufficiently definite form for actual practice. No amount of legislation or administration will avail anything unless the proper material is at hand. It is impossible to read the Secretary's description of the process by which the British Government secures the best engines, without seeing that the condition to which our mercantile marine has been reduced by bad legislation is largely the cause of the failure in our naval management. England gets her engines, not by commissioning officers to design them, but by utilizing the talents of her private engine builders. So far as we are behind her in the number and experience of our engine builders, so far are we at a disadvantage in putting her method into practice.

The men who attempt to inaugurate any radical improvement in our system of naval administration will be hampered by a cause of which it would be hardly appropriate to take official notice. Our navy has been until recently, and we believe still is, organized into two hostile camps, each with its machinery for political action. One camp is that of the line—the navy proper, from ensign to admiral; the other that of the staff, or civil branch—surgeons, paymasters, and engineers. The object of each is to influence legislative and executive action in such way as to gain for itself every possible advantage over the other. Each holds its secret meetings, levies assessments, and employs counsel. The moral influence which these associations exert by spurring their members to promote their class interests is perhaps yet more potent than their action as a body. That the influence of such associations is bad in the extreme, no one acquainted with political machinery in Washington need be told. The reason why their influence enters into the question of administrative reform is that no scheme for such reform is possible without seriously affecting the interests of one or both parties, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get any measure through Congress which either side opposes. Efforts have been made by the heads of both the War and Navy Departments to get rid of this disturbing element by prohibiting officers from attempting to influence legislation. It is very suggestive that while the War Department has been fairly successful in this, the Navy Department never has; and naval officers of rank have even gone so far as to deny the right of the Secretary to impose any such restrictions on their action.

The best feature of the report is the clear view of the requirements of naval education. The first requisite to the possession of a modern navy is the skill to construct it, and this is just what our system of education fails to give us. A greater backward step was never taken than when Congress, on the motion of Mr. Robeson, abolished the separate class of cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, and prescribed the same course of study to all. We must now go in the other direction, and train men to be constructing engineers from the beginning.

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION.

THE President's message contains several references to the position of our naturalized citizens abroad, and recommends certain reforms in our laws concerning the acquisition and loss of citizenship. Fifteen years ago Executive utterances on these topics would have needed no commentary. The "right of expatriation," which our Government had for seventy years been striving to establish, had then recently obtained international recognition by a series of treaties with the German and Scandinavian States of the Continent and with Great Britain. The details of the contest and the questions of municipal and international law involved were at that time fresh in everybody's memory. But the main points in dispute were so satisfactorily settled by the treaties concluded in 1868 and the years immediately following, and the operation of these treaties has been, on the whole, so smooth and noiseless, that there has been little occasion of late years to discuss these once so hotly mooted questions.

The President reminds Congress that Turkey does not yet recognize the right of expatriation—*i. e.*, does not attach to naturalization acquired in a foreign country the effect of extinguishing the allegiance of the Ottoman subject. He reiterates the declaration, familiar in Presidential messages from 1860 to 1870, that "the United States must hold, in their intercourse with every Power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected." It is to be hoped that Minister Cox will have better success with the Porte than his predecessors. It is also to be hoped that our representatives in Russia and Switzerland will be instructed to press for a solution of this question. Russia denies absolutely the right of the native Russian to expatriate himself; and although the Swiss law recognizes foreign naturalization as one of the conditions of expatriation, it does not make expatriation the necessary result of such naturalization. The local authorities of the abandoned domicile must declare that they have no objection to the change of nationality.

In reference to the position of our naturalized citizens in Germany, the President makes a statement not technically accurate. He calls attention to "an apparent tendency, on the part of the Imperial Government, to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the Empire." There are no "residential restrictions" to which expatriated Germans, returning to Germany, are "liable under the laws of the Empire," except such restrictions as are imposed upon all aliens, whether of German origin or not. German law permits the Government to expel aliens whose presence is regarded as undesirable. Germans who have been naturalized in America are, by the Bancroft treaties, aliens, and therefore subject to such expulsion. The right of every State to expel aliens is indubitable. The United States has always exercised this right in the case of criminals and paupers shipped here from Europe, and the present Administration has directed that it be exercised in the case of all Chinese laborers immigrating by way of Canada. International comity gives the State whose citizen is expelled from the territory of a friendly Power the right to ask for explanation. International *law* gives to no State the right to demand that its citizens be permitted to reside in the territory of another State. Such a right must be sought in the express provisions of a treaty.

This brings us to the real question, which the President's statement tends to obscure. The Bancroft treaties are sometimes imagined to give to our naturalized citizens of German origin the right to return to Germany and to dwell there unmolested for the space of two years. In point of fact, those treaties contain no such provision, express or implied. It is stipulated that the German who resides in the United States for five years and obtains our naturalization, shall be regarded by the German Government as an American. But if he returns to Germany and takes up his residence there without the intention of returning to the United States, he shall be deemed to have renounced his American naturalization. The absence of any intention to return to America may be assumed to exist if he resides in Germany uninterruptedly for two years. It is this last clause which has been assumed to give the German

naturalized in America the right to reside in Germany for two years. It obviously does nothing of the kind. It is simply said that such a person, having actually resided in Germany for two years, is estopped from claiming American citizenship and American protection. The treaties give him no right to reside there two years, or two months, or two days, without the consent of the Government.

The Imperial Foreign Office has uniformly insisted upon this interpretation. In 1878 Mr. Julius Bäumer, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was expelled from Germany four months after his return; and Mr. Philips-born defended the action of his Government on the ground that the existing treaties did not affect the right of expulsion. Our Government appears not to have questioned the strict legality of the German position, but urged that any general employment of the right of expulsion would be a breach of comity and a violation of the spirit of the Bancroft treaties.

Fraudulent naturalization in the United States has been a source of great annoyance to our Government in its diplomatic relations; and the recommendations of the President on this point deserve serious consideration. He calls attention to the fact that our legislation contains no "statutory means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized." Whether citizens of the United States had the "right of expatriation" was a question hotly discussed a quarter of a century ago. Eminent Justices of the Supreme Court, among them Story, denied it, *obiter;* Kent also denied it. Attorney-General Cushing, on the other hand, affirmed it in an elaborate opinion. But this was clearly an opinion made to order. Foreign governments had been asking awkward questions about the state of our law, and the State Department needed an answer. The Attorney-General furnished the answer needed. But whatever the law was before 1868, it is commonly supposed that since that time the right of expatriation has been firmly established. The Act of July 27, 1868, declares that expatriation is a "natural and inherent right," and that any denial of this right is "inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government." In fact, this law did not change the situation in the least. In order that a person may expatriate himself, it must be in his power to do something in consequence of which the law will divest him of his citizenship. As long as the law does not specify to what acts it will attach this result, it is impossible to say whether any act will or will not be adequate.

Only one attempt has been made since 1868 to reform our law in this respect; and it is very fortunate that the attempt failed. A bill was introduced into Congress to deprive of citizenship any American who should reside abroad two years, unless he made declaration, during that period, before a minister or consul of the United States, of his intention to return. This bill was obviously suggested by the two-years' clause of the Bancroft treaties. But there is a wide difference between a naturalized citizen of the United States who returns to his native country and lives there two years, and a native American who passes two years abroad in study or travel; and the legislator has no right to presume that the intention to return is equally absent in both cases. It is to be hoped that this crude proposition will not be revived. Such a solution of the question is objectionable from the international as well as the national standpoint. No country in the world makes the foreign-born resident a citizen by virtue of two years' residence. Such a bill as that described would therefore create *heimathlose*—men without a country. The true solution, from the international standpoint, is to attach the result of expatriation to all acts, and to those acts only, by which the American citizen gains a new nationality. Such acts are the acquisition of a foreign naturalization and the marriage of an American woman to a foreigner.

Further, in case of double nationality existing from birth, Congress should provide for a renunciation of American citizenship. Such a double nationality exists—

1. In the case of the children of alien parents born within the jurisdiction of the United States.

2. In the case of children of American parents born abroad, when the State in whose territory they are born regards them as its citizens.

In both classes of cases the English Act of 1870 provides for a "declaration of alienage" to be made by the *sujet mixte* on reaching majority.

VOTING HABITS, PAST AND PRESENT.

An immense amount of matter has been published in partisan newspapers of late years about the ratio of votes cast in Presidential elections to possible voters in different parts of the Union. The bulk of it has been absolutely worthless stuff, since it was only a reckless juggling with figures to make them sustain certain theories. The most common way has been to declare that the returns from certain Southern States in 1880 and 1884 showed that Republicans were generally kept from voting, and that the elections were consequently unfair, because the proportion of votes to adult males reported by the census was very small, while in certain selected Northern States it was very large. This left quite out of view the fact that in these Northern States there had been a close contest between the two parties, which naturally brought voters generally to the polls, while in the Southern States cited the Republicans had made no real fight, and as a result many of the other party did not take the trouble to cast their ballots—precisely as has happened more than once, *mutatis mutandis*, at the North.

The public is naturally weary of such profitless twisting of election returns and census figures. But there is a broad and inviting field for inquiry in the rather dreary-looking wastes of political almanacs and census reports, which has never been cultivated. Do men nowadays vote as generally as their fathers did? What effect has the infusion during the past generation of a vast foreign element produced upon our voting habits? Has the average citizen become more or less conscientious about discharging the first duty of citizenship? How has the wonderful growth of the nation affected the operation of that basic principle upon which it was established? These are questions which must often suggest themselves to any thoughtful observer of this great experiment in self-government. Fortunately, it is possible to answer them with scientific accuracy, and, more fortunately still, the answers are in the highest degree reassuring.

Once in twenty years the national census has been taken in the same year that a President was elected, and thus a basis has been furnished for determining the ratio of votes to voting population. In 1800 and again in 1820 there was no popular vote in many of the States, Presidential electors being chosen by the legislatures, but by 1840 all of the States except South Carolina had adopted the system of a popular election. There are therefore three Presidential contests, covering a period of forty years, as to which diligent scrutiny will reveal the percentage of men in each State who went to the polls. The revolution in the suffrage qualifications in the old slave States since the ante-bellum period excludes them from consideration, while several large States in the West were still Territories in 1840. But New England, the Middle States except Delaware, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in the West, make a round dozen of States which furnish a fair basis for comparison, containing as they do nearly half the whole population of the country.

To discover how large a proportion of men voted in each contest, one must first find the number of males above the age of twenty-one reported by the census, in any State, then get the total vote of the State from a political almanac, and divide the latter by the former. When a preliminary State election called out a larger vote than was cast for President later in the year, as, for example, in Pennsylvania in October, 1860, and in Maine in September, 1880, the vote for State officers is to be taken. The following table shows the number out of every thousand males above the age of twenty-one who voted in each State at the three elections:

	1840	1860	1880
Maine	832	763	789
New Hampshire	874	808	821
Vermont	751	575	729
Massachusetts	663	517	562
Rhode Island	338	516	380
Connecticut	766	714	749
New York	780	682	785
New Jersey	813	752	818
Pennsylvania	784	732	799
Ohio	854	823	877
Indiana	867	903	944
Illinois	857	806	781

The first thing which strikes the eye is the uniformity with which the ratio of voters fell off between 1840 and 1860, despite the fact that the struggle which ended in Lincoln's election was as exciting as that which placed Harrison for a month in the White House. Rhode Island is the solitary exception to the rule in the East, and the change in that State was due to special local causes—for one thing, the abolition soon after the election in 1840 of the old property qualification of a $134 freehold, so far as native-born citizens were concerned; and for another, the hot fight which brought Sprague to the front in 1860. Indiana is the only other State which gained, and this is easily explicable on the ground that it was already by that time coming to be recognized as one of the close "pivotal States," upon which the managers of both parties concentrated their efforts.

Local reasons might account for a smaller proportional vote in some cases. It is easy,

for example, to see why Vermont voters may have felt more interest in the election of 1840, when the Democrats of the State had been able to make a good showing in 1836, than in 1860, when the political sentiment had become overwhelmingly Republican. But there must have been some general cause to produce so general a result. That cause was undoubtedly the great tide of foreign immigration which set in during this period, and which repeatedly landed on our shores in a single year more than half as many people as had come during the whole decade between 1830 and 1840. A considerable percentage of these newcomers were very slow about becoming naturalized, and consequently were disqualified from voting in 1860. The census of 1840 did not show the nativity of our population, but the best authorities place the whole number of foreign-born inhabitants in the country that year at only 860,000, while by 1860 it had mounted to 4,138,697. The unnaturalized element was consequently but trifling in 1840 as compared with 1860. The proportion of foreign-born to every thousand people in each of the States in 1860 and 1880 was as follows:

	1860	1880
Maine	59	91
New Hampshire	64	133
Vermont	104	123
Massachusetts	211	249
Rhode Island	214	268
Connecticut	175	209
New York	258	298
New Jersey	183	196
Pennsylvania	148	137
Ohio	140	123
Indiana	88	73
Illinois	189	189

It will be seen that the falling off in the vote between 1840 and 1860 is usually most marked in the States where the foreigners settled in largest numbers, as New York and Massachusetts; the educational test and the poll-tax in the latter State being especially serious obstacles in their way to the ballot-box. The phenomenal smallness of the foreign element in Indiana, while immigrants not only settled in large numbers in Ohio but pressed past her in still larger numbers into Illinois—an anomaly which continues to the present day—was one thing which rendered it possible for her to gain in fulness of vote while her next neighbors on both sides lost.

It is worth noting here, by the way, that the reason why the Western States cast a larger proportional vote than the Eastern ones, especially in the earliest contest, is to be found in the census statistics of age. The new States were, of course, chiefly settled by vigorous men in the prime of life, many of whom came from New England, while the weak, the old, and the infirm seldom became pioneers. Of two communities, other things being equal, the larger vote will be cast by the one which has the greater proportion of active men—that is to say, men who are between twenty-one and fifty years of age. Compare Vermont, the greatest colonizing State of the Union, with Illinois, and it will be found that in the New England State only 74 per cent. of the adult males in 1840 were between twenty-one and fifty, and that 6 per cent. had passed the age of seventy, while in Illinois 87 per cent. of all were between twenty-one and fifty, and only a trifle over 1 per cent. had reached seventy. As New Englanders continue to emigrate to the West, the same principle still holds, though with diminished force as the nearer Western States themselves grow old.

The most striking lesson of these tables is found by comparing the figures for 1860 and 1880. We have seen that the proportion of men who voted sank almost everywhere between 1840 and 1860, the average falling off in the dozen States being from 791 to 732 per 1,000. We have seen that this falling off coincided with and was largely due to the element of immigration, the number of foreigners having risen from a trifling percentage in 1840 to an average of 175 out of every 1,000 people in these States in 1860. The first effect of immigration was thus to diminish the proportion of men who participated in the government of the country. Immigrants continued to pour in upon us in still larger floods after 1860. Despite the growth of native population, foreigners came in such numbers that the census of 1880 showed a greater percentage of foreign-born in most of these States than in their smaller populations of twenty years before, and the average proportion of foreigners to all the people in the whole dozen States was almost identical in the two eras—175 out of 1,000 in 1860 and 173 out of 1,000 in 1880. Moreover, there had grown up to their majority during this period hundreds of thousands of men who were the children of such immigrants, so that the percentage of adult males who were either born abroad themselves, or were the sons of foreign-born parents, was far larger in 1880 than in 1860.

But while the ratio of foreign-born has held constant, and the element which was purely native in descent has markedly decreased, the first table given above shows that the vote was relatively fuller in 1880 than in 1860 for every State but two—Illinois and Rhode Island. The falling off in Illinois was small, and is readily accounted for when one reflects that in 1860 the State was a hotly contested battle-ground between the followers of Lincoln and Douglass, while in 1880 it was certain from the opening of the campaign that it would go for Garfield. The larger falling off in Rhode Island is also due in part to the fact that her politics had become so one-sided that the Republicans no longer have a close fight, while the retention of the property qualification for the foreign-born keeps a larger number from voting as the proportion of foreigners increases. Rhode Island and Illinois aside, every State has gained, and some of them remarkably, as New York from 682 to 785 votes per 1,000. For the whole number the ratio has risen from 732 to 789 per 1,000. After twenty years, during which the infusion of the foreign strain in our national blood became decidedly stronger, the proportion of men who discharged the prime duty of citizenship became sensibly larger.

Nor is this all. Not only have we made a distinct gain upon 1860, but we have practically regained the position held in 1840. In truth, if Massachusetts, with her poll-tax and educational test, and Rhode Island, with her property qualification, be left out of the account, we have improved upon 1840. For the twelve States the proportion of voters was 791 in 1840, and 789 in 1880, while with Massachusetts and Rhode Island out, the figures for the rest are 809 in 1840, and 816 in 1880. During the five years before the last census was taken, more than a million and a quarter of foreigners entered the country, who were debarred from naturalization before the succeeding Presidential election by the five-year clause of the law, while in 1840 this element was very small. In other words, of the men who had the right to vote, a decidedly larger percentage went to the polls in 1880 than in 1840. This result, moreover, was brought about, not only in the face of a vast foreign immigration, but also in spite of the fact that the election of 1840 was a much more exciting affair in most of the States than that of 1880. In Pennsylvania, for example, then an "October State," for whose verdict the whole country waited, it was "nip and tuck" between the Whigs and the Democrats from the start in 1840, and Harrison only won by 349 votes in more than 288,000, while in 1880 it was a foregone conclusion that Garfield would carry the State; yet 799 Pennsylvanians went to the polls in 1880 for every 784 in 1840. In like manner, Vermont, although for a quarter of a century it had always gone Republican by two or three to one, turned out to the polls almost as generally in 1880 as when the Democrats made a respectable sort of fight in 1840, and this, too, despite a considerable incoming meanwhile of French Canadians and other foreigners who do not become naturalized. Such facts as these show that the common impression that the men of to-day are less conscientious about voting than the men of the last generation is a misconception. On the contrary, as the country grows older and its larger population becomes more diversified in its character, the American citizen is more faithful to the prime duty of citizenship than when our population was only a third as numerous and was remarkably homogeneous in its nature. No more significant revelation as to the tendencies of our governmental system could be made.

SALISBURY GLADSTONE, AND PARNELL.

THE political situation in England is now clearly defined, and it leaves the Tories and Parnellites together in a majority of two over the Liberals. A more correct way of putting it would be, however, to say that it leaves the Liberals three short of a majority over the Tories and Parnellites combined. The Tories have no chance of any steady support from the Parnellites, without purchasing it by concessions which would cause the disappearance of the latter from the House of Commons altogether.

But even if Salisbury were sure of their support, they do not give him a working majority. A minister needs not only two votes to spare, but about fifty to give him proper control of the House of Commons. This used to be the rule when parties were far better disciplined than they are now. There has to be margin enough in favor of the Government to provide for absences from sickness, laziness, business engagements, and personal discontent, as well as for positive desertion on political grounds. In the coming House, with its large body of new members—nearly one half—and its numerous small cross currents of feeling and opinion, this margin will doubtless have to be larger. So that, although it is open to Salisbury to treat the failure of the Liberals to get a clear majority as a reason for not resigning before the House meets, according to

the practice of late years, it is not open to him to undertake to carry on the Government without some assurance of support from Parnell, or without some arrangement with the Liberals which will enable him to dispense with Parnell's support.

In like manner Mr. Gladstone cannot undertake to carry on the Government without coming to terms either with Parnell or with some section of the Tories. But of the two Gladstone is in much the better position, because his own English, Scotch, and Welsh force is quite sufficient, if he can get Parnell out of the way, to carry on the Government, while if Salisbury were to get Parnell out of the way, he would be nowhere. He is, in short, truly between the devil and the deep sea. The chance of winning over enough Whigs to get him out of his scrape is said to be very small. Twenty at the outside is the number spoken of as at all likely at this crisis, when the country is apparently going Radical with a rush, to risk their political future by going over to the Tories.

The first business before both sides, therefore, as everybody now recognizes, is to settle with Parnell. Until this is done, Parliamentary government in England is paralyzed in a way for which there is no cure but the revolutionary expulsion of his followers from the House. Parnell's estimate of the force with which he would appear in the new Parliament has proved strictly correct. He said he should have eighty-five members from Ireland. He has this exactly, plus one from England by the capture by an Irishman of an English constituency. He has expelled the Liberals from every Irish seat, and has carried every seat in the island, except seventeen, these being in Ulster, and he has carried nearly half the Ulster seats. For the first time since the Union, and, in fact, for the first time in the history of the country, the Irish people are fully represented in the Legislature. Parnell can, therefore, speak for them with an authority which no other man has ever had. He has been taunted a good deal hitherto with refusing to produce a plan for the settlement of the Irish question, but he has refused to do so on the very good ground that any plan he produced would have been received with shouts of abuse and ridicule, which would have been justified on two grounds—one, that it was wildly impracticable; the other, that he was not properly authorized to negotiate it. Both these difficulties have probably now disappeared. His terms will be seriously discussed, whether objectionable or not, and he will be treated as the authorized agent of Ireland in the negotiations.

Probably neither Gladstone nor Salisbury will wish to say anything until they hear from him, and neither will wish to offer anything until he knows what the other will offer. Their bargaining powers will be put to a very severe test. Each will shrink from having it said on the English stump that he gave Parnell better terms than his opponent would have done, or better than Parnell would, with longer delay, have accepted. But their attitude respectively toward Parnell will really be very different, and Parnell is too shrewd not to know it. Salisbury and all his immediate followers hate the Irish and wish they were sunk in the sea, and sympathize keenly with the landlords, whom they look on as victims of spoliation. They never, if they could have helped it, would have made the tenants the slightest concession, and would not concede home rule to Parnell if its concession did not seem necessary to the retention of power, and power is to them now, to a greater degree than ever before in the history of the party, money. In fact, to put the matter plainly, they and their friends are very hard up—for they, or their fathers and brothers, belong mainly to the impoverished landed interest—and the salaries of the offices are very important to them. If they let go there is no knowing when they will ever touch public money again.

Gladstone and the Liberals, on the other hand, though they blundered egregiously in their treatment of the Land League agitation, have a real sympathy with the Irish people, and Gladstone has undoubtedly a strong ambition to settle the Irish question forever before he quits the stage. Parnell certainly knows this very well also, and is doubtless desirous to live on friendly terms with the rising English democracy. Doubtless, too, he feels that his triumph to-day is a sufficient punishment for the brutality of Forster and the too great goodness and purity of Earl Spencer, and that he can now afford to be magnanimous. There is, therefore, a much better chance of his making terms with Gladstone than with Salisbury.

In considering what those terms will be, we may remark that nearly all the published objections of the Liberals to a local legislature in Ireland have been drawn from the probability that such a legislature would abuse its powers or seek to transcend them. We have seen very little said, except by half-crazed anti-Irish zealots, against giving an Irish legislature such powers as are exercised by that of an American State, if it were sure to claim no others, and to refrain from using these in a spirit hostile to the imperial Government, so that we should not be surprised to hear that Parnell's main or only difficulty, in the long run, lay in satisfying the British public that he was not aiming at the establishment of machinery for the humiliation and confusion of England. This difficulty it will probably be every year now easier for him to overcome, owing to the improvement in the temper of both sides.

RENAN'S NEW DRAMA.—II.

PARIS, November 28, 1885.

I SAID that I would return to the "Prêtre de Némi," and chiefly to the Preface which Renan has found it necessary to write for his "philosophical drama." I read the drama first, as I wished to form an opinion directly, and I confess that it left a painful impression. It seemed to me to have what the French call an *arrière-goût*, which was far from agreeable. The conversations recalled to me the Greek sophists, the enemies of Socrates, ready to defend any opinion and playing with ideas and with words. The priest, the prophet of the soul, Antistius, seemed impossible. I do not speak of the local color, for Renan has not even attempted to paint Alba Longa and Albans; he has shown us types—the reformer, the aristocrat, the patriot, the liberal, the believer, the sceptic, the sensualist, the cynic, the coward. Such types are found and will always be found in every country, in every age. But what did he mean, after all, by writing this drama? The conclusion you would naturally draw from it is a profound contempt and indifference. The world, as it is shown in Alba, looks like a pantomime, a farce; it is a curious spectacle, and nothing else. The wise man is the man who stands quietly looking on, and is amused by men as an artist would be by the transformations of clouds and the changes of color. It is the old doctrine of Lucretius and of Epicurus:

"Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora magnis," etc.

Progress! What is progress? Everything is ever changing. Reform! The reformer is misunderstood; you cannot pour new ideas into minds which are not prepared to receive them. The reformer does more harm than good; after vain attempts he himself sees that he is becoming obnoxious, and that he must disappear. He acts like a false note in a concert. Humanity moves on like a millstone, crushing everything under its weight and stupidity. When the Priest of Némi dies everybody is satisfied, and he is satisfied himself; he goes willingly out of a world which he tried to change but could not:

"Je sortirai pour ma part satisfait
D'un monde où l'action n'est pas la sœur du rêve."

These verses, which I believe are Baudelaire's, the unfortunate author of 'Les Fleurs du Mal,' might be placed in the mouth of Antistus.

Let us see how M. Renan corrects the impression which is left by his drama, and how he explains the object he had in view:

"I have attempted in this work to develop an idea similar to the Hebrew Messianism—that is to say, the definitive triumph of religious and moral progress, notwithstanding the repeated victories of folly and of evil. I have tried to show the good cause gaining ground, notwithstanding the bitternesses, the disgraces, the weaknesses even, and the faults of its apostles and its martyrs. I wished to make evident (by injecting them, as they do in anatomical preparations) a network of truths all tending to the iron law which will have it that in politics crime is often recompensed and virtue generally punished. The picture is necessarily a sad one, as the foreground is occupied by the egoism of the great, the folly of the people, the impotence of the intelligent, the infamy of a lying priesthood, the weakness of the liberal priesthood, the easy deceptions of patriotism, the illusions of liberalism, the incurable baseness of the wicked. I believe the work to be healthy nevertheless, for one learns from it not to be too much moved by the unstable equilibrium of humanity, on seeing the good and the true emerge, after all, from the hideous pool where screams and rots all that is inert, coarse, and impure."

M. Renan admits that his new drama is but a continuation of his 'Philosophical Dialogues.' These dialogues, it must be confessed, did not find favor with the public, though Renan considers the dialogue the best form for a philosophical exposition, as philosophical truths are not like geometrical truths, and must ever be the subject and the occasion of debate. You cannot put Euclid, Gauss, or Cauchy in the form of a dialogue; but philosophy will ever be a sort of dialogue between two systems which are not susceptible of an absolute demonstration. But—

"I found," says Renan, "that the form of the dialogue is not sufficient; we must have some sort of action. A free drama, without local coloring, after the fashion of Shakespeare, will allow the rendering of much more delicate shades. . . . 'Coriolanus' and 'Julius Cæsar' are not pictures of Roman manners; they are studies of absolute psychology. I tried, without any scenic intention, naturally, to do something similar. My dear master and friend, Baron d'Eckstein, had written a drama, the subject of which he never told me, which began before the beginning of the world, by a conversation between the Father and the Son in the presence of the Holy Spirit."

This beats the "Avocat, passons au déluge" of Racine's "Plaideurs." Renan took his fable from Strabo, who tells how in the Temple of Diana, on Lake Nemi, the priest, in order to have a legitimate authority, was bound to kill his predecessor with his own hand. He imagined a priest of Némi who wished to abolish this old custom, as well as all human sacrifices, and this

priest, Antistius, became the type of the reformer who preaches in the desert and cannot be understood.

There is perhaps not much modesty in the manner in which Renan speaks of writing dramas "after the fashion of Shakspere." But this has evidently become a fixed idea with him, for the "Prêtre de Némi" is not his first philosophical drama. He has given us before "Caliban" and the "Eau de Jouvence," meant to be a sequel to the "Tempest." Renan's quality of mind is very remarkable: nothing can exceed the pliability, the elasticity of his intellect. His style has sometimes a delicacy, sometimes an eloquence, which cannot be equalled; but he is not a creator of types, he has not the poetical imagination which can make a new world. His heroes, his heroines are but abstractions: they have no real life, they are too conscious, they are wanting in naïveté. There is more creative power in a page of Victor Hugo than in the three philosophical dramas of Renan, and there is less in the "Prêtre de Némi" than in the first two, "Caliban" and the "Eau de Jouvence."

I hope I shall not be deemed too severe if I say that there is also in the "Prêtre de Némi" a certain lassitude and almost dulness; the style is less brilliant; it becomes in some places heavy and commonplace. "Aliquando dormitat Homerus." The priest Antistius, who means to change a religion, ought to be a little of an enthusiast; he is helpless, discouraged, he has no faith. Can you imagine the *reformer* saying quietly to himself, "I see that man needs narrow thoughts"; or, "The vulgarity of man makes of moral solitude a necessity for whoever rises above the multitude by genius or by heart"? Antistius has no sympathy; he asks, "Would it not be better to abandon men to the errors which they like?" He answers, it is true, "No, there is such a thing as reason, and reason does not exist without man. The friend of man must love humanity, since reason is only realized in humanity"; and, "Numberless smiles of the sea; you are nothing to the waves of dreams which humanity will go through before it arrives at something which resembles reason."

Antistius, who loves only reason, is insensible to love. The sibyl Carmenta bids him in vain, "Tell the sibyl to be a woman like any other woman; order her to become a mother. Let me bind a few flowers to my bosom, and crimp my hair. . . . Shall we alone be exempted from the law of love?" Antistius answers coolly that the sibyl must remain a virgin. She is bound by a vow, and "a vow made to the country, to honor, to duty, is always valid. . . . The gods to whom you made your vows perhaps do not exist, but the divine exists; you belong to it." This is the style of Antistius, and we can only hope that Carmenta, the sibyl, understood the difference between the gods and the godly. Poor Carmenta! Renan tells her: "Your beauty might have inspired love. *Tant pis!* You will die without having inspired any other sentiment but terror."

Carmenta wonders why the priest who preaches new truths, who is truthful himself, forces her, the sibyl, to lie when she speaks to the people; and it must be confessed that the answer of the priest is extremely sophistical and unsatisfactory. Antistius allows Carmenta to love him, since woman will never be able to do good but for "the love of a man." He even kisses her on the forehead, and says, "My sister in duty and martyrdom, I love you." But Carmenta must remain a sibyl, and she says: "Your sibyl will never have off her black gown. . . . Sisters dressed in black, whom I augur in the future, when people shall come and, in the name of reason, lift your veil, refuse to be free, keep faithfully your vow of death. Woe to those who are converted to vulgar common sense after having tasted divine folly!"

This perpetual antinomy between vulgar common sense and what Renan calls divine folly is found all through the new drama. Truth is made absurd and common sense stupid. Renan answers beforehand in his preface the criticisms which may be made against his "Prêtre de Nemi." He defends himself against those who would attribute to him the ideas which are placed in the mouth of some of the actors; but if all religious or even philosophical faith is shaken, if nothing remains in the intellectual world but doubt, we hardly see why Antistius should ever, like a phenix, revive. "Antistius will," says Renan, "perpetually revive and perpetually fail, and, in the end, it will be found that the totality of his defeats will be worth a victory." He ends with these fervid words:

"In the great crisis which the triumph of positivism has produced in our time in moral truths, I have defended more than I have diminished the part of the ideal. I have not been among the timid spirits who think that truth needs shade, and that the humite fears the free air. I have criticised everything, and whatever people may say, I have maintained everything. . . . Our criticism has done more for the conservation of religion than all the apologists. We have found for God a rich collection of synonyms."

In the social order, Renan has asked himself the question:

"Who knows if truth is not sad? The edifice of human society reposes on a great vacuum. We have dared to say so. Nothing is more dangerous than to skate on thin ice without knowing that it is thin. I have never believed, in any order of thought, that it was bad to see too well. All truth is good to know, for all truth well known makes man strong and prudent, two things equally necessary to those whom their duty, an imprudent ambition, or their evil destiny, has called to occupy themselves with the affairs of this poor humanity."

Correspondence.

THE IGNORING OF THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your review of the 'History of the Moravian Church,' by Bishop de Schweinitz (*Nation*, No. 1066), the comparative silence of our historians about the labors of the Moravians in America is explained by the remark that their "activity was not conspicuous in the political field as was that of the Puritans of New England and the Presbyterians of New Jersey." This is true and to the purpose, although individuals, like Christian Frederick Post, and, indirectly, the missionaries as a body, were of much service to the English colonies. But another fact seems to have some bearing on the matter, namely, the silence of contemporary religious writers. Thus, in the 'Plain and Faithful Narrative' which Eleazar Wheelock, one of the best friends of the Indians during the colonial period, published in successive numbers, as a kind of bulletin, between 1763 and 1775, there is a manifest effort to avoid speaking of the United Brethren. In 1772 David McLure and Levi Frisbie, Wheelock's pupils, undertook a mission to the Delawares in Ohio. They failed chiefly because the Moravians, with a considerable body of converts from their Eastern missions, were then establishing themselves by invitation in the Delaware territories. The New Englanders saw both the missionaries and their disciples, and must have known why they were themselves politely dismissed. But the 'Narrative' does not make the most distant allusion to the Brethren, and mentions, without trying to account for, the singular disposition of certain Indians to live like white farmers. The cause of this reticence was undoubtedly the general distrust then felt of Moravian teaching and methods—a distrust which lingered long after it had become plain that these foreigners were neither Frenchmen nor Jesuits. It survived, too, the irresistible proofs supplied for years in western Connecticut, that they were doing the Indians a great deal of good. Both the religious parties in New England, the Old Lights and the New Lights, regarded the Brethren as unsafe spiritual guides; and, being unable to speak evil of a good work, they commonly said nothing. When McLure published long afterwards a life of his teacher, prejudice had subsided, and he bestowed high praise on the Moravians.

After giving this example of one result of the *odium theologicum*, I may be allowed to emphasize the fact that very excellent work was done among the Indians by both Old Light and New Light missionaries. And it was done in virtue of something which they possessed in common with the Moravians—the essential spirit of Christianity, unselfish love to God and man.

W. G. Andrews.

Guilford, Conn., December 7, 1885.

CONSUMPTION AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the editorial entitled "Prolonging Human Life," in your issue of December 3, Massachusetts statistics are used to show the diminution in the death-rate from consumption from 1857 to the present time—a diminution which is very striking, and was dwelt upon by me in a paper read before the American Climatological Society at its meeting in New York last spring. When speaking of the causes of this diminution, you fall, as I believe, into grave error in asserting that "a portion of this decrease may fairly be ascribed to the infusion in the population of a large foreign element less subject to consumption than the native."

In 1870 the foreign-born population of Boston formed 35.12 per cent. of the whole inhabitants, whereas, of all the deaths caused by phthisis in the city during ten years, 1864-73, 51.37 per cent. took place among the foreign-born. Next, 64.65 per cent. of the foreign-born were Irish, but of the foreign decedents by phthisis during ten years, 75.08 per cent. were Irish. This special liability to phthisis of the Irish, who in Boston and the State generally alike are decidedly more numerous than the foreign-born of all other nationalities combined, is fully borne out by other statistics, as can be seen in the following table:

1870.	Irish Percentage of Foreign Population.	Irish Percentage of all Foreign Decedents from Consumption.
Boston.....	64.65	75.08
New York.....	48.02	63.03
United States....	33.3	47.08

It must, again, be remembered that as "native-born" are classed all children born of Irish or other foreign parentage, and the well-known predisposing influence of heredity in phthisis must be kept in mind. It seems to me that these figures, which could under other circumstances be further developed with interest and profit, show beyond doubt that the decrease in the death-rate from phthisis in Massachusetts has taken place *in spite* of the infusion in the population of a large foreign element *more* subject to consumption than the native. It is my belief that the decrease is mainly attributable to the prevention of phthisis by improved hygiene, especially among the native-born, but that some of it must be credited to more frequent arrest and cure of the actually developed disease through early diagnosis and more rational treatment.—Yours very truly, Fred'k C. Shattuck, M.D.

Boston, December 7, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your valuable article of December 3 on "Prolonging Human Life," it is stated that in Massachusetts for the past twenty-five years there has been a marked decrease in the number of deaths from consumption. This sentence follows: "A portion of this decrease may fairly be ascribed to the infusion in the population of a large foreign element less subject to consumption than the native." In Massachusetts the chief immigration is from Ireland. In one seaport town which has an unusually large Irish colony the annual number of deaths from consumption among them is startling in itself, and far greater than among the natives; their knowledge and practice of the laws of hygiene being naturally limited. This fact decidedly strengthens your main argument.—Very respectfully,

M. G. M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., December 11, 1885.

SHORT O AND SHORT A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I was much interested to see in your examples of phonetic English spelling, taken from Mr. Sweet's work, the pronunciation of ă and ŏ. The short o and short a are completely confounded by the youth of Southern Ohio. Color is pronounced călăr, done dane, some same, etc. In the pronunciation of Greek this practice works some confusion, the penultimate vowels of τιμάω and δηλόω being pronounced exactly alike. More than this, the ear seems unable to distinguish between the spoken sounds of omicron and short alpha, a failing which is continually made apparent in correcting orally Greek prose exercises. I am inclined to think that the ŏ sound is gradually disappearing in this part of the country, as hot is pronounced like hat, and not the reverse. The usage, however, seems limited to those whose childhood has been passed in this section, and of course there are exceptions among careful speakers. In New England I think omicron is sounded, for the sake of convenience, like o in not, and short a like a in hat; but it is very difficult, almost impossible, to get the former sound here. I do not know to what extent the pronunciation prevails elsewhere. W. A. M.

COLLEGE HILL, OHIO, December 7, 1885.

MRS. THAYER'S WILD FLOWERS OF COLORADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: We ask for space in your columns to answer an unwarranted attack made upon a lady, Mrs. Emma Homan Thayer, whose book, 'The Wild Flowers of Colorado,' we have the honor to publish.

We not only have the word of Mrs. Thayer, which we are perfectly satisfied to accept, but that of eye-witnesses, that the illustrations in her book are, as the title-page announces, "from original water-color sketches drawn from nature." The claim of Miss Alice H. Stewart's friends that Mrs. Thayer's studies were made from sketches by Miss Stewart we believe to be as false as the claim of several authoresses unknown to fame to the authorship of the Saxe-Holme Stories. There seems to be a strange mania among a certain class of persons which takes the form of a claim upon the successful work of others.

We beg to append a letter received by us from Kate Ball McClure, of Denver, which bears the same testimony as several others in our possession:

"In the *Nation* of the 29th of October, I saw a letter signed 'L. J. S.' I wish, in the fewest words possible, to correct what must be a very great mistake. I accompanied the authoress of 'Wild Flowers of Colorado,' Emma Homan Thayer, on her trips over the mountains, and saw her paint the flowers so faithfully represented in her book. They are not only correctly drawn, but are perfect pictures of the wild flowers of our State. Having painted for years and given the flora of Colorado special study, I feel it only justice to Mrs. Thayer to write this letter."

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited.

739 AND 741 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 3, 1885.

[We have received a similar letter from another companion of Mrs. Thayer on the same excursion, who says: "To my *personal* knowledge Mrs. Thayer did sketch and paint from nature most of the flowers produced in that book, and such of them as I cannot speak of thus positively Miss Stewart does not claim."—ED. NATION.]

CORNELL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your edition of November 26 you published a letter describing the "Students' House of Commons" at Johns Hopkins University. A society similar in purpose, but entirely different in organization, was established last year at Cornell University and continues in successful operation. A complete Senate and House of Representatives were organized. The membership of the former was limited to eighteen, and of the latter to fifty-four. All students are eligible to the House; Juniors, Seniors, and graduates to the Senate. The House does the work of State Legislatures in electing the Senators. In both branches members are assigned to different States and districts according to politics. To facilitate discussion and keep up party spirit, no one party is allowed to have a majority of all the members.

As far as possible, the methods of the national Congress are followed. The Senate and House rules govern practice, and bills are referred to the usual committees and discussed by them. Attendance in the House this year has varied from about thirty-five to forty-five. A senior member of the Faculty consented to accept a position relative to the Congress corresponding to that held in the national Government by the President of the United States, and at the beginning of the "session" wrote an able message, dealing with questions of civil service, tariff reform, currency, Indian policy, etc., and especially recommending the establishment of a great national university.

The object of the mock Congress, as stated at its organization, is "to discuss current and national topics, and to acquire a knowledge of the Constitution and practice in parliamentary law." As an example of the subjects considered may be cited bills for the suspension of silver coinage, for the issue of silver certificates, and for the distribution of surplus revenue among the States. Especially interesting has been the debate upon a proposed Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. In the discussion the purpose has been not so much to train parliamentarians and possible future Congressmen as to enable the members to understand current politics, and to follow intelligently the course of legislation. The plan adopted here seems much better than that followed at Johns Hopkins, as it promotes a knowledge of the machinery of our own Government, and further does not involve the evident inconsistency of debating questions relating to American society and institutions in a body modelled after the British House of Commons.

F.

ITHACA, N. Y., December 5, 1885.

THE "MYSTERY" OF THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The elections in England are sufficiently interesting in their bearing on the future of that country, but they have, apart from that, a very special lesson for us. In your last number you refer to them in refutation of the theory of the Jefferson Democrats (though I do not see why they should be credited with a monopoly of it as against the Republicans of recent years), that the Civil-Service-Reform Act is wrong because, in the absence of offices to distribute among the party workers, the interest of the American people in politics will rapidly die out, and it will finally be difficult to get them to vote, not to speak of taking the trouble to canvass either in public or in private. You then say that in England, notwithstanding only a few of the very highest offices are in question, and notwithstanding the severest laws, most stringently executed, against the use of money, bribery, or undue influence in elections, there never was an electoral conflict carried on with greater heat than the present one. And you conclude:

"Now, what is the meaning of the enormous vote which is being polled in England, and the intense excitement which is being displayed under the most discouraging circumstances? Why do the workers work, and the candidates run, and the orators orate, and the rioters riot, and the voters vote, and the committees hire the halls, and the people crowd them, when there is neither money nor office in the contest?"

The answer to these questions seems to me perfectly simple and clear, and that without invalidating the above theory, which, in the present state of our politics, it is to be feared, is unfortunately but too correct. To state definitely the Q. E. D.: the political methods in England are such as to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the people, while in this country they are not. In the first place, the Liberal and Conservative parties are distinctly divided. No doubt the Conservative of to-day would have been called a Radical fifty years ago, and on different questions the line is drawn with varying degrees of sharpness; but still it is well understood that the Liberals are for pushing forward and the Conservatives for holding back. This distinction is maintained in Parliament, the party attitude on every question being kept up and intensified by public debate. But the crowning difference is in the identification of principles with persons. The mass of the people have very hazy ideas about free trade, local government, Parliamentary procedure, or even the land question, but they know that Mr. Gladstone and his lieutenants represent certain general views of these questions, and that it will rest with his Ministry to shape the details. Mr. Gladstone is for them the concrete embodiment of certain ends which they desire, and his personal qualities come in as a powerful reinforcement. The bitter personal hatred of Mr. Gladstone in London society is nothing more than an expression of fear of the hold which he has upon the nameless millions. The weakness of the Tories is less in their principles than in the fact that they have no champion to match with him.

This personal influence may be a good or bad thing, but it is the secret of the excitement of the English elections, and it is the only way, except actual fighting, in which masses of men can be roused to put forth their strength. This is one-man power, it is true, but it is so only because the people believe that he is devoted to their interests. If the fiercest opposition could fasten on him a suspicion that he was pursuing his own interest as against theirs, he would lose his power in a moment. Only the master of a standing army can maintain a position like that.

The power is in the will of the people, and there is no country in the world where the will of the people finds expression as it does in Great Britain to day.

In this country the only real dividing line between the parties as such is the possession of office. There is not a single question of which it can be said to be distinctively Democratic or Republican, and on every one the dividing line among the people would be differently drawn. The House is Democratic and the Senate Republican, but what meaning has the distinction except in its relation to the Executive? The committees which manage everything are made up of both parties, and settle questions upon motives of which the country knows nothing, but strongly suspects to consist in political trading. What debate there is has absolutely no meaning. The element of personality is totally wanting. There is nobody who in the public mind represents anything. President Cleveland stands, indeed, at the moment, for civil-service reform, but not as a principle, and only because the Constitution gives him the power of appointment to office; and not as a party leader, for it is safe to say that both parties in Congress are against him. It is simply a question of his individual stubbornness. There is something pathetic in the idea of this single and necessarily silent man, fighting like Horatius upon the Tiber bridge, and without a single voice raised in effective support. And civil-service reform is, after all, a mere administrative detail. It was settled in England, once for all, thirty years ago, and no one ever thinks of raising it. But on all political questions—tariff, silver, navy, currency, Indians, etc.—the President and his Cabinet have little more power in determining policy than any average citizen.

The country knew perfectly well, in the election last autumn, that it was not promoting a settlement of any of them. The campaign turned upon the moral character of the candidates—a thing which in England hardly comes into question at all. It was mortifying, but it was only another illustration how a widely extended suffrage will have personality for its object, with political questions if it can, without them if it cannot. If we expect to substitute political enthusiasm for office-seeking as a motive power, we shall have to adopt some method of tying politics to personality.

Political leadership is what the country needs, and the solution of that problem is to be found in two words only—Cabinet responsibility.

G. B.

Boston, December 7, 1885.

VENICE IN SUMMER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Alluding to your interesting paragraph about Venice in summer, in last week's issue, let me ask you not to leave your readers in the mistaken opinion that they must choose between the canals (whose condition may not be as bad as you seem to think) and the flat, shelving Adriatic beach. Those who want a swim, as distinguished from a dip, go to the swimming bath which is moored off shore in the harbor, the Canale di San Marco. The spot was formerly between the Molo and San Giorgio Maggiore, and afterward was between the Dogana and San Giorgio; perhaps it will be in the old place next year, and perhaps over at the southern side, toward the Giudecca. Everywhere there is deep water—about eight metres off the Molo, about six off the Dogana, at low water. And the bather waits until the tide has been flowing strongly for at least an hour, and then takes a gondola and goes off to the bath-house, and dives into pure salt water. It is a pity that no restaurant sufficient for breakfast, at least, exists at the bath: nothing is there but a wretched show of drinkables and cakes and biscuits; in fact, it is one of the desiderata at Venice—some good eating-place which enjoys the sea breeze and commands a view over the Lagoon. For an open-air dinner or breakfast one is obliged to go to the Lagoon, though not by steamboat, unless he has to be very saving indeed: why should he go by steamboat, with gondolas ready to take him, to wait for him, and to bring him back for perhaps two francs? But it is a pleasant place; and as the guest sits at his little table and waits to be served, he can see the bathers walking out to sea in search of water enough to cover them, and thinks, if he is a swimmer, that he will not imitate them.

But let us insist upon the main point, that Venice in summer is delightful. It is pleasant in May, pleasant in October, and perhaps pleasantest of all in August. And the beauty of sea and sky, the blue light over the Lagoon by day, the loveliness of the night sky, are not to be fully understood until one has resided in Venice in the height of summer.

R. S.

PHILADELPHIA'S PROVINCIALISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your editorial article of November 26, on "The Lesson of Philadelphia," does not appeal to Philadelphians as a satisfactory explanation of a state of things which, every one admits, is very wretched. If you have taken the wrong ground, and I think you have not, the matter becomes hopelessly obscure. If it is not protection, what is it? Your view is confirmed by the fact that Philadelphia has only come under the reproach of provincialism since the State at large has become so violent a champion of protection. I am glad that Mr. Harkness has the freedom of your paper to say plainly what he, with hundreds of business men in this city, feel to be the truth about the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. But there is some doubt whether a railroad company whose first object is to get an outlet and inlet at New York for its Western traffic, will compass the "deliverance of this commonwealth," or that "the spell will be broken" by its interposition. The Baltimore and Ohio has treated Baltimore even more shockingly than the Pennsylvania Railroad has treated Philadelphia. It is nearly certain that if the Baltimore and Ohio revolutionize the industrial, intellectual, and social condition of this city, the result will be incidental to the great struggle between the rival companies. The Baltimore and Ohio once seriously debated whether it should not go around Philadelphia. It certainly is not coming here with any avowed regenerative purpose.

For the purposes of teaching a free-trade lesson your article was well to the point. Naturally Philadelphians are a bit loath to admit that protection is the root of the evil. Whatever the reason of it all is, I do not understand how any one who looks at the situation with fair-mindedness or judgment can be led to make such statements as does your correspondent "D. G." (*Nation*, No. 1067), about the Quakers and the Dutch. "D. G." conceives that the Quakers and the Dutch are responsible for "Philadelphia's degeneracy." Let me quote:

"The Quakers founded Philadelphia. For the first 100 years of her existence they controlled her principles and policy. Since then their influence, though gradually diminishing, has always been great. The history of these people is full of acts of heroism and benevolence; *but the essence of their belief is resistance to change of every sort, in dress, customs, and ideas. They never doubt, and they never investigate. They are incapable of intellectual inquiry, and they hate it.*"

The lines I have italicized were either written in the most careless and gross ignorance, or dictated by some petty spite. Some one else may speak for the Dutch, but as a member of the religious society of Friends (called Quakers), I am competent to reply that the above assertions are untrue; that no man who pretends to be fair-minded and at all informed concerning the Friends can support them for a single moment. "D. G.'s" remark that "They (the Dutch) are far inferior to the Quakers, have less natural ability, less education, less refinement," would give to the reader who was entirely ignorant on the subject the impression that the Quakers as a body and the Pennsylvania Dutch farmers might be classed together, though the former had the advantage in ability, education, and refinement. His statement reads as if it were intended to be patronizing and offensive. Of the Quakers he says: "They are incapable of intellectual inquiry, and they hate it," and of the Dutch, "High progress among them is an impossibility." The former of these statements is untrue, and it is hard to conceive that "D. G." did not know that it was false when he wrote it. He goes on to say:

"Their descendants [of the Dutch and the Quakers] are still with us—somewhat changed, it is true; dragged by force of circumstances and the march of modern civilization into a little improvement, *but always holding and resisting with all their might.* When the mass of the people are of this character, the efforts of the progressive few are in vain."

When a man makes such slanderous statements as these about a body of people who are everywhere held in such high regard and esteem as the Quakers, he should make them over his full signature. I am not attempting to defend Philadelphia. I only make this assertion: Take the Friends in this city as a body, and compare with them the most intelligent, refined, and public-spirited members of the remainder of the community, and the Friends will be found to be among the leaders, if not altogether in the van. They constitute a large majority of "the progressive few." As a body, Friends are celebrated for their high average intelligence and refinement. They certainly take the lead in this respect among those religious bodies which in England would be called dissenting, and into which men are forced rather by sincere conviction than by fashion and by conventionality. In this city if they do not take the first social position it is only because they renounce it. It is notorious that the people who pride themselves most on their social standing are connected on all sides with the Friends.

Least of all can they be justly accused of lack of public spirit. All Philadelphians know of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and are under obligations to the Friends for their part in it. Haverford College is an institution which deserves the highest rank among the smaller colleges. Last September was opened, under the management of the Friends, Bryn Mawr College for women. It is an institution which practises the most advanced educational methods (those of the Johns Hopkins University, which, by the way, was endowed by a Friend, and is largely managed by members of that society), and which has, so far, proved to be a remarkable success. Every Philadelphian knows that the men who have been foremost in all reform movements set on foot in this city were members of the Society of Friends. The Chairmanship of the Committee of One Hundred since its inception has been held by a Friend. I can think, off-hand, of at least twelve of the most active members of that committee who are Friends. Can it be possible that "D. G." was ignorant of all this when he wrote his letter to the *Nation*?

As is very evident, I am not suggesting theories to explain Philadelphia's sad plight, or bringing

forward remedies. My point is that Philadelphia has not been brought into her present condition by any apathy or lack of public spirit on the part of the Quakers. The Dutch only have influence in the State; the original indictment was against the city.—Very truly,

T. K. WORTHINGTON.

11 E. PENN STREET, GERMANTOWN.

[We have also received letters vehemently opposing some of the sweeping assertions of "D. G.," in our last issue, concerning the non-production of great men in Pennsylvania. Our space does not permit us to prolong the discussion in this direction, and we think we may fairly adjourn it to the columns of the Philadelphia press (where, indeed, "D. G." is already being flayed alive), or to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of American History*.—ED. NATION.]

POLITICS IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your criticism of General Black in the current number of the *Nation* for injecting a stump speech into his official report as Commissioner of Pensions, while at the same time you vouch for his alleged facts as unquestionably true, has attracted my attention. I have not seen his report, but in the bill of particulars with which you follow the general statement that "the Pension Office has been used for partisan purposes in the most shameless way," I think I see the earmarks of the gushing Commissioner, and so presume the items were chiefly gathered from that paper.

The particular feature upon which I desire to be heard is referred to in your remark that, "from the Chief of the Bureau down to the Medical Examining Board, almost every place has been filled with Republicans upon system." This I take to be an echo of the report, because it clearly implies (although it does not definitely charge) what the Commissioner proclaimed through the agency of Newspaper Row, when he foreshadowed his intention of reorganizing the medical examining boards, viz.: that they were not only partisan bodies in the sense that they were chiefly composed of Republicans, but that in their professional work the members were swayed by partisan considerations. Before giving my judgment on this wholesale indictment, let me say that that judgment has not been formed under the bias of a preconceived notion that ours is the best civil service on earth. On the contrary, I have been in sympathetic accord with the *Nation's* discussions of the subject from the time of the introduction of the Jenckes Reform Bill, and, let me confess it, so thoroughly indoctrinated by them that I have been unable to follow you in now yielding—as it seems to me you do—the essential principle of the reform by admitting that unexceptionable officers ought to be removed until a political balance of the service is reached. Fully recognizing, then, the extent to which the civil service had become debauched by the general acceptance of the doctrine that the business offices of the Government were the legitimate rewards of party service, I am ready to hazard my reputation for sanity by saying that I believe the official work of the medical service of the Pension Office has been, with rare possible exceptions, as uncolored by partisanship as that of the medical service of the army and navy. The members of medical examining boards know nothing whatever of the political affiliations of the great majority of the applicants who appear before them; and if they were governed by no higher considerations, they have enough to do to earn the scanty fee they receive for each examination, without wasting their time on matters wholly foreign to their work.

The medical service of the Pension Office has suffered, in common with all other branches of the civil service, in the appointment and retention of incompetent men under the patronage theory that has so long obtained; but the nature of its work, and the conditions under which it is performed, are not favorable to the development of partisanship in its performance. I speak from an experience of over twenty-two years as an examining surgeon, the beginning of my service antedating by several years the establishment of examining boards, and I have abundant reason for saying that every Commissioner of Pensions, from Barrett (under whom the office first had a medical service of its own) down to Dudley, has honestly tried to keep that service clean and to promote its efficiency.

Medical examining boards as first constituted were extra-legal bodies, created by the fiat of the Commissioner, in order to minimize the evils growing out of the presence in the service of incompetent men which he—though nominally the appointing officer—was compelled by the power behind the throne, the Congressional office-brokers, to retain upon its rolls. So long as the size of the boards lay within the discretion of the Commissioner, he found it impossible to keep those in the larger cities within wieldy and efficient proportions, the pressure from Congressmen being, as before, too strong to be resisted. He, therefore, secured the enactment of a law providing for their creation as permanent bodies, and restricting the number of members to three—an act which has proved of great value to the service. That a large majority of the members of the medical examining boards have been Republicans is doubtless true, but it is unwarrantable to say that these places have been filled with Republicans upon system. The board in this city, of which I was a member from its organization until my removal by Commissioner Black a few months ago, has always had a Democratic member, and, what is much more to the purpose (as bearing upon the charge of systematic packing with Republicans), when strong partisan influences were brought to bear upon the Commissioner to secure the removal of a member because he was a Democrat, in order that his place might be given to a Republican, my successful protest against his removal was (beyond vouching for him as a capable and conscientious officer) based distinctly upon the ground that the Board had never had and ought not to be invested with any political significance whatever. This occurred during the service of Commissioner Dudley, who has been more strongly accused of partisanship in office than any of his predecessors. I know of instances of examining surgeons, Democrats, who were avowed rebels during the war, against whom charges have been preferred by disappointed applicants who fancied that they had not been justly treated by them, and insisted that the fact of their having been rebels was presumptive evidence that they did not feel a proper sympathy for wounded Union soldiers. Special examiners of the Pension Office were detailed to investigate these cases, and upon their reports that the surgeons were conscientious men, and professionally the most competent in their neighborhoods, Commissioner Dudley refused to dismiss them.

The nature of my relations to the Pension Office has not been such as to give me any information relative to Commissioner Dudley's operations in the Ohio campaign of 1884; but it has been such as to warrant me in speaking with confidence of his attitude toward the medical service of his bureau; and justice to him and to his predecessors constrains me to say that I believe none of them have ever manifested any disposition to sacrifice its efficiency to partisan considerations.

General Black seems to have been the first of the whole line of Commissioners to whom it has occurred that he might possibly make this service an active factor in partisan or personal politics. At all events, he is the first of his line to advertise for volunteers to assist in looting the medical examining boards as a part of the legitimate plunder of a partisan victory. It might well be that in his contempt for those who would overlook so tempting a possibility of opening up an entirely new field of partisan activity, *he* overlooked the indecency of making his official report the vehicle of its expression. He should have confined his "stop thief" cry to his usual channel of communication with the public—the bureau of the Washington correspondents.—Respectfully,

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

QUINCY, ILL., December 9, 1885.

Notes.

KARL KRON, known to all readers of 'cycling journals, at last announces for February, 1886, his long elaborated 'Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle'—not, as the title might imply, a simple record of personal adventure, but a most practical and minute guide for those who follow after in respect to roads, inns, transportation, etc., etc. It is safe to say that it will be an indispensable book to every tourist on the wheel. The addresses of subscribers will be printed with it. Karl Kron's address is University Building, Washington Square, New York city.

Ginn & Co., Boston, have in press Adolf Kaegi's 'Rigveda,' translated by R. Arrowsmith; and a 'Music Primer,' by G. A. Veazie, jr.

S. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will issue next month an American edition of Compayre's 'Histoire de la Pédagogie,' translated by W. H. Payne, Professor in the University of Michigan.

A new monthly periodical, entitled *Modern Language Notes*, and devoted to the interests of the academic study of English, German, and the Romance languages, is announced to appear with the new year, under the editorial management of Prof. A. M. Elliott, aided by several of his colleagues and assistants in the Johns Hopkins University. The Modern Language Association of America, by the way, will hold its third annual meeting in Boston on December 29, 30.

T. Fisher Unwin's 'Annual for 1885' is to be called 'The Broken Shaft,' and will consist of seven tales and an introduction by the clever writers caught on the steamer *Bavaria* in the Christmas season by the accident above-mentioned. Mr. Henry Norman edits the collection, and furnishes the introduction and the seventh tale. F. M. Crawford, R. L. Stevenson, F. Anstey, W. H. Pollock, William Archer, and Tighe Hopkins are his co-laborers. A few illustrations adorn the work. D. Appleton & Co. will be the American publishers.

Mr. Archer, by the way, has a critical study of his fellow-passenger, Robert Louis Stevenson, in the November number of *Time*.

The second volume in Roberts Brothers' translations from Balzac is the 'Duchesse de Langeais,' with some smaller and (in the original) not savory pieces. We have also received 'After-Dinner Stories from Balzac, done into English by Myndart Verelst, with an introduction by Edgar Saltus' (New York: George J. Coombes). In both cases the translations are bad — very unfaithful, we may add, without reference to the expurgations (in the interest of Anglo-Saxon decency) which characterize the Boston volume particularly. On this point it cannot be necessary to expatiate. That which is of the essence of an author's work cannot honestly be sup-

pressed by a translator, even though the alternative be to abandon his task altogether. In another point of view, one must deprecate such an adaptation, *pueris virginibusque*, as shall enable ingenuous youth to acknowledge having read (as they suppose) works which, in their entirety, they would blush to read or to have read.

Miss Healy's 'Painters of the Italian Renaissance' (Belford, Clarke & Co.) may be recommended to "the young people of the United States," to whom it is dedicated, as on the whole a sound and useful piece of elementary art history. Of course, it contains nothing new, the facts and dates being compiled from acknowledged authorities, and the critical judgments of the safe and traditional order. The style is clear and simple, without any tendency toward either "gush" or childishness, and the engravings by T. de Mare are the most adequate we have ever seen in a book of this class; that which falls the furthest short of the mark is the plate of the "Mona Lisa," with which picture engravers have always struggled in vain. These illustrations, though good, are somewhat too highly praised by the author, who says of the plate of Titian's Charles V., for example, "the engraving gives the portrait itself. One almost sees the rich coloring." The paper and typography are good and misprints are rare. We have noticed Pollaiuolo for Pollaiuolo (constantly), and paris for Paris (p. 168). The most unfortunate thing about the book is the cover, which is tastelessly designed.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have had the making of many handsome books this season, and such may well be pronounced 'Christmas-Tide in Song and Story.' It has a *Pars Sacra* and a *Pars Secularis*, in the latter of which figure selections from Irving, Dickens, Thackeray, J. A. Symonds, H. C. Andersen, Phoebe Cary, Charles Mackay, Tennyson, and yet other writers. The binding is well conceived, and the paper and presswork are all that could be desired.

There is the usual flood of Christmas cards of every imaginable size, style, and price, and of every degree of appropriateness and inappropriateness of subject, from Mr. Low's seriously designed "Nativity" (L. Prang & Co.)—unfortunately spoiled in the lithographing—to spring and summer landscapes and comic animals. There are gorgeous pieces of upholstery in satin, with bows of ribbon and easel backs, and there are modest bits of pasteboard for short purses. From Hildesheimer & Faulkner (London; New York. Appleton) we notice even palettes and cocked-hats. The designing of these prettinesses doubtless brings bread to the mouths of many well-meaning beginners in art, and gives pleasure to those who send and receive them, but there is very little merit as art or decoration in most of them. Perhaps the purely floral designs are the best, on the whole, for flowers are always pleasant, and require far less knowledge and training on the part of the designer than more ambitious subjects. One of the noticeable things about all these cards is the rarity of anything like good and artistic lettering. George R. Lockwood & Son send what seems to be a novelty—a set of selections of Christmas literature in prose and verse, neatly printed and bound in white paper with gilt lettering. Some cards from Raphael Tuck & Sons approach nearer the style of design common upon handkerchief and cuff boxes than anything we have seen.

Two large and elaborate landscape etchings by Benjamin Lander come to us from C. Klackner (New York). They are pretty but overworked. The artist has made the mistake of trying to give full tone and has lost all simplicity and largeness of line, drawing the hair on the cows rather than the cows, and the grass upon the ground rather than the ground. The figures in one of them are very feeble.

The '*Wide Awake* Art Prints' (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.) are a set of excellent photogravure reproductions, by the new Lewis process, of original drawings and paintings originating in the *Wide Awake* magazine, and are sold at a cheap rate.

The literary trade organs, like the *Publishers' Weekly*, the *Bookseller*, and the *Book News*, all make a handsome appearance this year in their holiday issues, filled with sample illustrations of the season's product. L. W. Schmidt sends us a corresponding German organ, *Seemann's Litterarischer Jahresbericht und Weihnachtskatalog*, in which the engravings are as a rule inferior to our own, but which nevertheless employs colored inks in a way suggestive of great recklessness as to cost. The color may be uniform for text and engraving, or it may be reserved for the latter alone, and there may be more than one tint. Doubtless it is more expensive to print cuts with the care that we do in black and white, than to indulge in these fancy tints occasionally, with extra press-work. At all events a magazine like *Vom Fels zum Meer*, or a catalogue like Seemann's (which, by the way, is printed in Roman type), does colorwise what is almost never attempted among us.

Our poets differ greatly in their capacity for being chopped up into daily quotations for the now fashionable literary calendars. Without putting to the test the "Lowell Calendar" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), we may be sure that the compiler had little difficulty in finding 365 passages able to stand on their own legs, as it were, and worth committing by heart for their own sake—if that, by no means the worst use these calendars can be put to, should be attempted. The background of this particular calendar is of gilt, with a good portrait of Mr. Lowell, and a view of his ancestral Elmwood in "June, dear June," in lively colors.

From D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, we have a "Golden-Text Calendar," of a Scriptural and Sunday-school cast.

Freakish is the "Ruling Lights Calendar" devised by Miss E. N. Little and published (or manufactured and sold) by A. L. Cassino, Boston. A nickel-plated standard, with cross yoke, holds in front a lozenge-shaped mat bearing the name of the month, a landscape or other design, and some pietistic symbolism; and at each extremity of the yoke round pasteboard counters marked with the numbers and days respectively. These are so hung on rings as to permit of being turned back daily or monthly. But *clearness*, the first requisite in a calendar, has been lost sight of, and it would be worth one's eyes to use this steadily.

Mr. Duncan MacGregor Crerar's poem, read before the Burns Society of this city on the 126th anniversary of the poet's birthday, has been very tastefully printed in brown ink on rough paper by Marcus Ward & Co. Each stanza has a leaf to itself, and the page is adorned with some view or design memorial of Burns, as his birthplace, his farm, his mausoleum, Stirling Castle, Ayr, etc., etc. His bold autograph is imitated on the first leaf. A blue ribbon is the only binding. The souvenir is well calculated to please the Scottish fancy.

So varied are the contents of Vols. 70, 71 of *Harper's Monthly*, just received in their bound form, that they can hardly be summarized. The illustrations have fully maintained their high level. Among portraits, those of Lincoln and Grant are preëminent, while the series representing Jersey cattle in America, the cuts after Barye's sculpture, and the landscape views attending (and outweighing) 'Nature's Serial Story,' are perfection in their respective kinds.

The 'Family Genealogical Record,' issued by W. B. Clarke & Carruth, Boston, is a compact arrangement of blank spaces, comprehending ten generations of ancestry. It appears to us, however, inferior to the ingenious Trumbull-Whitmore 'Ancestral Tablets' (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), which, moreover, is quite as roomy as the ordinary pedigree-hunter needs.

The second part of the great 'New English Dictionary,' edited for the Philological Society by Dr. Murray (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), is now procurable. It extends from *Anta* to *Battening*. We shall speak of it in detail hereafter. It is pleasant to read of the fresh voluntary assistance rendered in the most disinterested way by scholars and authors. Among the regular volunteers who contributed so much to the fulness and accuracy of Part I., Dr. Fitzedward Hall still honorably represents our country and our learning.

The customary novelty in *Science* is for the last issue a plate of portraits of Washington, in three groups—profile, nearly full face, and three quarters—with a resultant "composite" from each. That derived from the five in the lower right-hand corner (which range from 1785 to 1790, and include Houdon's bust and Trumbull's portrait) is quite the most satisfactory. Among the articles noteworthy are Mr. Arnold Hague's account of the disintegration of the Central Park obelisk, under its new climatic conditions, and a discussion of a map of statures in France, the tall Gauls being those north and east of a line drawn approximately from Grenoble to Havre.

Mrs. Howard Vincent, who visited this country last year, has just published an account of her travels, entitled 'Forty Thousand Miles over Land and Water.' The information which she was able to gather is at times exceedingly interesting, as will be inferred from this extract from her description of Boston: "There is the old Scotch church, so famous as the political meeting-place of the Boston Tea Party; Tancred Hall, the 'Cradle of Liberty,' nurtured by the patriotic orations of Adams, Everett, and above all of Daniel Webster." In another place she says: "The Toronto University is second only to Harvard on the American Continent." This latter remark reminds us that a recent writer in a foreign journal speaks of the university at "St. Anns Harbour" in Michigan.

The most important of the works commemorative of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes appears to be the 'History of the French Colony in Brandenburg, Prussia,' recently published by the Consistory of the French Church in Berlin. It is a large, richly illustrated volume, in the preparation of which the editor, Dr. Ed. Muret, has had access to the documents preserved in the State and Refuge archives. In an appendix there are detailed accounts of each of the forty-nine French colonies in Prussia, the largest of which, at the close of the seventeenth century, formed a fourth part of the population of Berlin. Striking evidence is given in it of the reviving influence which the refugees had upon education, literature, the industries, and the horticulture of Prussia, coming as they did at a time when the country was still prostrate from the effects of the Thirty Years' War.

The contributions made to German literature by these colonists and their descendants is even still more forcibly shown in the 'France Protestante' of M. Haag. This monumental work, which was first published in 1846–59, contains not only biographies of all French Protestants of note and their descendants, but also elaborate bibliographical descriptions of their works, chiefly French and German. The first part of the fifth volume of a second and greatly enlarged edition of this work, containing the letter D, has just been published in Paris.

The Antiquarium of F. A. Brockhaus, in Leip-

zig, has purchased the library of the late Professor Lepsius, of Berlin. The "first part" of the catalogue, comprising, under 1,686 titles, the works on Egyptology, has just arrived, and as a bibliographical guide alone, is very valuable and worthy of preservation for reference.

An inedited contemporary account of the early exploits of Joan of Arc has lately been brought to light in the archives of Rome. Examination shows that it is properly an additional chapter to the chronicle published at Poitiers in 1579 under the title 'Breviarium Historiale.' Several manuscripts are extant of this work, but only one, that at Rome, contains the part relating to the Maid of Orleans. The author of the narrative is unknown, but there are some indications in the text that he was an attaché of the Court of Martin V., and was in Rome in 1428-29. No new facts are brought to light.

Among the latest French announcements are the second series of M. Paul Bourget's 'Essais de Psychologie Contemporaine,' devoted to M. Dumas fils, the Goncourts, Amiel, Turgeneff, and M. Leconte de Lisle—whose name, by the way, was recently twisted in a *Herald* cable-message into "Le Comte de Lisle"; and an 'Étude sur Mistress Élizabeth Browning, suivie de ses quarante-quatres Sonnets portugais, et de quelques autres de ses poèmes, traduits par Charles des Guerrois.'

M. Auguste Vitu, who has been the dramatic critic of the *Figaro* for now a dozen years, has begun to collect into volumes the criticisms he has written from day to day, or rather from night to night. Under the title, 'Les Mille et Une Nuits du Théâtre,' two volumes have already appeared (Paris: Ollendorff; New York: F. W. Christern), coming down to March 29, 1874, when the "Comtesse de Sommerive" was acted in Paris not long before it was produced in New York as "Alixe." M. Vitu is not as well equipped or as acute a dramatic critic as M. Sarcey, and his articles naturally lack the judicial calmness of M. Sarcey's weekly deliverances; but they have a value of their own. They are often witty, and they are welcome in a form fit for preservation.

In a recent issue we inadvertently spoke of St. Paul as a great lumber-distributing centre. We should, of course, have said Minneapolis, as there is comparatively little lumber business carried on in St. Paul itself; but these two cities are so closely connected, geographically, commercially, and socially, that it is often difficult to think of them otherwise than collectively.

One or two persons have called our attention to the fact that Miss Jessie Fothergill's 'Healey,' noticed among recent novels, in No. 1064 of the *Nation*, is her *first* book, dating in England some ten years back, and not, as we had supposed from the date of its appearance here, her latest. Our inference, therefore, of decadence on the part of this writer should rather be changed into the opposite.

—"X." reminds us: "In your review of Ropes's 'Napoleon I.' your reviewer has illegally promoted our late visitor, Doctor Farrar, in his ecclesiastical rank. The Doctor is at present Vicar of St. Margaret's parish and also Archdeacon of Westminster, in the diocese of London. His deanery and even his episcopal palace may be awaiting him, but he certainly has reached neither yet."

—Balzac, in some dithyrambic remarks on the sense of touch and on the hand as its principal implement, states that "men of strong intellect have almost always had beautiful hands, the perfection of which is the distinctive index of a high destination." In support of this view he instances a number of well-known facts in common life. Had he lived in these days of experimental psychological research he would have been enabled to greatly enlarge his notions on this subject. Professor G. Stanley Hall and Doctor H. H. Donaldson, of Johns Hopkins University, who, independently of the value of their discoveries, deserve commendation as being among the earliest pioneers in introducing in this country the exact methods of psychologic research employed in Germany, have issued, in a separate reprint from *Mind*, two pamphlets on the "Temperature-Sense" and on "Motor Sensations of the Skin," in which a number of curious observations, partly new and partly corroborative of the discoveries of Blix, Goldscheider, and others, are recorded. These, taken in connection with the biologic fact that all our senses have their genetic origin in the external embryological layer, justify the authors in claiming that they "indicate the skin as not only the primeval and only reliable source of our knowledge of the external world, or the archæological field of psychology, but as a just-opening experimental domain of great breadth, where work seems now possible that may compare in both quality and quantity with that accomplished in physiological optics, and which may shed new light on some of the most fundamental problems of psychical action and unfolding." So little attention has hitherto been given to dermal psychology that it seems hardly strange that, even among educated persons, the notion should prevail that the "sense of touch"—or, still more vaguely, the "sense of feeling"—is the unique psychic function of the skin. The researches described in the pamphlets now before us show conclusively that not only is there a distinct and separate apparatus for touch, or pressure, and temperature, but that there are distinctly localized spots on the skin, on some of which cold is felt, on others warmth, and pain, and pressure, respectively. These spots are never superposed on one another; and a needle may, for instance, be plunged into a cold spot or a heat spot without causing any pain. The experiments showed that the skin between the cold spots was not sensitive to cold; that the points were differently distributed in different parts of the same individual, and in similar parts of different individuals; that they were very small but permanent, so that they could always be found again; and that they were easily exhausted. Between the heat and pain sensations, there seems to be a certain relationship. Contrary to Weber's statement, the œsophagus, through its entire length, was found sensitive to temperature.

—The experiments in testing the direction of an object moved on an invisible part of the skin and the various sensations produced are also full of interest and suggestion. With a slight electric stimulus, "for a time tickling is quite unpleasantly dominant, at other places the point seems to scratch, at others the thrilling, quivering sensation familiar in electric stimulation seems dominant, while at others sharp, sudden cutting pains, and at still others no sensations save that of a moving point, are felt. . . . It is, moreover, extremely hard to sharply differentiate and identify sensations that seem to be so impacted and run together, and which language has never before been called upon to disentangle." One of the most interesting and novel points in these pamphlets is the showing how the progress of medicine may unexpectedly help to solve a psychological problem. Thus the discovery of cocaine has demonstrated beyond all doubt that the sensations of heat and cold are completely differentiated from touch and pain. By means of a 5 per cent. solution of muriate of cocaine, Mr. Donaldson rendered his eye completely insensitive to pain or contact, while it still readily felt heat and cold. The drug had clearly paralyzed one class of nerves, leaving the others uninfluenced. With the assistance of these researches histologists will perhaps have less difficulty than heretofore in distinguishing these nerves from one another.

—A late London *Times* gives an account of the nomination of the sheriffs. As this office exemplifies the old etymology *honos est onus*, having no pay connected with it and being subject to onerous expenses, the number of people who with one consent began to make excuse was naturally very great. The principal reason for not wishing to serve was crippled resources; it is really touching to read of the long array of county gentlemen of consideration reduced to straits. Let the following serve as a specimen:

"In Leicestershire a gentleman asked to be excused on the ground that since 1879, when the agricultural depression began, his income had been greatly reduced; that many of his tenants had left, and he had 1,400 acres in hand, which he had to farm himself; and that he had, moreover, to meet a mortgage debt of £10,000 charged on the estate, and had for these purposes to borrow £14,000; that his principal tenant could not or would not pay his rent, and that most of his income was absorbed in charges and expenses."

The occasion was furthermore interesting as being one of the most ancient ceremonies of the law, which has existed for about six centuries. The Queen's Remembrancer attends in state costume, and reads over the names for each county; the list is afterwards to be laid before the Queen for selection, "Her Majesty," says the *Times*, "making her selection by pricking the list with a gold bodkin, a usage which arose, as Lord Campbell when Lord Chancellor told Her Majesty, in an age when kings could not write their names." Is this necessarily the reason? Or is it not rather merely to save writing, as the *Times* itself suggests? A somewhat analogous custom appears elsewhere; once when Emperor Claudius was going over the jury-lists, he objected to a man's serving who had a valid excuse, and one is reminded of "pricking the Sheriffs" and the Queen's gold bodkin by the word *expungeret*, 'punched out, pricked out,' used by Suetonius, *Claud.* 15: *cum decurias rerum actu expungeret, eum, qui dissimulata vacatione quam beneficio liberorum habebat responderat, ut cupidum iudicandi dimisit.*

—Professor Paul Fredericq, of Ghent, whose description of the systems of historical instruction in the universities of Germany and of France we have already noticed, has sent us a companion paper upon England and Scotland. As to the Scotch universities, it is almost literally true that there is no historical instruction given in them; only two or three pages are therefore devoted to Scotland. The universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and London, on the other hand, receive detailed consideration, and due credit is given to the energy and success with which historical study is pursued in them. Professors Seeley, of Cambridge, Stubbs and Freeman, of Oxford, and Beesly and Gardiner of London, with their able and industrious coadjutors, have worked a marvellous change in this branch of education; for it is only a few years since England was as derelict as Scotland now is. Even as it is, he thinks that there is a lack, in these institutions, of study of the authorities at first hand—what the Germans call *Quellenstudien*. The assigned work seems to be too much in the line of mere reading, especially at Oxford—a course of reading so varied and extensive that it seems likely to result in vague and superficial knowledge. The same with the examinations. It is generally recognized that the system of written examination is carried to a greater extent in England than elsewhere—we have reason to believe that the English themselves are coming to think this a mistake; and Professor Fredericq, from an inspection and comparison of the ex-

amination papers, comes to the conclusion that they point to a kind of work which covers too much ground, and consists too much in acquiring a large number of disconnected facts, in a considerable degree at second hand. However this may be, there is no doubt that the younger school of historical students in England are doing excellent work, thorough in preparation and admirable in execution. Their defect is at all events just the opposite to that which Professor Fredericq criticised in Germany, where it appeared to him that the too exclusive devotion to the study of original documents, in very minute points of detail, is apt to result in the loss of broad general views and a due sense of proportion.

—Professor Fredericq has sent us another recent publication, entitled 'De Nederlanden onder Keizer Karel' (The Netherlands under Emperor Charles); the present publication being the first part, and covering the thirty first years of the sixteenth century. It is a duodecimo of 194 pages, and consists of fourteen chapters. No less than ten of these chapters are devoted to the history of the Reformation in the Netherlands during this period, and it would appear that the Reformation had got more of a foothold there at this early date than is generally supposed. The last two chapters treat respectively of the contemporary literature, art, etc., and of the general history of the Netherlands. The work is written in Flemish—essentially the same language as Dutch; but no person who reads German need have much difficulty with this related tongue, and students of the Reformation period will find here an interesting and neglected field.

— Histories of German literature are so numerous that one would suppose the production of one was obligatory on whoever purposed setting up as a critic; but upon closer examination one finds that, with the exception of Julian Schmidt's, and, very recently, Wilhelm Scherer's, they all are written by second or third-rate authors, and that one is superior to another only as respects its typography and date of issue. The real critics, such as Heine, Karl Hillebrand, Herman Grimm, and Paul Lindau, have published only monographs. The latest of these works, of which the third and concluding volume has just appeared, is by Franz Hirsch, and we find it advertised, not, in the usual manner, by "notices of the press," but in a more strictly commercial fashion, namely, by sample. The reader is invited to buy the work on the strength of the author's opinions of three writers of the day, which are given in full. The only one of the three (Karl Bleibtreu) for whom Mr. Hirsch has a good word, is quite unknown to us, though as he was not born till 1859 we probably shall yet have the pleasure of making his acquaintance. But the remaining two are old friends, and if Mr. Hirsch's judgments on other authors are as "spicy" as are his views of these, we shall not wonder if his book attracts considerable attention. His first victim is "E. Marlitt," whose "astonishing success is not due to any merit of whatever kind. Her books are a mixture of old maids' commonplace, of middle-class lubricity, partially concealed under a mantle of phrases," and of other things too numerous to mention. "In a word, in these novels good taste is outraged and healthy feeling corrupted," and much more in the same strain. Judged by any but a low standard, the "Marlitt" books are certainly worthless, yet they hardly deserve condemnation so severe as this. Such criticism, however, clears the air, and it might be worth while for responsible critics occasionally to take up our own works of a similar character, which, in spite of the high price incident to copyright protection, must, as regards sales, put to shame the most popular issues of the cheap "libraries." Mr. Hirsch's third sample is devoted to Johannes Scherr, but we forbear to quote the savage attack on this "(involuntary) historical novelist" who "knew his public well enough to achieve wide success."

—Besides the men of science, a good many Americans will regretfully note the resignation by Sir Joseph Hooker of the directorship of that noble institution which is inadequately designated by its title, the Royal Gardens, Kew. The King's garden belonging to the little brick palace and grounds of George III. at Kew had somehow come to be botanically notable a hundred years ago; and, although decayed, it still preserved a certain importance and hopefulness when, in the year 1839, it was turned over by the Crown to the Government for more public and popular as well as scientific uses, and the late Sir William Hooker was translated from the professorship and garden at Glasgow, which he had made illustrious, to the charge of the now national establishment. "Kew" has ever since meant Kew Gardens, with its museums and herbaria and galleries, as well as its pleasure grounds, arboretum, and conservatories. It was developed from small beginnings into the great establishment which is now of unrivalled scientific importance as well as popularity; and all these years it has been under the direction of the Hookers, father and son, who indeed have made it what it is, and have so identified themselves with it that, just now, Kew without a Hooker will seem to be out of the course of nature. It is pleasant to know that the promotion of the assistant director, Mr. Dyer, places the establishment in the charge of a man of tried scientific as well as administrative ability—one, moreover, who, although he came without such ties, is connected by marriage with the Hookerian family.

—Still more pleasant and most important it is to know that this change which the late Director has decided upon, while still vigorous and of undiminished powers, is merely from administrative to more strictly scientific work, that he may prosecute more steadily and hopefully the botanical undertakings which he has in hand, and which are enough to task all the energies of a younger man, but which yet demand—as such work does—all the various knowledge and critical tact and sureness of judgment which comes only with long experience. And here let us record our dissent from the doctrine of Huxley's playful suggestion that every scientific worker should commit the happy despatch when he reaches the age of sixty years; that before this he will have done all the original work he ever will do, and thenceforward will be more likely to hinder than to help the progress of original scientific research. It is true enough that the older men will not be likely to strike out new lines or discover new principles, but the advance guard fights only a small part of the battle. If the veteran has ever done good work in his younger days, and has followed it up with the steady devotion that wins, he has not only acquired a deal of judgment, but has laid out more work than he can ever hope to accomplish, yet which no one else is likely to do so well, or at least so readily. Therefore let us hope still for years of excellent fruit-bearing in age by the retired President of the Royal Society and from his predecessor, the retiring Director of Kew.

—Readers to whom the story of the Waldensian revolt against Rome possesses perennial interest will find much food for thought in the 'Histoire Littéraire des Vaudois du Piémont,' by Édouard Montet (Paris: Fischbacher, 1885). Those who are familiar with M. Montet's previous investigations in the same field will be prepared to find in it a work of solid erudition and sound criticism. The labors of Dieckhoff, Herzog, Bradshaw, and others have already served to dissipate the nebulous antiquity with which Perrin and Léger had succeeded in investing the development of the Waldensian faith, but it was reserved for M. Montet to give a conscientious examination and collation of all the remains of its literature preserved in the collections of Geneva, Strassburg, Cambridge, and Dublin. Although these are not as abundant as could be wished, they are sufficient to show how slow was the growth of what we are accustomed to regard as distinctively Waldensian doctrines, and how long the sectaries clung to the church which recognized them only to exterminate them. To indicate this has required close and laborious investigation and comparison, for the details of the subject are intricate, but M. Montet possesses the true historical instinct, together with the literary ability to present his results in a clear and perspicuous manner. No one hereafter can pretend to study the religious development of the middle ages without the assistance of this compact résumé of the spiritual life of the martyrs of Angrogna and Val Louise.

ORMSBY'S DON QUIXOTE.—I.

The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. A Translation, with Introduction and Notes, by John Ormsby, translator of the 'Poem of the Cid.' Macmillan & Co. 1885. 4 vols., 8vo.

It is not flattering to English enterprise and scholarship that, after nearly three centuries that have passed since the 'Don Quixote' was published, no adequate version has hitherto been engrafted on the national literature. The four best known performances in this field which have come down to us from Shelton (1612-20), Motteux (1712), Jarvis (1742), and Smollett (1755), represent fairly, perhaps, the possibilities of their day in England, but are certainly far behind the just requirements of modern readers. Shelton, when he made his version of the First Part, hurriedly, as he confesses,* had no auxiliaries of any kind to illustrate his text, and of dictionaries only that of Oudin, which appeared at Paris in January, 1607, since those of Percival, Minshew, and Pallet would be of little utility in a work like this of Cervantes. For the Second Part, he had now the Vocabulary of Covarrúbias, which was an immense gain, though his translation does not show that he availed himself of it. Possibly he had, like Percival (let us hope not for similar reasons), long been a wanderer in the Peninsula, where he would acquire something better than a book knowledge of so difficult a language as the popular Castilian, by mingling with the very classes that represent the principal characters in our romance. At all events, his version is peculiarly interesting and valuable, chiefly because, as Mr. Ormsby justly remarks, "he had the inestimable advantage of belonging to the same generation as Cervantes." And after all, do we not owe to him (through Percival) the good word "Dapple," and scores of others, which the present interpreter has wisely adopted?

The three English translators of the eighteenth century had special difficulties to encounter, resulting from the lapse of time and the neglect of those earlier in the field to smooth the path. Those who had known Cervantes and the immediate generations who still preserved some traditions of his career, had now utterly passed away. In and out of Spain nothing was reported of the life of the great writer whose characters had long become proverbial in the leading languages of Europe. Even the singular old folio of Haëdo,

*"Hauing translated some fiue or sixe yeeres agoe, the Historie of Don Quixote, out of the Spanish Tongue, into the English, in the space of *fortie dayes*" (ed. of 1612, Dedication).

which had appeared as far back as 1612, and told of the birthplace and captivity of Cervantes, was not unearthed until after Jarvis's death, when the literary historian, Father Sarmiento, chanced to purchase the volume and communicated his discovery (1752). Moreover, they had no commentary, no aids to clear up the absurdities of a corrupt text and a slovenly composition, and above all they knew nothing of the Spanish people, the idiosyncrasies of type with which they had to deal. Therefore it is not surprising that they missed the true meaning of the book, converting it into a caricature, by treating as a facetious burlesque a story that depended for its power on being maintained as a veritable history, stored with credible facts, marvellous episodes, and grave philosophy.

In the times we have attained, in which the demand is more imperious because the facilities for thorough preparation are incomparably greater, there can be no valid excuse for an imperfect rendering of the 'Don Quixote,' and criticism, or, what is still more formidable, the public instinct, will not condone it. It is not enough to have acquired a certain knowledge of the language at home, surrounded by English ideas and comforts, and then to take the fast express for Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, and Alcázar San Juan, carefully ensconced in the *coupé* and *berlina*, with rugs and lunch baskets, portmanteaux and revolvers, field-glasses and "Murrays," and, in this exclusive, unsympathetic, nineteenth-century outfit, to rush about among the simple peasantry of La Mancha, expecting to find windmills and ventas, Dulcineas and castles, Sanchos and asses, walking and talking and braying and looking just as fancy has painted them in the great prototype that no foreigner can ever fathom or interpret who approaches the battleground through that golden gate. And after all, it is not as a Manchegan that Sancho acts and speaks, but as an every-day or average Castilian of a certain class and breeding, who may be found as well in the Rondas of Madrid, the Zocodovér of Toledo, or under the arcades of Medina and Valladolid. To reach the people of his book, as Cervantes himself knew and portrayed them, the true investigator - that is, the true philosopher—will resolutely abandon railways, those spoilers of ancient civilizations and picturesque relics, will visit the smaller towns and villages in sash, jacket, and *montera*, mounted on Dapple, if it be harvest, when mules are in requisition, and horses are not to be had. He will act sagely and avert suspicion by first making friends with the alcalde, the cura, and the barber-surgeon, and with this *carte de séjour* he is competent to sit down at their board, dip his sop out of the common bowl, and learn to tip the *bota* without bringing the mouthpiece to his lips. He will cut his bread with the *navaja* that he keeps in his belt, and know how to put aside the persistent beggar with a *perdóne hermano*. He will say *Jesús (ha-sooce')* when his neighbor sneezes, and respond *amén* to a chance quotation from the Spaniard's Koran. He will put on his hat, when bidden, in the presence of his host, because so do the "grandes" in the presence of their king. He will never laugh, which is un-Spanish, albeit they have the loudest word for laughter in the vocabulary of joy—*la carcajada*. He will boast of his "rancid pedigree," which simply means his genuine stock, without taint of Jew or Moor or Lutheran heresy; of the *honradez* of his people, and of his personal honor as a cavalier, though he came to them mounted on an ass. No incongruities ever haunt the Spanish mind: the beggar may be an hidalgo "by the four sides"—that is, "by father and mother and grandparents two." But they are sober, abstemious, grave, dignified even in rags, hospitable in their way; and in these things, with their lofty words and solemn Castilian, resides the antiphrasis of their character, so indispensable to fathom to him who would interpret their greatest and best limner. It is here and thus that the stranger will grasp the true spirit of that venerable vernacular, forged in the secrets of time under Roman dominion out of Celtic and Iberian habits and modes of thinking, welded so strong with Gothic spears and Saracen scimitars that no suture or scar is discernible more. This is indeed that something that cannot be learned from afar, for it contains in amalgam all the quaint grandeur of mediæval strife, and of those times when Spain's influence dominated the world in things temporal, as did the "Vicar of God" in spiritual things.

To comprehend a work like this masterpiece of Cervantes, the translator, or he who aspires to be one, must enter into the age it depicts, be in full sympathy with the people it portrays, feel the force of the grand old obsolete diction, patched and interlarded with an occasional trace of a still more antiquated speech. He must, therefore, have read and pondered the classics of Spain's chivalrous ages—that early literature, so distinct in its own organic aroma from the diluted Hispano-Franco-Latin of Castelar and the Athenæum. He must be conversant with the chronicles of her kings and heroes, published in the fine old Gothic editions, bound in their original vellum, with the fly-leaves scribbled with ancient signatures and the cabalistic rubrics of notaries and inquisitors; then the whole library of chivalry books, from Amadis to Policisne, and down through the savory Celestinas, Lazarillos, and 'Pigsties of Pluto,' to their linsal descendants of to-day, the 'Pictures of Andalusia,' the sallies of the valorous Gorja, the 'Spaniard Self-Painted,' and the reviews of bull-baiting in the dialect of the "plaza." The 'Quixote' is not and never can be a text for schools, a model of literary style; its language is too thoroughly tainted, on the one hand, with the lofty hyperbole of the early fiction its author designed to decry, and, on the other, too deeply imbued with the spirit and caste that form so picturesque a background to the national life, complicated as it is by the successive superimpositions of the national history.

Thus provided, the interpreter of our day sits down to his task with the confidence of one who is master of his resources. He may now know more of his hero and of his best work than the contemporaries of that genius did—possibly than that genius himself; just as it is certain the historian of Charles and of Philip may, if he will, be better acquainted with their respective reigns than Sleidan or Sandoval or Cabrera ever was. The archives, the convent, those rich storehouses of correspondence, of pigeonholed secrets, of inconvenient prohibited literature, giving the caricatures, the pasquinades, the true history of things as the people understood them, are now laid bare in an age when the interested parties are all dead, and the living are curious. In the matter of auxiliaries, therefore, the Cervantista of 1885 has at his command a vast collection of biography, bibliography, and exposition illustrating the life, times, works, and death of his founder. The villages of La Mancha have been ransacked in their records; the archives and state papers of Simancas, Valladolid, Madrid, Alcalá, and Seville have poured forth their tardy "Newes from Spaine"; and personages long forgotten in the niches and vaults of convents, churches, and campo santos have had their petty jealousies, feuds, and weaknesses exposed to the public scrutiny. In the midst of it all, Cervantes, the poor hidalgo of a decayed family, stands forth as a big boy of twenty-one, through poverty only just out of school, inaugurating his career by writing album verses for his master in 1568, the year of horrors to Philip; then an *amourette*—a Spanish one—a knife flashed in an officer's face; a sudden departure for Italy under the ægis and *franchise* of a papal commissioner, to shield him from a criminal warrant issued in 1569; next a soldier under Don Juan at Lepanto and Navarino; a captive in Algiers for five long years; the ransom at last, which exhausts the slender store of his widowed mother and the marriage portion of his sisters; his return to an impoverished home, maimed in an unthankful service, to find his great patron dead and the ears of Government dull of hearing; his forced resumption of a soldier's life, still in the ranks, though a veteran; a second *amourette*, this time in Portugal, the effects of which will cling to him as long as he lives, and to his family after he is dead; his first literary work, the 'Galatea' of 1584, and his marriage the same year to a gentlewoman of La Mancha; his struggles for the next twenty years to eke out a precarious livelihood, with an occasional arrest and imprisonment resulting from a soldier's careless financial habits and from a generous provision of bottled ill-luck oozing out from time to time, till the mania for writing seizes him once more and holds him to the last. The 'Don Quixote' (First Part) follows in 1605, the 'Novels' in 1613, the 'Journey to Parnassus' in 1614, the 'Comedias' in 1615, as also the Second Part of 'Don Quixote,' and the 'Persiles y Sigismunda' in 1617, one year after his death—the dedication of which he had written "with one foot in the stirrup," about to start on the long journey whence there is no earthly welcome home.

Such an adventurous life has given us 'Don Quixote'; only such an experience could have evoked the *Novelas*, one of which, half written in the Flash language of Spain, savors of a fragment of personal history. But the details of this gloomy biography have not come down to us by contemporary narration, nor yet through the uncertain gossip of tradition; they have been wrung step by step from long-sought records by the diligent toil of a century and a-half of Spanish scholars, each adding his volume or his contribution, till to-day little that is essential remains to complete our knowledge of the man and his writings. Moran has drawn aside the veil from his escapade into Italy in 1568-9, a datum unfortunately overlooked by Mr. Ormsby, as also that of the Marquis de Molins, who threw open the records of the Convent in the Calle de Cantarranas (now Lope de Vega), where still lie undisturbed the bones of the great author and his singular household—even the Portuguese mother and her daughter Isabel *Saavedra*. The 'Burial Place of Cervantes' is to us one of the saddest of books, only relieved by the charm of the Marquis's flowing style; and these latest developments, interesting as they are, shed no new lustre on the novelist's name. For a decade of years we never passed the Convent of the Trinitarian Sisters in Madrid without feeling a profound respect for the Order that once opened its doors to receive the remains of Miguel de Cervantes and the surviving members of his unhappy family.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—IV.

ALL writers, even those of the better class, of stories for the amusement of insatiate boyhood, appear to succumb to the temptation of sacrificing probability to attractiveness. To this rule 'Wakulla: A Story of Adventure in Florida,' by Kirk Monroe (Harper & Bros.), offers no exception. The opening chapters, telling of a sick bank-cashier, who for health's sake leaves New England with his family in search of a warmer clime, are natural enough, but the march of events after the travellers have reached Florida is something most surprising. The energetic and capable doings of the recent invalid cashier are

sufficiently remarkable in themselves to make the story lively and improbable; but these are followed by adventures and developments which are much more extraordinary, not to say incredible. Our best magazines for the young (this story has recently appeared in *Harper's Young People*) seem, however, not to object to just such narratives. We are sometimes disposed to think that children are far too much "amused" in these latter days.

'Silvia's Daughters,' by Florence Scannell (Frederic Warne & Co.), is a little story of some French refugees at the time of the Revolution. It has no force or originality, and is not particularly well written, the action being sometimes too hurried. But it is quiet, natural, and pleasing. There are many illustrations, some of which are very pretty.

This year Miss Alcott contributes to the children's pleasure a volume of short stories, fairy-tales and others, called 'Lulu's Library' (Roberts Bros.). They are ingenious and amusing, and will please little girls very much, even if not quite satisfactory to the maturer critic, who might reasonably object that the ideas are occasionally grouped in mongrel fashion, and that some of the stories are too much like large sugar-plums. Three of them have previously appeared in *St. Nicholas*.

'Those Dreadful Mouse Boys' (Boston: Ginn & Co.) is the appropriately silly title of an incomparably silly book. The author styles herself "Ariel," but the dainty name should go with a daintier fancy. It is not every one who, like Hans Andersen, can transfigure the commonest things with poetic touch; and the result of "Ariel's" attempt to humanize mice, and infuse into their adventures poetry, pathos, morality, and even *religion*, is as disgusting and shocking as it is fatuous. Are story-tellers in league to pervert utterly the taste of the rising generation? That this one calls her book "A Double Story for Young and Old," does not help matters much. The illustrations are poor.

'Rico and Wiseli' (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.) contains two charming stories translated from the German of Johanna Spyri (author of 'Heidi') by Louise Brooks. These are tales of peasant life, the scene of one being the country near Berne; of the other, alternately the Upper Engadine, and Peschiera on the Lake of Garda. The translator seems to have done her work excellently; only once in a while does some slightly peculiar expression suggest a shade of carelessness. Each story tells of an orphan child whose sad experience of sorrow, adversity, and hard work is finally brightened by finding a happy home, and both narratives are not only simple and touching, but graceful, sprightly, and delightful as well. A vein of religious trust runs through them, which is full of sweetness untouched by bigotry.

We venture to class Mr. W. H. Beard's 'Humor in Animals: a Series of Studies with Pen and Pencil' (Putnams) among children's books, because adults will, we fear, find rather depressing the reasoning by which the author seeks to establish his thesis. To this thesis, by the way, we have not the slightest objection, but the difficulties are of course very great in proving that the actions of animals which have a droll effect on human observers had a humorous motive. Sport in a great variety of animals, and the love of mischief in a few, even the sense of shame in some, are sure indications that the brute creation has a sense of the ridiculous akin to that which man possesses. Want of literary dexterity, and a desire to argue the sense of humor in as many creatures as his pencil can make laughable, have caused Mr. Beard to labor unnecessarily. Several of his anecdotes are pointless, but enough remain which are very entertaining without regard to their bearing on his theme, and the book improves as it goes on. The pictures are capital and will furnish amusement to young and old. The title-page deserves special commendation, and while the tail-piece counterfeits "Br. Rabbit" to the life, the portrait of "ole Br. Tarrypin" on page 103 would draw tears of admiration from Uncle Remus himself. The book is very handsomely printed.

We can welcome the reprint of Ruskin's 'King of the Golden River' (John Wiley & Sons) for its own sake and for "Dicky Doyle's" illustrations, yet these rather because they are Doyle's than because they are his best. The suggestion of a rain-storm, on p. 29, has more mastery in it than any of the others.

Neither is Randolph Caldecott at his best in his designs for the late Mrs. Ewing's 'Lob Lie-by-the-Fire' (E. & J. B. Young & Co.); but they add to the attractiveness of this well-told and interesting story, humorous and pathetic by turns, with the author's moral vein felt rather than seen.

In harmony with the foregoing, but a larger and more elegant book, is the collection of stories and poems called 'In a Good Cause' (E. & J. B. Young & Co.), issued in behalf of a London charity for children. It ranges from Herodotus (paraphrased in "Pharaoh Rhampsinitus and his Mason") to Oscar Wilde, Andrew Lang, F. Anstey, and Bernard Quaritch. The illustrations are numerous and very good.

A careful collection of nursery rhymes and infant prose, prettily got up, is 'Sugar and Spice, and All that's Nice' (Roberts Bros.), in which we must not forget to remark the "index to first lines"—a rare condescension to this age. The cuts have been taken from Oscar Pletsch, Kate Greenaway, John Tenniel, and many other artists.

For children of varying ages Mary J. Morrison (who is styled "Jenny Wallace" on the title-page, and "Jenny Wallis" elsewhere) has compiled on a larger and more showy scale 'Songs and Rhymes for the Little Ones' (Putnams). American authors have, with few exceptions, been drawn upon, and of these the book is fairly representative. Two sets of borders in successive colors frame in the text; and here, too, we have an index of first lines, besides one of titles.

There is novelty, some good drawing, and refined verse in 'Tiles from Dame Marjorie's Chimney Corner, and China from her Cupboard' (E. & J. B. Young & Co.). The prevailing tint of tiles and china is naturally blue. The days of the week and their duties, the seasons, and holidays furnish topics for the unpretentious rhymes.

A certain appositeness in the case of "the Silent Man" marks the telling of the life of Grant in words of one syllable—'Our Hero, General U. S. Grant,' etc., by Josephine Pollard (McLoughlin Bros.). "It is not a book for girls at all," the writer warns those unfortunates; "they will not care for it." But why should they be thought indifferent to a book which aims to "teach the least one of the small boys to fear God—to do right—to speak the truth—to love peace—and to be brave and true through and through"? May little girls not have such aspirations?

A Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: Based on Groschopp's Grein, edited, revised, and corrected, with Grammatical Appendix, list of Irregular Verbs, and brief etymological features. By James A. Harrison, Professor of English in Washington and Lee University; and W. M. Baskervill, Professor of English in Vanderbilt University. A. S. Barnes & Co. 1885.

The 'Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary' of Professors Harrison and Baskervill meets a real want. The few explorers who pushed their way into this field could until lately manage to pick up copies of Bosworth or Lye; but now that there are classes in Anglo-Saxon in all the good colleges, it is impossible to supply them even with these old and incomplete and misleading helps. We have good primers and readers, and, thanks to Professors Harrison and Baskervill, and Professor Hunt, of Princeton, a couple of poems with sufficient vocabularies; but for extended reading a dictionary is needed. There is, to be sure, a new dictionary in preparation, of which two parts have appeared from the Clarendon Press, but it will be long before it is finished, and it is too costly for common class use. There is also a noble work by Grein, a complete vocabulary of the Anglo-Saxon poetry, so minute in its definitions and so complete in its forms and illustrative quotations as to be nearly a concordance of the whole poetry. This is now out of print, and the preparations for reprinting are slow. Meantime the German publishers have had an abridgment made, giving the words and definitions without the illustrative quotations. This abridgment has been done into English by Professors Harrison and Baskervill, and very well done. They have not merely translated the German definitions, but have worked the matter up by the help of other vocabularies and original work on some of the texts. They have thus been able to correct mistakes and add new definitions. They have also increased the value of the book very much for class work by preparing it for etymological study; cognate words in other languages are given, especially in German and English, and compounds are separated into their elements. Moreover, they have added a very complete outline of the formal part of the grammar. The table of irregular verbs is exactly suited to use with the vocabulary. It is in alphabetical order, and each verb is marked with its class.

The rest of the grammar seems to have been conceived on a different plane. The pronunciation is sometimes given in phonetic technicalities without definition or illustration; that of *c* and *g*, for example. The paradigms of the substantive are very numerous, but the arrangement is not simple, and there are no reference figures in the vocabulary. The simplest arrangement is the alphabetic order of stems used by March and Sievers; *a*, *ā*, *i*, *u*. Professor Baskervill adopts the general principle, but his failure to separate *ā*-stems from *a*-stems results in a series of paradigms almost as heterogeneous as the gender arrangements of Grimm and Sweet. The general classification of the verbs is excellent, but the strong alphabetic order is not carried out in the subdivisions of the *a*-roots, though it has been made familiar to our scholars by its use in the exhaustive papers on the ablaut presented to the American Philological Association by Doctor Wells, of Providence, 1882-1885.

Such matters will not much trouble the workers with the 'Handy Dictionary.' There is one thing that will: it is a dictionary only of the poems in Anglo-Saxon. How are they to read the prose? It is to be hoped that Professors Harrison and Baskervill, who have done so much for this department of study, will soon give us an enlarged edition, which shall contain the vocabulary of the current prose.

The Oldest School in America. An Oration by Phillips Brooks, D.D., and a Poem by Robert Grant, April 23, 1885. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Boston Latin School attained this year the venerable antiquity of two centuries and a half, and the occasion was improved by a celebration of which we have here a full account. The story of the rise of the School, of its successive mas-

ters and houses, and of its importance to liberal education in Massachusetts, is twice told, in prose and in verse. Doctor Brooks's review is graceful and genial, and is marked by some excellent characterizations, particularly of the late Master Gardner, who could have wished no better epitaph. The orator did not fail to emphasize the close relations which have ever existed between the Boston Latin School and its younger sister Harvard College. In return for an almost unbroken series of Harvard graduates as masters, the School has continued to supply the College with an annual contingent ranking among the foremost in scholarly discipline and ability. Doctor Brooks further laid a proper stress on the original democratic constitution of the School:

"It was the town's only school till 1682. Side by side on its humble benches sat the son of the Governor and the son of the fisherman, each free to take the best that he could grasp. The highest learning was declared to be no privilege of an aristocratic class, but the portion of any boy in town who had the soul to desire it and the brain to appropriate it."

Neither orator nor poet, however, noticed the great change which has taken place since Doctor Brooks's pupilage in the social standing of the School. Thirty years ago it was still natural, though no longer the rule, for the wealth and respectability of Boston to send their sons to the Latin School rather than to a private classical school. Old graduates belonging to "the upper ten thousand" had the same feeling toward it that college graduates have toward their alma mater:

"Où le père a passé, passera bien l'enfant."

To-day, as long since, if we are not greatly mistaken, the case is quite otherwise. Beacon Street (to use a significant local expression) no longer sends its sons to the Latin School, whether on sentimental or on any other grounds, although in the meantime the School has been endowed with the finest building of its kind in the world.

A corresponding change has taken place in the patronage of the grammar schools in the same city, directly traceable to the influx of the Irish population in the thirties and forties. The homogeneousness of religion, morals, customs, and worldly condition was rudely invaded, and the public schools lost their hold on the civic pride, the republican idealism, and the confidence of parents. Families of moderate means had no alternative; the well-to-do resorted to the private school. Of even date was the beginning of the political revolution which has ended in giving Boston a Mayor of Irish birth. The first Mayor of the city, the father of Wendell Phillips, was a Harvard graduate, and so were eight of his nine successors in thirty years. After 1850, in thirty years there were but two Harvard graduates, and the majority had no liberal education. In 1852 the Whig party went to pieces on the slavery issue, and the mischievous whirlwind of Knownothingism a few years later completed the political burial of "respectability" in Massachusetts. From that moment the historical continuity of Puritan, Revolutionary, and Federal Boston ceased. Society was divided, the middle classes first and then the lower classes came to the top, and now it is a problem how long forms and institutions will avail against the forces at work to make Boston equally unrecognizable by Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin, Harrison Gray Otis, and Edward Everett. That the Latin School could escape these influences was not to be expected; yet the city's money is still freely bestowed on it, and, as we have remarked, this changeful period has worked only to its advantage in respect to its local habitation and equipment.

History of Manon Lescaut and of the Chevalier des Grieux. By the Abbé Prévost, with a preface by Guy de Maupassant. Illustrated by Maurice Leloir. George Routledge & Sons. 1886. Pp. xxiv, 208.

'MANON LESCAUT' is one of the well-known books—at least in France, where everybody is supposed to be familiar with it, and ready to seize the least allusion to its contents. It is of the class of improper books which are not given to read to young people, in our day, because of the lives of the heroine and the hero, which are as degraded as can well be imagined—mercenary and wanton on the one side, insanely abandoned on the other. But it has no such freedom of description and *mise-en-scène* as 'Tom Jones' and 'Roderick Random,' which, nevertheless, are not excluded from our libraries as immoral. The French original being so guarded in manner, literal translation has not been impracticable, and the one before us seems to be faithful. Who has made it we are not told, although the page behind the title gives the names of the artist, both engravers, printers of text and plates, and maker of the ink. It is a curious custom that seems to be growing, this of ignoring the translator altogether. It is to be seen especially in journals devoted to study and research, where it is common to print articles by well-known writers, but in languages of which they have not the mastery. The translator is regarded as the private secretary or amanuensis whose toil is rewarded but not acknowledged.

The illustrations are very numerous—more than two hundred wood-cut vignettes at the heads of the pages, with graceful arabesques forming partial frames to the text, and twelve full-page engravings. Those who know Mr. Leloir's work—careful, skilful, watchful of incident, character, costume, and surroundings, but with very little *verve*, very little suggestion or force—will know what these are, in the main. Moreover, the book is a seemingly exact reproduction of the French publication, and that is a book in very many respects similar to the 'Voyage Sentimental' published the previous year. It may be added that the illustrations seem to have lost nothing in this English edition: they are even a little more delicate than in the French one. In all respects the get-up of this work is very handsome.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Christmas Tide in Song and Story. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.75.

Church, A. J. Isis and Thamesis: Hours on the River from Oxford to Henley. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $6.

Coan, T. M. Ounces of Prevention. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.

Field, Alice D. Palermo: A Christmas Story. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Foiled. By a Lawyer. A Story of Chicago. Chicago: C. H. Kerr. $1.25.

Francillon, R. E., and Senior, Wm. The Golden Flood. Harper & Bros. 15 cents.

Howe, Caroline D. Ashes for Flame, and Other Poems. Portland, Me.: Loring, Short & Harmon. $1.

Kingsley, Charles. The Water-Babies. New edition. Macmillan & Co. $4.

Livermore, R. P. Trustees' Handbook, a Manual for the use of Trustees, Executors, etc. Second edition. L. K. Strouse & Co.

Loftie, W. J. Windsor: A Description of the Castle, Park, Town, and Neighborhood. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $7.50.

Molesworth, Mrs. "Us": An Old-Fashioned Story. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.

Myers's Commentary on the New Testament. Timothy, Hebrews, and Titus. Funk & Wagnalls. $3.

Parker, J. The People's Bible; Discourses upon Holy Scripture. Vol. 1. Genesis. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.

Poore, Ben. Perley. Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States. September 5, 1774–March 4, 1881. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Porter, Rose. A Year of Blessings and a Blessed Year. Compiled. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.

Prévost, Abbé. History of Manon Lescaut. Illustrated by Maurice Leloir. George Routledge & Sons. $20.

Rankin, Rev. J. C. The Coming of the Lord. Funk & Wagnalls.

Robinson, C. S. Sermons in Songs. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25.

Schoenhof, J. The Industrial Situation and the Question of Wages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Sprague, H. B. Shakspere's Tragedy of Hamlet. Chicago: S. C. Winchell & Co. 35 cents.

The Insuppressible Book. A controversy between Herbert Spencer and Frederic Harrison, with comments by Gail Hamilton. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co. $1.50.

The Final Science, or Spiritual Materialism. Funk & Wagnalls.

The Dawning: A Novel. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Tennyson, Lord. In Memoriam. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Wallace, A. R. Bad Times: An Essay on the Present Depression of Trade. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

"Wonder Library." New edition. Wonders of European Art, by Louis Viardot; Wonderful Escapes, by Richard Whiteing; The Sun, by Amédée Guillemin. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 each.

Fine Arts.

THE AUTUMN ACADEMY.

THE more we are interested in, and the more we hope for, the progress of American art, the more essential it is that we should have no illusions as to its present status, and it is therefore well to confess in all soberness that the present Academy exhibition is not a good exhibition; that, indeed, viewed from the standpoint of serious art, it is an exceedingly bad one. With almost the single exception of Mr. Inness's pictures, it contains no work of very great merit, and it contains a vast deal of work, unlearned and untrained, that hardly rises to the level of intelligent amateurism.

It is quite natural, and perhaps, on the whole, quite right, that many of the best places in the exhibition should be occupied by the works of the Academicians, and it is an ungracious task to point out the shortcomings of these no doubt estimable and well-intentioned gentlemen; but the plain fact is that, from no fault of their own, most of them have never gained any real knowledge of painting. Such pictures as Mr. J. H. Beard's "It is very queer, isn't it?" Mr. T. W. Wood's "Grinding at the Mill," Mr. Cropsey's landscapes, with their startling combinations of red and green, even Mr. J. G. Brown's much better "Decorative Art," can only be considered by the serious critic as the well-meant productions of amateurs. Much better than these, because of its seriousness of aim, is Mr. Winslow Homer's "Herring Net." Mr. Homer has done some work, especially in water-color, for which every lover of true art should be thankful, and his pictures are always deserving of the most respectful attention; but it is nevertheless true that his technical achievement in oil is small, and that the present work is unpleasant in color and weak in drawing. Besides these men, whom we only reproach with feebleness, there are others, such as Messrs. De Haas and Thomas Moran, to whom we make the much graver reproach of falsely directed cleverness. Mr. Moran's work, in especial, is very clever and altogether false and theatrical, and no painter we know of could exercise a worse influence upon his admirers. But there is one of our elder painters for whom we have nothing but admiration and respect. George Inness has four pictures in the exhibition, and at least three of these are better than any other man's work to be seen there. Between the old generation, who cannot paint, and the younger, who, too frequently, cannot do anything else, Mr. Inness holds a position almost alone—that of a painter of great technical achievement who is yet preëminently an artist. Where he more especially falls short of the great French landscape painters is in his lack of feeling for form and style. His composition is often ragged and without dignity of mass or line, and his foregrounds, as in the "Pastoral Landscape" here, are apt to be vague and unsubstantial; but these faults are largely compensated by a depth of poetic temperament and a passionate color-sense that place him high among the landscape painters of the world. In his "Nantucket Moor" there is an almost unsurpassable sunset sky.

Most of the better known among the younger painters—those who make the strength of the Society of American Artists—never send to the Academy now; but every year brings new recruits, and the most encouraging thing about the present exhibition is the number of excellent

studies by comparatively unknown men. They hardly paint pictures as yet—most of them—but they have sent here a number of portraits, study-heads, etc., which show by their mere numbers, and in spite of some faults, that there is a large and constantly increasing amount of painterlike ability in the country. It is all welcome, and when we have still more of it the creative genius will come; what we first need is a foundation of knowledge. Among the best of the works of this class are three portraits by Wilson De Meza, Irving R. Wiles, and J. R. Strickler. There is good painting in all three of them, which would be more promising if it were not for a certain air of definite accomplishment, as if they were satisfied with a method adopted from a master and need search no further. Mr. De Meza's is perhaps the most promising of the three, but it is unfortunate that the head is not as well painted as the rest of his canvas, which is very clever indeed.

Another promising picture by a young man is Mr. Otto H. Bacher's "Richfield Centre." Mr. Bacher is already well known as an etcher, but this picture shows that he has the stuff of a painter in him as well. It is unequal, and the figures in the foreground and the horse of the passing milk-cart are insufficient in drawing, the latter enough so to give a comic air to the picture which may blind the careless observer to its real merit; yet this merit is very great. All the middle distance and background—this sleepy country town, with its church and "store," bathed in white sunlight—is painted with a truth of observation and justness of impression quite unequalled, in its way, by anything else in the Academy.

Two or three other things may be spoken of in this connection, such as "La Mère Marie," by Carl Hirschberg, "Jeanne," by J. Harison, and "A Dutch Fisher Girl," by Wm. J. Baer, which are all good, unpretending studies of heads, though the last two are somewhat blackish in color. Margaret W. Leslie has a portrait, presumably of herself, which also shows workmanlike qualities, but in which there is a little too much dependence upon bitumen. Mr. Frank R. Green has a fairly good study which he has tried to dignify by entitling it "Dreams of the Past," and Mr. Coffin a nicely painted study of a woman seated in the grass, the landscape of which is not, however, as good as the figure.

There is a group of our younger painters who, following in the track of Mr. Ulrich, are devoting themselves to extreme finish. The most notable of these here represented are Louis Moeller, with "A Moment's Rest," which is of a very unpleasant blue color almost throughout; G. W. Brenneman, with "Family Relics," very good in its way; and Charles X. Harris, with "The Mowers." There is much hard and serious work in these pictures, but we cannot but think it in large part wasted The search for mere detail is a false direction in art, and it is to be lamented that it should be so much in vogue at present as to discourage a larger method in men who are capable of it.

In landscape, with the exception of Mr. Inness's work, already mentioned, there is little of importance. Mr. Edward Gay's "Washed by the Sea" is given undeserved prominence by its size and its occupation of the place of honor, for its intrinsic qualities hardly rise above honorable mediocrity. Messrs. Murphy and Crane send slight variations on their well-known themes, and Mr. Bliss Baker has here the most crude and spotty picture we have yet seen from him. Mr. John R. Stites's "Late Autumn" is a piece of good, honest work, but uncomfortably blackish in tone. Curious and interesting in their way are three little pictures, hung side by side in the corridor, painted by Messrs. Henry P. Smith, R. C. Minor, and R. A. Blakelock, and noticeable for their external resemblance to the "old masters" of modern landscape art.

A very good architectural study, without much pictorial pretension, is "Bronze Horses of St. Mark's," by Charles C. Coleman, in which the effect of the patches of gilt on the green bronze is excellently rendered, and the painting of all the architectural detail in bright pure color is very satisfactory. As a study its greatest fault is a slight lack of atmosphere. Similar, but not quite so good, is "A Rainy Day in the Piazzetta," by William Graham.

Other pictures which hardly fit into any of these categories are worthy of mention for their superiority to the mass around them. "Youth," by Geo. C. Lambdin, is a repetition of his water-color of last year. The figure is pretty in sentiment, but dry, and the landscape is not sufficiently interesting for the space it occupies. The figure would be more telling on a smaller canvas. "The New Purchase," by Francis C. Jones, is the work of a man of talent who should do better. The figures are not sufficiently well drawn, and the blue-and-green iridescence of color is distressing to the eye. Mr. Robert Koehler, in "The Forge," gives us a very true color impression; and if the figures were better drawn, there would be little to ask for. At any rate, they are small and unimportant. "Scherzo," by F. W. Freer, is clever and pretty, but it is a pity he did not take the pains to put something more behind his figure than a conventional "background." E. M. Ward's "Grandmother Spinning" is a piece of serious work, but is hard and colorless. Mr. Bridgman's "Horse Dealers" is, though rather hard and small in manner, far above the average of his present work, and in refreshing contrast with the tricky cleverness of his other two contributions. If Mr. Bridgman always did as well as this, we should have little to complain of. "Yearling Heifers," by Carlton Wiggins, shows the influence of Van Marcke, and is fairly good. "Mending his Ways," by Alfred Kappes, has good qualities, but is surely too pale, the lights upon the black skin being almost pure white. Mr. Millet's "Potter's Daughter" does not do him justice. Of course it shows a certain training, but is somewhat perfunctory—a picture for the public and not for artists. Mr. C. Y. Turner is somewhat unhappy in his "Portrait." Neither in size nor tone is there any proportion between the young lady and the rest of the picture. Mr. Church has one of his singular formless and almost colorless compositions, which nevertheless always have an indefinable charm, and Percy and Leon Moran have two of the sparkling frivolities for which they are known.

It is highly improbable that this list contains all that is worthy of notice, but it is impossible to search further for the rare exceptions among works which, we repeat, whether by beginners or men of reputation, for the most part hardly rise above amateurism.

A cheaper edition of that beautiful standard work, VON FALKE'S GREECE AND ROME, from the original plates, and with all the original illustrations, is now ready. Price $10. HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers.

JUST READY.

The Insuppressible Book

A reprint of the suppressed controversy between Herbert Spencer and Frederic Harrison.

The Nature and Reality of Religion,

WITH COMMENTS BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Cloth, 12mo. Price, $1.50.

FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

S. E. CASSINO & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

Johnson's Guide to Homœopathic Practice.

Designed for the use of Families and private Individuals. 494 pages, 8vo, bound in cloth, price $2. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

This is the latest work on that subject issued, and will be found of great service to all desirous of treating the common ailments themselves in the most expeditious and safest manner.

Descriptive Price List of this and other works, as well as of all styles and sizes of Medicine Cases, sent free on application.

Address: BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco. The Oldest Homœopathic Medicine House in the U. S. Established in 1835.

The Harvard University Catalogue for 1885-6.

Is for sale by CHAS. W. SEVER, Cambridge, CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO., 283 Washington St., Boston: and F. W. CHRISTERN, 37 West 23d St., New York. Price, post-paid, 60 cents.

I WILL AGAIN RECEIVE AND DISTRIBUTE reading matter for the South and Southwest. Books, magazines, reviews, the *Nation*, all Government reports and public documents, college reports, etc. Express charges must be paid to this point.
J. B. HARRISON, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire.

RING AROUND A ROSY.—A Dozen Little Girls. By Mary A. Lathbury. 1 vol., 4to. THE CHILDREN ARE DELIGHTED WITH IT. ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER TO SHOW A COPY. IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO BE SEEN TO BE BOUGHT.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"The book in its completeness, thoroughness, and style is a credit to author and publisher." *Hartford Courant.*

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

INVEST THROUGH THE SOUND AND RELIABLE Western Farm Mortgage Co.

F. M. PERKINS, President. LAWRENCE, KAN. L. H. PERKINS, Secretary

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $250,000.

Carefully Selected First Mortgage Farm Loans, payable in N. Y. Unrivalled facilities. Absolute satisfaction. Ten years' experience. No losses. Refer to Third Nat'l Bank, N. Y. City; National Bank, Lawrence, Kan.; and hundreds of investors. Send for pamphlet forms and full information. Branch Offices in N. Y. City, Albany, and Phil. N. Y. Office, 137 B'way. C. C. HINE & SON, Agts.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in

THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

I.

Of Special Interest to Admirers of Richard Doyle.

A Journal Kept by Dick Doyle in the Year 1840.

Illustrated with several hundred sketches by the author. With an Introduction by J. Hungerford Pollen, and a Portrait. Demy 4to, $7 50.

*** The Journal has been reproduced in facsimile, and is printed on fine paper. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and forms a very elegant gift-book.

"There are few books of this season likely to please the general reader more than 'Dick Doyle's Journal' (Smith & Elder). It is a facsimile of the journal which Richard Doyle, then a boy of about fifteen, wrote and illustrated during the eventful year 1840, and is edited by Mr. Hungerford Pollen, the artist's friend."—*Athenæum.*

"Here cunning youthful fingers trace
A scene, a show, a well-known place,
A character, a form, a face,
With quaint remark diurnal;
What graceful fancy and what heart!
What truth, what humor, and what Art!
And all that Genius can impart,
We find in 'Dick Doyle's Journal'!"
—*Punch.*

"A volume of exceptional interest and value. . . . 'This Journal will please both old and young."—*Globe.*

II.

New Volume of the Ideal Series:

Firdausi in Exile, and Other Poems.

By EDMUND GOSSE. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $2 40.

Also on hand all the previous volumes, as follows:

AT THE SIGN OF THE LYRE. By Austin Dobson. Containing many new Poems not before published. With etched frontispiece by E. A. Abbey. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $2.40.

BALLADES IN BLUE CHINA. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, cloth, $2.

RHYMES A LA MODE. By Andrew Lang. With frontispiece by E. A. Abbey. 12mo, cloth, $2.

CONFESSION OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER. By Thomas De Quincey. With notes by Richard Woodhouse, etc. Edited by Richard Garnett. 12mo, cloth, $2.

ANCIENT BALLADS AND LEGENDS OF HINDUSTAND. By Toru Dutt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THE LOVE SONNETS OF PROTEUS. By Wilfrid Blunt. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With a Preface and Notes by Austin Dobson. 12mo, cloth, $2.

III.

Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson.

By his Widow, LUCY.

Revised and Edited by CHARLES H. FIRTH, M. A. With 10 Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, gilt top, medium 8vo, and handsome binding, $12 00.

"For the first time since they saw the light, the 'Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson' have appeared in a garb worthy of their interest and value."—*Notes and Queries.*

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $2.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. (*Immediately.*)

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready*, $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. (*Immediately.*)

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. (*Immediately.*)

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. (*Immediately.*)

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes by A. R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price per volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger-*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Charles Scribner's Sons'

New Books for the Holidays.

Valentino.

BY WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

1 VOL., 12MO, HANDSOMELY BOUND, $2.00.

"The style of the book is unaffected and musical. The descriptions are vivid, and the dialogue is interesting. . . . Incidents are presented with dramatic art. The movement of the story never drags. The actors are natural and interesting, and the accessories are highly picturesque. The views of a strangely debased society, splendid in its luxuries and savage in its brutalities—a society which loved everything beautiful except virtue, and filled the palaces of the great with poets, painters, prisoners, and bravos—are extremely effective."—*New York Tribune.*

Tiryns:

THE PREHISTORIC PALACE OF THE KINGS OF TIRYNS. THE RESULTS OF THE LATEST EXCAVATIONS. By Dr. Henry Schliemann, author of 'Mycenæ,' 'Ilios,' etc. The preface by Prof. F. Adler, and contributions by Dr. William Dorpfeld. With 188 woodcuts, 24 plates in chromo-lithography, 1 map and 4 plans. 1 vol., royal 8vo, superbly bound, $10.

"The best, most interesting, and most important of Dr. Schliemann's works."—*Hon. Eugene Schuyler.*

Two Years in the Jungle.

The experience of a hunter and naturalist in India, Ceylon, and the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By WILLIAM T. HORNADAY. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations, $4.

"Since the visit of Mr. A. R. Wallace to the Malay Archipelago no such important addition has been made to the data of natural history as is embodied in this record of exact and ample observation in a seldom penetrated field."—*New York Sun.*

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED

Rudder Grange.

By FRANK R. STOCKTON. New illustrated by A. B. FROST. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.

This edition of Mr. Stockton's famous book, prepared for the holidays, contains nearly 100 new illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost, who admirably supplements the author's quaint humor by pictures which are in themselves intensely funny. No more attractive book can be found by holiday buyers.

Bric-a-Brac Stories.

By Mrs. BURTON HARRISON. Illustrated by WALTER CRANE. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.

'Few volumes will receive a warmer welcome from children. . . . It is praise enough for Mr. Crane's illustrations to say that they harmonize with the stories. We confess to have been beguiled by the book into a forgetfulness of time, cares, and pretty much everything for two consecutive hours."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Stories by American Authors.

"Cabinet Edition." 10 vols., beautifully bound, gilt top. In a box. $7.50.

This fine edition has been made necessary by the repeatedly expressed demand for this standard collection of American short stories in a form suitable for preservation on the library shelf or for gifts.

Marvels of Animal Life.

By C. F. HOLDER. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.

"The author brings together the results of the most anxious studies, and if they were not supported by the best scientific testimony they would appear incredible. . . . We commend this volume to readers who are interested in natural history studies, young and old alike."—*Boston Transcript.*

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE OF CHOICE BOOKS READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Young Folks' Cyclopedia.

"A book which will be of permanent value to any boy or girl."—*Susan Coolidge.*

Bulfinch's Mythology.

Fairy Stories for Grown-Up Folks.

These stories have been gathered in a most attractive and convenient form by Mr. Bulfinch, and lately revised and enlarged by

EDWARD EVERETT HALE,

under the title of

The Age of Fable;

OR,

Beauties of Mythology,

containing over one hundred illustrations from Ancient Painti gs and Statuary, the originals of which will only be found in the

Art Collections of the Old World.

PRICE, $2.50.

THE KNIGHTS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

The Age of Chivalry.

By THOMAS BULFINCH.

"The Story of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," "The Mabinogeon," "The Crusades," "Robin Hood," etc.

A new, enlarged, and revised edition, edited by Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated.

KNIGHTS IN FRENCH HISTORY.

The Legends of Charlemagne.

Stories of Paladin and Saracen. By Thomas Bulfinch.

Contents: The Tournament; The Siege of Albracca; Adventures of Rinaldo and Orlando; The Invasion of France; Bradamante and Rogero; Astolpho and the Enchantress; The Orc; Medoro; Orlando Mad; Zerbino and Isabella; Astolpho in Abyssinia; The War in Africa; Rogero and Bradamante; The Battle of Roncesvalles; Rinaldo and Bayard; Death of Rinaldo; Huon of Bordeaux; Ogier the Dane.

Illustrated. $2.50.

*** For sale at our office, 333 Washington Street; or sent by mail, on receipt of price, by

S. W. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

A REPRESENTATIVE BOOK OF AMERICAN WOOD ENGRAVING.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S BALLAD

OF

THE HERMIT.

With Engravings by Fred. Juengling,

AFTER THOROUGHLY CHARACTERISTIC PAINTINGS BY WALTER SHIRLAW.

A Superb Holiday Volume, with illustrations showing more serious work than usually attempted in book publications, and a progressive example of American art. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges. $3.00. Alligator, $3.50. Morocco, new style. $4.50. Tree calf, extra. $7.50.

*** For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS,

715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A BUNDLE OF SONNETS,

AND OTHER POEMS.

BY HENRY HARTSHORNE.

PORTER & COATES, PHILADELPHIA.

18 *mo, pp.* 221. *Price,* $1.25.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL. — *The* most beautiful Children's Book of the year. 1 vol.

THE CHILDREN ALL BUYING IT. HAVE YOU SEEN IT? ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER FOR IT.

XMAS BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery for 1885.

Edited by WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic). This beautiful volume consists of original stories and poems by the very best writers of juvenile literature, carefully selected and edited, embellished with 370 entirely original illustrations. 1 vol., quarto, illuminated board covers and linings. $1.75; cloth and gilt, $2.25.

THE NEW ZIGZAG.

Zigzag Journeys in the Levant.

By H. BUTTERWORTH. An account of a tour of the Zigzag Club through Egypt and the Holy Land, including a trip up the Nile and visit to the ruins of Thebes, Memphis, etc. With 200 new and appropriate illustrations. 1 vol., small quarto, illuminated covers and linings, $1.75; cloth, bevelled and gilt, $2.25.

Three Vassar Girls in Italy.

By LIZZIE W. CHAMPNEY. The Vassar Girls in this volume spend the summer in travelling through the vineyards of Italy, visiting all the large cities, and passing some time in Rome, in the Vatican, the Catacombs, etc. Illustrated by Champ and others. 1 vol., small quarto, illuminated board covers and linings, $1.50; cloth, bevelled and gilt, $2.00.

Chatterbox for 1885.

The Genuine Chatterbox contains a great variety of original stories, sketches, and poems for the young, and every illustration which appears in it is expressly designed for this work, by the most eminent English artists. Over 200 full-page original illustrations. 1 vol., illuminated board covers, $1.25; cloth, black and gold stamps, $1.75; cloth, extra, chromo, gilt side and edges, $2.25.

Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet.

Edited by LAURA E. RICHARDS. Animated Nature for the youngest readers, including stories of domestic pets, descriptions of strange and curious animals, their dwellings and habits. 250 illustrations. 1 vol., quarto, illuminated board covers and linings, $1.75; cloth, bevel and gilt, $2.50.

For sale by all booksellers; or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston, Mass.

"A Work of Historic Importance."

The Peace of Utrecht and the Principal Events of the War of the "Spanish Succession."

BY

JAMES W. GERARD.

8vo, cloth, extra, $3 00.

"It is not only a History of the Peace, but a complete presentation of the European Policy which culminated in that event, and which settled so many contending interests. Mr. Gerard's work is a most interesting and valuable contribution to historical literature."—*St. John's Globe.*

"Mr. Gerard's treatment of the subject is broad and able, and his volume an important contribution to historical literature."—*Observer.*

"The present exhaustive treatment of one of the most important events of the eighteenth century is an invaluable contribution to history."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

"The book is at once a credit and an honor to the author and its publishers."—*Baltimore American.*

"The brilliant moves of the great diplomatists as they played their world historic matches, the long conflict between the allied powers, and the *Grand Monarque* in which their armies swayed backward and forward; altering the map of Europe at every campaign; the dogged perseverance of the Hollanders; and the vacillating policy of the English, are all comprehensively treated by the author."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"Mr. Gerard has opened up a mine of historical wealth which will be a revelation to many who have been accustomed to regard themselves as thoroughly acquainted with the subject."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"The author has made a study of the momentous events leading up to that famous compact, and the result is a narrative quite as romantic as a tale of fiction, and in every way as entertaining."—*Chicago Herald.*

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

New York and London.

Sibley's Harvard Graduates

Biographical Sketches

OF

Graduates of the Academic Department

Of Harvard University.

By John Langdon Sibley, A.M.

The work was not stereotyped, and the edition has been limited by the subscriptions. The few copies uncalled for are for sale by

Charles W. Sever,

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE, Cambridge.

3 vols. Cloth. Price, $15.

"At Worthington Company's New Store, 747 BROADWAY, can be found the most extensive collection of Fine Bound Books of all the Standard Authors. Gift Books in Cloth and Fine Bindings, and an endless variety of Books for Children, at prices that will suit every one."

BESIDES ITS ARTISTIC SPECIAL Architectural illustrations, *The Sanitary Engineer* gives *each week* an illustration of a moderate-cost dwelling of approved design.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION, and SANITATION. Published Thursdays, at 140 William Street, New York. $4.00 per year. For sale by Newsdealers, 10 cents.

A trial subscription, 3 months (13 issues). $1.

NOW READY, SKIN DISEASES (a Manual of). Their Description, Diagnosis, and Treatment. Third Smaller Edition. By BALMANNO Squire, M.B., Surgeon to the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Price 30 cents, post free, from the Publishers, J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11 New Burlington Street, London, England.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

For the Library and for Holiday Presents.

A NEW BOOK BY LORD TENNYSON.

TIRESIAS: and Other Poems.

By Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. F'cap 8vo, $1.50.

REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION.

The Tennyson Birthday Book.

Edited by Emily Shakespear. 75 cents. ASK FOR MACMILLAN'S AUTHOR'S EDITION.

NEW EDITION IN ONE VOLUME.

Marius the Epicurean.

His Sensations and Ideas. By Walter Pater, M.A. One volume. 12mo. $2.25.

"A style of perfectly finished beauty, full of an exquisite restraint, and, after all, only the fitting and adequate expression of the exactest thinking. . . . As we read the pages characterized by such unfailing fitness of phrase, finished from their first to their final line with a flawless perfection which one demands in the brief lyric of a master but hardly looks for in a prose work of extended length, we find far more than the justifaction of the author's long cessation from slighter literary efforts—a continued silence which has been felt at least by some lovers of sweet and sifted English, as nothing less than real personal loss."—*The Academy.*

"In this picture, touching the sweet charities of home, we see the Pagan boy at his best, in no way a stranger to what we are apt to think the gift of a later religion and a later civilization. Follow this youth under the exquisite influences of his mother, assent with the author that 'maternity itself is the central type of all love,' richest with 'its unfailing pity and protectiveness,' and once touched by the pensive note and attuned to the minor music, sensitive to the exquisite modulation of Mr. Pater's style, you who follow him through some five hundred pages of the most alluring reading that the literature of our day has given to us. . . . It is not often that a book so rich in historical interest, so profoundly touching in its personal character, comes before the reader, and yet it will escape him unless his mind, and life, and temperament are nicely adjusted and in harmonious relationship to judge the finest things of this word, and to enjoy an urbane, an artistic, a conscientious treatment of them."—*Eugene Benson, in N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE FINE ART BOOK OF THE SEASON. Uniform with the "Graphic Arts."

Landscape.

By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of 'Etching and Etchers,' 'The Graphic Arts,' etc , etc. With about fifty illustrations. Columbier 8vo. Price, $35; large-paper copies, with proofs of the illustrations and bound in vellum, $70.

"In complete artistic quality, no book illustration of the day equals them. They are, as the preface asserts, at the high-water mark of what can be done in this vein."—*Nation.*

"The superb volume before us may be said to represent illustration, decoration, typography, and taste in binding at their best, employed in a work devoted to the fine arts exclusively."—*Athenæum.*

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Windsor.

By the Rev. W. J. Loftie. With twelve full-page etchings and numerous minor Illustrations. Imperial 4to, cloth, gilt, $7.50.

"Pen and pencil have combined to render the volume one rarely attractive. It is illustrated with a dozen splendid full-page plates and numerous vignettes by well-kown artists. . . . The many views of the castle and of parts of it are of interest both artistically and historically, and the whole work is one of the highest merit."—*Boston Courier.*

Isis and Thamesis.

Hours on the River from Oxford to Henley. By Alfred J. Church, M.A. With twelve plates and numerous vignettes. Imperial 8vo, cloth, gilt, $6.

"The series of them, taken together, is of wonderful interest. . . . This very agreeable book."—*N. Y. Nation.*

"A beautiful book for holiday uses. . . . The idea of describing the river with the villages upon its banks, the classic associations which cluster about Oxford, and all the vivid life which in craft of varied sort flits over the water, is in itself admirable, and it is finely carried out. There is something irresistibly charming in following the author along the pleasant water ways, and simply to look at the pictures of 'Isis and Thamesis' is almost like reading anew 'Tom Brown at Oxford.'"—*Boston Courier.*

NEW ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY EDITION.

Water Babies.

A Fairy Tale for a Land Baby. By Charles Kingsley. New Edition with One Hundred Illustrations by Linley Sambourne. Small 4to, cloth, extra gilt, $4.

"It was an inspiration to set Linley Sambourne at illustrating Charles Kingsley's paragon of fairy stories, 'The Water Babies.' . . . Kingsley's beautiful expression of his love for children and his splendid power to amuse and direct them receives a perfect and most artistic setting, and happy the child that shall by this means form acquaintance with a true and faithful friend. The richly ornamented cover is in keeping with the handsome paper and typographical feature of this book."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"The delightful adventures of poor Tom, the chimney sweep, above water and below, are accompanied by Linley Sambourne's 'Very individual Sketches.'"—*N. Y. Times.*

STANDARD WORKS IN SETS.

Tennyson.

The Collected Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. 7 vols., globe 8vo, $12.

Arnold.

The Prose and Poetical Works of Matthew Arnold. 9 vols., globe 8vo, $14.

Milton.

Poetical Works. With Introduction and Notes by David Masson, LL.D. With Portraits. 3 vols., F'cap, 8vo, $5.

Kingsley.

The Novels of Charles Kingsley. Eversley Edition. 11 vols., globe 8vo, $19. Also uniform, THE POEMS. 2 vols., $3.50.

Browning.

Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 4 vols., globe 8vo, $5.

Ward.

The English Poets. With critical Introductions by various Writers, and a general Introduction by Matthew Arnold. 4 vols., 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $5.

"These volumes are earnest of the satisfactory execution of an almost ideal literary scheme."—*Nation.*

Oliphant.

The Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols., 12mo, $3.

Cervantes.

Don Quixote. A New Translation. By John Ormsby. 4 vols., 8vo, $14.

Plato.

The Dialogues. Translated, with Analyses and Introductions, by B. Jowett, M.A. Second Edition, revised and corrected. 5 vols., 8vo, $17.50.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1069 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885 PRICE 10 CENTS

Scribner & Welford's
NEW BOOKS.

GOLDSMITH'S
Vicar of Wakefield:
BEING A FACSIMILE OF THE FIRST EDITION,
PUBLISHED IN 1766 BY FRANCIS NEWBERRY.

With a Preface by AUSTIN DOBSON, and a Bibliographical List of all the known English editions, and of Translations into Foreign Languages. 2 vols. fcp. 8vo, in paper boards, with printed label, price $5 00.

The *facsimile* is accompanied by an interesting preface by Mr. Austin Dobson, in which the history of the writing and publication of the book is told, and also the seriously comic circumstances under which the MS. was brought to light and disposed of by Dr. Johnson, to the relief of his much harassed friend. Following the preface is a Bibliography of the "Vicar," which it is believed is the first complete Bibliography of the work that has been attempted.

Of Special Interest to Admirers of Richard Doyle:

A Journal Kept by Dick Doyle in the Year 1840.

Illustrated with several hundred sketches by the author. With an Introduction by J. Hungerford Pollen, and a Portrait. Demy 4to, $7 50.

*** The Journal has been reproduced in facsimile, and is printed on fine paper. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and forms a very elegant gift-book.

"There are few books of this season likely to please the general reader more than Dick Doyle's Journal.' It is a facsimile of the journal which Richard Doyle, then a boy of about fifteen, wrote and illustrated during the eventful year 1840, and is edited by Mr. Hungerford Pollen, the artist's friend."—*Athenæum.*

"Here cunning youthful fingers trace
A scene, a show, a well-known place.
A character, a form, a face,
With quaint remark diurnal;
What graceful fancy and what heart!
What truth, what humor, and what Art!
And all that Genius can impart,
We find in 'Dick Doyle's Journal'!"
—*Punch.*

"A volume of exceptional interest and value. . . . This Journal will please both old and young."—*Globe.*

New Volume of the Ideal Series:

Firdausi in Exile, and Other Poems.

By EDMUND GOSSE. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $2 40.

An Elegant and Choicely Illustrated Edition of

TRAVELS INTO SEVERAL REmote Nations of the World by Lemuel Gulliver, first a Surgeon and then a Captain of Several Ships. By JONATHAN SWIFT, Dean of St. Patrick. With Prefatory Memoir by George Saintsbury, and 180 Colored and 60 Plain Illustrations. Royal 8vo, cloth extra, $5 00.

This edition of a famous English Classic has been produced at very great expense, the colored as well as the plain illustrations having been produced and printed in Paris, and the letter-press in Edinburgh.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF Colonel Hutchinson. By his Widow, LUCY. Revised and Edited by CHARLES H. FIRTH, M.A. With 10 Etched Portraits. In two volumes, fine paper, gilt top, medium 8vo, and handsome binding, $12 00.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE OF CHOICE BOOKS READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $2.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. (*Immediately.*)

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready,* $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. (*Immediately.*)

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary: to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. (*Immediately.*)

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. (*Immediately.*)

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. [illegible]. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Frances Burney (Madame D'Arblay). With Introductions and Notes [illegible], author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. Price [illegible] $1.40.

CENTENARY EDITION.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, with Tour in the Hebrides and Johnsoniana. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES ON Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Mr. Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

*LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the Ger*man. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSIcal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Tiryns:

The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the Latest Excavations. By Dr. Henry Schliemann, author of 'Mycenæ,' 'Ilios,' etc. The preface by Prof. F. Adler, and contributions by Dr. William Dorpfeld. With 188 woodcuts, 24 plates in chromo-lithography, 1 map, and 4 plans. 1 vol., royal 8vo, superbly bound, $10.

"The best, most interesting, and most important of Dr. Schliemann's works."—*Hon. Eugene Schuyler.*

Valentino.

BY WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

1 vol., 12mo, handsomely bound, $2.

"There is a due balancing of livelier and graver scenes, several surprises are neatly managed, and the whole effect is that of a drama cast in the mould of a novel. As a piece of local scene painting, it satisfies the requirements of art. The author has caught the vital spirit of Rome, and it lives in his pages as in those of Hawthorne."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE GREEK ISLANDS AND Turkey after the War. By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D., author of 'Egypt to Japan,' 'Among the Holy Hills,' &c. 1 vol., 12mo, with maps and illustrations, $1 50.

From a letter from Dr. Howard Crosby:

"It fully sustains the high reputation which the author has won from his preceding books of travel. I believe that the verdict of posterity will put Dr. Field's name first in the list of American travel writers. His graceful style, his thorough mastery of language, his graphic picturing, his historical and political references to his sound conclusions, make most fascinating and instructive reading."

TWO YEARS IN A JUNGLE. The experience of a hunter and naturalist in India, Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By WILLIAM T. HORNADAY. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations, $4.

"Since the visit of Mr. A. R. Wallace to the Malay Archipelago no such important addition has been made to the data of natural history as is embodied in this record of exact and ample observation in a seldom penetrated field."—*New York Sun.*

STORIES BY AMERICAN AUthors. "Cabinet Edition." 10 vols., beautifully bound, gilt top. In a box. $7 50.

This fine edition has been made necessary by the repeatedly expressed demand for this standard collection of American short stories in a form suitable for preservation on the library shelf or for gifts.

MARVELS OF ANIMAL LIFE. By C. F. HOLDER. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo, $2.

"The author brings together the results of the most anxious studies, and if they were not supported by the best scientific testimony they would appear incredible. . . . We commend this volume to readers who are interested in natural history studies, young and old alike."—*Boston Transcript.*

*** *These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743-745 Broadway, New York.

Public Library

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 519

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 522

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
- The Succession Question Historically 524
- Foreign Legations 524
- The National Government and Science 525
- Boycotting 526

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
- England: Tenses and Moods of the General Election 527
- The Irish Elections 528
- The Bulgarian Revolution Reviewed 529

CORRESPONDENCE:
- "Criminal Immorality in High Places" 530
- Whiskey and the Color Line 531
- A National University 531
- Science and Bread and Butter 531
- Jews in American Society 532
- "Pennsylvania Dutch" 532
- The Indian Problem 533
- 'Les Misérables' in English 533
- Women Art Students in Munich 533

NOTES 533

REVIEWS:
- Ormsby's Don Quixote.—II 535
- Dicey's Law of the English Constitution.—I 537
- Recent Novels 538
- Recent Poetry 539
- A Journal Kept by Richard Doyle in the Year 1840 541
- A Mortal Antipathy 542
- An Outline History of Sculpture for Beginners and Students 542

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 542

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check or postal order payable to Publisher of the NATION.

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, *Box 794, New York.*

Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 9,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

Scale of Agate lines.
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
— 5
—
—
—
—
— 10
—
—
—
—
— 15
—
—
—

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States: second, by Towns.

CALIFORNIA (Southern) San Diego.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE.—Full Collegiate Course for both sexes: Commercial, Scientific, Classical, and Military. Finest climate in the world; no heated terms; no cold spells.
General STUART STANLEY, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A FAMILY and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. New and enlarged accommodations. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean,
EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL, No. 68 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT admits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.—Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including a collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal,
HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D.,
Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S Home School for Young Ladies.—Resident Foreign Teachers. Second Term begins Feb. 1, 1886.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600.
Rev. JAMES HATTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 231 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application.
GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, West Philadelphia, 3903 Locust St.

MR. MARTIN'S SCHOOL. SPECIAL class with afternoon care of play and lessons.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Teachers.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

Wants.

A LADY VERY HIGHLY RECOM- mended, who lived for several years with a distinguished English family, desires position as governess or companion. Accomplished linguist and teacher, good musician.
For references address Prof. E. L. Greene or Prof. J. U. Jones, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan.
Address L. G. L., care of the *Nation.*

WANTED—FOR AN ESTABLISHED educational and art journal—a partner with some capital and more *push.* Address JOURNALIST, Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 181.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Micro scopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

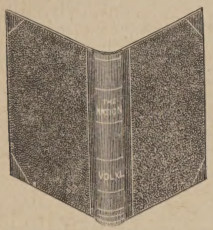
It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

For convenience of subscribers wisbing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,

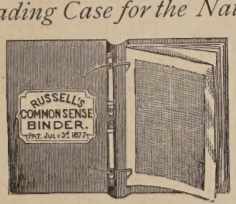


In regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, post-paid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.* since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) In ordering state the volume-number wanted.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

Reading Case for the Nation,



To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

The Winter Resort of the South.

Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF ALCOholism at the private residence of a retired physician in the Adirondack region.
Address A,
Box 1135,
New York City.

I WILL AGAIN RECEIVE AND DISTribute reading matter for the South and Southwest. Books, magazines, reviews, the *Nation*, all Government reports and public documents, college reports, etc. Express charges must be paid to this point.
J. B. HARRISON, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 to $70.00 each. Eight separate important Etchings published November 1st.

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 23 East 16th St. (Union Sq.), New York.

Open until 9 P. M. until Christmas.

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART,

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Please mention the *Nation*.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it

Back Numbers of "The Nation."

In response to frequent inquiries from subscribers:

An incomplete set of the *Nation* has little or no market value. Partial sets, bound and unbound, are always obtainable (usually lacking the earliest volumes), and do not command high rates, the bindings generally counting for nothing. Volume I. has readily brought $10 and upward when complete, but will bring very little in proportion if a single number is missing. Volumes II. and III. are also scarce, but not so high-priced as the first.

Complete sets, both bound and unbound, have sold for $100, with tolerably quick bidders, and have an increasing value year by year.

Single numbers not more than a year old can usually be supplied by the publishers at 10 cents each. For numbers more than a year old purchasers are referred to Mr. J. W. Christopher, 47 Dey St., New York, dealer in back numbers of periodicals, who can frequently supply them, having purchased a few years ago, a large quantity from the publishers.

The publishers no longer undertake to buy or sell numbers or volumes more than a year old, and can only recommend sellers or purchasers to negotiate with a dealer, or to advertise in the *Nation*.

[Publication was begun July 1, 1865, Vol. I. comprising the last half-year. Two volumes per year have since been issued, Vol. XL. comprising the first half-year of 1885.]

RECORD OF POLITICS and Politicians in the United States, 1865-1882: An analytical index to the *Nation* for that period (with occasional parallel references to McPherson's Political Handbooks and other sources). This index supplements the chiefly literary index to the *Nation* published in 1880. Valuable to all libraries, students, and editors. Price, in paper, $1 00. (Purchasers will please remit with order; accounts cannot be opened.) Address PUBLISHER of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York City.

BESIDES ITS ARTISTIC SPECIAL Architectural illustrations, *The Sanitary Engineer* gives *each week* an illustration of a moderate-cost dwelling of approved design.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION, and SANITATION. Published Thursdays, at 140 William Street, New York. $4.00 per year. For sale by Newsdealers, 10 cents.

A trial subscription, 3 months (13 issues). $1.

JUST READY—THE FOURTH EDITION OF

Food and Feeding.

By Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. 12mo, cloth, price $1.25.

The author has entirely revised this popular work on Dietetics, adding a new chapter on COW'S MILK, and one on the PREPARATION OF FISH for the table.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by
FREDERICK WARNE & CO., Publishers,
20 Lafayette Place, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A BUNDLE OF SONNETS,

AND OTHER POEMS.

BY HENRY HARTSHORNE.

PORTER & COATES, PHILADELPHIA.

18 *mo, pp.* 221. *Price*, $1.25.

The Harvard University Catalogue for 1885-6.

Is for sale by CHAS. W. SEVER, Cambridge, CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO., 283 Washington St., Boston: and F. W. CHRISTERN, 37 West 23d St., New York. Price, post-paid, 60 cents.

Have You a Collection of Books?

The Library Catalogue and Index is intended for private collections. It is arranged so that any book can be entered under author and title of work. Highly approved by those who have used it. The Library Catalogue and Index is handsomely bound and lettered in one volume, quarto (6¾x8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 146 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

German Simplified.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language, especially adapted to self-instruction. 12 Numbers at 10 cents each, sold separately. For sale by all booksellers; sent post-paid on receipt of price by Prof. A. KNOFLACH, 140 Nassau St., New York.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., New York, have now ready an interesting Catalogue of books, including Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and Miscellaneous, which will be sent to any address upon application.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

GERMAN-ENGLISH PUZZLE PRIMER. Intended as a help in the study of German. Price 25 cts. Published and for sale by Mrs. MARY J. TABER, New Bedford, Mass.

NATION.—NUMBERS, VOLUMES, and a full set for sale by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in

THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

A General Index to the Nation.

From July 1865, to September, 1880.

Net price (no trade discount), $2 50. Purchasers will please remit with order. Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York, or Q. P. INDEX, Bangor, Maine.

Littell's Living Age.

Jan. 1, 1886, THE LIVING AGE enters upon its 168th Volume, having met with con tinuous commendation and success.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

it gives more than

THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND double-column octavo pages of reading-matter yearly. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a completeness nowhere else attempted,

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Sketches of Travel and Discovery, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

It is therefore invaluable to every American reader, as the only satisfactorily fresh and COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current literature—*indispensable* because it embraces the productions of the

Ablest Living Writers

in all branches of Literature, Science, Politics, and Art.

"It is not too much to say that with THE LIVING AGE one commands the whole field of current literary activity; and it has never been so bright, so comprehensive, so diversified in interest as it is to-day."—*Boston Traveller.*

"It has now for many years held the first place of all our serial publications. . . . There is nothing noteworthy in science, art, literature, biography, philosophy, or religion that cannot be found in it. . . . It contains nearly all the good literature of the time."—*The Churchman, N. Y.*

"Nearly the whole world of authors and writers appear in it in their best moods. . . . The reader is kept well abreast of the current thought of the age."—*Boston Journal.*

"It may be truthfully and cordially said that it never offers a dry or valueless page."—*New York Tribune.*

"It enables its readers to keep fully abreast of the best thought and literature of civilization."—*Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh.*

"Biography, fiction, science, criticism, history, poetry, travels, whatever men are interested in, all are found here."—*The Watchman, Boston.*

"Through its pages alone it is possible to be as well informed in current literature as by the perusal of a long list of monthlies."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"In fact, a reader needs no more than this one publication to keep him well abreast of English periodical literature."—*Sunday School Times, Philadelphia.*

"Foremost of the eclectic periodicals."—*N. Y. World.*

"In subscribing for it, our readers will secure more for their investment than in any other way of which we are cognizant."—*Iowa Churchman, Davenport.*

"Coming once a week, it gives, while yet fresh, the productions of the foremost writers of the day."—*Montreal Gazette.*

"One cannot read everything. . . . No man will be behind the literature of the times who reads THE LIVING AGE."—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

"It furnishes a complete compilation of an indispensable literature."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"It saves not only time, but money."—*Pacific Churchman, San Francisco.*

"It has become indispensable."—*New York Observer.*

"The best publication we know in the world."—*Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C.*

Published WEEKLY at $8.00 a year, free of postage; or for $10.50 THE LIVING AGE and any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) will be sent for a year, *postpaid*; or for $9.50 THE LIVING AGE and the *St. Nicholas.*

Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the New Year.

Address, LITTELL & CO., Boston.

THE TWO SISTERREPUBLICS.

The United States and France.

GRANT--BANCROFT--BISMARCK.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TEXTS.

By JOSEPH ARON.

Large 8vo, 119 double pages; French and English versions facing each other; laid paper, cut or uncut. New York: THOMPSON & MOREAU, Printers and Publishers, Nos. 51 and 53 Maiden Lane; 1885. Price: Paper cover, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

In this book Mr. Joseph Aron shows, by official documents, why, as a Frenchman and a native of Lorraine, he could not accept Mayor Grace's nomination on the "Committee to consider ways and means for raising a monument to General Grant." The pro-German and anti-French feelings of Grant's Administrations exemplified by the official despatches of Bancroft and Grant's own messages.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

BALZAC IN ENGLISH.

"The time should now be ripe for the introduction of English-speaking people to an author who by right of genius stands alone among his contemporaries, and whose marvellous knowledge of human nature, subtle analytic power, encyclopædic learning, and brilliant descriptive talent justify the daring comparison of his productive force with that of Shakespeare."

A Review of Balzac's 'The Duchesse de Langeais,' in its English dress, as published in Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS' series of translations of Balzac's Novels, reprinted from the New York *Tribune*:

BALZAC.

THE DUCHESSE DE LANGEAIS: WITH AN EPISODE UNDER THE TERROR, THE ILLUSTRIOUS GAUDISSART, A PASSION IN THE DESERT, and THE HIDDEN MASTERPIECE. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The 'Duchesse de Langeais' will be a revelation to those not already familiar with the productions of Balzac's genius. So slight a plot, yet so powerful an interest; so limited a scene of action, yet so sustained a fascination; so prodigious a philosophy, so profound a knowledge of human nature, so keen a psychologic analysis, condensed into so brief a space, bespeak the master. The story, or rather study, is of two souls, brought together under circumstances which, combining with the tendencies set up by their previous conditions, produce struggles, convulsions, and final tragedy, so incisively depicted, so luminously presented, that the least details become an intellectual possession for the reader thenceforth. There is no melodrama in the tale. All the interest, all the action, is confined to the development of the relations between the Duchess and Montriveau. A man of noble mind, one who has matured in all save knowledge of the conventional world and experience of woman's love, is suddenly thrown into intimacy with the most dangerous, the most fatal of charming women. The Duchesse de Langeais is a youthful and beautiful creature, who has been graduated in all the coquetries of a Parisian court: whose luxurious leisure tempts her to practise her arts of seduction, but whose native purity or coldness protects her against the moral dangers of such pastime. She has never loved; and he, in early middle age, full of energy, indomitable of will, innocent of social hypocrisies and women's treasons, loves for the first time. The contact of these discordant spirits furnishes Balzac opportunity for the exhibition of his subtlest art. The gradual processes by which they change places; the entanglement of the Duchess, despite her coolness and insincerity, in a *grande passion*; the awakening of Montriveau to the true character of her feelings; the vengeance prepared by him, and its unforeseen and terrible reaction—all is set forth with a power and intensity which convey an almost painful impression of reality.

It is, as Théophile Gautier observed, red blood that runs in the veins of Balzac's people, and not mere ink, as in the creations of too many authors. The same clever critic has explained the wonderful vitality of these characters. "Balzac," writes Gautier, "possessed, like Vishnu, the gift of avatar; but while the number of Vishnu's avatars is fixed at ten, those of Balzac are beyond count, and what is more, he could invoke them at will. Though it may seem a strange thing to say in the nineteenth century, Balzac was a seer. His gift of observation, his perspicacity as a physiologist, his literary genius, are insufficient to account for the infinite variety of the two or three thousand types that play more or less important parts in the Comédie Humaine. He did not copy them, he actually lived them ideally, wearing their clothes, contracting their habits, surrounding himself with their conditions, being them for the time. Thus proceed these sustained, logical characters, which neither forget themselves nor are inconsistent with themselves, which are endowed with an individuality at once intimate and profound." Thus it is that Balzac produced not only so many true types, but such strongly differentiated female characters, alike only in their naturalness and their vivid realism. The history of fiction can indeed show little to compare with this marvellous cabinet of heroines; this illustrious gallery containing such exquisite portraits as those of Madame Firmiani, Madame de Mortsauf, the Princesse of Cadignan, the Duchesse de Langeais, Madame Jules, Seraphita, Modeste Mignon, Diane de Chaulieu, and the Duchesse de Maufrigneuse.

But the definition and description of types of modern French society was but a part of Balzac's scheme, which involved the analysis of their environment, the illustration of all the tendencies of the age, good and bad—in fine, a complete picture of the period. In accord with this purpose, we find in the 'Duchesse de Langeais' an introductory sketch of the Faubourg Saint Germain, which is necessary to a thorough comprehension of the story, but which exhibits the author in a new light—as a historian of national manners and social tendencies, gifted with a penetrating and judicial analytic talent. Here, too, the extraordinary weight and fulness of Balzac's writings are displayed clearly. The difference between his style and that of the best French novelist of to-day is almost startling. In his pages are seen the pregnant sentences, the fortunate expressions, the profound thoughts, the clean-cut phrases, the virile power which mark the few princes of the intellectual kingdom. There is nothing redundant, nothing tawdry, nothing crude. Remembering, indeed, the astonishing toil and agony of preparation with which he struggled across the chasm which in him lay between thought and its expression, we need not wonder at the final solidity and completeness of his work. Yet it embodies lessons which the later literary schools have been slow to learn.

The 'Duchesse de Langeais' has been well chosen to follow the 'Père Goriot' in the American translation. It is in quite another vein, but an equally powerful one. It is a unique study of passion and character, informed by a mingled tenderness and poetry unsurpassed in fiction. *As in the initial volume of the series, the work of the translator has been done conscientiously, appreciatively, and well. There goes to the fit translation of Balzac a certain rapport with his fiery and comprehensive genius. The translator must be more than a master of the language. He must feel the author's spirit before he can hope to preserve in a strange tongue the subtleties, the delicacies, the beauties which, with the freshness and charm, have also something of the evasive and evanescent character of the bloom of fruit. In the present instance, it is evident that the translator possesses the right degree of appreciation, enthusiasm, and insight. With few exceptions, the rendition is as faithful and complete as we are at all likely to have. We have noted a few slips, and one or two errors of the press, but nothing to affect the work perceptibly. As a whole, it is a satisfactory and creditable performance, and it gives fresh ground for hoping that the experiment of the publishers will prove to have been seasonably made.*

As the 'Duchesse de Langeais' is not long enough to fill a volume of the average size, four of Balzac's short stories have been added. They are 'An Episode under the Terror,' 'The Illustrious Gaudissart,' 'A Passion in the Desert,' and 'The Hidden Masterpiece.' While none of these stories either crushes with or dominates the strong sentiment of the principal tale, they have been judiciously chosen so as to display the remarkable versatility of the author and his not less remarkable skill in constructing such novelettes. His short stories are, indeed, often fuller of suggestion and creation than many elaborate romances of the three-volume order, and sometimes, as in the case of 'Madame Firmiani,' they contain not only the germinal ideas but the framework of his longer works. Those given here illustrate his methods well, though they are by no means his best work of the kind. 'The Illustrious Gaudissart' is of a chastened Rabelaisian order, while 'A Passion in the Desert' shows an imaginative force the luxuriance and fecundity of which are alike surprising. Altogether, the second volume of the series is well calculated to strengthen the favorable impression created by the issue of the first.

In selecting from the Comédie Humaine only a few stories, however, there is reason to fear that the American public may fail to form the right conception of his genius. It may be that some of his works will not bear translation, but if any encouragement is given to the enterprise of the Messrs. Roberts—and we believe that 'Père Goriot' has been welcomed with some warmth—it is to be hoped that at least half of them will be reproduced, and two-thirds would be still better. Since so many of Balzac's characters appear repeatedly, an interest of a peculiar kind attaches to the fortunes of such people as Madame de Beauseant, Rastignac, Vautrin, etc., and this can only be satisfied fully by tracing them through the many changing scenes in which they take part. The day will come when the imperfections of Balzac will no more stand in the way of a catholic edition of his works than those of Shakespeare have done. In the meantime much credit is due the Messrs. Roberts for their courage in undertaking an enterprise so beset with doubts notwithstanding its desirability.

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS' Edition of the Novels of HONORÉ DE BALZAC, newly translated into English, 12mo, handsomely bound in half morocco, French style, price $1.50 each:

Ready.—
- PÈRE GORIOT. Prefaced with Balzac's own account of his plan in writing the 'Comédie Humaine.'
- THE DUCHESSE DE LANGEAIS. With An Episode under the Terror, The Illustrious Gaudissart, A Passion in the Desert, and The Hidden Masterpiece.

Nearly Ready.—CÉSAR BIROTTEAU (Grandeur et Décadence de).

Send for our new Descriptive Catalogue. Our books are sold by all booksellers, or they will be mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885.

The Week.

THE Senate has acted well in passing so promptly the Hoar Presidential Succession Bill. It will now come before the House among its first business, and we presume will be passed without serious opposition. Mr. Randall is credited with a purpose of opposing it with a measure of his own which provides that the Presidential electors shall hold their offices for a term of four years, and shall be given the power to fill vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President. This proposition is so palpably unwise that it is likely to receive small support either in the House or out of it. Instead of being a solution of the succession problem, it would add to its complications. It would confer the power of selection upon a body of men from whom it has been so completely removed by force of public sentiment that for the past thirty-five or forty years they have merely acted as recording clerks. No elector in recent years has presumed to exercise any individual choice in voting for President and Vice-President. The Electoral College has grown in size and cumbrousness in proportion as it has diminished in power. It has now 401 members, and the chances of confusion from deaths and other causes are proportionately great. The idea of trusting the power of choosing a President and Vice-President to thirty-eight different bodies of men, meeting in thirty-eight different States, and all originally appointed to exercise merely nominal clerical functions, is almost grotesque.

The debate in the Senate on the Presidential Succession Bill hinged on an amendment offered by Mr. Hoar to his own bill, which amendment repealed the existing law providing for a new election of President and Vice-President in case vacancies occur in both offices at a period more than five months before a regular election would take place. The effect of this amendment was to make the Secretary of State President for the unexpired portion of the four years' term, the other Cabinet officers succeeding in a specified order in case of further vacancies. Senator Edmunds objected to this amendment as an innovation of a radical sort, substituting in place of the choice of the people for that high office the choice of the President and Senate. Virtually, said Mr. Edmunds, the Senate, in confirming the President's Cabinet officers, will, in every case, be voting for a possible President. A Republican Senator will be thus asked to vote for a possible Democratic President—an act which Mr. Edmunds as a good Republican could not perform, although persons holding such lax views of party fealty as Mr. Hoar entertains might do so. There is a modicum of humor in this argument which goes to soften the asperities of debate; but we think that the distinction which Mr. Edmunds draws between a five months' acting President and one holding for a longer period, even three years and five months, is not a distinction grounded upon principle, but wholly upon policy. Since somebody must act as President during the supposed vacancy, and while the machinery of a national election, preceded by sufficient notice, is being put in motion, it follows that Senators when they vote to confirm a Cabinet officer are voting for a possible President. The question whether this possible President shall hold the office only five months, or, in a very remote contingency, three years and five months, is one of policy. It involves the question whether a new election, changing the quadrennial period, is desirable. Such an election would disarrange a large number of State elections which have been purposely adjusted to the existing Presidential term, and would therefore produce a good deal of inconvenience, and this inconvenience would be repeated as often as the quadrennial period should be changed. As against this we have to reckon with any possible inconvenience resulting from Mr. Hoar's plan of devolving the duties of the President upon the Secretary of State during the whole of the unexpired term. We cannot think that these would be greater in any case than those which commonly result from the succession of the Vice-President to the Presidential office, of which it may be said that the country is not likely to borrow any distress about them.

An interesting question has been raised as to the attitude which a Secretary of State, who should become acting President under the Hoar bill, would hold toward the State Department. A careful study of the constitutional provisions regarding the succession seems to leave no doubt that he must remain Secretary of State, just as a President pro tem. of the Senate who should become acting President of the United States under the old law would remain President pro tem. of the Senate. The reason in each case is the same—because it is only by virtue of holding the office of Secretary of State or President pro tem. of the Senate that he can act as President. There is a clear distinction between the language which the Constitution employs regarding the contingency of a Vice-President succeeding a President, and that used regarding a case where a third person succeeds both a President and a Vice-President. In the former case, "the powers and duties" of the Presidency "shall devolve on the Vice-President," who becomes as fully President as his predecessor; in the latter case Congress may declare "what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly" until the disability is removed or a new President is elected. In other words, Congress can only designate as acting President some "officer" of the Government, and this man can only act accordingly while he remains such officer. For instance, if Mr. Cleveland were to die and Mr. Bayard enter the White House under the Hoar law, he would act as President only by virtue of being Secretary of State, and he must remain "such officer" as the condition of continuing acting President. The consequence would be that he could make an entirely new Cabinet except as regards the State Department, but he could not resign as Secretary of State and appoint another man than himself to the office, because it is only as being Secretary of State that he has the power to exercise the functions of President. The practical working of the system would be that the Secretary of State thus acting as President would throw off as much as possible of the Cabinet officer's work upon his assistant secretaries, and especially the First Assistant Secretary, just as he now does when he goes off on a vacation. The First Assistant would virtually become Secretary of State, and if the acting President were not satisfied with the person whom he found in that office he could appoint another, so that there would be no practical difficulty about his retaining himself the title and power of Secretary.

The House has adopted the report of the Committee on Rules distributing most of the appropriation bills among the several committees appointed to consider affairs of the several departments for which the money is asked, instead of leaving them in charge of the Appropriations Committee proper. The majority in favor of the change was overwhelming, exactly three to one among the Democratic members, and a little more than three to one among the Republicans. Mr. Randall's tyrannical course as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been the most potent cause in producing this strong sentiment, although doubtless many Republicans supported the movement because they hope that the change will result in extravagance on the part of the Democratic majority, from which the Republicans will gain a partisan advantage. Personal and partisan considerations aside, however, many conscientious and able men of both parties have supported the movement for distribution, because they believe that it is in the interest of good legislation. While there is force in the claim that the tendency will be for the several committees to exaggerate the importance of their respective spheres and to ask larger appropriations, there will also be motives at work in the other direction, and we are quite ready to see the experiment tried.

Whatever opinion one may hold as to this matter, all good citizens will rejoice over another change which was carried through at the same time, abolishing the right to attach legislation to appropriation bills. The practice of allowing "riders," often incorporating important changes in the laws, upon acts which are nominally and should be really confined to the appropriation of money for carrying out existing laws, is demoralizing to Congress and unjust to the Executive, who may thus be coerced into approving measures against his will, because he considers the extra session of Congress which a veto would require as the greater evil; and it has been fruitful of evil ever since it was adopted. It is a great gain to have it positively forbidden in future. This reform should be supplemented by another, which will allow the President to veto parts of an appropriation bill without endangering the rest.

New York, Pennsylvania, and some other States have adopted this principle, and it saves the taxpayers a great deal of money every year. We are glad to see that Mr. Randall has introduced a constitutional amendment to bring about this end, and we hope that he will be able to push it through the House. If Congress will only send such an amendment to the States, there can be little question of its prompt ratification.

Senator Logan's position on the Presidential appointments appears to be the prevailing one among Republican Senators. They are disposed to grant the President's request for a frank and sincere mutual effort to get only good men into office. The President has assured them that where unfit men have been named for office by him it has been through misinformation, and that he will be glad for proof of such mistakes, and will, when such is furnished, immediately withdraw the nominations. The Senators, on their part, say they will make no factious opposition, will confirm without question all appointments of undoubted fitness, and will cordially coöperate with the President in his efforts to administer the public service for the public good. Here is certainly a new and most important departure from the old way of doing things, but it is due entirely to the President's directness and sincerity of purpose, or what an amusing partisan critic of him calls in one breath his "incarnation of the commonplace" and "his sturdy independence, which the people like because they imagine it to be a kind of genius." It is both. His view of public office as a public trust is in one sense commonplace. It means the application of commonplace business ideas to the public service, administering the great office of President on the commonplace basis of honesty, integrity, and simplicity. But it is so rare a thing for us to have a President who has the courage to pursue such a policy, that it becomes also a "kind of genius."

We must not let eagerness to put down polygamy in Utah carry us into mischievous excess. The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds providing for a seizure of the property of the Mormon Church seems to point in this direction. It empowers the President to appoint fourteen trustees to administer this property, and to make reports on it to the Secretary of the Interior. The sole reason for this is the fact that certain members of the Mormon Church practise polygamy, and the Mormon clergy teach its lawfulness, if not its righteousness. Apart from polygamy there seems to be no more objection to the Mormon Church than there is to any church in which the clergy are very powerful and the people very ignorant. Polygamy is now a legal offence, and it has been the practice of the United States hitherto, and a very wholesome practice it is, when legal offences are committed, to search out and punish those, and those only, who commit them, by due process of law. The prevention of offences by the seizure of property, whether belonging to corporations or individuals, such as the Edmunds bill contemplates, is, we believe, something hitherto unknown in our jurisprudence or politics, and might prove a most unfortunate precedent. If the Mormon Church as a corporation has no legal or proper standing, it ought to be wound up in the usual way, and its property distributed among the parties in interest. Its seizure and administration by Government trustees would be a proceeding which we trust Congress will never sanction for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Vest's resolution in the Senate, apropos of the Keiley correspondence, "denies the right of any foreign government to assert against any citizen of this country disqualification for office by reason of his religious belief or that of his family." This is an absolutely impregnable position. Any foreign government which claimed such a right would act in a very silly way. Mr. Vest evidently thinks Austria has done this foolish thing. But he is mistaken. She has not. Her position is, "Appoint whom you please, and for what reasons you please, to whatever office you please on your own soil; but do not send your officers here unless I agree to receive them, and I will not receive them unless I can guarantee their comfort and usefulness while they are in my territory." This is the whole story. The affair no more calls for a resolution in vindication of religious liberty than one in vindication of cleanliness or monogamy. Everybody is right in this matter. We have a right to appoint anybody we please to be minister to any court on earth, and every court on earth has an equal right to reject anybody we appoint. It is a perfect arrangement all around, and Mr. Vest may sleep soundly.

Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, has reintroduced an old bill once offered by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, prohibiting Senators and Representatives in Congress from recommending persons for office to the President of the United States. Some difference of opinion is entertained as to Senator Hampton's purpose in reintroducing this measure, whether it was intended by him to ridicule civil-service reform, or to produce a desirable change in the existing mode of filling the Federal offices. It is certain that Mr. Trumbull's purpose in presenting it was perfectly serious. Mr. Hampton's usual gravity leads us to infer that he intended at least to draw public attention to a notorious evil with a view to its ultimate extinction. Mr. Trumbull supported his motion mainly by the argument that Senators and Representatives were robbed of their time in running errands for office-seekers, and were unfitted for their real duties as legislators by being put in the attitude of solicitors of favors from the President and heads of departments. Every visitor at Washington who has had occasion to call at the Executive Mansion or at any department, during a session of Congress, finds the way blocked during the morning hours by a throng of Congressmen—it would hardly be disrespectful to call them a mob—with their hands full of the "papers" of applicants for office. Very frequently the applicants themselves are present also, putting the Congressman through. The latter, if he is fit to be in Congress at all, is thinking about the committee meeting that he ought to attend, and is inwardly cursing his inexorable companion who insists upon seeing the President or the Secretary under the Congressman's "pass."

The typical Southern Bourbon was a man whose case was absolutely hopeless, and it was therefore a mercy to him as well as a benefit to all whom he influenced that he should leave a world to which in its present state he could never become reconciled. There are Northern Bourbons whose condition not long ago appeared scarcely less hopeful than that of Toombs, but the country is watching with amazement the process of their rapid transformation into sympathy with the age in which they live. Take the case of Mr. George F. Hoar for instance. Only a few months ago this Massachusetts Bob Toombs was in a state of the wildest despair over the election of a Democrat to the Presidency, and only the fact that the Republicans were sure to control the Senate prevented him from predicting the downfall of the Republic, as his Georgia prototype had so often done. Yet during the past fortnight we have seen this same Mr. Hoar bringing in his old Presidential Succession Bill with a new provision, which in case of Cleveland's death would make a Democratic Secretary of State President for the remainder of the term, instead of insisting upon a new election, with its chances of Republican victory, at the earliest possible moment. More wonderful still, we have seen this same Mr. Hoar proposing to remove the curb which the Tenure-of-Office Law enables a Republican Senate to keep upon a Democratic President, and thus to give Grover Cleveland larger control over the civil service than any Republican President has enjoyed since Andrew Johnson's day. There has been nothing to equal this conversion since the days of Saul, and the people who maintain that the age of miracles is not past can establish their proposition beyond cavil, by merely setting some of the threatenings and slaughter which Mr. Hoar was breathing out against half of the American people only a few months ago beside the gracious tone of his present deliverances.

The death of Robert Toombs is a severe blow to the sectional wing of the Republican party. His bitter ravings about the inferiority of the negro to the white man, based upon his well-known declaration that if God had not intended the negro to be inferior, he would not have created him black, have been of great service for many years. He was always ready to give these views a fresh airing, and whenever a campaign showed signs of dulness a reporter was sent to interview him, with the inevitable result of securing the same old talk about the negro and the sacred cause of secession. The talk was at once cited as evidence that the whole South was simply waiting its opportunity to put the negro back into slavery, and to try the war over again. Whenever Toombs was not sufficient to arouse the North, the coöperation of Jeff Davis was sought, and seldom failed to be obtained. In the course of nature, Davis must follow Toombs within a few years, and it will then be necessary for the sectional agitators to go out of business, or else continue it entirely without capital.

Some correspondence of General Grant's on the Fitz-John Porter case has been published, and shows how thoroughly convinced he was, after full investigation in a field in which he

was an acknowledged master, of Porter's innocence of the charges against him. Grant's opinion of President Arthur's veto of the relief bill of last session is concisely expressed by describing it as "the merest sophistry." It was one of the most discreditable of the many discreditable small things which marked the late Administration. The continuance of the wrong which was done Porter, after every one of his opponents, except the most passionate, and prejudiced, and unjudicial of them all, General Logan, has abandoned the field, is becoming a national disgrace.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* wants to know how we have ascertained that the average ad-valorem duty on screws is 110 per cent. It "points with pride" to the last report of the Bureau of Statistics showing that the rates of duty actually paid on the importations of the year 1884 were only 55½ per cent., and adds that the duties on screws "have never averaged 100 per cent., and the free-trade falsehood to that effect should be nailed upon the spot where it originated." We assume that when the *Commercial Bulletin* parades the figures of the Bureau of Statistics, it knows full well that the Bureau takes no account of articles upon which the duty is prohibitory, which happens to be the case with all except the very small sizes of screws. The Bureau deals only with actual importations of goods. We stated that prior to July 1, 1883, the average duty on a general assortment of screws such as a hardware dealer would commonly keep on hand, was 110 per cent. Of course, the facts are surrounded by the thickest kind of a fog, in order that common people may not know how much they are swindled by the tariff. Screws are sold by the gross and taxed by the pound at different rates, according to the sizes. There are 106 different sizes in the price lists, although our tariff classifies them all under four heads at the rate of 6,8, 10, and 12 cents duty per pound. A very intricate mathematical calculation is required to show what the ad-valorem duty on a general assortment would be. Such a calculation was made for the use of the Ways and Means Committee in the month of February, 1883. Under the preëxisting tariff only the smaller sizes (¼, ⅜ and ½ inch) could be imported at all, the duties on the leading sizes—those most generally used—being prohibitory. The duty on the small sizes under the old tariff was 11 cents per pound. It was increased to 12 cents by the tariff of 1883, while a show of virtue was made by reducing slightly the rates on the larger sizes which would not be imported at either the old or the new rate, and could not be, even if the duty were reduced 50 per cent. Indeed, there is not the smallest room for doubt that if the duty on wire rods for screw-making purposes were repealed, and the duties on screws repealed at the same time, there would not only be no greater amount of screws imported than heretofore, but there would be an immediate and large sale of American-made screws in foreign markets. It is a fact that American screw manufacturers have undersold English manufacturers in the English colonies at times within the past four years, even under the adverse conditions imposed by the tax on their raw material. As the raw material is not produced in this country, even under the stimulus of 70 per cent. protection, the only reason for not repealing all the duties on screws and screw material is the intelligent one assigned by the Iron and Steel Association, that the tariff is a thing too sacred to be talked about.

There has never been a more impressive illustration of the Mugwump's potency as a factor in elections than that afforded by last week's voting in Boston. An examination of the figures in detail shows not only that Mayor O'Brien owes his increased majority over last year to the support of independent citizens who are for the most part Republicans in their political views, but also that he would have been beaten if all the wards had gone the same way as the "Democratic strongholds." There are five wards, three of them at the North End, which are usually Democratic by six, eight, and even ten to one. In these five wards Mr. O'Brien as a strictly partisan candidate had last year 6,348 majority, while this year, by reason of his independent course in office, he received only 5,149 majority. If he had lost in the other twenty wards in the same proportion, he would have been beaten in the whole city by a majority of 2,674. In fact, he was victorious by a majority of 8,580, and he owes this to his immense gains in the ten Republican wards, where he cut down the Republican majorities from 1,492 to 440 in one instance, from 1,144 to 378 in another, and in a third case transferred a Republican majority of 368 last year into an O'Brien majority of 283 this year. It is worth noting that these are precisely the wards in which Cleveland last year made his largest gains over any previous Democratic candidate for President. We commend a study of these figures to such Democratic papers as the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, which the other day defined a Mugwump as "a man who considers himself, as a rule, too good for political duty, especially for the short and simple act of putting a vote in a vulgar election box."

Further evidence was hardly needed to demonstrate that prohibition is a failure in Iowa, but if anybody has still entertained doubts on the question, they must be removed by the candid and exhaustive study of the subject recently made by State Senator Sutton, of Iowa, himself hitherto a believer in prohibition, published in the Chicago *Tribune*. Mr. Sutton has made a thorough investigation as to the workings of the system in nearly all the counties, and makes detailed reports as to every city and town of over 300 inhabitants. A summary of his discoveries shows that since the law prohibiting the sale of liquors went into effect the number of places in the State where liquor is sold openly has increased from 1,806 to 1,837, while over 400 dealers are selling by the side-door device. The change for the worse has naturally been most marked in the cities. Des Moines, the capital, had reduced the number of its saloons under a high-license law to 60, while under prohibition it has 175; in Dubuque the increase has been 126; and the number of liquor-sellers has increased in greater or less degree in almost every city. Waterloo, a place of 6,500 people, which is one of the very few exceptions, has reduced the number of saloons from 20 to 16, but this has been done by allowing their existence and then levying upon them an annual tax of $275, for which there is, of course, no warrant in the law. There are plenty of villages where liquor is not sold, but they are places where public sentiment prevented liquor-selling without a prohibitory law, while in the cities, where restriction upon the traffic is most needed, it was never so free as under nominal prohibition. The wiser Prohibitionists are themselves coming to recognize the failure of their scheme for its object of diminishing intemperance, and although the Fusionists failed to carry the Legislature upon the platform of a license law, there is believed to be a chance that a local-option system may be substituted.

The anxiety of the English Liberals who do not know their own minds, to have it appear that Mr. Gladstone has no plan for conceding home rule, begins to be rather amusing. That he has a plan, however, though not a plan which he is ready to lay before the public, is just as certain as that he is alive. He will not put himself on paper, or produce anything formal, till Parliament meets, or perhaps not until he finds himself Prime Minister again; but, as he says himself, he is in the meantime "thinking, and thinking, and thinking." That home rule in some shape is going to be conceded during the coming year is as sure as anything in politics can be, and Gladstone will be the father of it if he can. It would probably be passed through more easily, however, if it came from the Tories, for the House of Lords will offer some resistance if the Tories oppose it. The London *Times* apparently builds some hope of its defeat on the action of the Massachusetts Legislature in taking away the appointment of the Police Commissioners from the Mayor of Boston and giving it to the Governor, "on account," it says, "of the growth of the Irish element and the consequent disorder and corruption." But the effect of this will surely be neutralized by the reëlection by a heavy majority of an Irish Mayor, Mr. O'Brien. Moreover, we have little doubt that if the Massachusetts Legislature found that its action with regard to the Boston police was damaging the prospects of home rule in Ireland, it would reverse it.

The Irish Orangemen are raising their voices in opposition to home rule, and threaten dreadful things if it comes to pass. They will, however, probably have as much influence in the matter as their 17 or 18 votes in the House of Commons will give them, and no more. All parties in England now recognize what a curse to Ireland they have been, and how little they amount to in politics. They represent nothing now but a survival of the ferocious religious bigotry of the seventeenth century, and are perhaps the only body of men in our day who openly clamor for a restoration of religious intolerance and persecution. Their threats of civil war are ridiculous, but they evidently hope to frighten the English public with them. One of the fraternity predicts, in a letter to the London *Times*, as a result of home rule, "bloodshed, pandemonium, and massacre," which is certainly an awful programme; but massacre besides pandemonium would seem to be unnecessary.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 16, to TUESDAY, December 22, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

IN the Senate on Thursday Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably the bill to fix the day for the meeting of the electors for President and Vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President and the decision of the questions arising therefrom. Mr. Hoar said he would call up the bill for action immediately after the disposal of the Presidential Succession Bill and the bill fixing the salary of United States District Judges. The bill went to the calendar.

Mr. Edmunds, in an argument on Wednesday against the Hoar bill to provide for a Presidential succession, said that if he had the regulation of the question under discussion, he would leave the substance of the law where it was now, but would add to it a provision requiring the House of Representatives to meet and organize on the 4th of March, in order that the country should have four lives between the Head of its Executive office and chaos. That would meet everything, except something that might happen once in perhaps a hundred thousand years, before a new election could be had. He had the highest respect for the present Secretary of State, but would not, in the emergency contemplated, place such an office as the Chief Magistracy in the hands of any person for the remainder of the four-year term without any power in the States or the people to have a new election.

The Senate on Thursday passed the Presidential Succession Bill, after rejecting, by a vote of 21 to 37, Mr. Edmunds's amendment to strike out the clause dispensing with a new election. Mr. Edmunds concluded not to offer the Electoral Count Bill as an amendment.

The indications are that Senator Hoar's Presidential Succession Bill will not pass the House with the unanimity which has been assumed, or at least without considerable discussion as to the general principles involved.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate on Monday were those of Thomas, of Maryland, to be Indian inspector, and of Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, which it was thought might be withheld. Senator Hoar introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to investigate the charges of undervaluation in New York, and the general method of the collection of customs revenues. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) introduced a postal-telegraph bill. It provides for the purchase of any existing lines under the provisions of the act of 1866, at an appraised valuation to be ascertained by a commission of five disinterested persons.

The President on Wednesday nominated John Bigelow to be Assistant Treasurer at New York city in place of Mr. Acton, and Franz Sigel to be Pension Agent at New York city.

The Senate Civil-Service Committee on Monday concluded to report favorably all three nominations, Edgerton, Trenholm, and Eaton, for Civil-Service Commissioners. In executive session the nomination of Mr. Bigelow, for Assistant Treasurer at New York, was the only one confirmed.

Senator Beck (Dem., Tenn.) made a savage attack upon the Administration in the Senate on Monday on account of its silver policy. He denounced the Administration for "hoarding gold," and implied that Secretary Manning was trying to prevent silver from going into circulation. He said that a thief who would break into the Treasury and steal $1,000,000 would be a greater public benefactor than the officer who would hoard the money, as the thief would put it in circulation, while the hoarding policy deprived the public of any benefit from the money.

Voting began on the amendments to the House rules on Thursday. Mr. Springer tried to have the Committee on Railroads and Canals made a canal committee only. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, the special custodian of the Hennepin Canal interests, made a speech advocating the amendment and the canal, and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 94 to 133.

The House on Friday adopted the amended rules on a test vote on the question whether the new rule distributing the bills should be adopted. Mr. Randall was defeated 226 to 70. A proposition by Mr. Herbert that committees be allowed under the rules to report at any time, and another from Mr. Cobb that the Public Lands Committee may report land-grant forfeiture bills at any time, were adopted. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, succeeded in obtaining an amendment providing that there shall be no appropriations in appropriation bills except those authorized by law.

The bill pensioning the widow of General Grant has been passed by both houses of Congress.

Congress has been in session two weeks. About 2,000 nominations have been placed upon the executive calendar of the Senate, and only one confirmation has been made. Seven hundred bills have been presented in the Senate, and many more have been referred to the committees in the House. One bill, the first to receive the signature of President Cleveland—that to remove the political disabilities of General Lawton, of Georgia—has become a law. The committees in the House, with one or two exceptions, have not been appointed, and the machinery of Congress has not been fully put in motion.

Both houses of Congress passed a resolution adjourning on Monday till January 5, 1886.

On Monday the noted case of the United States vs. John T. Chidisten and Logan H. Roots came up in the Federal Court of Little Rock, Ark. It is one of the well-known Star-route cases which have been postponed from time to time. The Government brought suit to recover $174,000, which it claimed was illegally paid to the contractors of the route known as the Southern Transcontinental route and the longest in the country. When the case came up the Government was not ready. District-Attorney J. W. Howe had not time to prepare the case, and it was dismissed. Proceedings will, however, be instituted to have the case begun again.

The Salt Lake City Gentile clergy held a meeting on Monday and adopted the following: "To the country—The Grand Jury have unearthed a conspiracy on the part of Mormon officials to blacken the character of public men of this city. An attack on Christian ministers has been begun. We warn the Eastern public against these slanderous reports emanating from Mormon sources."

In the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, Judge McCoy decided the contested election case growing out of the recent prohibition election in that county. He had previously granted a temporary order restraining the Ordinary from announcing the result of the election, which was for prohibition. The Judge refused to continue this injunction, deciding the case against the liquor men on every point.

A plot has been unearthed in San Francisco for the wholesale assassination of twenty of the most prominent men in that city. Members of the Socialist Revolutionary Society were to carry out the murders. Four men were arrested on Wednesday. They were taken to the city prison, where they boldly asserted that they were dynamiters, and that they proposed to get rid of the citizens named and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners are also members of the German branch of the Anti-Coolie League.

The Brockton, Mass., lasters' strike was ended by a compromise on Tuesday.

There is little hope of rescuing alive twenty-three miners imprisoned by a cave-in of the Nanticoke, Pa., mine.

Prof. John C. Draper died on Sunday at his home in this city. He was born in Virginia on March 31, 1853, and was the oldest son of the late Prof. John W. Draper. He was educated at the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from its Medical Department in 1857. He then for a year pursued medical and chemical studies in Europe. In December, 1858, he was made Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of the City of New York. This chair he held for ten years. In 1860 he also became Professor of Chemistry in the Cooper Institute, which chair he held for three years. For six months in 1862 Dr. Draper served as surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was on General Ward's staff. In 1863 he took the Chair of Physiology and Natural History in the College of the City of New York, which he had held ever since, and three years later he became Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University. Professor Draper was well known as an author of scientific books and papers. His original researches were made in the domain of chemistry, embracing all its branches, and always having a distinct bearing on the advancement of medical knowledge and practice.

FOREIGN.

It is asserted on trustworthy authority that Mr. Gladstone's scheme for home rule in Ireland, which he is prepared to advocate when the Tories and Parnellites split, embraces an Irish Parliament in Dublin. The Irish members by this scheme will not be excluded from the House of Commons, since the Dublin Parliament will only deal with Irish affairs. The power of veto will only be exercised by the Crown upon advice of the Irish Ministry. Mr. Gladstone believes the personnel of the Irish Parliament would be more representative of the best elements of the Irish nation than the present Irish party in the House of Commons, who have been elected merely to annoy the British Government. Mr. Gladstone has secured the support of Earls Spencer and Granville, and expects to win that of the Marquis of Hartington, and even of Mr. Goschen, and hopes to carry the scheme through the Lords, in view of the great gravity of the situation. Failing that, he is confident of a fresh mandate from the English people.

A London despatch to the *Irish Times* said: "Should the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament not allude to local government for Ireland, Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment to the royal address stating that such a measure for Ireland is necessary. The Parnellites will support the motion. Mr. Gladstone will then take office and introduce a bill granting home rule to Ireland."

After various attempts in London to discredit the proposed scheme for home rule, Mr. Gladstone at a late hour on Thursday night sent the following telegram: "My reply in regard to the *Standard's* statements applies also to those of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily News*. Although those statements were unauthorized, proposals may conveniently be canvassed. Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish Ministry would be an illusion. I propose instead the exercise of sovereign power on the advice of a minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The suggestion of an Irish Privy Council is unworthy of attention. The Privy Council survives only as a relic. The substitute is a Cabinet. The questions of commerce and policy are difficult ones; but with limitations I believe that home rule may safely be granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members."

Notwithstanding efforts to disprove the authenticity of Mr. Gladstone's alleged home-rule scheme, it is asserted on trustworthy authority that the reports were deliberately and authoritatively issued through a responsible correspondent connected with the Liberal press, in order to learn the temper of the country on the

general question of home rule and certain special details. The great cardinal facts of Mr. Gladstone's full adherence to the policy of home rule, and that he has a definite scheme ready for the right occasion, are not doubted now by any well-informed public man in England.

The Marquis of Hartington, who was Secretary for War in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, has written the following letter with reference to the Irish home-rule scheme: "No proposals in regard to the policy to be adopted by the Liberal party with reference to the demand of a large number of Irish members for the legislative independence of Ireland have been communicated to me. I see no reason to depart in any degree from the declarations I made and opinions I expressed in my speeches in the late election in Lancashire and elsewhere, on the policy announced by Mr. Parnell as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a vigorous speech at Birmingham on Thursday night. He claimed that the bulk of the Liberal members of the House of Commons were Radicals, and that the future policy of the party would therefore be a Radical policy. He doubted whether it would be wise for the Liberals to accept office until the Tories had drunk to its dregs the cup of humiliation. He warned Parnellites, Whigs, and Radicals equally to maintain the integrity of the empire.

The London *Standard* on Saturday morning expressed the desire that the Conservatives would immediately prepare their scheme for local government in Ireland, and thus allow Parliament to pronounce early upon the issues between Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland met at Dublin on Monday and issued a manifesto signed by Lords Erne and Enniskillen. In it they say: "The aspect of affairs in Ireland was never more menacing than at present. Protestantism in three of the four provinces is at the mercy of avowed conspirators who are endeavoring to overthrow the rule of the Imperial Government. The duty of all true Irishmen is plain. While unwaveringly upholding Orange principles and abating not one jot of our conscientious opinions, we shall cordially welcome all who are willing to assist in keeping intact the bond of unity with the great empire of which we are proud to form a not unimportant part. . . . The slightest relaxation of the ties of the union will eventuate in separation and the ultimate ruin of the country. It will establish a drill ground for hostile armies and dock-yards for foreign fleets in the most valuable part of the empire. Therefore we appeal to those realizing our imminent peril to stand shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the union and in the promotion of the cause of loyalty, liberty, and religion. For God, the Queen, and the country."

The London office of the Loyal Irish Union has issued a manifesto calling upon the people to make a united effort to thwart the attempts of the Parnellites to drive the country into civil war. The programme urged by the Union is as follows: That Ireland be given a form of local self-government upon a broad and equitable basis, with representation in Parliament by a secretary and under-secretary chosen by the Irish members; that denominational universities and schools be assisted by the Government; that a permanent royal Viceroy be appointed, to live in the Viceregal Castle at Dublin; that Irish industries be encouraged by the allotment to Irish manufacturers of a share in Government work; that Irish fisheries be protected; that harbors and ports be improved; and that judicious assistance be given by means of loans to railways and public works—this last provision to be controlled by a Central Board of Works. Mr. Forster, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, denounces the scheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone for Irish home rule. He declares that the concession of home rule to Ireland would not solve the problem, and would be fraught with danger both to Great Britain and to Ireland. Earl Rosebery, who was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, writes that he is willing to concede home rule to Ireland on condition that the Union be maintained. Mr. Parnell has sent a letter to his colleagues with reference to the party's programme. He says that it would be unwise at present for the Nationalists to formulate their demands, and that they will therefore play a waiting game and watch the course of affairs.

A man and woman were arrested in England on Friday for attempting to blackmail the Prince of Wales. They demanded £750, and intimated that unless this sum were forthcoming the Prince's life would be in jeopardy.

The London *Standard*, commenting upon the report of Secretary Manning, says that the tariff sustained by the American people is a promoter of business dishonesty, and that under it rascality thrives and flourishes. All manufactures exported from the United States, the *Standard* says, are shoddy.

Lieutenant Greely, the Arctic explorer, delivered a lecture in London on Monday night before the Royal Geographical Society. The Marquis of Lorne presided and many distinguished people were present. Captain Sir George Nares eulogized Lieutenants Lockwood and Brainard, of the Greely expedition, who succeeded in planting the stars and stripes further north than had ever before been reached by man.

Mr. Stephen Barker Guion, the well-known ship-owner, died in Liverpool suddenly from apoplexy on Saturday. He was born in New York on June 17, 1820, and was one of the original members of Williams & Guion.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner in Egypt, has elaborated a scheme for reform in the management of Egyptian Government affairs which will eventually enable the Government to dispense with the domain administration.

Advices from Rangoon report that 500 Dacoits who recently attacked Shwegyeen were repulsed with a loss of eighty killed. The British lost one man. The Dacoits have been skirmishing with the English at other points, but it seems that the revolt has been checked. The Europeans who were reported to have been massacred were safe up to December 14, except three who had been murdered.

There is a hitch in the work of the Afghan Frontier Commission in demarcating the frontier line at Merutchak, and operations are thereby delayed.

A terrible dynamite explosion is said to have occurred in a Siberian mine. The accounts are conflicting as regards the number of persons killed, some placing the number at 400, while others place it as high as 1,000.

It was reported on Friday that the Sultan had appointed Prince Alexander Governor for life over Eastern Rumelia, with rights of succession. A report was also received in London that the Servian troops had withdrawn from the Widdin district.

Bulgaria has accepted the proposal of the Powers for an international commission to demarcate the Bulgaro-Servian frontier under certain reservations. She wishes the Commission to consider fairly the recent victories of the Bulgarian army.

It is reported that Dr. Weimar, one of the most active Socialist partisans, and an instigator of some of the greatest crimes of Nihilism, is dead. He was an intimate friend of the Nihilist assassin of the Czar Alexander I.

A split has occurred in the ranks of the Spanish Royalist party, and the rival sections are violent in their denunciation of each other. The breach took place at a meeting of the Royalist Club, when a stormy discussion arose, which culminated in an exchange of blows by some of the members. The section headed by Señor Canovas del Castillo, ex-Prime Minister, withdrew from the club rooms. The Royalist followers are dismayed at the rupture.

The Queen Regent of Spain on Friday refused an audience to the Duke of Saville, cousin of the late King. The Duke was thoroughly angered by the refusal of the Queen to receive him, and has openly spoken in abuse of her. He boasts that Queen Christina will soon be forced to relinquish the Regency and that ex-Queen Isabella will replace her. These declarations caused a sensation in Madrid. The Duke has been arrested.

Advices from Spain say a conspiracy to establish a republic has been discovered at Tarragona. The details of the movement are withheld by the Government.

The Carolines agreement was signed on Thursday with much pomp and ceremony. The Pope was present. Thirty-two guests attended the banquet given by Cardinal Jacobini in honor of the event.

Fifty cases of cholera have occurred in the Province of Venice.

The election for a President of the French Republic to succeed M. Grévy will be held on December 28.

The Republicans have introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies a bill for the taxation of foreigners. The object of the measure is to exclude foreign workmen from France.

A French Government despatch from Madagascar says: Peace between France and Madagascar has been concluded. It is reported that the treaty of peace gives France a protectorate over the whole of Madagascar, and an indemnity of $2,000,000.

A sensation was caused in Paris on Thursday by the collapse of a portion of the Pont Neuf, which connects the Isle de la Cité, on which is situated the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, with both banks of the River Seine. It is the largest bridge in Paris and one of the oldest. A heavy rise in the Seine caused the disaster.

François Marie Théodore Labrouste, the celebrated French architect, whose death is reported by cable, was born at Paris, March 21, 1799. He was at one time Government Architect and was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Prof. Leopold von Ranke, the German historian, on Monday celebrated in Berlin his ninetieth birthday anniversary. The most eminent personages in the empire presented their congratulations.

It is currently reported in Pekin, and generally credited, that the Emperor of China will be married in February next, at which time the Empress Regent will retire and the young Emperor will take possession of the Government.

Archbishop Tache, of Winnipeg, says that unless the Dominion Government of Canada takes stringent means to allay the bitter feelings and discontent of the Indians in the Northwest, there will undoubtedly be another rebellion within a month.

The following interesting statistics in relation to the Riel agitation to date have been published in Montreal. There have been held in Canada 106 public indignation meetings, at 25 of which Ministers were burned in effigy. In the United States 25 indignation meetings, at 5 of which Ministers have been burned in effigy, have been held. The number of requiem masses said for the soul of Riel in Canada has been 70, and in the United States 9. Seven protests against the Government's action have been made by city and town councils, 4 by county councils, 49 by local councils, 25 by national societies, 18 by clubs, unions, institutes, etc., and 3 by the university students in Quebec and Montreal.

The Edison telephone patents owned by the Bell Company have been sustained in Canada.

THE SUCCESSION QUESTION HISTORICALLY.

THERE has seldom been a question of national importance which was so one-sided as that of the proper succession to the office of Chief Executive in case both the President and Vice-President die, resign, or become incapable of discharging its duties. Justice obviously dictates that the line of succession shall be so constituted that the policy which the people elected a President to carry out shall be maintained "during the term of four years" for which he was chosen. The election of a Vice-President upon the same ticket with the President is the best approach that can be made to insuring this result in case the President alone dies. In case both President and Vice-President die, it is plain that the "officer" whom Congress is by the Constitution authorized to make acting President should be chosen from the chief officers in the executive department of the Government, where the President enforces a party policy by appointing men of his own party, rather than from the heads of the two branches of the legislative department, which may both be controlled by the opposite party. The theoretical argument, therefore, is altogether on the side of those who advocate the Hoar bill placing the succession in the Cabinet, and we feel bound to say that Senator Edmunds, the only opponent of its principle, never appeared to worse advantage than in the tone of his remarks upon this subject last week, in which he again justified, as he occasionally does, the sharp remark of a Yankee constituent, that "Edmunds might not be able to see a barn-door, but he would be sure to see a fly if there was one on the door."

The practical argument from our political history is equally strong in favor of changing the law in the way now proposed. In the first place, it has happened more than once, when a President or Vice-President has died, that the death of his associate on the ticket would have given the executive office until a new election could be held—which might be a period of more than a year and a quarter—to a representative of the party which was beaten in the Presidential election. The Whigs carried the election of 1848, but if Fillmore's death had followed upon Taylor's, a Democratic President pro tem. of the Senate would have become temporarily Executive. The Democrats carried the election of 1884, but if Cleveland were to die to-day—the Hoar bill not yet having passed the House and become a law—a Republican President pro tem. of the Senate would become acting President of the United States until March 4, 1889.

In the second place, experience has shown that, as an almost invariable rule, the Secretary of State is vastly better qualified to become acting President of the United States than the President pro tem. of the Senate. During the first half century of our national existence the Presidency was filled for almost two-thirds of the time by men who had previously served as Secretary of State—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren; while almost all the other heads of the Department during this interval were men whose names are even at this distance recognizable as those of men who would have filled the higher station worthily. On the other hand, among the presiding officers of the Senate during this period, it is the rare exception to find a man whom even his contemporaries would ever have thought of as a possible President.

During the latter half of our history the contrast is equally marked. Although only one Secretary of State, James Buchanan, has reached the White House since 1840, almost every head of the Department has been the favorite of a large element of his party for the Presidency—as Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward, James G. Blaine, and Thomas F. Bayard. Others, like Hamilton Fish and William M. Evarts, were never strongly pushed for a Presidential nomination, but almost without exception the secretaries have been men who were by common consent well qualified to discharge the duties of the higher office. The long list of Presidents pro tem. during this period, on the other hand, abounds in names which are either now entirely unknown to all but careful students of our political history, or are recognized as those of men conspicuously unfit for higher responsibility. It has even happened more than once that such a nonentity as Thomas W. Ferry has occupied the chair in the Senate Chamber for years, and thus stood in the line of succession to the Presidency.

It is perfectly natural that the average Secretary of State should be greatly superior to the average presiding officer of the Senate. The former's office has always been considered the chief place in the Cabinet, and the most distinguished men have gladly accepted it. The same men have generally considered the place of presiding officer in the Senate Chamber undesirable, and have willingly seen it occupied by a third-rate man, while they retained their more commanding and influential positions on the floor. It is true that such men as Thurman and Edmunds have sometimes accepted the office, but as a rule it has been filled by Senators of the second and third rank, while it has been the rare exception that the Secretary of State has not been a man of the first class.

It is a curious fact that the Congress which passed the act of 1792 regarding the succession, was only prevented from making the Secretary of State first in the line after the Vice-President by the jealousy which certain Senators felt regarding Thomas Jefferson's influence. James Madison was a member of the House, and, with other members of the convention which had framed the Constitution, he supported a bill, which passed the lower branch, making this provision. Madison took this stand in part because he doubted whether the President pro tem. of the Senate was such an "officer" of the United States as the Constitution contemplated for such a contingency, and a few years later his view was sustained by the famous decision in the Blount case that impeachment proceedings could not lie against a Senator, because he was an officer under his State and not under the national Government. The Senate would undoubtedly have concurred in the action of the House had not its Federalist members hated Jefferson so bitterly that they would not give "the King of the Romans," as he was then styled, a chance of reaching the Presidency by this indirect route. The Forty-ninth Congress, in passing the Hoar bill, will, therefore, only complete a work which the Second Congress would have accomplished nearly a century ago, except for the personal prejudices of a few Senators against the author of the Declaration of Independence.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

THE Keiley discussion will, we think, have one good result in strengthening the growing opinion that the sooner we get rid of our whole diplomatic service, properly so called, the better. What we need abroad is a first-rate consular service, which is easily within our reach, and which Mr. Bayard has taken one step toward securing by retaining many of the best consuls of the last Administration. We have only to make places in this service reasonably permanent, and open it to all candidates on the merit system, and reward superior knowledge and capacity by promotion, to supply us with all the permanent representation in foreign countries for which we have any use.

To say that our diplomatic service is useless is to speak very mildly of it. On the whole it is positively mischievous All our principal ministers are sent to countries in which the diplomatists form a professional corps, to whom the American minister comes as an amateur or outsider. Familiarity with the language of society in the capital to which they are accredited is one of their most ordinary acquirements. The American minister rarely knows any language but his own, and consequently gets but a vague and hazy conception on the European continent of what people about him are thinking or saying. Owing to this circumstance alone he seldom becomes really part of the society of the place, and his reports about the drift of opinion in it are commonly of no value.

What makes most trouble for him, however, is that he is sent to represent a government which recognizes no class distinctions and no class morals, to governments which are essentially class governments, and which are in the hands of social circles over whose doings and sayings certain social traditions have the force of law, and to whom American indifference to solecisms of behavior, and dress, and speech are odious and incomprehensible. In fact, the whole diplomatic system of Europe is still based on the assumption that all diplomatists belong, in mind, and manners, and ideas, if not in birth, to what in Europe is known as the gentleman class, and have all the prejudices, and requirements, and notions of all sorts—good, bad, and indifferent—of that class. In other words, European ministers, as a rule, still go abroad almost as much to represent the court circle of their own country in its purely social character, as the nation at large in its political character.

If the American minister tries to adapt himself to the usages of this society, and above all, to adopt its chief usage, its exclusiveness, he speedily finds himself in hot water with his own countrymen, who do not know what exclusiveness means, and rely on the Declaration of Independence to qualify them for the best

European circles. If, on the other hand, he refuses to do at Rome as Rome does, he is speedily set down as a boor, or "cuistre," in the society in which he lives, and receives no attention but those very frigid ones which official usage prescribes. The amount of heartburning which this state of things causes, and the ludicrous and contemptible scrimmages in which it involves our diplomacy, are well known to all Americans who have resided in any foreign capital. The trouble in which American ministers are involved in monarchical countries, for instance, by the passion which travelling Americans have for being presented at Court, is enough to turn their hair gray. In European countries a sifting process is performed at home, which makes the work of the minister in presenting his countrymen to foreign sovereigns easy enough; that is, no one is entitled to ask for presentation abroad who has not been presented at home; and to be presented at home he or she must have certain well-defined and provable qualifications. This rule applied to the American, however, would entitle all Americans over twenty-one to call on their minister, if they can make their way to London, or Berlin, or Vienna, to introduce them to the sovereign; and as foreign Powers would sooner go to war than submit to this, he has to do his own picking and choosing. From his own Government he gets no help. An American minister was recently compelled by positive instructions from the State Department, neither of them knowing anything about her, to present at court a woman of notoriously bad character, the reputed wife of a shady stock broker, and, as she was promptly found out, he had publicly to cancel his action.

If, taught by such incidents as this, the minister is cautious, he makes enemies by dozens, who go home and encourage Congressmen to denounce him as a "snob." If, on the other hand, he is compliant and makes himself popular with the American tourists by asking favors for them, he brings himself and the American people into odium and contempt in the very circle into which the tourists want to get, and in which he has to live, or try to live; for that circle cares nothing about the Declaration of Independence or the rights of man, and insists upon it that people who come to their houses shall eat and talk and dress and, to a certain extent, think like themselves. Then we are all familiar with that perennial row about the American minister's clothes. If he wears court dress, the excitement among the 60,000,000 whom he represents over this base flunkeyism becomes intense, and his case is taken up in Congress as that of a traitor. If he wears what is called "the simple garb of an American citizen," on the other hand, he makes himself singular and conspicuous on ceremonial occasions, and presents the somewhat ridiculous spectacle of protesting against monarchical vanities, on behalf of a great republic, by casing his legs in a pair of black-cloth trousers.

We need say nothing about the trouble and annoyance which diplomatic appointments give every new Administration. There is not a single interest of the American people served by having a minister at Vienna, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople, or Lisbon. In not one of them does a minister render any service which could not be rendered by a consul. In every one of them his presence exposes us to social rows, like the Keiley affair, which discredit the American name by making us a little ridiculous. And yet the selection of people to fill these posts is one of the great difficulties of an incoming Administration, and, no matter how they are filled, makes it a score of enemies for each appointment, and sows dissensions in the party to which it belongs. These dissensions are made all the more bitter, too, by the fact that the women, who desire diplomatic appointments more than any others for their husbands, take a hand in them, and bear an eternal grudge to the old villain in the White House who refuses them their heart's desire. The whole diplomatic machine is, in short, in the present condition of European and American society, as far as we are concerned, an antiquated absurdity. It is designed to bring together two things which cannot be brought together—a thoroughly democratic society and an aristocratic one. The only place in which an American Minister is not out of place is London, and this is due to the fact that there, through community of language and political ideas, he reaches the people directly, and finds congenial society outside the official class.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND SCIENCE.

The official science of the country is represented at Washington by a number of bureaus of which the organization, judging from the many attempts made to modify it, seems very unsatisfactory. Until within a comparatively recent time the work of the Coast Survey, the Naval Observatory, the Nautical Almanac Office, and the Smithsonian Institution represented the scientific activity at the capital. With the explorations undertaken under the auspices of the War Department to determine the most practicable route for a transcontinental line, a new era began, however, in the fields of geology and biology. Immense collections poured into Washington. These accumulations, added to those brought together by the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, formed the nucleus of that mass of material which has grown, under the care of the Smithsonian, into the National Museum. Although the Land Office answered the demands of the public service fairly well, the necessity for a different sort of survey of the public domain soon became apparent, and the Geological Survey of the Territories was authorized by Congress; an Agricultural Bureau was added to the Department of the Interior; the Signal Corps was placed in charge of the War Department; and, finally, a Fish Commission was established, so that for the past few years the scientific activity at Washington has been something prodigious. It was, however, only natural that bureaus connected with the Treasury, the War, the Navy, and the Department of the Interior should to a certain extent clash and duplicate each other's work; and that a system in which the different divisions had grown up separately, without any plan of coöperation, should break down under its own weight. As a consequence, we now see the Engineer Department, the Hydrographic Bureau, the Geological Survey, all claiming their share of the work so well performed by the Coast Survey, and all willing to assist in the "partition of Poland."

It is not necessary to discuss the ability of the Engineer Corps or of the Hydrographic Bureau to perform the functions heretofore assigned by law to the Coast Survey. Some of the most eminent assistants of the Coast Survey have been engineer and naval officers. Should the Geological Survey be charged with a part of this work they would employ the very class of civilians who have made the Coast Survey what it is—a policy which was followed by the Engineer Department in the survey of the Great Lakes. It should undoubtedly be the policy of the War and Navy Departments to see that officers properly qualified are trained in scientific work for which they may have special aptitude. But the practice of these departments has merely been to detail an officer of the requisite rank for special scientific duty. The history of the Naval Observatory and of the Signal Service clearly shows the advantages and disadvantages of such a course. The training of an army or of a naval officer is necessarily that belonging to his profession; whatever else he may be, he is first of all a soldier or a sailor. While discipline and accountability are of the first importance in any scientific bureau, it is not requisite that army and navy regulations should be the guide for their administration. Nor should the chief be selected from men who cannot have learned what scientific work means. We cannot expect that men of eminent scientific attainments will submit to such regulations, or will serve effectively under chiefs selected merely for their administrative capacity.

To resign our scientific bureaus to the army and navy would be to remove them still further than they now are from public scrutiny and from scientific criticism, and subject them to the systems and methods of professions having little in common with scientific activity. To obtain the highest degree of efficiency in our bureaus we need men who are trained to their special work, and who will make it their profession. The Coast Survey needs a trained staff for the work of geodesy, topography, and hydrography. The Geological Survey must have its field work performed by men who understand their profession. The Naval Observatory must be conducted by astronomers, the Fish Commission by a biologist, the Nautical Almanac by a mathematician, the Land Office by a surveyor, the Signal Service by a meteorologist, the Hydrographic Bureau by a hydrographer, the Agricultural Bureau by a scientific agriculturist, the Smithsonian by a man of the broadest scientific sympathy. The heads of these bureaus must be able to select their assistants for their qualifications, they must be the judges of their proficiency, they should know of their own knowledge how well the work of their bureau has been done; and no amateur who takes his knowledge at second hand can hope to succeed. Unfortunately, men of science have frequently shown little aptitude for administrative work, and, to call their mistakes by no harsher name, have too

often forgotten the dictates of common sense. In their anxiety to benefit science they have incurred expenses with which the results obtained are by no means commensurate. They have encouraged a class of men clever in scientific cant, and ready to encourage any scheme as long as it was paid from the Government purse. We can hardly blame any honest Administration for appointing good executive officers as heads of bureaus, though it be sometimes to the great detriment of the character and quality of the work.

The question of the proper organization of our scientific bureaus is not an easy one to answer, as it involves the broader question of the relations of the central Government to science. The friends of a paternal government would like to see the science of the country centralized, and the work of the bureaus gradually absorbing all the best available men in their respective departments, making Washington a great scientific centre. While we undoubtedly have much to learn from the Old World, centralization of science can be carried too far. The contrast of France and of Germany, which represent the two extremes of administration, can leave us little doubt which we should take for our model. It would be a great disaster should Washington ever become the Paris of the United States. In Germany there are many scientific centres, and Government aid has not interfered with the development of individuality.

We may well begin by stating how far, in our opinion, Government should go in fostering scientific work in connection with its bureaus. We often hear that certain work can be done more cheaply, and that such a high degree of accuracy is not necessary. We take it for granted that no such shallow arguments will ever prevail, and that the Government, if it undertakes scientific work, will carry it on with all the modern refinements, even though their value be not always self-evident. In this country we have undoubtedly sinned in having spread our educational institutions too thinly over the country. In the course of time the weaker ones will disappear, and the hour is fast coming when we shall have a few healthy institutions, supported by the public interest of their constituency, from which we may expect the best literary and scientific work. At a first glance, the idea of a great university established at Washington in connection with the scientific bureaus, and backed by Government resources, is very dazzling; but is it wise for the Government to enter directly as a competitor into the field of higher education, except in the training of army and naval officers? We need hardly ask how long the administration of such an institution could be kept out of politics. The past history of our scientific bureaus has been such as to suggest nothing but disaster from the centralization of science at the capital. With the present capacity of some of our bureaus for indefinite expansion by constantly encroaching upon the field of individual activity, the time is fast approaching when no man of science, and no university even, could hope to attack many of the problems naturally within their scope, without at once seeing the same work undertaken by the directors of official science, with far greater means and apparently boundless facilities for publication. This would be merely an ephemeral gain for science, obtained at the sacrifice of the intellectual activity of the country. Moderate centralization, allowing of great competition, is the ideal of scientific activity, and the Government should limit its support of science to such work as is within neither the province nor the capacity of the individual or of the universities, or of associations and scientific societies. Official science should work in harmony with the educational institutions of the country, and should not be allowed to adopt a course which will inevitably kill them off.

If, in the course of its work, any bureau finds it important to undertake a special investigation beyond the reach of a private institution, the necessary means can be granted by Congress, and the men best qualified should be employed to carry it out. The Government should not keep a school for original research, and it is not advisable to see established at Washington laboratories of chemistry, physics, and biology, etc., etc., intended only for such work as can be performed elsewhere for the Government by the most eminent men in their departments, at comparatively little cost. The Government should employ as experts the men needed to supplement the permanent staff of any bureau, but it ought not to go into the business of keeping on hand specialists for every conceivable emergency. Such men can be obtained when needed, and for the chance of completing any interesting scientific investigation with ample means at their disposal, they will be only too glad to work for a fraction of the salary paid to a permanent official. With such a limitation of the work of the scientific bureaus at Washington, the influence of Government aid would spread in all directions and be felt in every institution noted for its men of science, irrespective of locality.

To secure the necessary unity and continuity in the work of the various scientific bureaus at Washington they should be placed in charge of one of the secretaries, or of a single head corresponding to a certain extent to the office of Minister of Education and of Public Works. It should be the business of this official to represent the claims of the bureaus before Congress, and to approve the plans of work annually prepared by the special bureaus. The chiefs of the bureaus ought not to spend their time in securing the appropriations necessary to their departments; they should devote it to securing for their administration the greatest possible efficiency. The advice of the National Academy of Sciences is always at the service of such an official head, who would find it far easier to obtain, as an individual, the opinions of scientific men than can be done by Congressional committees.

The chiefs of the bureaus could thus be held to the strictest accountability without interfering in the least with proper scientific activity. Should, furthermore, the secretary in charge prepare an annual report, giving a summary of the results obtained by the various bureaus, the criticism of those interested would call attention to the good and bad points of his administration. Great care should be taken not to include too many things under this scientific management. Nothing should be done to interfere in any way with the strictly professional bureaus in charge of army and naval officers, which may safely be left to the care of the properly qualified officers. There is no reason for interfering with the appointment of boards, permanent or otherwise, whose functions are limited by law to special objects which may require the appointment of scientific men specially trained in certain directions. It is hardly necessary to enumerate these bureaus and commissions; they will naturally suggest themselves as representing the interest taken by the central government in questions affecting the general welfare—the care of public property, the erection of public buildings, the improvement of harbors and rivers, the lighting and defence of the coast, and a vast number of other topics connected with statistics, weight and measure, coinage, the Patent Office, etc., etc., for all of which men of considerable specific scientific knowledge are required. With the present specialization of science, the difficulty of finding men properly qualified is constantly becoming less, and surely in this number of specialists some eminent men will be found who will acquire the necessary sympathy with good work in fields not their own, and who will prove themselves worthy to be the scientific advisers of the Government. Add to this the application of the ordinary rules of business and of common sense to scientific matters, and we cannot fail to obtain a creditable administration of the scientific work of the Government.

BOYCOTTING.

The statistics of boycotting published in the last number of *Bradstreet's* furnish a chapter of commercial intelligence which no employer of labor can read without more or less agitation. The peculiarity of boycotting—that which gives it the greatest efficiency, and without which it would attract little attention—is that no man can protect himself against it merely by standing well with the trades union, complying with its rules, terms, prices, hours, etc. "To boycott a concern," says one of the leading advocates of the system, "simply means to refrain from having anything to do with it. You boycott a dry-goods firm by refusing to deal with it; you boycott a newspaper by refusing to buy it; you boycott a cigar-maker by avoiding his cigars." *Bradstreet's* statistics do not justify this definition. They prove that boycotting goes much beyond this, and that the cases where the practice has been confined simply to "refraining" have been rare indeed. Take a noted instance, that of the boycott on the New York *Tribune*. Refusing to buy the *Tribune* or to advertise in it would be boycotting according to the authorized version. This is what every dissatisfied reader and advertiser does. The *Times* was boycotted in this way during the last Presidential campaign by the supporters of Mr. Blaine. But *Bradstreet's* says that the *Tribune* boycotters boycotted a lot of business firms with whom they had no quarrel, in order to force them to desist from advertising in the *Tribune*, viz.: Rogers, Peet & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., the Royal Baking Powder Co., James Pyle & Sons, Hugh O'Neill, Stern Brothers, and Horace Waters & Co. In some cases these firms obeyed the behest of the boycotters, and in others not. In Pittsburgh the boycott of J. Kaufmann &

Bros. took an opposite direction, sundry newspapers being boycotted for publishing their advertisements, and a street-car line for carrying their advertising card.

Another case is that of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The boycott "takes the form of waylaying public men and others when stopping at the hotel, and requesting them to go elsewhere at the penalty of being boycotted at the polls or in business." Circulars are sent out to persons known to have stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel threatening them with a boycott if they continue to patronize that place of entertainment. Another notable case is that of Heurich's brewery in Washington city, the history of which we copy in full:

"Heurich was and is the largest and wealthiest brewer in Washington. He had just completed a new building for his brewery at a very large cost, and was putting up some private dwelling houses. The builder with whom he had entered into contract employed non-union laborers in their construction. The Knights of Labor demanded that Heurich should annul that contract unless the builder consented to employ union men. Heurich refused, said he had $80,000 in the bank, and would spend every dollar of it rather than submit to such dictation. He then left for Europe, and a boycott of his beer was proclaimed and very widely enforced. From Europe, acting on misinformation, as is now said, Heurich telegraphed a despatch which was construed as a surrender to the boycotters, whereupon the boycott, by public notice, was raised. In the meantime Heurich had reduced the price of his beer to about cost, thus underselling all the other brewers and agents in the city, and a general reduction of wages was threatened. On Heurich's return from Europe a paper was presented to him by the union to sign, and he peremptorily refused to sign it, or to pay the costs of the boycott, which he was also asked to do. And there the matter rests, the labor organizations hesitating to renew the boycott for fear that Heurich will continue to cut prices, and thus cause a reduction in the wages of labor in all the other breweries in the city, and Heurich declining to make any concessions until all threats are withdrawn."

The statistics furnished by *Bradstreet's* show that 237 boycotts have been ordered in various parts of the country since the fashion came in, that 99 have been successful, that 24 have failed, and that 114 are "still on." Excluding Chinese boycotts, the proportion is less favorable, the successes claimed by the boycotters being 59 out of a total of 196, against 23 failures and 114 doubtful experiments. In nearly all the cases where the facts are summarized the boycott has gone much beyond the authorized definition, and has taken the form of dragooning the public to side with the boycotters. In some cases business firms against whom there was no boycott have been compelled to sell goods under a stamp affixed by the boycotters, in order to prevent the sale of boycotted goods.

It becomes plain from the most cursory examination of the cases narrated that boycotting would be ineffectual if it were narrowed to the range of Mr. Swinton's definition. In some cases it might accomplish its end if it were limited to merely "refraining" from buying the goods of a boycotted firm, but these would be so few in number that the boycotting would attract very little attention. When it passes from the passive to the active state and reaches out to bystanders, saying to them, "You must fight on our side whether you want to or not—all who are not with us are against us," it becomes a powerful social and commercial agency, which society and commerce are bound to take notice of and to take sides upon, sooner or later. No exceptions can be taken to the lawful endeavors of workingmen to improve their condition. On the contrary, they are to be encouraged in every way. Combinations to advance wages and to shorten hours are all right. This is a free country and a free age of the world. Let every man do the best for himself, whether single-handed or in combination with others. Boycotting is a combination of the employed on the one side against employers and the unemployed on the other. The employer has a difference with his workmen—no matter what it is about, whether wages, hours, regulations, or personal pique. There are men willing to work on his terms; so he insists on them. The union orders a strike, the new men are taken on, the union orders a boycott, and straightway issues orders to A, B, C, and the whole alphabet from Maine to California not to buy the goods of the boycottee. If anybody buys them after due notice, he is boycotted also, and the whole alphabet is notified of the second boycott and held responsible for its enforcement.

Of course such a system of meddlesome tyranny must come to an end, but it will not stop of its own accord. The combination of the employed against the employer and the unemployed must be met sooner or later by a counter combination. So long as the trades-unions restricted themselves to fair dealing, or to boycotting according to the avowed meaning and original definition of the term, there was no call for any counter combination; but when it takes the attitude and spirit of a Malay running amuck through an innocent crowd, society must protect itself at any cost.

ENGLAND: TENSES AND MOODS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, December 8, 1885.

THE way in which a general election is conducted here makes it singularly exciting. In America your Presidential election is decided by one day's voting over the whole country. In France the first polling for members of the Chamber takes place on one and the same day everywhere, and the second polling, which follows in cases where no candidate has obtained an absolute majority, is also held at the same time everywhere. Thus in America the interest is concentrated on a single day, in France on two days, separated by an interval lasting for two or three weeks. But here, though each constituency finishes its polling within twelve hours of the same day (8 A. M. to 8 P. M.), the whole process of taking the opinion of the country lasts over more than a fortnight. Our first day of polling this year was November 24; the last, that in the remote island group of Orkney and Shetland, will not be taken till December 13. Thus the general election is like a race over a long course, in which sometimes one horse gains, sometimes another, and the mind of the spectator is kept under the strain of constant and excited suspense from start to finish. We seem to have lived through a year of hopes and fears, of exultations and regrets, of conjectures falsified almost as soon as they were uttered, of appeals and remonstrances that seemed to drive the electors the opposite way. Since this day fortnight, when the first ballots were cast in the English boroughs, the excitement was continuous day and night, for the counting of the votes sometimes began at 8 P. M., when the polls closed, sometimes next morning; and according to the size of the constituency the declarations of the results were made earlier or later, and reported by wire over the three kingdoms at every hour out of the twenty-four.

Looking back over the fortnight, one can distinguish three or four marked stages in the contest when victory seemed to be deciding itself for one or other party.

The first was that of the 25th and 26th of November, when the results of the pollings in a large number of the English boroughs held on the 24th and 25th were announced. These went largely against the Liberals. It was not so much that they were left in a minority on the result of those two days' work, but that they lost a number of seats where they had deemed themselves secure, and which might be regarded as typical. Such were the London boroughs, and still more the Lancashire boroughs. Well-informed men knew how weak the Liberal hold was on the latter, but were not prepared for the Tories carrying eight seats out of nine in Liverpool, the ninth going to a Nationalist, and five out of six in Manchester. The *Times*, which had suddenly gone over to the Conservative side (in substance if not professedly) just before the election began, now predicted a Conservative victory, and the exultation of the regular Tory journals at the defeat of the Radicals was unbounded. The faces of the latter grew longer and longer as the same news of defeat came from one English borough after another, and they wished more than ever that the counties could have polled first.

The next two or three days, while continuing the tale of disaster in England, brought Scotch voters more into the field, and revived by Scotch successes the drooping spirits of the Liberals. It was known on the 27th that Glasgow had given them all her seven seats, as Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen had just before given all theirs (eight in all); and of several Scotch counties, whose polls were announced on the 28th, the majority went the same way. The enormous majority which Mr. Gladstone obtained in Midlothian struck the country, and at the demonstration, held in his honor in Edinburgh on the 28th, just after the poll was declared, a mighty effort was made to cheer up the party, and assure it that it might still win by the help of Scotland and the English county divisions. The Tories, however, were by no means disheartened. They expected to maintain their advantage, and, in fact, began to turn against Mr. Gladstone his favorite argument that a strong government was the one thing needful, by insisting that since the Liberals could not now form a strong government, moderate Liberals and hesitating people generally ought to go for Lord Salisbury, who was actually in power, and had the best chance of getting a majority.

This second phase, during which the Liberals had regained while the Tories had not lost hope, the numbers of members of both parties returned being very nearly the same, continued till Wednesday, December 2. On that day the results of polling in a large number of British counties were declared, and these showed a decided majority for the Liberals. In fact, the Liberal reserves came into action just a week after their first line had been shattered. Though somewhat damped by the reverses of that first line, the county Liberals fought doggedly, and drove back the Tories in the east and southwest of England as well as in the populous districts of Yorkshire and the North. During the days that followed, the Liberal majority over the Tories crept up steadily, and the Liberals began to hope for a victory which should leave them complete masters of the field, while the Tories fell back on contrasting the verdict of the ignorant, newly-enfranchised county voters with that rendered pre-

viously by the borough electors who have enjoyed the franchise since 1867.

This third phase of the struggle may be said to have lasted till Saturday, the 5th, or Monday, the 7th of December. By the latter day, although it was clear that the Liberals would have a decisive majority over the Tories—a majority due to Scotland, to Wales, and to the English counties—they could not obtain a substantial absolute majority of the whole House of Commons. For Ireland, where the battle was joined later than in Great Britain, had now begun to show a result disastrous to both the English parties, but more disastrous in its effect on the prospects of the Liberals. Their party in that island has been, so far as representation goes, wiped out. All the moderate Home-Rulers from the south and centre of Ireland who supported them in the last Parliament, have been replaced by Nationalists whose fidelity to Mr. Parnell is assured by the stringent pledge they have given. In Ulster every candidate of the old Whig party, which had held its ground for fifty years and had developed new strength in 1880, has been defeated either by a Tory or by a Parnellite; and Mr. Gladstone has now, after all he has done or sought to do for the Irish people and for the cause of civil and religious equality there, not a single follower from the whole island. It was plain enough to those who knew anything of Irish affairs that this would be the case. But the English know so little even now of Irish affairs, and find it so hard to believe that a thing will happen until it has happened, that the result took most Liberals by surprise, and brought them slowly and dolefully down from the hopes with which their victories in the second week of the election had filled them. This is the fourth and last phase, in which both Tories and Liberals retire to their camps in depression and disgust. As the smoke of battle clears away it is seen that the victors are also vanquished. It profits the Liberals little to have repelled the Tory attack, when the Tories have in Mr. Parnell an ally by whose help they can outnumber the Gladstonian party. At this moment the numbers stand 320 Liberals, 248 Tories, and 73 Parnellites, with 29 seats still undecided. The Liberals are therefore only one behind the combined forces of Tories and Parnellites, and this result cannot be greatly varied by the remaining elections. Now, no English Minister can carry on business with a majority in the House of Commons of less than twenty; and a Liberal Minister who is sure to have among his adherents some ready to desert on a slight pretext, cannot be safe with less than thirty. It is therefore clear that Mr. Gladstone could not take office with a hope of retaining it unless by the support of Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Parnell has just done all he could against the Liberals by directing the Irish electors in England to vote against them—a direction which had determined the issue in about twenty constituencies. The Tories, on the other hand, would, even with Parnellite assistance, find it hard to get along, since the combined Tory and Nationalist vote in the new House will scarcely exceed that of the Liberals. Thus both parties are disheartened. The Tories, though they have reduced the Liberal majority, leave the field beaten. The Liberals, though still far stronger than the Tories, are weaker than they were in 1880. The only party that have cause for jubilation are the Parnellites, and they are jubilant indeed, having effaced the Irish Liberals, and driven the Irish Tories into the northeast corner of the island.

Apart from the interest given to it by the swift and sudden fluctuations of success between party and party, this general election has not been fertile in dramatic incidents nor in brilliant efforts of eloquence. Lord Salisbury, as a peer, has had few opportunities of speaking. Mr Gladstone's campaign in Midlothian was less striking than that of 1880. His oratorical power has scarcely, if at all, declined, and the marvel that he should retain it at his advanced age is greater now than then. He was received by the people of Scotland with all the old enthusiasm, but the task of expounding a moderate programme, defending the conduct of his late administration, and urging on his party the paramount necessity of unity, gave far less opening for rhetorical effects than the impeachment of the Beaconsfield Ministry supplied in 1880. His appeals succeeded to some extent in healing the internal dissensions of the Liberal party, though these dissensions have cost it seven or eight seats, but they came too late to reassure many of those timid politicians whom the Radical orators had alarmed at an earlier period of the canvass. Lord Hartington has continued to speak at intervals through the fortnight, the chief importance of his deliverances lying in the censure, moderate but distinct, which he pronounces on those of his late colleagues who have gone too far in their promises to the masses, while Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, has declared that the election would have turned out better had his tongue and the tongues of his friends been less restrained by Mr. Gladstone's official programme. These little recriminations do not augur well for the future unity of the party; and to remark them is the chief consolation which the Tories find in their defeat which at one time seemed so nearly a victory.

Both parties have fought well, but the Tories probably better than the Liberals. A new feature in their canvassing has been the participation of a large number of ladies, particularly of the so-called "Dames of the Primrose League," an institution founded in honor of Lord Beaconsfield, to defend, as its promoters profess, the institutions and imperial greatness of England. Till just before the polling began, there was not much excitement in the country, and all through it has been excitement rather for party than for principles. However, feeling ran so high that if we were still in the old days of open voting, there might have been serious riots. As it was, each side frequently interrupted the meetings of the other and mobbed its candidates. Ireland, where one might have expected disorder to be worst, was quieter than England, partly, perhaps, because the supremacy of the Nationalists was so unquestioned through three-fourths of the country. So far as can be ascertained, the new Corrupt Practices Act has worked well in diminishing a candidate's expenses as well as in preventing bribery. Some seats will be the subjects of a petition, but far fewer than formerly when one considers that the number of contests is now very much greater than it used to be; a mere handful of seats, chiefly the university seats, being allowed to go unfought.

In the forecast which I sent to you a fortnight ago, the error, and, so far as I recollect, the only error of consequence, lay in underestimating the strength of the Tory party in the English boroughs, and especially in London. It was then believed that the two parties would be pretty equally divided in the boroughs generally, and that the Liberals would carry at least a half of the London seats. The result has shown a slight superiority of the Tories in the boroughs at large, and a more marked superiority in London. The causes of this result, other than the Irish vote, which was allowed for, but not quite sufficiently allowed for, are an interesting subject of inquiry. But they deserve a letter to themselves.

Y.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN, 12th December, 1885.

THE elections are over, and the Nationalist victory has been more complete than was predicted by any except Mr. Parnell and some of the best informed of his immediate followers. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We have just enfranchised a nation. That nation, speaking with unanimity unparalleled either in its own history or in the history of our own country, demands first and foremost the right of self-government." Of the 103 representatives to the Imperial Parliament 85 are Nationalists and 18 Conservatives. There has not been a single "moderate Home-Ruler" or a single follower of Mr. Gladstone left upon the board. Munster has returned 25 members, all Nationalist; Connaught, 15 members, all Nationalist; Leinster, 28 Nationalists, and 2 Conservatives elected by Dublin University; Ulster, 17 Nationalists and 16 Conservatives. Of the 32 counties 27 have gone entirely National, 4 partly National and partly Conservative, and one (Antrim) entirely Conservative. A glance at the map of Ireland will show that, with the exception of Dublin University, all the Conservative members have been returned by the small extent of country lying northeast of a line drawn from Carlingford Lough to Lough Foyle, and immediately surrounding Lough Neagh. The Irish people have, as it were, reconquered their country, sweeping away all the old landmarks of plantations, settlements, grants, and confiscations, except those in the tenacious grip of the Scotch-Puritan settlers. Considering the country with regard to Catholicism and Protestantism, the Catholics (as Nationalists) have carried six more seats than their proportion of population would give them. The Nationalists confidently counted upon an easy victory in most of the constituencies, but in this they were mistaken. The Unionists showed fight under the guidance of the "Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union," which called Catholics and Protestants together under a banner upon which were inscribed the maintenance of the Legislative Union, opposition to the continuance of the agitation which has convulsed the country for so many years, reasonable reforms, immediate attention to the amelioration of the lot of the artisan and laboring classes, and which wound up its appeal with: "God save Ireland and the Empire." The National League protested against the intervention of this body in the elections as "fractious" and "unpatriotic"; but we have no reason to suppose that the action of the Union was other than honest. One of its most influential counsellors was a son of W. Smith O'Brien. The funds to meet the heavy outlay incurred by the I. L. P. U. were subscribed partly by Irish landowners and merchants, but, it is supposed, mainly by the London companies having estates in Ireland and by the Carleton and Reform Clubs.

In the contests, except in Ulster, the ordinary demarcations between Liberal and Conservative, Whig and Tory, were forgotten. It became entirely a question between those who desired self-government for Ireland and those who favored legislative union and the *status quo*. The I. L. P. U. supported all candidates alike against their opponents. The man who was supposed to be strongest for the fight in each Parliamentary division was selected. And the same speakers—Liberal and Conservative—might be heard upon alternate occasions, supporting now a Liberal, and now a Conservative candidate, against the common enemy. Upon the whole, the Irish elections were conducted with much more good humor than the elections in Great Britain, and the expectations of those who urged the quieting and dignifying effect of an extension of the franchise were fully justified. There were but twen-

ty-four unopposed elections; and the constituencies having been brought to the test of actual numbers has strengthened the position of the Nationalists by showing the numerical weakness of their opponents through the south and west. Southwest Meath, 3,618 National to 200 Unionists; North Cork, 4,982 to 102; South Mayo, 4,953 to 75; South Kerry, 2,742 to 118; South Tipperary, 3,572 to 122; East Kerry, 3,169 to 30, are the most striking examples of somewhat similar results all over the country. As the Unionists have been demanding a public audit and disclosure of the accounts of the National League, so are the Nationalists now demanding the same of the accounts of the I. L. P. U.; and neither party is likely to be gratified.

Those who had ample opportunities of forming an opinion, and who were believed by themselves and others to be authorities in the country, have been proved to be mistaken in their expectation that many constituencies would separate from Mr. Parnell upon side issues. It was believed that the party of the laborers would be of some weight in contradistinction to that of the farmers—a party which Mr. Villiers Stuart, a landed proprietor on the Blackwater, has been diligently working up for some time past: Mr. Villiers Stuart was defeated in East Cork by 266 votes to 4,314 cast for Mr. Lane, a butter merchant. It was thought that independent Fenian candidates would be started and carried in some of the western counties: in West Mayo, where there are fewer National League branches than in almost any other part of Ireland, the National League candidate was put in by 4,790 to 131. In some of the central districts, where the farmers' general policy of "no hunting" has told hardly on the laborers and those who raised horses' provender, and where there was known to be considerable jealousy of outsiders among local Nationalists, it was thought Mr. Parnell would have a hard fight: in North Kildare, the Baron de Robeck, a popular country gentleman and good employer, was defeated in a majority of 3,168 to 467 by Mr. Carew, a professional man living in London. It was surmised that old associations and family ties would carry weight: Daniel O'Connell, grandson of "The Liberator," who occupies the family domain of Derrynane, and who strove to strengthen his position by joining the League and offering to take the pledge a few weeks ago—too late—received only 118 votes, against 2,742 cast for Mr. O'Connor, Lord Mayor of Dublin, a bar-keeper and without ability, a wealthy man and a sincere Nationalist. As for The O'Donoghue, once a popular leader in Kerry, but who has held aloof from Mr. Parnell, he was not heard of at all. If any man in Ireland was believed to have a constituency "in his pocket," it was Mr. Callan, who has represented Louth for years. He had been in Parliament as a Nationalist since Mr. Parnell was a young student, and technically in and out of Parliament he was always on the "right side." Mr. Parnell, however, for good reasons "could not recommend him" to the County Convention. Mr. Callan refused to submit to the decision of the Convention (the only instance of rebellion in the National ranks); he was supported by a considerable number of clergy and laity, and was defeated by Mr. Nolan, a London lawyer, the nominee of the Convention, whom "no one ever heard of before." Sir Edward Cecil Guinness is perhaps the richest man and the largest, best, and most considerate employer in Dublin. His family restored St. Patrick's Cathedral, and may be said to have presented a beautiful park to the citizens. The division of Dublin, which for months past he had arranged to fight, comprises the most aristocratic quarter, and was supposed by the Conservatives to be almost safe for them; yet he was defeated by a majority of 1,900 by Mr. Gray, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, who was in the field only for a fortnight.

All this shows the amazing hold of Mr. Parnell upon the country, as representative of certain ideas and principles; and any one is much mistaken who anticipates that Irish antagonism, no matter what forces are opposed to it by England, will permanently cease until certain ends are attained. It is surprising how national feelings and tendencies have swept everything before them. Nationalists who appeared entirely alienated by Parnellite methods in and out of Parliament, who declared that the "game was up," "the fat all in the fire," came forward again as workers. This return change, if so it can be called, was no doubt helped on by the additional prestige given to the cause by the appointment of a Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, pronouncedly National; and to a considerable extent by Mr. Parnell again putting forward Nationality as his main and central object. A Protestant who some months ago was cited to me by an old Nationalist of wide experience, as a man typical of a class who had been alienated by the action of the party, is now member for a southern constituency. Mr. Parnell's policy all along has been to stand fast—not to criticise, question, or impose conditions upon any who were willing to work with him, or to ostracize any who had cooled for a time. And this policy has been entirely justified by the result.

As to the religious demarcations, the lines are drawn pretty much as they always have been since the Union. Some four Protestant Nationalists (besides Mr. Parnell) have been returned by almost purely Catholic constituencies. But, so far as I know, they are Protestants who have almost merged their identity as Protestants in National politics. They are not Protestants fully in touch with Protestant thought generally, as were Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Blennerhassett, and other Home-Rulers, who were in the last Parliament, but who have now disappeared from the Irish stage. In the contests for the six seats in Dublin County and city, only three Protestants appear to have taken any public part on the Nationalist side—one by nominating a candidate, the others by speaking at public meetings. Some prominent Catholics sided with the I. L. P. U. Upon the other hand, the returns show that in districts throughout the country an appreciable number of Protestants must have voted on the National side, and there are signs that some at least of the Protestant students in Cork and Dublin have imbibed National ideas.

Mr. Parnell has now a carefully selected and well-tempered weapon to his hand. Doubtful or inefficient members have been cast aside. The party is mainly composed of men who will not speak or show much, but who will vote solid and sure. Forty-five of them are new men; many of them are unknown; many of them are poor, and will have to be supported in London. Many of them are not very cultivated. Twenty-five of them smart under imprisonment without trial in coercion times, or still more from sentences of penal servitude. One was sentenced to be hung. Taking them as a whole their moral tone is high, and their aims are not personal, but what they believe to be for the good of their country. They will work free of British public opinion. The pre-Parnellite Irish members were associated in sympathy in many ways with their British brethren by education, by relationship, by companionship. They read the same papers, and lounged, dined, and played cards together at the same clubs. The chasm between the National and British members is now complete. A hint from the *Freeman's Journal* or *United Ireland* will weigh more with any one of them than all the thunders of the *Times* or the pleadings and denunciations of the *Daily News* or *Standard*.

The state of things is strange and anomalous. Wise and statesmanlike self-government by a party thus nominated and elected, not chosen by the independent judgment of the constituencies, would appear difficult. It is an instrument better suited for destructive than for constructive statesmanship. Similar complete and unquestioning accord has upon previous occasions in Irish history not produced the most permanent benefits—as Grattan's supremacy over Flood and others; and O'Connell's absolute sway. But there are no Floods or Duffys now in Irish national politics. Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants occupy the whole field.

The most confident anticipations are entertained and expressed by Nationalists as to a speedy settlement of the Irish question. The appeals of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for such a settlement to the Liberal party and the British public are highly significant. Yet I find it almost impossible to believe that our wishes will be soon fulfilled. I trust disappointment may not lead to bad blood. The land question seems really to dominate all others. Were it satisfactorily arranged, the difficulties regarding national self-government in union with Great Britain might quickly be smoothed over. What chance is there at present of a land settlement? Is it at all probable that the Irish people would accept any scheme of local government which omitted the power to legislate regarding land? And suppose the speeches of the leaders, and the spirit shown at public meetings and by public action, to express the true working sentiments of the Irish people upon the subject, what chance is there of the British majority delivering over the owners of land in Ireland (comparatively few as they may be) to the uncontrolled fiat of the majority of Irishmen?

D. B.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION REVIEWED.

PARIS, December 3, 1885.

It was agreed at the last imperial interview at Skierniewice that the great Powers should not allow themselves to drift into war by any incident connected with the Eastern question. In order to attain this object, the sphere of influence of each Power was defined; it was agreed that, as Bosnia and Herzegovina were occupied already by Austrian troops, the new kingdom of Servia should fall and remain in Austria's sphere of influence. Bulgaria, on the other hand, fell into the political domain of Russia. The *status quo* was recommended to all parties in the interests of peace, for it is the firm intention of the person who can be said to control at present the affairs of Europe, that peace shall not be disturbed during the last days of his sovereign, who has achieved enough in his lifetime to desire rest.

It was clearly everybody's interest that the agreement of Skierniewice should be respected. I mean to say that it was the interest of all the great Powers. Germany herself is completely disinterested in the Eastern difficulties. She has no provinces to gain, no commercial advantages to secure; Austria is establishing her influence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and can wait till the railways are built in Servia which will some day establish communication between the Hungarian railroads and the railroads of Turkey. She has her eyes fixed on Salonica and the Ægean Sea, but she is in no hurry; she can wait till the apple falls from the tree. As for Russia, she is content for the present to reëstablish her finances, and to make an extraordinary advance in Turkestan. The present Emperor is not disposed to run again the risks of a great war with Turkey, at the cost of a quarrel with England and perhaps with Germany. It is enough for him

that the moral influence of Russia should be felt in the provinces which have become of late years independent of the Porte.

The peace programme was observed by all, when suddenly a revolution broke out in Rumelia, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was called upon by the Rumeliotes to place himself at the head of a Great Bulgaria. Everybody remembers that this Great Bulgaria was one of the desiderata of Russia at the Congress of Berlin; that Lord Beaconsfield placed himself at the head of the opposition to this wish and succeeded in keeping Eastern Rumelia separate from Bulgaria, and under the direct sovereignty of the Porte. Prince Alexander Battenberg had been chosen Prince of the new-born State of Bulgaria. I have heard it said that he had some hesitation, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck, and asked his advice: "Go, go; it will always be something to remember, to have been Prince of Bulgaria." The Prince accepted the ironical advice; he belongs to the class of princely *condottieri* who have always been found in Germany. Some of these princes, such as Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, attained a great place in history. In modern times, the German princes have more often made their fortune by marriages than by war; they have not always the choice. In a little Latin poem which showed how some nations gained provinces by the help of Mars, the poet, addressing himself to Austria, said: "Tu felix, Austria, nubes." One of the brothers of Prince Alexander of Battenberg has just entered the royal family of England by marriage. As for Prince Alexander, he is still a bachelor. I have heard it said that a very wealthy Russian Princess would not marry him, and, on account of his morganatic origin, a Princess of a ruling royal family was refused him. He was determined, it seems, to make himself more weighty in the Olympus of Princes; and, when the patriots of Rumelia asked him to add Rumelia to Bulgaria, he boldly threw himself into the revolutionary movement; he proclaimed Bulgarian unity in the face of all the great Powers. He remembered probably how Moldavia and Wallachia, kept separate at first after the Crimean war, were afterward united, and how the Rumanian principalities grew into the kingdom of Rumania. Brought up a soldier, he was determined to use the sword rather than to yield to timid advices.

It was thought at first that his enterprise would end in a deplorable failure. The Russian Government, disturbed in its quietude, showed great anger; and the Emperor went so far as to strike the name of Alexander of Bulgaria from the list of his honorary colonels. All the Russian officers who had of late years organized the Bulgarian army were recalled, and this army was left without any generals and without any colonels. It seemed as if Russia had been seized with a sudden revulsion of feeling; as if she would not remember all she had said about Bulgaria at the time of the "Bulgarian atrocities"; as if she gave up her natural alliances and aspirations. The severity displayed toward Prince Alexander astonished the world: it seemed uncalled for, exaggerated, inspired by an uncontrollable jealousy of England, which at once expressed some sympathy for Prince Battenberg. Things change rapidly in our time; compare the language held by Lord Beaconsfield and the language held by Lord Salisbury on this same Bulgaria.

Prince Alexander was abandoned by all the courts of Europe; a conference was assembled, and it seemed at one time as if he would become a diplomatic scapegoat. Many plans were proposed for the settlement of the difficulties in the Balkan peninsula; at the end of all these plans was the sacrifice of Prince Alexander himself. Help came to him from a very unexpected quarter. King Milan of Servia could not bear the idea of a greater Bulgaria; he asked for a compensation, spoke of the equilibrium of the principalities of the Balkans destroyed or endangered, and, declaring war on Bulgaria, entered the Bulgarian territory. It was a sad spectacle to see these two Christian States, hardly emerging into life from a long period of slavery under Ottoman rule, using their new liberty in a fratricidal war. King Milan assumed a great responsibility. He had no good pretext for a war; he had surrounded himself during recent years with a sort of military *camarilla*, which had persuaded him that his army was perfect, that he was to be the greatest sovereign in the Balkan peninsula, that everything would give way before him.

The first act of the war ended in his apparent triumph; the Bulgarians met at first with some reverses. But they had a good cause, for their country had been invaded, and they had a good general in the person of Prince Alexander. Educated in the Prussian school of strategy, the Prince saw at once the weak point of his adversary; he inflicted on the Servians a terrible defeat, then followed them closely, and did not rest till he was himself on Servian soil. He inspired his army with a sort of enthusiasm, fought like a soldier on every occasion, and his adversary was very soon completely routed and disorganized.

At this moment of the drama, Austria stepped in. Count Kálnoky, in the last speeches which he had made before the Hungarian Delegation, prior to the opening of hostilities, had passed a very severe censure on the Bulgarians, and denounced Bulgaria as the country which had been the most unwilling to obey the prescriptions of the Treaty of Berlin. Without openly inciting Servia to war, he had certainly shown much partiality for this kingdom; he had spoken in flattering terms of King Milan. The Servians considered the words of Count Kálnoky as a positive encouragement, and though they were at the last moment officially warned that if they declared war, it must be at their own risk and peril, they felt that in case of a defeat they could always fall back on the protection of Austria. They were not mistaken. An Austrian Minister went to Prince Alexander and stopped his victorious advance by a note which was very imperative, and couched in the style of an ultimatum. Austria asked Prince Alexander to consent to an armistice; the Prince could not do otherwise than accept this proposition, which was made in the name of all the great Powers. He could with a good grace, after having defeated the invaders of Bulgaria, accept the propositions of such a mighty empire as Austria.

The armistice is only for ten days, and Austria's moral support has naturally given Servia breathing time, and has increased the pretensions of King Milan and his people. Servia speaks already as haughtily as if she had been victorious, instead of having been vanquished. The King, who has shown himself as incompetent in war as his adversary has shown himself brave and skilful, refuses to admit any of the demands of Bulgaria; he will not even hear of paying a war indemnity. His army is reinforced, and is preparing for a new struggle.

The position of Prince Alexander may become again very difficult if Austria is allowed to be alone heard in this difficult case, and if, in view of establishing her complete hegemony in the Servian districts, she acts as the rearguard of the Servian forces. Russia begins to feel her mistake; her great anger against Prince Alexander is evaporating, and the Slavophile party is beginning to stir itself in favor of the Bulgarians. Even the Emperor, though he has avoided naming the Prince, has passed a great eulogy on his army, and on the Russian officers who organized it. We must expect, therefore, if the war breaks out again, that Russia and Austria will perforce take opposite sides; but fresh hostilities will, we hope, be avoided by the action of European diplomacy. There must now be some corrections made in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin; there will probably be some sort of personal union of North and South Bulgaria. Prince Alexander can no longer be dethroned, and he will in all likelihood be allowed to rule over the two provinces, but with a different status and character in each.

Correspondence.

"CRIMINAL IMMORALITY IN HIGH PLACES."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your note in the *Nation* of November 26, commenting upon a resolution in relation to Mr. Stead and the *Pall Mall Gazette* disclosures, moved by myself at a late meeting of the New York Committee for the Prevention of State-Regulated Vice, had escaped my notice till this late date, when my attention was called to it by a friend. You ask, referring to Mrs. Gibbons, the President of the Committee, and myself, to be informed "where these astounding disclosures of criminal immorality in high places are to be found, and whether they have themselves ever seen them or have any good reason for believing in their existence, and if so, what." For details as to the disclosures I respectfully refer you to the *Pall Mall Gazette* statements, concerning which you were quite fully advised by your own London correspondent. As to the credibility of those statements, and whether we have any good reason for believing them, I reply that we presume the testimony concerning their substantial truthfulness given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Samuel Morley, and Mr. Reid, M.P., to whom they were specially referred, and by whom they were most carefully considered, to be worthy of our credence. These distinguished gentlemen reported that, "After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses and materials before us, without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that on the whole the statements of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are substantially true." Their examination of the subject was comprehensive, dispassionate, impartial Has the *Nation* been afforded better facilities than theirs for sifting the evidence of all the witnesses and details in the premises? If so, when and where? In the absence of opportunities superior to those of the distinguished gentlemen whose testimony we accept, your imputation of untruthfulness on the part of Mrs. Gibbons and myself would seem, to say the least, ungracious.

Aaron M. Powell.

New York, December 21.

[Mr. Powell avoids the point. The tribunal of archbishops and others who sat on the Stead stories did not say they found evidence of "criminal immorality in high places." They said nothing about "high places." In finding evidence of "criminal immorality," they only found what everybody knew. Moreover, we now know, and Mr. Powell ought to know, that their examination of the subject was not "comprehensive, dispassionate, impartial"—was not, in fact, worth anything; because they did not discover that Stead had himself concocted the only case of which he printed the details—namely, the "Lily" or Armstrong case, and had lied in assuring the public that he had personal knowledge of the

facts. We did not impute "untruthfulness" to Mrs. Gibbons or Mr. Powell, but only loose talk, of which a good many others have been guilty on the same subject.—Ed. Nation.]

WHISKEY AND THE COLOR LINE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: While I am convinced that there is much less "bulldozing" in the South than many good people of the North believe, I hardly think your reference to "lively bidding for negro votes" in the recent Atlanta election affords a sufficient premise for your conclusion "that the color-line in politics is vanishing throughout the South."

The circumstances surrounding a Southern—at least a Kentucky—election are favorable to "bulldozing." The voters stand outside the building in which the poll-books are kept, and give the names of their candidates through an open window. In many places the "floaters" (including many of the "pore white trash" as well as negroes) hold the balance of power, if not absolute control. It often happens that these floaters postpone voting until late in the day for two reasons: (1) whiskey is donated more freely to those whose votes can be influenced by it; and (2) the price of votes rises later in the day. Sometimes it will appear, near the time for closing the polls, that there is not time for all to vote. One side gets possession of the polls while it "votes its men." This is a slow process—in Kentucky at least—for each voter gives the name of his candidate for each office and it has to be recorded; and if the ticket is a long one, and the voters are very drunk, the outside generally becomes impatient. That a struggle should sometimes occur for possession of the polls would seem simple enough to predict, and that the side containing the larger proportion of negroes should usually find itself *not* in possession of the polls, can but follow from the present state of Southern society. I have known cases of more premeditated bulldozing, but not many.

Bulldozing is not generally necessary. So far as my experience goes, a majority of colored voters expect to be paid for their votes. Almost all will sell to the Republican party for half the money that will secure their vote for the Democratic. If no money is paid, they stay at home, or visit the polls, get what free whiskey they can, and often go home without voting. Many white men do the same. In one county in this State, with very few colored voters, politicians on both sides have told me that more than half the white voters expect pay for their votes.

The color line in politics will not vanish till the color line vanishes in some measure from religion, education, and society; and I believe I can adduce satisfactory evidence that this has not been accomplished, even in Atlanta. Nor do I believe the fact that white and colored voters of both sides walked to the polls arm in arm means much. I have seen it in every closely contested election for several years.

I believe "the census figures of adult male negroes" in the Southern States with which I am acquainted represent the number, or a part of "the number, of Republican votes which would be polled" if all voted and the elections were not influenced by bribery or fear. I can at this time only call to mind two negroes who "habitually vote the Democratic ticket." But money and whiskey are mightier than the shotgun. Kentucky.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I should like to add a thought or two to what has been said by your recent correspondents upon the subject of a national university. The establishment of such an institution has not only been ably advocated for a score of years or more, but had been proposed before the close of the last century. The institution now known as the Ohio University, at Athens, but which has never been anything more than a college, was the outgrowth of this idea. Dr. Cutler, who had much to do in forming a plan for it, proposed that it be called the American University. When Ohio became a State, its Legislature, to which body the management of the University lands had been intrusted, far from doing anything to promote the interests of the prospective institution, almost systematically continued to diminish its revenues. It is only a few years since the current flows in the opposite direction. The management of the agricultural land scrip has shown quite recently that our State universities have not yet got entirely out of the danger of like treatment.

The unfortunate fact stands that we have but few students who are willing to pursue advanced studies for their own sake. It is true, a hundred or more young Americans go abroad every year to study; but these would probably go anyhow, no matter how good the facilities at home, because of the additional advantages afforded for acquiring foreign languages. Besides, what are these among the many who attend our colleges and so-called universities? The fact that "mercantilism" is absorbing the best talent of the nation has of late been frequently dwelt upon in public addresses and in published articles. Yet—if there be any consolation therein—if we may accept the testimony of those most conversant with the facts, our English cousins are no better in this respect. Sir Lyon Playfair, in his recent address, asserts that our general Government is doing more for science than Parliament. We all remember the bitterly sarcastic remark of Huxley, while quoting the opinion of a friend, that "In England it is better for a man's worldly prospects to be a drunkard than to be smitten with the divine dipsomania of the original investigator." The Englishman is little given to pursuits that are so largely ideal—less than the Frenchman, much less than the German. The large German element among us has not benefited us in this regard, because those who came hither were almost exclusively of the middle and lower classes, who hoped to better their worldly condition by coming. The average Yankee and the average German-American are exactly on a par in point of mercenariness.

I suppose the Ohio idea in education is about the American idea on this question: it is to let the public fix the standard by which a college or university shall gauge its work. (Isn't Harvard doing something of this kind?) The President of one of our most populous colleges habitually proclaims the doctrine that a university to be successful (which, being interpreted, means numerously attended) must have a constituency, and in order that the constituency be large, its standard of scholarship must not be too high. We have, in Ohio, institutions calling themselves universities that have an annual enrolment of nearly 2,000 students, and that openly proclaim their ability to take an unsophisticated youth and graduate him with an A. B., or with almost any other degree he may desire, after two years' instruction. The hold these institutions have on the public is melancholy testimony to our wretched notions about the higher education. That some of our best colleges are so meagrely attended is largely owing to the pernicious influences that emanate from these quack establishments. That ten students, or even two students, who are willing to devote themselves unselfishly to scientific pursuits, are quite as deserving of pecuniary aid as one hundred or one thousand engaged in bread-and-butter studies, is an idea which there is as little hope of getting into the heads of a majority of our legislators, either State or national, as there is of constructing a flying machine that shall carry passengers across the Atlantic. Both feats will probably be accomplished about the same time.

Between the numerical estimate of the success of our higher institutions of learning on the one hand, and the ecclesiastical notion on the other, the pursuit of truth for its own sake—that is, the original investigator as we find him at the German universities—has but a sorry time of it. Nor is the day of deliverance near at hand, or even in sight. Those who labor to bring about a better state of public opinion on this question will have something more than their labor for their pains; they will have the consolation of the missionary, who feels that though appreciated by few he is laboring in a cause that must ultimately triumph. But let no man now living lay the flattering unction to his soul that the triumph will come in his day. I believe that we must expect from individual generosity not only the endowment of original research, but also the establishment and maintenance of educational institutions of the highest grade. S.

Ohio, December 12, 1885.

SCIENCE AND BREAD AND BUTTER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the *Nation* for December 10 Mr. Werner A. Stille, writing with reference to a university at home, introduces the very prevalent idea, which, by its frequent quotation, seems to be regarded as a fact admitting of no question, that the scientific spirit in Germany is the result of a high ambition on the part of the Germans without any bread-and-butter element. I am sorry to throw doubt upon this ideal state of affairs, but one cannot remain in a German university and mix with German students for more than a very short time without being convinced that the motive for investigation is largely "Butterbrod," together with the almost universal requirement of a dissertation before examination. For what is the condition of affairs there?

Practically the only way to the public service, professional and professorial life, is through the university. The teachers in the high-schools (Gymnasien and Realschulen), polytechnic schools, and universities are chosen almost entirely on the evidence given by original work, and when a German applies himself to original work it is often with the avowed object of making his way in his profession. He must investigate if he would succeed. In chemistry especially can this be shown. The remarkable and wonderful development of organic chemistry during the last few years is in large part due more to the bread-and-butter consideration than perhaps to any other. There was a time when a professor of chemistry chose between pure science with comparative poverty and applied science with wealth, and chose the former, but in our day the professor of organic chemistry can follow pure science, patent the results of his investigations, and gain both glory and lucre.

That it is not lack of ambition which prevents good work being done at home is shown not only by the fact that in those universities here where a dissertation (not a mere nominal one) is required good work is done—work certainly equal to that done abroad—but also by the fact that many who study abroad and thoroughly imbibe the spirit of research, on coming home soon give up all work, either because they are placed in circumstances where original work will not, or apparently does not, tell, or where so much time is required that none is left for investigation, or where it is actually though tacitly discouraged.

Appointors to professorships are so frequently

influenced more by local or personal considerations than by record of work done or promise of work in the future, that no encouragement is given to any kind of ambition except perhaps that of being a good canvasser.

That the offering of prizes by a National Scientific Association would modify and cure this condition of affairs is exceedingly doubtful, unless it was felt at the same time that the work thus done would be of benefit in advancing the candidate toward "bread and butter." The prizes must be permanent ones. What is needed to develop a university is a money value to original work. It must help a man's fortunes here as it does in Germany. That it does so there is shown by instances where German "Privat-docenten" and extraordinary professors have gained renown and position by "bahnbrechend" work, which was almost relinquished when the ordinary professorship was reached. Let original work tell, and it will spring forth here as elsewhere.

It is not in any way denied that there is such a thing as a scientific spirit. The names of Boyle, Cavendish, Rumford, Franklin, Audubon, Humboldt, Faraday, Draper, Clerk-Maxwell in the past, and Marsh, Cooke, Rutherford, Agassiz, Joule, Rayleigh in the present, show that bread and butter is not the only motive. But that it enters, and enters largely, into the inducements to investigation which possess Germany, is not to be questioned.—Yours respectfully, B.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 14, 1885.

JEWS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your article in this week's issue on the "Keiley Correspondence" is capital, just to the point, as your articles always are. Does not this prejudice against the Jews exist in this country as well? Are Jews ever received in good society outside of their own? Do Americans ever associate with Jews outside of business? Do American ladies call on Jewish ladies and receive them at their houses? If they do I am not aware of it; on the contrary, I know that they do not, and would turn up their noses if they should meet them on terms of social equality; the Constitution and fundamental laws of this country notwithstanding. Mr. Bayard probably never heard of Judge Hilton's refusal to receive Mr. Seligman and family at the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga some years ago, or of Mr. Corbin's order not to admit Jews at certain places on Coney Island.

I do not mean to question the right or wrong of this prejudice; much can be said for and against it. I only say that it exists here as well as in Europe, and I should like to remind those people who have so much to say about the Germans and other nations on account of their prejudice against the Jews, to sweep before their own doors. High-sounding phrases like those that Mr. Bayard employed look very well on paper and adorn our statute-books, but they cannot deceive any one who is acquainted with the customs and internal affairs of this country. M.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1885.

"PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent "D. G.," in the *Nation* of December 10, refers to the Germans of Pennsylvania in terms which may perhaps require some qualification. It can hardly be expected that a high-spirited people, such as many of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" undoubtedly are, should accept without protest such assertions as the following:

"They are thrifty, peaceable citizens, but they never rise higher. Large numbers of them still speak a dialect compounded of bad German and worse English. Many of them can scarcely understand any other language. They have religious beliefs and ceremonies so strange that those who have not seen them often doubt their existence. They are far inferior to the Quakers; have less natural ability, less education, less refinement. High progress among them is an impossibility."

We have heard such criticisms too frequently to be greatly displeased by them; but for all that they are, and always have been, manifestly unjust. As early as the middle of the last century letters were written to England by prominent Philadelphians describing the Germans as "so profoundly ignorant as to be unable to speak the English language," and as "fast becoming like unto wood-born savages." At the very time when these letters were written, almost every German church in the province sustained a flourishing parochial school, and the celebrated printer, Christopher Saur (or Sower), was conducting, at Germantown, a German publishing house which was by far the largest and most successful in the American colonies.

Ever since my father boxed my ears in boyhood for saying "Pennsylvania Dutch," I have not liked the term. It is certainly a misnomer. The name Dutch properly belongs to the Hollanders, and it is, therefore, misleading to apply it to the Germans of Pennsylvania. It is now so frequently employed that we have become used to it; but when folks want to be polite they say "Pennsylvania Germans."

Concerning the dialect of Pennsylvania, much nonsense has been written. It is, however, as Professor Haldeman calls it, "a dialect of South German with an infusion of English." This English infusion is naturally much greater in some localities than in others. It is not essential, and when it is omitted the dialect closely resembles those which are spoken along the Rhine at the present day. I have frequenly used it in addressing country people in Germany, and invariably found that I was better understood than when I spoke pure German.

The German clergy of Pennsylvania, as a rule, speak fairly good German in the pulpit and in private conversation. Some of them are natives of Germany or Switzerland, and preach precisely as they would have done if they had remained in the Fatherland. Of course, among the minor sects, which have no educated ministry, the language of the pulpit is more nearly colloquial. German newspapers are numerous, but vary greatly in style. Some of them employ excellent language, while others seek to amuse their patrons by introducing localisms and peculiar forms of expression. Since the schools have become English, the language of the people is rapidly changing, and it must be confessed that it is often imperfect and broken. In this respect improvement may be confidently expected; and in the meantime we console ourselves with the reflection that the English spoken by rustic communities in other sections of the country is not always immaculate.

Your correspondent's references to "strange beliefs and ceremonies" I am at a loss to understand. Three-fourths of the Germans of Pennsylvania, it is safe to assert, are either Lutherans, Reformed (generally called "German Reformed"), Moravians, or Methodists. There are also several Roman Catholic congregations. In the beliefs and ceremonies of these denominations there is certainly nothing which can be considered strange. They number among their ministers eminent theologians whose writings, whether composed in English or German, are not unknown to persons who take an interest in theological literature. They have literary institutions whose published course of study indicates that they hold a respectable position among American colleges, and many of their recent graduates are now pursuing advanced studies in European universities.

The only denominations to which the remarks of your correspondent can in any degree apply are the so-called "peace sects," which are especially numerous in Lancaster County. This term includes the Mennonites and "Dunkers," or German Baptists, with several minor "asteroidal fragments." They resemble the Quakers in wearing a peculiar dress and in testifying against the evils of war and a "stipendiary clergy." In doctrine they are generally Baptist. The "Dunkers" on certain occasions practise feet washing as a religious act. This is certainly a "strange ceremony," but it is with them a very solemn service, for which they claim Scriptural warrant in the example of Christ. In their own way they are an active and energetic body, and in the Western States are making progress in purely English communities. An offshoot from this sect was the "Order of the Solitary," at Ephrata, which was so prominent in our early literary history; but it has long since ceased to exist.

Small religious denominations in rural communities are apt to become fossilized; and the "peace sects" have in some respects proved no exception to the rule. For many years they were generally opposed to higher education, but in this respect there have been great changes, and they now have several excellent schools. If in some respects unprogressive, the fact is probably mainly due to their great average wealth. The magnificent farms, in which they take great pride, require attention and labor, and they lack incentives to "high progress." It is, however, certain that they have a sufficient knowledge of finance for their own immediate purposes. To them especially the language ascribed to a recent Governor of Illinois may be supposed to apply: "A Pennsylvania Dutchman in trade can give a Yankee several 'points' and yet beat him on his own ground." Such as they are, it is, however, unfair to represent the "peace sects" as typical of the whole body of Pennsylvania Germans.

Most of the early German settlers were poor exiles, driven from the Palatinate by successive French invasions, or by the cruelty of their own rulers. When they arrived in Pennsylvania they found that earlier settlers had chosen land which was easily cleared, and they were compelled to attack the forests which occupied the interior of the country. The result proved that the soil which had sustained great trees was best suited to agricultural purposes; but who can form an adequate idea of the toil and privation which the task of clearing it involved? For years they dwelt in comparative solitude, constantly exposed to the attacks of hostile savages. Separated in great degree from the educational influences of the fatherland, and unable to speak the language of their rulers, it is perhaps not surprising that their intellectual progress during the colonial period was slow, though there were among them, at all times, men of intelligence and influence. Concerning the important part which they subsequently took in the War of the Revolution, Bancroft has written: "Neither they nor their descendants have laid claim to all the praise that was their due." Of the Governors of Pennsylvania since the Revolution eight have been "Pennsylvania Germans" and several others were German on the mother's side. On the social influence of the Germans in Pennsylvania it is not necessary to enlarge. Such names as Muhlenberg, Wister, Helffenstein, Hiester, Keim, and many others have, we believe, been mentioned beyond the limits of the State. In science, too, the names of Melsheimer, Gross, Leidy, and Haldeman are sufficiently familiar.

The Quakers and the Germans have always been good friends, though they have had little personal communication. Except in Philadelphia and its vicinity, the Quakers have ceased to be an

important element in our population. Their gentle manners must, however, win them friends wherever they are known, and we cheerfully accord to them all the refinement which has been claimed in their behalf. In natural ability, on the other hand, the Pensylvania Germans are not inferior to any other people. Indeed, I have been assured by eminent educators that they manifest a peculiar aptitude for classical and philosophical studies.

English is the language of our country, and all other languages must give way before it. In Pennsylvania the day will surely come when German shall be cultivated only as an accomplishment, and spoken by the intelligent alone. Such changes, however, require more than a single generation. In the meantime, it may be well to remember the advice of Dr. Benjamin Rush, in his 'Essay on the Germans,' written a century ago: "Do not contend with their prejudices in favor of their language. It will be the channel through which the knowledge and discoveries of the wisest nations in Europe may be conveyed into our country." J. H. DUBBS.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: All will agree with Commissioner Atkins in the opinion that "It should be industriously and gravely impressed upon them (the Indians) that they must abandon their tribal relations and take lands in severalty," etc. The Commissioner, however, singularly underrates the power of Indian prejudice in entertaining the hope that all the Indians can be won over in five years to the support of such measures. The five (so called) Civilized Nations are supposed to be much more susceptible than others to new ideas, and yet the prejudice among them against such a movement is exceedingly bitter. It is doubtless true that many of the mixed bloods are at heart in favor of such a course; but they dare not openly advocate it, as such action would immediately deprive them of all political influence, and even subject them to great risk of property and life.

Any attempt to change the *status quo* in five years, or in five times five years, will certainly be bitterly opposed by the full-bloods with almost absolute unanimity. The great trouble lies in the fact that they are utterly devoid of any ambition for personal independence and advancement. If one happens to rise a little above the common level and begins to advocate something better, it is not infrequently at the cost of his life. We have put it in the power of the Indians to live without work, and the bread of idleness is anything else but a civilizing diet. The lesson of laziness which our policy has inculcated will not readily be unlearned, and he who hopes to see the problem disposed of in a few years is destined to disappointment.

Mr. Atkins's plan for selling the surplus lands and putting the money on interest for the different tribes has a serious objection: it will act as a perpetual premium on the laziness and lack of ambition which we have mentioned. Congress should respond at once to the President's recommendation for a Commission to investigate the problem. The occasional visits of Congressional committees are a perfect farce, so far as securing any valuable information as a basis for legislation is concerned. Only a day or two is spent at each agency, and the value of that is generally counteracted by the fact that the Indians are warned beforehand to "put their best foot forward." It is safe to say that all the information gathered by the average "junketing committee" could be obtained from other sources at one-hundredth part of the cost.

Let us have an Indian Commission with ample funds to make a thorough investigation of the problem, so that Congress may no longer be forced to legislate in complete ignorance. W.

INDIAN TERRITORY, December 14, 1885.

'LES MISÉRABLES' IN ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I should like through your columns to warn the readers of the *Nation* against a so-called translation of Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' in three volumes, published by Ward, Lock & Co., of London and New York. In order to show how incomplete and untrustworthy this translation is, it is only necessary to state that the publishers have abridged the five volumes of the original French edition to three volumes of about the same size in the English translation — in other words, have left out entirely some 700 or 800 pages, or about two-fifths of the work as published in French. It would be tedious to attempt to call attention to even a small part of the omissions, but there is one alone which to me would render the book absolutely worthless, viz.: the entire elimination of the sixteen or seventeen chapters containing Hugo's magnificent description of the battle of Waterloo.

Another piece of "fine work" which distinguishes this remarkable production is the publishing in uniform style of 'By the King's Command,' another novel of Hugo's, which has no more to do with 'Les Misérables' than Dumas's 'Count of Monte Cristo,' and placing this work in the same box with 'Les Misérables,' and listing it on the title-pages of the three volumes of the latter work in such a manner as to give the purchaser the impression that 'By the King's Command' is either a part of 'Les Misérables' or a sequel to it. Permit me to inquire whether there is a trustworthy and *complete* translation of 'Les Misérables' to be found in this country?

Respectfully, W. G.

CHICAGO, December 14, 1885.

WOMEN ART STUDENTS IN MUNICH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Can I have through your columns answers to the following questions concerning women art students at Munich? First, how and where two American women could live in that city on very small means? If there are portrait and life classes exclusively for women, who are the teachers of such classes, and the cost of instruction? If it would be possible for an American woman in Munich to support herself by teaching the English language, and how she could find such employment? M.

NEW YORK CITY, December 14, 1885.

Notes.

MR. W. P. TISDEL, "U. S. Diplomatic Agent to the Free State of the Congo," is now preparing his notes of travel in that section of Africa, and the book, profusely illustrated with pictures taken from photographs, will be of considerable interest. Mr. Tisdel travelled on and along the Congo and its tributaries nearly six months, penetrating into the interior as far as Stanley Pool, and visiting several entirely unknown parts of that country. He passed the great cataracts of the Congo, so graphically described by Stanley, hunted elephants and hippopotami, and had to fight his way through the country. So far only two works on the Congo have appeared—one written by Stanley himself; the other by Mr. Johnston, an English newspaper correspondent and disciple of Stanley. Mr. Tisdel's book will be the first by an independent observer who does not share Stanley's enthusiasm, and will make some startling revelations about the true state of affairs on the Congo. A German edition of the work is being prepared by Mr. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.

M. de Brazza has very recently returned to France, and is about to write an account of his ten years' work as an explorer in the valley of the Congo. The chief results of the expedition sent out by the French Government in 1883 under his lead are summed up as follows by the *Temps:* A territory equal in extent to France has been acquired on the right bank of the Congo, a large part of which is high and well-watered tableland. Twenty-five stations have been founded; over twenty-five hundred miles of river courses have been surveyed, and a regular communication between the interior and the coast, by means of the Niadi and Ogowe Rivers, has been established. The cost of this expedition to the Government has been 2,145,000 francs.

An American edition of Mr. George Saintsbury's new 'Specimens of English Prose Style' will be issued at once by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

'Evolution and Religion,' a lecture by the Rev. M. J. Savage, will be published in pamphlet form by Geo. H. Buchanan & Co., Philadelphia.

'Sermons Preached in the First Church, Boston,' by the late Rufus Ellis, D. D., is in the press of Cupples, Upham & Co.

The forthcoming report of the New York Shakspere Society on the supposed original autograph of Shakspere now in possession of C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, will be accompanied by full detail photographs of the folio, of the autograph, and of the various memoranda, signatures, and inscriptions on the folio and its bindings. The report will be printed in the regular series of the Society's publications.

Having, in his 'Old Times,' brought us to the close of the last century, Mr. John Ashton, like some panoramic showman, draws the curtain on 'The Dawn of the Nineteenth Century in England' (Putnams). The periodical extent of the dawn is the first decade, whose leading politico-economic events Mr. Ashton summarizes as is his wont, and then proceeds (when the first of his two volumes is nearly exhausted) to exhibit life on the streets, on the river Thames (for it is London he has in view more than England), and in society. He tells of modes of conveyance, of oil and gas lighting, of police, of cock-fighting and gambling, of hunting, of costume, of concerts, of theatres and attendant rioting, of painting, of the press, of medicine, of army and navy, of smuggling, of executions, etc., etc. All these topics he illustrates in the usual way—textually by extracts from the newspapers of the time, and pictorially by his own tracings from contemporary caricatures and broadsides. Any one who has read his former works knows just what this is: like the March Hare and the Hatter at table in 'Alice's Adventures,' Mr. Ashton has "moved up" one plate for his new feast. He is not a master in this kind of historical purveying, but he has the field pretty much to himself, and his pages contain a great deal of amusement and information.

We have already said our say about Mr. Pater's 'Marius the Epicurean,' and it is enough to note here a second edition in a single volume and less expensive, but still handsomely made, by Macmillan & Co.

'A Winter Holiday,' by William F. Hutchinson (printed by the Providence *Press* Co.), tells a good many interesting things about a trip to St. Augustine, Cuba, Nassau, and one or two other of the Bahamas. The style is uneven, and sometimes degenerates to something lower than the colloquial; and the book has too much the air of an advertisement.

The new Harvard University catalogue ex-

hibits two innovations, one the fresh design for the college seal on the title-page; the other the map at the end, on which are set down the college buildings and even the residences of the professors, together with a considerable portion of the city of Cambridge. This is a much-needed improvement. The catalogue can be had in New York of F. W. Christern, 37 West Twenty-third Street.

No number of *Le Français* has been a better example of the peculiar excellence of this periodical, and yet once more and finally the editor is obliged to suspend publication. His experience has certainly shown that for such a help to the study and enjoyment of French there is not, as he says, a *vrai besoin*, or, as our American idiom is, a paying demand. On every account this is much to be regretted, but M. Lévy has the rare satisfaction of having left nothing undone to merit success; and if he has at last shared the fate of his predecessors, in point of achievement he greatly surpassed them all.

In *Mélusine* for November 20 M. H. Gaidoz leads off with a paper on folk-lore in the United States, paying particular attention to Mr. W. W. Newell's excellent work on the 'Games and Songs of American Children' (Harpers, 1883), which he praises in very high terms, and ranks among the best European writings on the subject. He pays it the further compliment of an appendix, supplementing its bibliography.

Book-Lore enters on its second volume with the December number. The American agent is Mr. David G. Francis, 17 Astor Place, New York.

The National Exposition at Buda-Pesth has naturally its Fine Arts section, of which the illustrated catalogue, in three languages, has just come to hand (New York: F. W. Christern). We are assured in the introduction that this collection of paintings and statuary fairly represents the artistic impulse of the past decade in Hungary. If so, it is certainly of good omen, for, judged by these process cuts, there is very little extravagance in the artistic tendency, while the national spirit is so prevalent that there is a remarkable freshness in this catalogue as compared, say, with that of the Salon. We see it in the landscapes, the domestic pictures, the portraits, and the historical compositions, which are not too numerous. One remarks among the portraits a fine one of Tisza.

The Commission appointed to prepare a 'History of the Jews of Germany' has determined to publish, as preliminary to this work, complete chronological lists of all documents, chronicles, inscriptions, acts, and laws relating to the Jews of the Frankish and German Empires down to the accession of Rudolph of Hapsburg, in 1273. A journal will also be issued containing minor miscellaneous historical material. The plan of the Commission includes in addition the publication of translations of all works in the Hebrew language, both manuscript and printed, relating to the Jews, and as introductory to this a bibliography of all such works will be published.

'Reise der russischen Gesandtschaft in Afghanistan und Buchara in den Jahren 1878–1879' (2 vols.; Jena, 1885) is the title of the German translation of a highly interesting Russian book of travels and personal adventure by Dr. Yavorski (in German transliteration, "Jaworskij"). The author was the medical attendant of General Stolietoff in the embassy to Emir Shir Ali, started during the interval between the conclusion of the treaty of San Stefano and that of the treaty of Berlin, when Russia, exasperated by Beaconsfield's threatened intervention in Turkey, was anxious to create for herself a diversion by an alliance with Afghanistan against the British in India. The Emir was won over, which led to England's declaration of war against Afghanistan, whereupon Stolietoff hastily left Kabul, accompanied only by Dr. Yavorski, and returned to Tashkent, in Russian Turkistan. The physician was sent back to join the rest of the embassy, and met it at Massari Sherif, in Afghan Turkistan, whither it had retired with Shir Ali in his flight before the British advance. He remained at the side of the fugitive Prince till the latter's death, in February, 1879, and then, surrounded by turbulent soldiery, sought refuge across the Oxus, in the dominions of the Emir of Bokhara, at whose court he remained for a time, until circumstances allowed him to return to Tashkent. The narrative is uncommonly rich in particulars gained from close observation and study concerning the physical, ethnographical, and political conditions of the countries visited, to which the translator, Dr. Eduard Petri, has added an introduction and valuable explanatory notes.

More pressing publications have forced us to neglect several valuable serial issues, whose progress we note from time to time. From B. Westermann & Co. we have received Parts 4–7 of Prof. G. Droysen's 'Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas,' with its fine open maps—this double-page one of Germany in the time of the Reformation, for example, being about 14x18 in., and most minutely colored. Part 5 contains numerous plans of the Continental battlefields of 1864–71 on a large scale, and in one view the ground fought over by France and Germany in 1870–71. In Part 7 Elsass-Lothringen from 1648 to 1780 is shown in one large and three small maps. A copious text accompanies each of the parts, of which three more will complete the work, embracing ninety-six maps, at a cost of twenty marks.

Of the 'Allgemeine Völkerkunde' (Westermann), Parts 2-10 are before us, all devoted to ethnography, and all to Africa. The text is by Prof. Dr. Friedrich Ratzel, and of correspondingly high authority are the illustrations. These are very numerous, and mostly from photographs, and possess extraordinary interest as faithful delineations of savage and barbarous tribes in groups and in individual portraiture, our old friend Ketchwyo (to spell his name phonetically) being shown in this gallery. We must also remark the frequent colored plates of weapons, tools, ornaments, etc., as well as of native Africans; they are admirably executed.

Of higher grade typographically (but not pictorially, though the cuts are fine) is the popular 'Allgemeine Weltgeschichte' of Flathe, Hertzberg, and their associates (Westermann). The new parts of this are 23-28, and include Hertzberg's 'History of the Ancient Romans,' without finishing it. The illustrations are plentiful in the text and on separate leaves.

Meyer's 'Konversations-Lexikon,' in the fourth edition, has completed its second volume and begun the third with Parts 1, 2, ending with Bogorodizk. The leading general articles are on building and statuary, beer, Berlin, Burmah, population, and flowers; the fullest biographical on Beaconsfield, Beethoven, and Bismarck. The illustrations to statuary are very delicate and exemplify a host of masterpieces. There is an illuminated facsimile of a page of Gutenberg's forty-line Latin Bible of 1455, and four pages of autographs, all European. Among the maps, we can cite two of Berlin and its environs, and also Baden, Belgium, and Bohemia. It marks the rapid changes in Oriental politics that when the article on Burma was closed, France seemed to be the Power about to bring that country into relations with Europe.

The new 'Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon' (L. W. Schmidt) also shows in its new parts 172 to 177 what it can do in colored illustration, with a fine plate of polychromatic ornaments, and another of the principal orders. Austria-Hungary and its "annexes" carry off the honors in the map series. From the ethnographic map of the Austrian Empire, which includes the larger part of the Balkan States, it appears that not only are there no Serbs in the territory claimed by King Milan as compensation for the aggrandizement of Bulgaria, but that the Bulgars are the main inhabitants of the country now belonging to Servia to the northwest of Pirot as far as the junction of the Nishawa and Bulgarian-Morawa Rivers. If a line should be drawn from this point to the northern boundary of the Widdin District, a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Servian territory south of it would be found to be Bulgars, the Serbs occupying only a part of the central portion. Excellent are the customary folded plates of birds, stones, plants, etc. The articles Austria, Ottoman Empire, and East Indies make a timely appearance. Paris is treated at length, and the work pauses at George Peabody. The lesser Brockhaus (L. W. Schmidt) has attained its thirtieth part and first volume, ending with Heusler.

A correspondent informs us that two years ago at Newnham College, Cambridge, England, the girl students conducted a society analogous to the Johns Hopkins House of Commons, with a Liberal and a Conservative side, and discussions on leading Parliamentary topics. Still another calls attention to an article by the late Blanchard Jerrold in the *Nineteenth Century* for June, 1883, on "The Manufacture of Opinion," which states that at that date more than a hundred "Houses of Commons" were in existence in England, some of them having more than a thousand members, and one of them (in Liverpool) being twenty-five years old. What is particularly noteworthy here is that they are not organizations of students, nor confined to young men. They are, in fact, a good deal like our debating societies, lyceums, etc.

—The January *Atlantic* makes no effort to astonish the New Year with the signs of its prosperity. The first chapters of a fresh serial by Miss Murfree, and another opening of the "New Portfolio," which it is evident age is never to have a chance of withering, naturally mark the beginning of a volume, but without ostentation. The noticeable thing in the number, in a literary way, is the editor's breaking of a long silence in fiction by a story, "Two Bites at a Cherry," plotted with characteristic surprise, and as felicitous in its art as in its title. Full as it is of the incessant interplay of thought, image, and wit, which is the author's charm in prose, it carries us safely over even the pitiless comedy of its *finale*. A truly notable article, too, is that on "The Free Negroes of North Carolina," instructive both as to the condition of the blacks in *ante-bellum* days, and as to the curious social phases of the Southern poor at present, over which light is gradually stealing. The race here discussed is the original or manumitted Negro, in distinction to that of the Freedmen, which settled in the border counties and along the then worthless coast. It will be news to some to find, what is true, that the free negroes enjoyed the right of suffrage until 1835; and the peculiar conditions in North Carolina which made their lot more tolerable than elsewhere, as well as the non-enforcement of the violent laws of the reactionary and terrorized period, are so treated as to throw a good deal of light on history. It seems that an irreconcilable feud exists between the two groups of blacks—the "Old Issue" and the "New Issue," as they call each other—and that the old race is destined to decay and extinction, in the writer's view, partly because of their hybridity—the three-fold strain of white, black, and Indian—and partly because of "the innate indolence and shiftlessness" of a race never compelled to habits of industry, and insensible to the stimu-

lus which their newly acquired freedom gave to the freedmen.

—*Harper's* is distinguished by the first appearance of Mr. Howells as the occupant of the "Study," in whose atmosphere at the first rising of the curtain there is more geniality than light. An interesting literary contribution is that of Mr. Conway's, in which he lays the wandering newspaper ghost of that "pall-bearer of William Shakspere" who was buried in Virginia. The stone seems to have been found, and the erased inscription recovered from a soldier's diary. The date, 1618, makes it our oldest known epitaph. But there is nothing said of the funeral at Stratford. General McClellan's paper on the militia is the most important in the number, in public interest. That it advocates a new army and militia is a matter of course, and General McClellan gives his advice in detail as to its formation, composition, training, and disposition in the different parts of the country. The reasons with which he supports the general demand are not uncommon ones, and are certainly to be admitted as valid for a reform of some sort in our system of defence and armed national police, though perhaps so complete a system as he argues for may be a matter of army logic rather than civil necessity. One reason only we note as unusual, and it is to be observed that it is given in connection with a prophecy of a speedy restoration of our mercantile navy. Then, says General McClellan, "we will begin to ask ourselves by what right a foreign nation holds a cordon of fortified naval stations commanding so many avenues of approach to our shores, and enabling it to cut off our vessels in the event of war." He refers to Halifax, the Bermudas, Nassau, and Jamaica; and clinches his comment by declaring that had we possessed the Bermudas and Nassau the civil war would have been shortened "by some two years."

—The prediction of cold waves by the Signal Service is one of the most practical and successful of their efforts. The smaller needs of the individual householder who shakes down and covers over his own furnace, as well as the larger interests of the dealers who ship cattle by the carload from the West, and the requirements of the unattractive occupation that is thought to be characteristic of Cincinnati, are all served by the timely announcement of the change from thawing to freezing weather. A recent Signal Service note on 'Cold Waves and Their Progress,' by Lieutenant Woodruff, is therefore of more than usual popular interest. It is based on an examination of the cold waves occurring from January to June in the years 1881–84, when eighty-eight sudden abnormal falls of more than 15° were recorded. The waves appear in the far Northwest; 15 per cent. of them came from the Pacific, but the larger remaining portion were first detected in Montana or Dakota. It is therefore concluded that their origin is north of our stations, in British America. They always follow an area of low barometer, and are accompanied by high pressure; and if the movements of these latter could be definitely predetermined, the prediction of the progress of the cold waves would be made more accurate than it now is. According to their direction of advance, three classes of waves are distinguished: the first move eastward over the great lakes and across New England, not extending south of the Ohio; the second spread southeastward and cover the whole country east of the Rockies in their progress, and this class occurs as frequently as the other two together; the third move southward from Montana and Dakota to Texas, then eastward over the Gulf States, and finally to the Atlantic slope: these sometimes are felt at St. Louis and Shreveport before they reach St. Paul and Chicago. Thirty-three examples out of sixty-six reached Bismarck as soon as Helena; Washington has to wait thirty-two to fifty-six hours later for their appearance. The cold wave that spread over the country on March 18 and 19, 1883, is described in some detail as a well-marked and typical illustration of the phenomena in question: from New England to Texas there extended a broad belt of country within which the temperature fell 20° to 40°, and even 47°, in twenty-four hours. A comprehensive table, giving the numerical elements of the eighty-eight waves, closes the note.

—Not long ago Capt. Willard Glazier succeeded in gaining considerable newspaper notoriety by reason of his alleged discovery of a new source for the Mississippi River, in the form of a lake higher up on the stream than Lake Itasca. To this lake he modestly attached his own name, while the members of his family, his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, were all remembered in the distribution of names upon the minor lakes and streams in the field of his explorations, and he is now attempting in earnest to have his preposterous claims as a geographical discoverer recognized and his names adopted by the map-makers. As is well known, the country about the head of the Mississippi is not by any means a *terra incognita*. In 1832 Schoolcraft explored the river to Lake Itasca, which he discovered. In 1836 Nicollet extended the work, including in his area of exploration the region drained by the affluents of this lake. He describes no fewer than five small lakes or ponds which are drained into Lake Itasca, and unquestionably one of these is "Lake Glazier." In later years settlements, roads, and railroads have approached the region, lumbermen have thoroughly explored it, and finally, in 1876, it was sectionized by the General Land Office. Lines were run at intervals of a mile, both in the direction of a parallel and of a meridian, and every lake and pond half a mile in length was surveyed by traverse. A survey of this kind leaves little room for geographical discoveries. Five years after this survey was made Captain Glazier made his alleged discovery. From his map and narrative it is easy to see that his "Lake Glazier" is identical with Elk Lake, of the Land Office plat, which is situated in township 143 north, range 36 west. This lake, or rather pond, has an area of about half a square mile, and is about 200 yards distant from the extremity of the southwest arm of Lake Itasca.

—The Japanese seem determined to be in line with the other civilized nations of the world, and their seriousness and perseverance contrast sharply with that trivial view of them which is popularly held in Christendom. Americans are even surprised when told that the subjects of the Mikado do not enjoy the burlesque and caricature of him as seen on the theatre boards, and accepted as the mirror of fact and history. One of the most recent indications of progress in Dai Nippon is the formation of the Roma-ji Kai (Roman Alphabet Association) in Tōkiō. The object of this band of scholars, which is composed of both natives and foreigners, is to discard the old cumbrous modes of writing and printing, borrowed from China, and to substitute the Roman letters. Most of the Japanese members are students who have studied in Europe or the United States, and are familiar with one or more of the modern languages of the West. They propose to use twenty-two of the twenty-six Roman letters, omitting l, q, v, and x. After much labor, the committee of forty members, adopting the standard pronunciation of the capital Tōkiō, agreed upon a simple system, and the Society is now prepared to print, in accordance with it, both books and vernacular newspapers. They accept the consonants at their usual English values, and the vowels at those of Italian (German or Latin), and thus write Japanese words, discarding the usual *kana* spelling. Heretofore the Chinese ideographs have been employed in writing on serious subjects, and the Japanese syllabary of forty-eight sounds for phonetic transliteration, for trivial correspondence, story-books, novels, and such literature as uneducated women and children make use of. It has been demonstrated that, by mastery and use of the system of the Roma-ji Kai, a Japanese lad may learn to read as well in one year as of old he was able to read in ten years. Some go so far as to make the advantage fifty times greater—a week in Roma-ji being equal to a year in Shina-ji. Of course, easy practical use of books printed in Romanized Japanese presupposes a knowledge of the spoken tongue. Already the members of the Roma-ji Kai have begun to print a newspaper; prominent journals are devoting a column per day to matter printed in Roman letters; and dictionaries, text-books, native literature, and the classic texts are to be thus set forth. It will thus be possible for Europeans to study Japanese without trial to the eyes, and waste of years in deciphering and remembering the so-called idea-writings of the Chinese. As matter of fact, the Chinese characters are no better fitted to express Japanese than to express Latin or English. The Roman letter is thus destined to be in Japan an engine of progress.

—From indications sufficiently abundant, it seems highly probable that the Roma-ji system will prevail in Japan. The missionaries and native Christians already make use of it to an encouraging degree. The entire New Testament and specimens of the growing Christian literature are now published with twenty-two letters. Prof. Martin N. Wyckoff, who has recently prepared for the press in Tōkiō a work in Japanese on English rhetoric and composition, after composing it in the Chinese character and native *kana*, at the last moment transliterated his MS. into Roma-ji, because, as he says, it "is now the fashion." The pioneer and persistent advocate of the system, who must now rejoice in the flattering prospect of long-awaited triumph, is our own American scholar, Dr. J. C. Hepburn, of Kanagawa. Besides his missionary and medical labors since 1859, Doctor Hepburn, who has made the standard Japanese-English dictionary, issued the first edition in 1867, and the fourth is now nearly ready. In this monumental work, from first to last he has made use of substantially the same system as that of the Roma-ji Kai, in whose conferences he has taken part. As early as 1873 he issued the translated New Testament in Romanized Japanese. Much credit for the final results is also to be given to Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain, the accomplished English translator of the Ko-ji-ki, or Japanese "Bible," and the Rev. C. E. Eby, an American missionary.

ORMSBY'S DON QUIXOTE.—II.

The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. A Translation, with Introduction and Notes, by John Ormsby, translator of the 'Poem of the Cid.' Macmillan & Co. 1885. 4 vols., 8vo.

PASSING now to the volumes before us, which have been put forth in the best taste, correct in typography, convenient in form, appetizing in every respect, we are impressed with the conviction that all the conditions required in the interpreter of such a work have been successfully met in this. After a neat map of the district familiar to all as the scene of Quixotic adventure, there follows an explanatory preface, giving an interesting account of the earlier English versions, and some of the principles on which the present one is based, all pervaded by a scholarly, modest tone that in-

vites our respectful attention. The Life of Cervantes is a well-ordered exhibition of the materials Navarrete left behind, in which, however, we miss the new data gathered from that scholar's later papers, and, as already remarked, those furnished by Moran and the Marquis de Molins. The text of the translation is interspersed at convenient intervals with annotations brief but sufficient, to which attention is called by references at the foot of the page. The whole is furnished at the close with a collection of all the proverbs scattered through the work, given in the original Spanish with the literal English version, followed by a bibliography of chivalry fiction and of the editions of 'Don Quixote.' In the compilation of these lists, Gayangos and the Valencia Salvá have been freely used, but Hidalgo, the Birmingham study, and the Ticknor catalogue would have supplied additional matter. However, with the exception of Moran's edition of the romance, which is of the highest importance, the leading reprints have been given with completeness enough, since the aim seems not to have been to present an exhaustive array of editions. Ortego's latest specimen of Quixotomania was of course too recent for insertion, and we believe has not been made known abroad save to the holders of Murillo's Bulletin. Aribau's issue of 1846, that heads the 'Biblioteca de Autores Españoles'—a collection that does more credit to the energy of its publishers than to the diligence and accuracy of its editors, with prominent exceptions—was reset in larger type in 1848, and is one of the best readings to follow, since it generally reproduces the Madrid editions of 1608-15.

As a whole, there can be no just doubt of the superiority of Mr. Ormsby's translation over all that have preceded it. With a careful revision, to which every such effort is subject on its first appearance, the removal of occasional blemishes, faults arising from incorrect readings, and excesses of literalism, we think it is destined to replace all past efforts in this field, all contemporary competitors, and to moderate to a salutary degree any inordinate ambition in future aspirants. He has used Shelton freely, as was legitimate and traditional, and in many passages it would have been wiser to follow his text, the original of which was certainly that of Brussels, 1607, for the First Part at least.

Speaking of text, it will be as well to make a digression. That of 'Don Quixote,' which was always slovenly, doubtless, in the MS., is still unreliable even in the best modern editions. Each editor, now for more than a century, has considered it a duty, and apparently an easy task, to correct the author of his own book, storing it with the gratuitous changes and interpretations of fertile inventors. The writer of the preface to Bohn's edition justly remarks: "An original work of literature, if it deserve to live, ought to be permitted to pass through its mortal course unaltered, preserving the identical form in which it was left by its author." But that was written in England, a country where there is patience and fidelity and care; in Spain, however, where such qualities are considered irksome and slow, where the sun makes indolent students whose motto "*¿ qué más da ?*—God will provide," unwrinkles the conscience and shirks the toil, it is less fatiguing to "put" the reading as the editor understands it, than to compare and investigate to reach the author's idea. So Clemencin says practically countless times in his six volumes of comments: "Cervantes was a poor dog, who forgot what he had written before," and down goes some Quixotic nonsense that is copied for a score of years as pure gold refined. Hartzenbusch was his successor, and he has left four sumptuous tomes, duplicated in 16mo, which were printed at great expense in the traditional prison of Cervantes at Argamasilla de Alba, the village of La Mancha whose name he did "not care to remember." With his literary lance in rest, Hartzenbusch has dashed into windmills, ejected vials of editorial balsam over the Sanchos of the plume, and mistaken droves of innocent sheep for veteran forces against whom no word of warning could restrain him. He was a clever writer, and a genial, obliging old gentleman as head of the National Library, whose acquaintance we cherished and whose memory we revere. But we cannot forget that his fondness for tinkering nearly spoiled Alarcon, Calderon, Lope, and Tirso for the 'Biblioteca de Autores Españoles,' and at last the great Cervantes, treating their texts as school compositions sent to him for correction. Our friend, M. Morel-Fatio, now of the Collège de France, an unwearied student of Spanish archives, writes thus of Hartzenbusch's Calderon: "Il a presque partout corrigé, *sans faire part au lecteur des motifs* qui l'obligeaient à s'écarter de la leçon traditionelle." Unluckily, Mr. Ormsby has generally adopted Hartzenbusch's reading, although in many passages he has been on his guard and adroitly avoided the shoals. In tasks like this, it should not be a question what the author ought to have said or might have said, but only what he did say in the recognized editions of his own time. Of the First Part of the 'Quixote' there are three Madrid editions printed by Juan de la Cuesta, the first of 1605 with the *Privilegio* for Castile only; the second of 1605 with the *Privilegio* for Castile, Aragon, and Portugal, and the third of 1608. Each of these differs notably from the others, especially the third, which is now most esteemed and followed. An independent and carefully revised edition is also that of Brussels, 1607. For the Second Part there is but one Cuesta edition, that of 1615. Since Cervantes died the following year, no other could be corrected by him. All these texts are needful to build up a standard reading, and there will never be one till this collation is accomplished. A copy of some one of the early editions, with marginal and interlinear emendations in the handwriting of Cervantes, has lately been discovered in Spain by a Mr. F. Ortego, of Palencia, who published it there in 1883-4, in two volumes, quarto, one containing the corrections compared with various modern editions, and the other with the revised text alone. As far as we have been able to examine this *trouvaille*, it seems to be an extremely valuable contribution to the subject, and makes many important and apt modifications of the early printed lections. The title and preliminary matter are wanting to Sr. Ortego's original, so that its identity has not been established—a thing, however, easy enough to do by comparing it with all the ancient editions stored in the vast collection of Senator Heredia, the Madrid owner of the late Salvá library.

So excellent a result as that which Mr. Ormsby has given us deserves an extended review to set forth some of its charming naïvetés and happy hits. The defects inherent in it, as in all such undertakings, must, however, here be left largely unmolested for lack of space. We should have liked to speak of the *duelos y quebrantos*, and what Oudin found them to be as recorded in the third edition of his 'Tesoro,' Paris, 1621; to offer an excursus on Spanish swearing to amateurs and antiquaries, because it involves a good knowledge of the 'Vitas Patrum'; to explain that "by Roque" (*ro-key :* i, 138) is a harmless invocation to the best of saints, and therefore not a Castilian one—to good Saint Roch of Montpellier, the patron of pest and torture.* Haldudo himself (*long togs*, alluding to his Moorish kirtle) is a relic of the wars of the Alpujarras (1568), as Mendoza and Marmol tell us, the survivors of which were interned in La Mancha by Philip II., where they may still be recognized, as in Murcia, by the *zaragüelles* (Turkish trowsers) and their manner of sitting cross-legged on the ground. Hence the phrase, "There may be Haldudos knights," simply says: "Even seedy Moors may be gentlemen." "Real by real, and perfumed" suggests a Spanish custom, but fails to interpret it—"every blessed real." "I shall find you [out] though you should lie closer than a lizard"; closer to what? why, *á la tapia*, "to a wall." "For if he spoiled the *leather* of the shoes you paid for, you have damaged that of his body"; the *leather* of his body? We in America say "hide" in both cases, as they do in Spain (*cuero*), which satisfies the word-play.

The portion in the Second Part erased by the Inquisition (iii, 399), but preserved by Shelton, and in modern Spanish editions by Aribau (1846), first appears in the 'Index' of Seville, 1632, appendix; not in that of 1619, which never existed, except as a Geneva reprint of the Madrid folio of 1612-14.

We will close, if allowed one moment more, just for the love we bear the dear old book. "They are, in short, peasants; plain, homely people, without any taint of disreputable blood, and, as the saying is, old rusty Christians, but so rich that by their wealth and free-handed way of life they are coming by degrees to be considered gentlefolk by birth (*hidalgos*), and even by position (*caballeros*)" etc. (ii, p. 64). The adjective "disreputable" is strong; Shelton's "bad" is preferable, since the allusion is to the three sources of taint in one's pedigree, blood of Jew, Moor, or Lutheran heresy, each of which was (and is) *malsonante*, not necessarily "disreputable" in those still faithful, but a drawback, a blemish. "Old *rusty* Christians," an entire misconception of the term *cristiano viejo*. "Old Christians" should have always quotation marks in the text, because used technically. It stands opposed to "New Christians," that is, Jewish and Moorish proselytes who consented to be baptized as an exemption from the persecutions of 1390 and 1492, and applies to their descendants as well. Thus those Spaniards of non-Semitic origin, old denizens of the Peninsula, of pure Iberian, Celtic, Roman, Gothic blood, prided themselves on their untainted pedigree. They were the *gens de vieille race*, the true "Brand of Spain"—"Old Christians." The word "rusty" is here a sad let-down, taken, however, bodily from Shelton, who did not comprehend it. Nor could he from books alone. The original *rancioso* (obsolete for *rancio*) tallies with its etymon *rancidus* in so far as it means "rank," "musty," "pungent"; but here it stops, and turns into another channel, partly traced by the later dictionaries, and partly not. From "musty" it comes to signify "old," "ancient"; then "old-fashioned," "out of date"; next, "through and through," "out and out," "genuine," "uncompromising," meanings these which the lexica do not give, but which the people daily use, and which the good old sore-headed, narrow-minded, exclusive hidalgos of the past wrote in their books: see the 'Carta de Paracuellos,' and the 'Journey of the Coaches from Madrid to Alcalá,' which are full of this sense of *rancio*. When a native wishes to declare emphatically the pride he feels in his intense nationalism, his *Españolismo*, he will as often say: *Soy un Castellano rancio*, as *Soy Castellano por los cuatro costados*, both of which profess him to be an out-and-out, through-and-through Spaniard, from the delectable mountains of Castile, Old or New. Hence the common phrase, *El Filósofo Rancio*, is not "the Rusty Philosopher," but an uncompromising adherent of the old school, sworn foe to imported

* *Ni Rey ni Roque* (vol. iii, p. 12), which is translated "King, Rook (!), or earthly man," is therefore King (highest of men) or Saint (best of men). The Spaniard Clemencin did not understand it, because "Roque" was not a cosa *de España*, but imported (*religionis causa*).

novelties, heresies, liberty, and the Devil. "But so rich"; here the text Mr. Ormsby used (that of Hartzenbusch) is corrupt. The first Cuesta edition of 1605 gave, it is true, *pero tan ricos;* but the second Cuesta of 1605, and the third Cuesta of 1608, corrected into *pero tan rancios*, which Shelton and Oudin adopted, as do all the best modern Spanish texts from that of the Academy, 1780. Don Juan, however, emended "but so rich," making *wealth* the paramount consideration of recognition—a totally *un*-Spanish trait, as any one knows who has lived long in Spain.

The translation of the whole passage would, then, be something in this wise: "In short, they are plain, homespun farmers, without any taint in their pedigree; genuine 'Old Christians,' as the saying is: so genuine, indeed, that now their wealth and liberal way of living are gradually admitting them to rank as nobles, and to even the best society as gentlefolk."

DICEY'S LAW OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—I.

Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution. By A. V. Dicey. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

WHEN one scrutinizes the English Constitution, it is like looking at the nests of birds or at the curious and intricate work of beavers and insects; its strange contrivances seem not so much the ordered and foreseen result of human wisdom as a marvellous outcome of instinct, of a singular political sense and apprehension, feeling its sure way for centuries, amid all sorts of obstacles, through and around and over them, with the busy persistence of a tribe of ants. England, in emerging from the Middle Ages, has brought along its old forms and institutions—king and lords and all the phraseology of feudal subjection—but it has harnessed all these stately mediæval appearances into the service of freedom. Through the extraordinary energy of the English political genius, the old institutions have grown elastic and significant of new thought. "I, the writer," says the author of the Ottimo Comento, "heard Dante say that never a rhyme had led him to say other than he would, but that many a time and oft he had made words say in his rhymes what they were not wont to express for other poets." In like manner the English have forced their familiar institutions to express their highest political conceptions. Never an institution has led them to say other than they would; and, indeed, they have said through these institutions things that other nations have not known how to express. The other day a writer in the *Spectator* proposed as an amendment to a scheme for the reform of the House of Lords that, instead of having, as had been suggested, a hundred working peers, chosen by the Crown from among the Lords at the beginning of each session, the choice should be made by ballot by the Commons. The *Spectator*, in a foot-note to the communication, remarked: "What is the difference? The Crown is only another name for a majority in the House of Commons." That is substantially true; but what a remarkable statement it is! How has this come about?

"The leaders of the English people," says Professor Dicey, "in their contests with royal power never attempted, except in periods of revolutionary violence, to destroy or dissipate the authority of the Crown as head of the State. Their policy, continued through centuries, was to leave the power of the King untouched, but to bind down the action of the Crown to recognized modes of procedure which, if observed, would secure first the supremacy of the law, and ultimately the sovereignty of the nation. The King was acknowledged to be supreme judge, but it was early established that he could act judicially only in and through his courts; the King was recognized as the only legislator, but he could enact no valid law except as King in Parliament; the King held in his hands all the prerogatives of the executive government; but, as was after long struggles determined, he could legally exercise these prerogatives only through ministers who were members of his council, and incurred responsibility for his acts. Thus the personal will of the King was gradually identified with and transformed into the lawful and legally expressed will of the Crown." So that to-day:

"The prerogatives of the Crown have become the privileges of the people, and any one who wants to see how widely these privileges may conceivably be stretched as the House of Commons becomes more and more the direct representative of the true sovereign, should weigh well the words in which Bagehot describes the powers which can still legally be exercised by the Crown without consulting Parliament; and remember that these powers can now be exercised by a Cabinet who are really servants, not of the Crown, but of a representative chamber which, in its turn, obeys the behests of the electors."

We have been quoting from Professor Dicey's 'Law of the Constitution,' a new and first-rate addition to the literature of this subject. There is nothing, so far as we know, which answers so neatly, so briefly, and with such fit and accurate discriminations the sort of questions which one asks himself at the present day about the English Constitution. Historical matter we have had before, and of the best; Professor Dicey does not go much into that. General exposition, after the methods of the essayist and the political philosopher, we have had, and that also very good. But Dicey, in discharging his new duties at Oxford, has aimed at a different thing and has accomplished it with great success. He deals with *the law* of the Constitution and not primarily with its conventions, or merely political and moral arrangements. And in rejoicing over some recent judicial expositions of this law of the Constitution, he pays a cheerful page of tribute in an unexpected quarter which we quote in passing:

"Teachers of law enjoy at this moment the aid of one invaluable though unrecognized coadjutor. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh is doing more for the law outside the House of Commons than he could by any possibility do for it when (if ever) he is admitted to a quiet seat in the House. He has rediscovered the law of maintenance; he has elucidated the law of blasphemy; he has explained the character of a penal action; he has enabled us to define with precision the relation between the House of Commons and the courts of the land; he has gone far to make intelligible the legal character and solemnity of an oath. Should he live and flourish, or perhaps one should rather say, should he live and not flourish, there is no saying what secrets of the Constitution he may not unveil to the public gaze. His failure or success is from this point of view at least equally advantageous to the nation, and will, one may reflect with satisfaction, equally ensure to him his appropriate reward. He will obtain, or rather he has obtained, legal immortality. While *Calvin's Case*, while *Bates's Case*, while the *Case of Ship-money*, while the *Bankers' Case* are held in remembrance, Mr. Bradlaugh will survive in *Bradlaugh v. Gossett* side by side with *Stockdale v. Hansard*."

Let us give some account of the contents of Professor Dicey's book, before proceeding to comment upon certain parts of it which relate to this country. Two great principles, as he puts it, have been worked out all through English history. "The first is the omnipotence or undisputed supremacy throughout the whole country of the central Government," "the sovereignty of Parliament, which means in effect the gradual transfer of power from the Crown to a body which has come more and more to represent the nation." "The second, . . . which is very closely connected with the first, is the rule or supremacy of law." The first of these principles he illustrates in an instructive manner by a consideration of the non-sovereign legislatures of the colonies, and of like bodies on the continent of Europe and here. Of the rule (*i. e.*, the supremacy) of law it is said that it "is as marked a feature of the United States as of England"; and again that it "is a conception which in the United States . . . has received a development beyond that which it has reached in England; but it is an idea not so much unknown to as deliberately rejected by the constitution-makers of France and of other Continental countries which have followed French guidance." It is described thus:

". . . That 'rule of law,' then, which forms a fundamental principle of the Constitution, has three meanings, or may be regarded from three different points of view. It means, in the first place, the absolute supremacy or predominance of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power, and excludes the existence of arbitrariness, of prerogative, or even of wide discretionary authority on the part of the Government. Englishmen are ruled by the law and by the law alone: a man may with us be punished for a breach of law, but he can be punished for nothing else. It means, again, equality before the law, or the equal subjection of all classes to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts. The 'rule of law' in this sense excludes the idea of any exemption of officials or others from the duty of obedience to the law which governs other citizens, or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals; there can be with us nothing really corresponding to the 'administrative tribunals' (*tribunaux administratifs*) of France. The notion which lies at the bottom of the 'administrative law' known to foreign countries, that affairs or disputes in which the Government or its servants are concerned are beyond the sphere of the civil courts, and must be dealt with by special and more or less official bodies (*tribunaux administratifs*), is utterly unknown to the law of England, and, indeed, is fundamentally inconsistent with our traditions and customs. The 'rule of law,' lastly, may be used as a formula for expressing the fact that with us the law of the Constitution, the rules which in foreign countries naturally form part of a constitutional code, are not the source, but the consequence of the rights of individuals, as defined and enforced by the courts; that, in short, the principles of private law have with us been, by the action of the courts and Parliament, so extended as to determine the position of the Crown and of its servants. Thus the Constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land."

Professor Dicey's principal consideration of the rule of law is devoted to showing the application of it—"the manner in which the law of England deals with . . . the right to personal freedom, the right to (so-called) freedom of discussion, the right of public meeting, the use of martial law, the rights and duties of the army, the collection and expenditure of the public revenue, and the responsibility of Ministers." This part of the book is full of interest, but we cannot dwell upon it, further than to remark the curious fact that English law appears to have furnished no definite answer as yet to some pretty obvious questions. It subjects a soldier, or rather it leaves him subject, to the special rigors of military law; he may be shot if he does not obey the order of his officer to fire on a mob. On the other hand, it also subjects him to the ordinary law of the land; if he does fire on the mob when ordered, he may be hanged. "What," asks our author, "is, from a legal point of view, the duty of the soldiers? The matter is one which has never been absolutely decided." But a test is cited from Mr. Justice Stephen, which, as Dicey guardedly remarks, "is, it may fairly be assumed, as nearly correct a reply as the state of the authorities makes it possible to provide"—the test, namely, of whether the soldiers "might fairly suppose their superior officer to have good reasons" for issuing the order.

The last of the eight lectures which make up this volume discusses "the connection between the law of the Constitution and the conventions of the Constitution." The real sanction of these conventions, which are happily described as "the constitutional morality of the day," is found to lie, after all, in the force of law, in "the fact that the breach of these principles and of these conventions will almost immediately bring the offender into conflict with the law of the land."

If Parliament were not assembled in any given year, the Mutiny Act would expire, and with it "all means of controlling the army without a breach of law"; large parts of the revenue, also, would cease to come in. If the Ministry should refuse to resign or to dissolve Parliament after it had lost the confidence of that body, it would soon be imperilled by a refusal to pass the Mutiny Act or the Appropriation Act. "The conventions of the Constitution are not law, but in so far as they really possess binding force they derive their sanction from the fact that whoever breaks them must finally break the law and incur the penalties of a law-breaker." "The general rule that the House of Lords must in matters of legislation ultimately give way to the House of Commons, is one of the best established maxims of modern constitutional ethics. . . . On any matter upon which the electors are firmly resolved, a Premier, who is in effect the representative of the House of Commons, has the means of coercion—namely, by the creation of peers." The doctrine here given appears to be in substance this: that the conventions of the Constitution are heeded because there are legal means, although indirect means, of enforcing them. It is difficult to see that the refractory Lords would ever incur the penalty of being lawbreakers by continuing to be refractory.

So brief a summary as is here made of this very instructive volume must needs do it injustice; but Professor Dicey is already well known as a legal writer of a very high class, and lawyers will easily anticipate the insight, the clear and precise handling of the subject, the lucid statement, the wit, and the quite perfect legal style that mark these lectures. To students who are familiar only with our constitutional law, that which is here called "the law of the Constitution," as indeed the whole English "Constitution itself," will very likely seem but an emasculated sort of thing—since all is, at best, but mere statute or common law, subject to repeal by ordinary legislation. The phrase itself will seem to many an odd one; but it is not unknown in English courts: *e. g.*, in the Admiralty Court a few years ago Sir Robert Phillimore declared a certain treaty made by "the Crown" to be invalid as being "contrary to the laws of the Constitution." But although the conceptions of constitutional law in this book are in some respects radically different from ours, there could hardly be a better introduction to the study of our own law than it offers; its constant reference to our methods and to those of France, Belgium, and Switzerland, bring out the significance and flavor of much in all those systems which would otherwise be only half understood or but feebly grasped.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Luck of the Darrells. By James Payn. Harper's Handy Series.

In Peril and Privation. By James Payn. Harper's Handy Series.

A Strange Voyage. By W. Clark Russell. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

The Courting of Mary Smith. By F. W. Robinson. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Cut by the County. By M. E. Braddon. Harper's Handy Series.

The Parson o' Dunford. By George Manville Fenn. Cassell & Co.

The Dark House. By George Manville Fenn. Harper's Handy Series.

Struck Down. By Hawley Smart. D. Appleton & Co.

A Prince of Darkness. By the Author of 'The House on the Marsh.' D. Appleton & Co.

The Vagrant Wife. By the Author of 'The House on the Marsh.' D. Appleton & Co.

Mrs. Keith's Crime. By Mrs. Clifford. Harper's Handy Series.

Criss-Cross. By Grace Denio Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

For a Woman. By Norah Perry. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Color Studies. By Thomas A. Janvier. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Captive of Love, founded upon Bakin's Japanese Romance. By Edward Greey. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago that bitter lover of Tennyson's Maud cried:

> "But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind,
> When who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's ware or his word?"

In the intervening years so rapid has been the progress toward dishonesty that now scarcely may a fool have faith in the wares offered by those "men of mind" whose mental activity is chiefly in the field of fiction. Though the tradesmen be still smirched, the novelist has taken the disgraceful print more deeply. The trade-mark on cotton cloth fairly assures the purchaser that he will get the worth of his money; the name of the novelist is, in the majority of instances, no guarantee whatever. The manufacturer who, having won the confidence of the public, should imitate the policy of palming off grossly inferior goods, would speedily find it suicidal. He would be financially beggared and in matter of reputation consigned to eternal limbo. That a similar doom does not overtake the novelist guilty of like breach of confidence, is ascribable to the more lavish distribution of those qualities necessary to detect and expose imperfection in cloth, than of those which help to the discovery of a fraud in story-telling and to accurate expression of its form and proportion. The promoting cause of this literary immorality is not precisely obscure. It does not lie in the excuse that the wolf, poverty, must be kept from the door, but in the shame that the insatiable maw of the wolf, luxury, must be stuffed. When luxury has become necessity to literary men, they stand within temptation of mercenariness, and from that the step to venality is not long. When the class has become venal the death-knell of the literature of the period has been struck, and every man of letters who, scrambling for cash, is conscienceless about the quality of his work, hastens the deplorable end.

It is to the credit of American novelists who have fairly earned that degree of popularity which makes trading on a name profitable, that they have, so far, resisted the temptation. Whether because, in a country too young to have produced a group large enough and great enough to mark an epoch in literary history, there is more of virtue born of ambition to help at epoch-building, or whether because of comparative isolation from contaminating company, the work of no American novelist of reputation can with justice be stigmatized as a deliberate attempt to obtain money on false pretences. The French and Germans are open to the accusation, while of the English it would be hard to name one who is above suspicion.

Conspicuous among offenders who may be held under the general indictment, and first of those at present before us, is Mr. James Payn. The materials employed in 'The Luck of the Darrells' are so worn, so thin, that to attribute to him unconsciousness of their antiquity is to imply complete oblivion of his own former work, and total ignorance of the work of a host of contemporaries. It is unnecessary to particularize the selfish man of the world whose acts are all the more censurable for the honor of his intentions; the sterling friend and mentor; the beautiful young girl whose lofty principles inspire her to senseless, extravagant sacrifice; the half-dozen of rakes, true men, and detestable dowagers who bloom perennial in the London society novel. They all bear a superficial resemblance to the people whom they represent, but there is not a hint of the substratum of unlikeness in each which it is the novelist's business to discover—which the honest, capable novelist does discover, and does take the time and trouble to express. He proves his honesty and his capability by adding to the seen reality that infinitely more interesting reality unseen, or, at most, but vaguely suspected, by the common run of humanity. In construction Mr. Payn is more mechanical and careless than in characterization. The use of a family tradition to heighten dramatic effect is unobjectionable, but to drag it into the narrative at measured intervals, to thrust upon it the responsibility for a series of casualties, is wanton abuse of the willing horse.

Close upon 'The Luck of the Darrells' comes 'In Peril and Privation,' by the same author. It is a volume of stories of marine disaster, avowedly retold, and addressed to boys. Mr. Payn seems to have assumed that literary ornament would be quite thrown away upon boys; so any boy with an appetite for horror may gratify it without stint among these naked facts of shipwrecks of the last century. The interpolations, instructive and didactic—recognitions of the boy's educational needs and natural depravity—are not so frequent or impressive as to disturb his rapture in the ghastliness of the events.

Mr. Clark Russell's dishonesty takes the shape of repetition of himself exclusively. He has told the best sea stories of his generation, and told them better than any predecessor. To him the process of forcing invention is especially fatal. 'Jack's Courtship' showed signs of collapse. 'A Strange Voyage' is collapse itself. The outline of the incidents is perfectly familiar to readers of his earlier books, and is so broken by elaborate extensions of his former swift, picturesque descriptions, that new readers will wonder where his charm ever lay, and how he made his fame. His calling the voyage "strange" seems to be the last desperate effort of a man with a conscience to impose upon himself.

Mr. F. W. Robinson's defect is an absolute failure to fulfil the promise of his beginnings. The failure does not impress one as due to incapacity, but to indolence. The first half of 'The Courting of Mary Smith' is excellent, leading up to a puzzling complication, to unravel which satisfactorily requires care and thoughtful judgment. Mr. Robinson cuts the knot apparently without reflection; he lapses into a series of showy and common situations which disappoint expectation in the plot and interest in the development of unusual characters.

Miss Braddon is such a notorious culprit that we mention her only to give our accusation the support of numbers. 'Cut by the County' is short; therefore, though it commands all the reverence due to age, commiseration for the infirmities of age is, by virtue of necessity, limited.

Mr. G. M. Fenn is not old in sin, but he takes to it without any of the diffidence of a novice. In his 'Parson o' Dunford' he has given himself fine opportunities of a kind which patient study might have turned to better account. The Lancashire workingmen, agitating for redress of wrongs real and imaginary, are an expression of brute force and uncurbed passions rather than of calm intelligence; and Mr. Fenn, seeing this clearly, might have opened the eyes of sentimental sympathizers to their folly. In the haste to turn off a book, he has not only failed to develop his motive forcibly and perspicuously, but also very nearly succeeded in losing it in the labyrinth of as weak and unnatural a romance as ever

was born in the diseased imagination of a silly school-girl. His 'Dark House' is still more unworthy, and not redeemed even by the suggestion of a motive. Of all the murder and mystery stories of the day it is easily the worst, having neither interest, probability, nor the technical merit of nice joining. It perhaps serves, in our mind, to relieve Hawley Smart of an ignominious distinction, for, until the 'Dark House' came before us, 'Struck Down' had appeared the poorest production possible to the most exhausted purveyor of fiction. But, though comparison mitigates its wretchedness, it does not alter the fact that Captain Smart's central situation, with difference in actors and surroundings, is identical with that of the excellent little story entitled 'The Crime of Christmas Day.'

Miss Florence Warden cannot justly be arraigned for dishonesty, since there is a vast distinction between the trust placed in a reputation fairly won, and the expectation based on the ephemeral notoriety gained by work intrinsically worthless. From her earliest romances it was evident that a demon and an angel struggled for possession of her imagination, the one brandishing the "villanous centre-bit," the other dispensing all the virtues, including lady-like accomplishments, at starvation prices—the burglar and the governess. In 'A Prince of Darkness' the burglar holds the field. Time, however, has so intensified his joy in evil, and increased his power of perpetration, that scientific burglary is now his merest pastime; cold-blooded murder is his preferred evening diversion, while his serious effort is reserved for the most atrocious and occult branches of crime. In 'The Vagrant Wife' the governess steps gallantly to the front. Time has not sullied her innocence or dimmed her loveliness, but it has performed the inexplicable trick of combining with these virgin charms the indefinable attraction of the woman of the world. The scene of this rare creature's exploits is in one of the aristocratic British households invented and patented by Miss Warden. In time of peace it resembles Donnybrook Fair, in war, a Sioux wigwam with unfriendly warriors come unbidden to dinner. Only the popularity achieved by Miss Warden's books excuses a reference to the preposterous nonsense contained in them.

'Mrs. Keith's Crime,' though published anonymously, is now the acknowledged work of Mrs. Clifford. It is a very morbid tale, hysterical from the first chapter, and working up to a succession of shrieks. The sympathy which the tragic incidents excite is converted into incredulous disgust by the exaggerated manner of narration. Women have suffered all that Mrs. Keith suffered, and have been driven by fast-following disaster to parallel acts of madness; but when the woman herself tells of her suffering, and delights to elaborate its minutest detail, human nature cannot repel the suspicion that the pictorial effectiveness of it all has ever been more present to her than the heart-agony or horror. The deepest pain is truthfully called "unspeakable." It is perhaps because this tale of anguish is told in the first person, that the impression left is of a disagreeable book, a false book—one that might easily do a weak woman much harm, and from which no good is possible.

Miss Litchfield's 'Criss-Cross' and Miss Perry's 'For a Woman' are of similar quality, displaying inconsequence of thought and limited range of observation. Both authors linger about a figure of American social life that has had its day among people of any pretension to respectability, or, at all events, of any qualified claim to the pretension. Both authors mean that their people should be allowed the claim. This figure is the American girl on the loose, at home or abroad. As in 'A Knight of the Black Forest,' Miss Litchfield is dealing with the historic character abroad, where her unfortunate traits and propensities were doubly obnoxious. Miss Litchfield has at times a marked delicacy and happiness of expression, which are wasted in the elaboration of so unpleasant and trivial a subject as the pronounced flirtations of Miss Fredoie Bogart and her kind. Though Miss Perry's heroine is of her own impulse not prone to indiscretion, she is forced into an equivocal position by the easy-going social notions of her sister. She is, indeed, thrust into the intimate companionship of a man without "references," and permitted to fall in love with him before her relations discover that he is a dreadful detrimental. The climax of the story inevitably recalls 'Zerviah Hope,' by Miss Phelps, one of the strongest short stories published in years.

After such a surfeit of unpardonable inferiority and mediocrity, it is refreshing to be able to say a word of hearty, thankful praise about 'Color Studies,' a volume containing four short stories by Mr. Janvier. Novelists and critics are continually bewailing the dearth of materials suitable for romance in America, most conspicuously in the city of New York. Mr. Janvier convinces us that the needful matter is all about us, and that only the eye to see, the heart to feel, and the tongue to express have been lacking. His simple, kindly stories are fragments of the romance of Greenwich Village, of Fourth Street and crooked Tenth Street, and of all the region lying about Jefferson Market. His characters are chiefly toiling disciples of art, and in their delineation the ideal and the real are very skilfully blended. Though the fortunes of one set run through the four sketches, each episode is in itself complete, and each, with the exception of "Robertson's Medium," is a distinct gain to that department of literature in which American authors have already proved their supremacy.

Mr. Edward Greey, who has long experience of Japanese ways of thinking, and considerable acquaintance with the language, has done a good work in putting into English the substance of Bakin's story of 'U-den' (Thunder Priest). Bakin, who flourished in our own century, was a scholar as well as romancer, and his score of works are classics. To translate literally one of his voluminous romances, right from the heap, would discourage the American reader. Mr. Greey has wisely given us the lean and not the fat. The water and the adipose being left behind, we have in the 'Captive of Love' the real body, and probably all that is worthy of reproduction. Mr. Greey, having profited by the criticisms upon his former literary achievements, has left out the Japanese lingo, which, when fondly multiplied in italics, is exasperating to the reader, besides suggesting pedantry instead of good taste, and superficiality rather than scholarship. The twenty-six illustrations from the original work will, we fear, please old residents of Nippon more than new readers. Further, the quality of the work betokens that the translator has studied the theatres more than the people themselves. This said, our strictures end. The story is readable and thoroughly characteristic of old Japan. Bakin's idioms, peculiarities, and nuggets of thought are faithfully retained.

The perusal of this story, in addition to its enjoyable flavor, is worth, as a means of culture, a dozen such literary manufactures as Judith Gautier's 'The Usurper.' Bakin's title, 'The Moon in the Cloud-Rifted Night-Sky,' is exchanged for one which describes the chief villain of the story, a Buddhist priest, who falls in love with a singing girl, and breaks all the commandments in his determination to marry her. The usual stock elements of a Japanese romance, which, with due literary orthodoxy, is laid in the potter's field of chronology—the Ashikaga period (1336-1573 A. D.)—are elaborated. Buddhist theology and superstition, murder and blood revenge, children trained from orphan infancy to live for the one end of killing their enemy, *hara-kiri*, magic and charms, falconry and feudalistic pageantry, with touching pictures of humble life and natural scenery, are well set forth in their English dress. With the aid of scholarly native antiquarians, Mr. Greey has produced a thoroughly good specimen of a Japanese romance, so that we have here a truthful picture of the actual Japan of antetreaty days. One may be thankful that the delicate work of reduction in size has been so skilfully, even lovingly done. To enable one to enjoy the real merits of Bakin—so far as a foreigner ignorant of the language can enjoy him—without having to worry through hundreds of pages describing a vendetta or a bowel-spilling—is a task deserving of grateful recognition.

RECENT POETRY.

THERE is a type of poetic volumes, well known to reviewers, and so marked that it recurs every month or two with unfailing certainty. The volumes are so alike that if they were changed at nurse, so to speak, and each were printed under the name of a different author, the writers themselves would scarcely know the difference. They are often smooth and almost always blameless, but it is impossible to criticise them individually since they have no individuality. If the author is a woman, there are poems on Abraham Lincoln, on Decoration Day, and on the marriage of a young friend; on "parting," "retrospection," and "our boy." Books of this class are 'Ashes for Flame, and Other Poems' by Caroline Dana Howe (Portland, Me.: Loring); 'Stray Thoughts and Poems,' by Mary Hildreth Parker (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), this being liberally illustrated with plates that add little to its value; 'Hidden Sweetness,' by Mary Bradley (Boston: Roberts), with many illustrations of flowers and birds by Dorothy Holroyd—these last being of more value than the text; and the 'Poetical Works' of Mrs. H. J. Lewis (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.), with a portrait of the author. Similar volumes are 'Poems,' by Jamin Willsbro (Philadelphia: Lacy), and 'America, and Other Poems,' by Henry Hamilton (Putnams), the latter being mainly religious and patriotic. Of essentially the same quality of mediocrity, and not improved by Scriptural subjects and a ponderously didactic tone, is the thick volume entitled 'Elijah the Reformer,' a ballad epic and other sacred and religious poems, by George Lansing Taylor, D.D.; (second edition, Funk & Wagnalls). 'Our Father in Heaven; the Lord's Prayer in a Series of Sonnets,' by William C. Richards (Boston: Lee & Shepard), similarly illustrates the hold that devout themes still have upon the community, making even the poorest verse acceptable to the habitual reader of what is called "the religious press."

Mr. Henry Abbey's 'Poems,' which now appear in a new and enlarged edition (Kingston, N. Y.: Abbey), are of a higher grade than the foregoing in respect of culture and variety, but not as regards individuality; they take no strong hold. In 'Camp Fire, Memorial Day, and Other Poems,' by Kate Brownlee Sherwood (Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.), there are some strong lines. In 'Afternoon Songs' (Scribner), Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr shows increasing maturity of thought and talent, while her themes sometimes suggest unfavorable comparison with authors of more unquestioned genius. Thus the verses entitled "The Fallow Field" (p. 36) bear marked resemblance to a poem under the same title by the late Mrs. Helen Jackson; the measure is the same, as are some of the thoughts, while the poem as a whole is inferior. In the following

striking verses Mrs. Dorr is, perhaps, at her best:

"THE GUEST.

"O thou Guest so long delayed,
Surely, when the house was made,
In its chambers wide and free,
There was set a place for thee.
Surely in some room was spread
For thy sake a snowy bed,
Decked with linen white and fine,
Meet, O Guest, for use of thine.

"Yet thou hast not kept the tryst
Other guests our lips have kissed,
Other guests have tarried long,
Wooed by sunshine and by song,
For the year was bright with May,
All the birds kept holiday,
All the skies were clear and blue,
When this house of ours was new.

"Youth came in with us to dwell,
Crowned with rose and asphodel,
Lingered long, and even yet
Cannot quite his haunts forget.
Love hath sat beside our board,
Brought us treasures from his hoard,
Brimmed our cups with fragrant wine,
Vintage of the hills divine.

"Down our garden path he strayed,
Young Romance, in light arrayed;
Joy hath flung her garlands wide,
Faith sung low at eventide;
Care hath flitted in and out,
Sorrow strewn her weeds about;
Hope held up her torch on high
When clouds darkened all the sky.

"Pain, with pallid lips and thin,
Oft hath slept our house within;
Life hath called us, loud and long,
With a voice as trumpet strong.
Sometimes we have thought, O Guest,
Thou wert coming with the rest,
Watched to see thy shadows fall
On the inner chamber wall.

"For we know that, soon or late,
Thou wilt enter at the gate,
Cross the threshold, pass the door,
Glide at will from floor to floor.
When thou comest, by this sign
We shall know thee, Guest divine:
Though alone thy coming be,
Some one must go forth with thee!"

If Mrs. Dorr's verses rise above the average level, there are other writers who fall unequivocally below it. Such is Mr. Masson Pell Helmbold, who, by his own dates, can be but twenty-one, and who publishes 'Thisbe's Lament, and Other Poems' (Philadelphia: Lippincott). One would not wish to speak unkindly of anything so youthful; but it is difficult not to regret the premature appearance in public of one who writes of "cute-eyed sin" (p. 22), and addresses a nightingale:

"O primal moral of all morals here!
O bird that singest all alone in arboreal shade" (p. 18),

or sings—

"So haste you now and find a lassie
And take her home and love her,
And though she's virtuous, sweet, yet sassy (*sic*),
She'll raise you far above her" (p. 76).

Again, in 'Verses,' by Francis Allen Hillard (Putnams), the author ventures out of the stronghold of mediocrity to write such trash as this:

"DIANA'S FEET.

"When toying zephyrs coax the hem
Of fair Diana's dress,
And hide-and-seek play in the folds
With fond and soft caress;

"The arched glory of her feet
Breaks from the sheeny cloud;
Then soft as thought is hid again
Within its snowy shroud" (p. 128).

Here we pause, with more discretion than the author has exhibited.

'Utopian Dreams and Lotus Leaves,' by George W. Warder (London: Sampson Low & Co.), has at least this definite characteristic, that it is surcharged with echoes of Joaquin Miller, and, like that writer's first volumes, is printed in London. It contains the author's portrait and autograph; he seems a resident of some one of our Western States, and has the inclination for high-flown names that we have often deplored in the poets of that region. The chief personages of his longest poem are Ethel Vane and Truman Gray, and later we have Earl Darring, Pauline Golden, Beaumont, and Moiselle. In real life the author deals in names a shade less romantic, but he gives an acrostic (p. 213) for "Cora Baker, Lovely Blonde," and closes a poem:

"Far beyond time's rolling tide,
As an angel pure and pretty,
Blooms with life immortal, Ettie,
Now a rose on Eden's hillside" (p. 203).

'A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles,' by Mrs. Sarah M. B. Piatt, appears in a new combination and with the sub-title "Select Poems" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It contains many of those tender, imaginative, exclamatory, and utterly desolate domestic lyrics with which all this lady's readers are familiar. Had it been called 'A Voyage to the Unfortunate Isles,' it would have explained itself. Alone among poets, Mrs. Piatt has succeeded in linking the thought of childhood almost wholly with moods of sorrow. There may be parents so miserable as to find a sense of relief in the companionship she gives them; but it is painful to think of the multitudes of young mothers upon whom she must have impressed the conviction that they have no business ever to smile again. One of the most powerful of Turgeneff's 'Pictures in Prose' is that in which a wayfarer, turn where he will, sees always a grave opening before him. It is the task to which Mrs. Piatt has successfully addressed herself to paint this same symbol on the walls of every nursery. If poems must be written on the deaths of little children, it is better to strew their biers with flowers, as is done by Maurice Francis Egan in a thin volume of 'Songs and Sonnets,' which, small as it is, yields half its space to "Carmina," by Condé Benoist Pallen (London: Kegan Paul):

"OF FLOWERS.

"There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets, no balmy-breathed heartsease,
No heliotrope, nor buds so dear to bees—
The honey-hearted woodbine—no gold-eyed
And white-lashed daisy flower, nor, stretching wide,
Clover and cowslip-cups, like rival seas,
Meeting and parting, as the young spring breeze
Runs giddy races playing seek and hide:
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise,
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
Then from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lips rose-petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's death took birth."
(p. 8.)

It may be added that there is a good deal of wealth and delicacy in this little volume, and that it contains a sonnet inscribed to Richard Watson Gilder. Mr. Gilder's own volume, 'Lyrics, and Other Poems' (Scribners), is, however, much superior to any that are likely to be dedicated to him, and he stands clearly the first in promise among the younger men to whom we must look to inherit the poetic laurels of Emerson and Longfellow. This was apparent from the first appearance of his 'New Day,' a volume whose very weaknesses were not unwholesome, any more than is the seeming weakness of a wood-flower's germ. He is now visibly growing stronger, without losing sensitiveness; and if any one wishes, after a conscientious reading of Will Carleton, to know what a really poetic treatment of a farm subject is, we recommend the following:

"A MIDSUMMER SONG.

"Oh, father's gone to market town—he was up before the day;
And Jamie's after robins, and the man is making hay;
And whistling down the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill;
While mother from the kitchen-door is calling with a will,
'Polly! Polly! The cows are in the corn! Oh, where's Polly?'

"From all the misty morning air there comes a summer sound—
A murmur as of waters from skies, and trees, and ground.
The birds they sing upon the wing; the pigeons bill and coo;
And over hill and hollow rings again the loud halloo:
'Polly! Polly! The cows are in the corn! Oh, where's Polly?'

"Above the trees the honey-bees swarm by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a thousand blossoms bloom.
Within the farmer's meadow a brown-eyed daisy blows,
And down at the edge of the hollow a red and thorny rose.
But Polly! Polly! The cows are in the corn! Oh, where's Polly?

"How strange at such a time of day the mill should stop its clatter!
The farmer's wife is listening now, and wonders what's the matter.
Oh, wild the birds are singing in the wood and on the hill,
While whistling up the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill.
But Polly! Polly! The cows are in the corn! Oh, where's Polly?'"

There is to be observed in the poem just quoted this exquisite felicity in execution, that while the ballad reveals to us the whole secret of little Polly's life, yet she herself does not come before us at all; she is not a presence, but an absence, and wins all our hearts simply because of her non-appearance on the stage.

'Imbroglio, a Drama,' by George Allender (San Francisco: Carson), is a repulsive blank-verse play of domestic life in that city. It is as nauseous as the most unpleasant police report, if taken seriously; while, if we view it as literature, it is full of such passages as this, taken almost at random (the italics being our own):

"I am her serf
So mean that she will neither give nor sell
Me liberty, *sticking her tyranny*
With talk of the divinity of marriage" (p. 20).

In a dramatic way, the book has a "White Form" and a "Black Form" which start up to reason with a villain; and the dialogue takes sometimes such condensed and vigorous forms as this:

"MALONE—Ha!
HENCHMAN—Ha!
MALONE—Devil!
HENCHMAN—Devilette!
MALONE—Henchman!
HENCHMAN—Malone!" (p. 118).

'Lilith, the Legend of the First Woman,' by Ada Langworthy Collier (Boston: Lothrop), is another poem in blank verse with lyrical interludes. The selection of its theme indicates rather more originality than is displayed in the execution; nor can this unpleasing spectre be made attractive by ingenuity. The author's theory that the word *lullaby* comes from two Arabic words meaning *Beware of Lilith* (p. 5) needs confirmation, the more obvious derivation seeming simpler and more pleasing. 'The Queen of the Hid Isle: An Allegory of Life and Art; Love's Perversity; or, Eros and Anteros, a Drama,' by Evelyn Douglas (London: Trübner), is a book ostentatiously whimsical, of which the author says, in her dedicatory poem:

"For I have made myself a clean, new mould
To pour my fancies in, of mad burlesque,
Yet full of death withal as charnel air.

"I first of men have carved in fancies gold
So queer a pagod freaked with arabesque,
Though treading Wagner's ground 'twixt Goethe and Baudelaire."

This does not sound very wholesome; but there is some crude power in the poems. In 'Wishmaker's Town,' by William Young (Henry Holt & Co.), we find equal affectation, but without the power. Still another long poem is 'Montezuma: An Epic on the Origin and Fate of the Aztec Nation,' by Hiram Hoyt Richmond (San Francisco: *Golden Era* Co.). It deals with a theme which has hitherto resisted the utmost efforts to make it poetical; nor has Mr. Richmond the gifts to achieve success where others have failed. 'Annie's Story,' by S. Selous (London: Jones), is another continuous poem, in ballad measure, often sinking into doggerel, and dealing with the tragedies of fashionable wedlock. 'Old Newbury and the Pioneers'—privately printed, but with a preface by the supposed author, Mr. A. G. Riddle, of Washington, D.C.—is a narrative poem based on early Ohio history, and with a good deal of local coloring. 'In the Hospital,' by Grace Denio Litchfield (Putnams), is a poem commemorative of the services of physicians, and is inscribed to the author's father.

There are many volumes of verse published in England which owe nearly their whole value to their containing what Longfellow called "Poems of Places." To read them is like looking at a set of amateur photographs of picturesque spots; the perpetual interest in the themes makes us charitable to all mediocrities of execution. One of these is 'Hesperus, Rhythm and Rhyme,' by E.

M. Edmonds (London: Kegan Paul), which has some good verses about Athens. Another is 'By Solent and Danube, Poems and Ballads,' by W. Wilsley Martin (London: Trübner), also interesting as having a rather exuberant poem on the return of the Prince Regent from India—a fact worth noting because the utmost loyalty of British bards so rarely succeeds in turning a rhyme in behalf of that not very interesting heir apparent. In the days of "Great George our King" it was otherwise.

A higher type of "poems of places" consists of those books in which English scholarship does so much toward naturalizing the intellectual wealth of other lands. One of these is 'The Song Celestial,' by Edwin Arnold (Boston: Roberts), in which he gives us a versified translation of the Bhagavad Gita from the Sanskrit—impressive and interesting, of course, but less so, to our thinking, than the prose versions of the same fine dialogue. Another poem in this department is the 'Master Thaddeus' of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, translated into English verse by Miss Maude A. Biggs (London: Trübner). We once noticed in these columns the same lady's version of 'Konrad Wallenrod,' by the same author, and we find this book the more attractive of the two, being made readable, despite its length, by the vivacity of the narration and the curious picture of old Lithuanian manners; it is like a visit to the Musée de Cluny. But more valuable than either of these is 'Translations of Ancient Arabian Poetry,' by Charles James Lyall (London: Williams & Norgate). This is a book full of wealth indeed, crowded both in text and notes with rich Oriental thoughts and chivalrous manners, and rich withal in delicate human touches such as this:

"Nay, but our children in our midst, what else
But our hearts are they, walking on the ground?
If but the breeze blow harsh on one of them
Mine eye says no to slumber all night long."
(p. 28).

Of illustrated American volumes the 'Boys' Book of Lyrics' (New York: Harpers), by Thomas Dunn English, can hardly be said to add anything to the plain prose narratives of the events it commemorates: give a boy the facts, and his imagination will supply the heroics. The popularity of Will Carleton's poetry is too well assured with his public for it to make the smallest difference to him whether the critics like his 'City Lyrics' (Harper & Brothers) or not; it is like saying that one does not like Spurgeon's preaching. 'The New King Arthur' (Funk & Wagnalls) is by the author of 'The Buntling Ball,' and must, therefore, according to the evident expectation of the publishers, have many readers; but we should be sorry to be among them, except for editorial duty; it belongs to the dreariest class of college poetry. This book is not illustrated, except very tawdrily on the outside; nor is the Rev. J. W. Chadwick's pleasing little collection, 'The Two Voices: Mountains and the Sea' (Troy, N. Y.: Nims). The editor's taste is admirable, and he includes hardly anything that is poor; but the vein of sea-side poetry has been pretty well worked in previous collections, and the matter is not helped, we should say, by undertaking to bring the mountains upon the scene. After all, the "two voices" are essentially distinct, and the attempt at combination really impairs both.

'Poems,' by William Wetmore Story (Boston: Houghton), gives us in two dainty volumes the poetic labors of one who has perhaps worked in too many fields for his own fame. The first volume contains "Parchments and Portraits"; the second, "Monologues and Lyrics." They show scholarship and cultivation, with a strong flavor of Browning, and their merit stops short of genius. 'Dramatic and Later Poems,' by Matthew Arnold (Macmillan), includes but five distinct poems, three of which were contained in the two-volume edition of the same publishers in 1883; the others, "Merope" and "Westminster Abbey," appearing here for the first time. A volume entitled 'Hymns,' by John Henry Newman, D.D. (E. P. Dutton & Co.), should fitly have been called 'Selected Hymns,' most of those written by this author after his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith being avowedly omitted. This seems hardly fair, either to the theologian or the poet; and it is such arbitrary selection as this which furnishes the very strongest argument for an international copyright law. Another little book includes the 'Complete Poems' of Charles Dickens (White, Stokes & Allen), but it is really a doubtful service to his memory to reprint them; not that they contain what is objectionable, but what is mediocre.

The very dingiest book on the table before us is, in its way, one of the most promising; not by reason of genius, but because it smacks of the soil. In 'Poems of the Prairies,' as it is called on the cover, or, as the title-page says, 'Annabel, and Other Poems,' by Ellen P. Allerton (Alden), we have something genuine. The author lives in Kansas, and the whole book has the flavor of her residence. Beyond the name "Annabel" in the title there is nothing exotic, nothing forced. Such themes as "The Way-side Trough" and "The Sod House on the Prairie" have in them more of promise than dozens of odes on the Parthenon; and a poem like "Walls of Corn" has the supreme merit that it could hardly have been produced anywhere else than just where it was written, in the prairie region of the West:

"WALLS OF CORN.

"Smiling and beautiful, heaven's dome
Bends softly over our prairie home.

"But the wide, wide lands that stretched away,
Before my eyes in the days of May,

"The rolling prairie's billowy swell,
Breezy upland and timbered dell,

"Stately mansion and hut forlorn,
All are hidden by walls of corn.

"All wide the world is narrowed down
To walls of corn, now sere and brown.

"What do they hold—these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss on the breeze of morn?

"He who questions may soon be told,
A great State's wealth these walls enfold.

"No sentinels guard these walls of corn,
Never is sounded the warder's horn.

"Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold,
Left all unbarred, though thieves are bold.

"Clothes and food for the toiling poor,
Wealth to heap at the rich man's door;

"Meat for the healthy and balm for him
Who moans and tosses in chamber dim;

"Shoes for the barefooted, pearls to twine
On the scented tresses of ladies fine;

"Things of use for the lowly cot,
Where (bless the corn) want cometh not;

"Luxuries rare for the mansion grand,
Gifts of a rich and fertile land;

"All these things and so many more
It would fill a book to name them o'er,

"Are hid and held in these walls of corn
Whose banners toss on the breeze of morn."

A Journal Kept by Richard Doyle in the Year 1840. Illustrated with several hundred Sketches by the Author, and a Portrait. Scribner & Welford.

THE year which cut such a figure in the world's history was also memorable in the life of Dicky Doyle. In 1840 this most amiable and gifted artist was about fifteen years of age, and then first, on the publication of his humorous design, "The Tournament," his talent gained a commercial value and was encouraged to follow its native bent. Every Sunday morning the family had a "show" of the week's artistic product, and Dick exhibited "history" after "history"—that is, a painting of some historic theme in academic fashion. But he was his father's own son in having a predilection for current satire and caricature, and a wonderful facility in the use of his pencil. To his father's happy suggestion that Richard keep a journal we owe this volume, a delight in itself and a most interesting revelation of the development of genius. The reproduction is in facsimile, and the broad, clearly written MS. page is interspersed with pen-drawings, some purely fanciful, but the majority almost photographic memoranda of the domestic circle and of passing events. The father, the brothers and sisters (no mention is made of the mother), the tutor, and intimate friends and visitors, are depicted to the life. Dick himself looks for all the world as if he had just stepped out of 'Auton House.'

It is well-nigh impossible, in brief, to suggest the charm of this naif record, so creditable to the boy's intelligence and heart. His humor is spontaneous and irresistible, as where he says, of a debate with conscience about rising in the morning, "So, after a desperate combat with my inclinations, in which I fought under great disadvantage (*as I was lying down*)"; or where, in a cell in the Tower, he fears lest the door may close on him, "even if it did not do it of its own accord, which perhaps it would not, *being so small and probably timid with strangers*," etc. Then his passion for music, leading him to avoid no opportunity of hearing the military bands play in the Park, or of witnessing reviews, which he depicts with admirable spirit, still further recommends him to readers youthful and adult.

The Journal has, moreover, a serious and impersonal side, as a mirror of the spirit of the time. If we look first at political incidents we meet with the trial of the Chartist Frost for high treason; the Queen's engagement and marriage; Oxford's attempt on her life; Guizot unsuspecting at the races while Palmerston was planning the quadruple alliance; Louis Napoleon's fiasco at Boulogne; in October, war imminent with France; the siege and capture of Acre. The intellectual movement is evidenced by the appearance of popular novels in parts—Ainsworth's 'Tower of London,' with Cruikshank's illustrations; Marryat's 'Poor Jack'; Boz's 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' with designs by Phiz and Cattermole, for which dealers besiege the doors of Chapman & Hall; a new story by the author of 'Valentine Vox.' Macready is acting *Ruthven* in "Mary Stuart" at Drury Lane, and Charles Kemble *Felix* in "The Wonder," by the Queen's command; and Leigh Hunt's "The Legend of Florence" has its first night. Braham and Grisi and Tamburini are the lights of the operatic stage—the manager of the Italian Opera being forced by a riot to engage the last-named. In June Liszt (whom Dick calls "Litz") plays in concert, and as we had Braham's portrait in "Masaniello," so we have a quite sufficient one of the great pianist in his prime. Landseer's "Laying Down the Law" and Maclise's "Macbeth" are the pictorial sensations in May at the Royal Academy. Dick visits Chantrey's studio, of which he gives a view, and meets Count D'Orsay at the lithographer's. He also figures the famous diving-bell at the Polytechnic Institution, and pokes fun at the popular scientific exposition attempted there. The costumes of the day, of course, are faithfully reproduced—the low-necked gowns for girls and women, the belted tunics, and flat, tasselled caps for boys, as imaged for us in the Rollo books—and all the uniforms of the soldiery. On p. 45, that curious survival by which the English railway ticket-office is called booking-office is explained at a glance. Just as the coach-body was mounted on trucks, and made the original railway carriage, and has never been dismounted, so our conservative cousins across the water for a certain time preserved the stage-coach listing of passengers, as Doyle shows, for his ticket agent sits at a desk with a great book before him. This practice

was too primitive to last, as travel increased, but the name has remained.

We have said more than we meant to, but the book merits it, and Doyle's memory ought to be kept green by it, and gratitude for the innocent amusement we owe him mingled with love for the man.

A Mortal Antipathy. First Opening of the New Portfolio. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

A PORTFOLIO is presumably, if not a "thing of shreds and patches," one of odds and ends. The value of these, like table talk, depends on the brain from which they come, and may be very great; but orderly sequence and unity are not to be required in such a case. Variety is the leading trait of the loosely joined chapters to which Doctor Holmes has given the outward semblance of a novel; and so great is this variety that it would puzzle a professional cataloguer to classify the work, to say nothing of the helpless critic. Is it a novel? There is a love story, to be sure, but no "courtin'," no "furnace sighs," no intrigue, no dapper conversation, nothing of the ordinary plot and management which would place this book under that most hospitable designation of our multifarious literature. Is it a study in medicine? There is a large amount of medical anecdote and terminology, and a "case," and considerable speculation on antipathies and nerve centres in general; but the profession is hardly likely to take Maurice Kirkwood's experience seriously. Is it a sketch of New England country life? There are the well-worn village characters with Yankee traits, but they serve only as a background, and surely it would perplex others than makers of gazetteers to find Arrowhead in any spot of America, known or conceivable. Is it a social satire? One does not expect to find a satirist in the genial humorist, and yet the strokes that the female "come-outers" receive are neither few nor agreeable in these records of the new education and the Pansophian Society, with its athletic and strong-minded protagonists, the "Wonder" and the "Terror," as they are dubbed, who fill the principal parts. Then, besides these elements in the narrative, we have many author's confidences by the way, in which Doctor Holmes is most delightful both in substance and tact—reminiscences of old friends, thoughts on memoir-writing, a tribute to the old Holmes house at Cambridge which serves as a sort of funeral oration over the remains, and a poem, naturally written for a college occasion. The versatility of mind, the diversity of intellectual and social interests involved, are most noticeable; and it results from them that there is a profusion of the side-remarks, happy turns, incisive, shrewd hits, and those reflections, half way between worldly philosophy and mother-wit, which are the distinguishing excellences of the author. The lack of high organization in this last volume, if we may venture on an illustration from the physiological field which it naturally suggests, allows greater separateness and freedom of life to the component nerve centres; and to a mind so full, and reminiscent, and discursive as the author's, this is an advantage in literary structure. He finds it to his taste, and seems to have adopted it finally, if we are to judge by his own characterization of his materials. "The Records of the Pansophian Society," he says at the end, "contain a considerable number of essays, poems, stories, and hints capable of being expanded into presentable dimensions." If the promise implied in these words is kept, we may look for more of this writing, which has the freedom, and often the *verve*, of the conversation which the Autocrat has ruled over so long and with such universal acceptance.

An Outline History of Sculpture for Beginners and Students; with complete Indexes and numerous Illustrations. By Clara Erskine Clement. White, Stokes & Allen. 1885. Pp. x, 302.

THE reviewer is weary of finding fault with this succession of little books intended to supply the popular demand for books about the fine arts which do not cost much nor mean much, of which it is easy to read thirty pages taken at random here and there, and which can then be stood upon the shelf. If they were expected to give any knowledge of the essential characteristics of different schools of sculpture, the whole tone and style would have to be different—more critical; words would have to be used with care as to their meaning; a great deal of labor would be involved in such an undertaking; and the books would appeal to a different class of readers. So if a mere list of sculptors and the names of their chief works, with dates, were to be furnished, such a book would be invaluable for reference and would sell, but would not be chosen for a gift-book. And, finally, a "Primer" of sculpture is yet to be written, although we have primers (and very good ones) of everything else—of geography, and electricity, and old Greek life, and English literature; and such a primer might even be as big a book as this, and be all the better for it. But the book before us is one of the anomalous sort hinted at above. Thorwaldsen seems to be the author's favorite, and a dozen pages (one twenty-fifth of the whole) are given to him, while Mino da Fiesole has his name in small capitals and his date, and not a word besides.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Astor, W. W. Valentino: A Novel. Charles Scribner's Sons.
A Handbook of Whist. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Beard, W. H. Humor in Animals: A Series of Studies in Pen and Pencil. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Beckwith, I. T. Euripides: Bacchantes. Boston: Ginn & Co. 22 cents.
Besant, Walter. "Self or Bearer": A Novel. Harper & Bros. 15 cents.
Blaze de Bury, H. Alexandre Dumas. Boston: Schoenhof.
Booth, H. M. The Heavenly Vision, and Other Sermons. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.
Brunetière, F. Histoire et littérature. Tome II. Boston: Schoenhof.
Brinton, D. G. Library of Aboriginal American Literature. Vol. VI. The Annals of the Cakchiquels. The Original Text with a Translation, Notes, and Introduction. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton.
Barr, Amelia E. The Lost Silver of Briffault. Phillips & Hunt. $1.25.
Clark, Mrs. M. J. The Record of a Ministering Angel. Belford, Clarke & Co. $1.
Corning, J. L. Brain-Rest: Being a Disquisition on the Curative Properties of Prolonged Sleep. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Dale, Alan. Jonathan's Home. Boston: Doyle & Whittie. 25 cents.
Dall, Mrs. C. H. What We Really Know about Shakspere. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.
Dyer, L. Plato: Apology of Socrates, and Crito. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.
Eclectic Manual of Methods. Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
Farjeon, B. L. Christmas Angel. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Fobes, W. K. Five-Minute Recitations. Selected. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Greville, Henry. Dosia's Daughter. Translated by Clara Erskine Clement. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Hartshorne, H. A Bundle of Sonnets, and Other Poems. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
Half-Way: An Anglo-French Romance. Harper & Bros. Paper. 25 cents.
Healy, Edith. Painters of the Italian Renaissance. Belford, Clarke & Co. $5.
Hugo, V. Selections, chiefly from the Poetical Works. Translated into English by various authors, collected by H. L. Williams. Scribner & Welford.
Kellogg, S. H. From Death to Resurrection; or, Scripture Testimony Concerning the Sainted Dead. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.
Kenyon, Ellen E. A Lucky Waif: A Story for Mothers. Fowler & Wells. $1.
Labiche, E. La Lettre Chargée. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Meade, L. T. How It All Came Round. Phillips & Hunt. $1.
McCook, H. C. The Woman Friends of Jesus. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $2.
Morse, E. S. Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Parker, Maria H. Stray Thoughts on Poems. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.50.
Pollard, Josephine. Our Hero, Gen. U. S. Grant. In words of one syllable. McLaughlin Bros.
Primary History of the United States. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Rand, E. A. The School in the Light-House. Phillips & Hunt. $1.25.
Rambaud, A. Histoire de la civilisation française. Tome I. Boston: Schoenhof.
Ruskin, J. King of the Golden River; or the Black Brothers: A Fairy Tale. John Wiley & Sons. 75 cents.
Saunders, F. Salad for the Solitary and the Social. New ed. Thomas Whittaker. $2.50.
Seymour, Prof. T. D. Introduction to the Language and Verse of Homer. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.
Sidney, Margaret. The Pettioone Name: A New England Story. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 50 cents.
Spyri, Mme. J. Rico & Wiseli. Translated from the German by Louise Brooks. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.50.
Story, W. W. Poems. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. $1.25 each.
Thurston, E. A. Echoes of Many Voices: Fragments of Song and Sentiment, Wit and Wisdom. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.

GREECE AND ROME. Quarto, $10.

SYMONDS'S RENAISSANCE. 5 vols. $2 per vol.

SUMNER'S PROTECTIONISM. 16mo, $1.

ROUMANIAN FAIRY TALES. Sq. 12mo, $1.25.

WISHMAKERS' TOWN. A Poem. By WM. YOUNG. 16mo, vellum, $1.25.

MC'CLELLAND'S OBLIVION. 16mo, Leisure Hour Series, $1.

DE BACOURT'S LETTERS. 12mo, $1.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.,
PUBLISHERS.

Sibley's Harvard Graduates

Biographical Sketches
OF
Graduates of the Academic Department
Of Harvard University.
By John Langdon Sibley, A.M.

The work was not stereotyped, and the edition has been limited by the subscriptions. The few copies uncalled for are for sale by

Charles W. Sever,
UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE, Cambridge.
3 vols. Cloth. Price, $15.

Holiday Book for Ladies:

Art Recreations.

A Guide to Decorative Art.

EDITED BY
MARION KEMBLE.

$2.00. (*Price Reduced from $4.00.*) *$2.00.*

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Publishers.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Agent. 423 Broome St., New York.

*** *Scovill's Photo Series Catalogue of Amateur Photographic Goods sent free.*

F. W CHRISTERN,
37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1070. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1885 PRICE 10 CENTS

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

FRANCIS I.—HENRY II.

The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century, 1514-1559.

By Catherine Charlotte, Lady Jackson, author of 'Old Paris,' etc. In 2 vols., large crown 8vo, with portraits, cloth, $9.00.

North Borneo.

Explorations and Adventures on the Equator. By the late Frank Hatton, Fellow of the Chemical Society and Associate of the Institute of Chemistry of London; Scientific Explorer in the Service of the British North Borneo Company and Government of Sabah, &c. With a Biographical Sketch by Joseph Hatton. Illustrations and a Map. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, $4.50.

Madame Mohl.

Her Salon and Her Friends. A Study of Social Life in Paris. By Kathleen O'Meara. With Portrait. 8vo, cloth, $4.80.

General Principles of the Structure of Language.

Founded on Grammatical Studies of the Principal Varieties of Human Speech. By James Byrne, M.A., Dean of Clonfert; ex-Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 2 vols., demy 8vo, cloth, $14.40.

An Introduction to Theology:

Its Principles, its Branches, its Results, and its Literature. By Alfred Cave. 8vo, cloth, $4.80.

*** *The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE OF CHOICE BOOKS READY. New Musical Catalogue ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 Broadway, N. Y.

Bohn's Libraries.

A Series of Standard Works of European Literature in the English Language. Full Catalogue sent, post-free, to all parts of the world on application.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARIES.

HENFREY'S GUIDE TO ENGLISH COINS. Revised Edition. By C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A., with Historical Introduction. $2.40.

FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols., $4. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

DIDRON'S CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY. Vol. II., containing a continuation of the Work, by Margaret M. Stokes. With numerous illustrations. *(Immediately.)*

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition containing pieces hitherto uncollected, and a Life of the Author, with Notes from various sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. In five volumes. Vol. IV., containing Biographies, Criticisms, and Essays. *Now Ready*, $1.40. Vol. V., Completing the work. *(Immediately.)*

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, ÆSTHETIC and Literary; to which is added The Theory of Life. Corrected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

TALFOURD'S MEMORIALS AND LETTERS of Lamb. Enlarged Edition. By W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols., $2.80. *(Immediately.)*

HAZLITT'S THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE. Edited by W. Carew Hazlitt. $1.40. *(Immediately.)*

WALTON'S LIVES OF DONNE, HOOKER, etc. New Edition. Revised by A. H. Bullen. With numerous illustrations. $2.

GRIMM'S GERMAN TALES. With the Notes of the Original. A New Translation, by Mrs. A. Hunt. With Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols. $2.80.

BURNEY'S NOVELS. EVELINA. 1 Vol., Cecilia, 2 vols. By Franc[illegible] (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introductions and [illegible] R. Ellis, author of 'Sylvestra,' 'Marie,' etc. [illegible] volume, $1.40.

CENTENARY EDI[illegible]

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHN[illegible] with the Tour in the Hebrides and Johnson[illegible] Edition, with Notes and Appendices by the [illegible] Napier M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With [illegible] piece to each vol. 6 vols., $8.40.

COLERIDGE'S LECTURES AND NOTES on Shakespeare and other English Poets, including Collier's transcript of the Lectures of 1811, and the Bristol Lectures of 1813, now first collected. By T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK and OMNIANA. Edited by T. Ashe, B.A. $1.40.

GILBART'S THE HISTORY, PRINCIPLES, and Practice of Banking. Revised to the Year 1881 by A. S. Michie, Deputy Manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, London. With Portrait of Gilbart. 2 vols. $4.

SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated, with Introduction, by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols. Vol. I.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus, Political Treatise. II.—Improvement of the Understanding, Ethics, Letters. $4.00.

DANTE.—THE INFERNO: a Literal Prose Translation, with the Text of the Original collated with the best editions, printed on the same page, and Explanatory Notes. By John A. Carlyle, M.D. $2.00.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and a Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the late George Long, M.A. 4 vols. $5.60.

LESSING'S WORKS. Translated from the German. Vol. I.—Tragedies and 'Nathan the Wise.' Vol. II.—Comedies. Vol. III.—Laokoon, Hamburg Dramatic Notes, &c. 3 vols., $4.80. With portrait, &c.

*KANT'S PROLEGOMENA AND METAPHYSI-*cal Foundations of Natural Science. Translated, with Memoir and Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, author of 'Jean Paul Marat.' With portrait of Kant. $2.00.

MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. A new Translation in English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a short Life and a Portrait. 3 vols. $4.20.

Important New Books

THE GREEK ISLANDS AND TURKEY AFTER THE WAR.

By Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., author of 'From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn,' 'From Egypt to Japan,' 'On the Desert,' and 'Among the Holy Hills.'

"I believe that posterity will put Dr. Field's name first in the list of American travel writers. His graceful style, his thorough mastery of language, his graphic picturing, his historical and political references and his sound conclusions, make most fascinating and instructive reading."—*Howard Crosby.*

THE SILENT SOUTH.

Together with "The Freedman's Case in Equity" and "The Convict Lease System." By George W. Cable. 1 vol., 12mo, with portrait, $1.

"Mr. Cable has done a brave thing in making this revelation of the evils left in the South, which he loves—evils which he brings out into the light and air only that they may be cured. His book is a valuable and patriotic contribution to the means of solving the difficulties of the negro question."—*Boston Advertiser.*

TIRYNS:

The Prehistoric Palace of the Kings of Tiryns. The Results of the Latest Excavations. By Dr. Henry Schliemann, author of 'Mycenæ,' 'Ilios,' etc. The preface by Prof. F. Adler, and contributions by Dr. William Dorpfeld. With 188 woodcuts, 24 plates in chromo-lithography, 1 map, and 4 plans. 1 vol., royal 8vo, superbly bound, $10.

"The best, most interesting, and most important of Dr. Schliemann's works."—*Hon. Eugene Schuyler.*

"The great debt which modern scholarship owes to Doctor Schliemann for his discoveries is still further increased by this new book. . . . The results of the excavations at Tiryns will be especially valuable for the light they throw upon the architecture of the prehistoric time."—*Boston Transcript.*

TWO YEARS IN THE JUNGLE.

The experiences of a hunter and naturalist in India, Ceylon and the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. By William T. Hornaday. 1 vol., 8vo, with maps and illustrations, $4.

"Since the visit of Mr. A. R. Wallace to the Malay Archipelago no such important addition has been made to the data of natural history as is embodied in this record of exact and ample observation in a seldom penetrated field."—*New York Sun.*

"The best theological review ever printed."—*The Presbyterian.*

The Presbyterian Review

FOR JANUARY CONTAINS:

I. THE MINISTRY. By Prof. Thomas Witherow, D.D.
II. JOHN TODD OF VIRGINIA AND JOHN TODD OF INDIANA. By Rev. H. A. Edson, D.D.
III. THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM IN JAPAN. By Prof. George W. Knox.
IV. THE REVISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE AS A WHOLE. By Rev. Principal William Caven.
V. ORDINATION TO THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY. By Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke.
VI. METAPHYSICS OF OUGHTNESS. By Prof. Francis L. Patton, D.D, LL.D.
VII. CRITICAL NOTES.
VIII. EDITORIAL NOTES.
IX. BOOK REVIEWS. 42 pages.

80 *Cents a Number; $3 a Year.*

Beginning with this number, the Review is published by

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
Politics, Literature, Science, and Art.

FOUNDED 1865.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 539

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS 542

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
Wheat and Cotton 544
The English Elections and the Clergy 544

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:
Realism and Idealism 545
England: Causes that Determined the Late Elections 546

CORRESPONDENCE:
The Irrepressible Conflict 547
The Price of a Protected Industry 548
The Taxation of Railroad Lands 548
Wild Flowers of Colorado 548
Death-Rate of Foreign and Native-Born from Consumption 549
Prohibition and High License 549

NOTES 549

REVIEWS:
Dicey's Law of the English Constitution.—II. 551
An Independent Journalist 553
Morse's Japanese Homes 554
Rumanian Fairy Tales 555
Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States 555
Fishing.—Hunting 556
The Land and the Book 557

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 558

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per year, in advance, postpaid to any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in Postal Union, Four Dollars.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

The paper is stopped at expiration of the subscription, unless previously renewed.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter or by check, express order, or postal order, payable to "Publisher of the NATION."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.
Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[No deviation.]

On any page not specified, 15 cents per line each insertion; with choice of page, 20 cents.

A column (140 lines), $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $27.

A page (3 columns), $60 each insertion; with choice of position, $80.

Twenty per cent. advance for top of column or other preferred position, when specified; where positions are not specified, advertisements are classified as far as possible and arranged in order of size, the largest at the top.

Twenty per cent. advance for cuts, fancy or other letters not comprised in THE NATION fonts, and all other special typography. (Subject to approval.) Cuts are inserted only on inside pages of cover or fly-leaves, not on outside of cover, nor on pages numbered for binding.

Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.

DISCOUNT on yearly accounts amounting to $250, 10 per cent.; $500, 15 per cent.; $750, 20 per cent.; $1,000, 25 per cent. Credits are made December 31. On a yearly account amounting to 52 pages the discount is one-third.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

The EDITION of THE NATION this week is 9,000 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

*** Copies of THE NATION may be procured in Paris of J. G. Fotheringham, 8 Rue des Capucines; and in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A FAMILY and Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. New and enlarged accommodations. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. —Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

MISS PUTNAM'S SCHOOL, No. 63 Marlborough Street.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Mining, and Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MUNROE, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT ADMITS not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis-court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, 13 Appian Way.

MR. JOSHUA KENDALL'S DAY AND Family School for Boys. Fits for college. Circulars.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB- lished in 1849, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA- tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th september, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE- paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.— Home and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Offers a full preparatory, with shorter college course, including all collegiate work essential to a thorough general education, or to advanced work in American or English Universities. Age, 12-20. Will open eighteen new single rooms in November. For catalogue address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.

MISS A. C. MORGAN'S Home School for Young Ladies.—Resident Foreign Teachers. Second Term begins Feb. 1, 1886.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

FORT HILL SCHOOL (for Boys).—Second year. Enlarged accommodations. $600. Rev. JAMES HAYTRICK LEE, Head Master.

NEW YORK CITY, 211 E. 17th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military Boarding School for Boys. $350 per annum. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.

MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys. Six resident pupils. Prospectus sent on application. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1350 Pine St.

MISS ANABLE'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 23, 1885.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Norwood Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

MRS. WALTER D. COMEGYS and Miss Bell's English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, four-years' classical course. Degree A. B.

II. TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, five-year courses in (a) Chemistry, (b) Geology and Mining, (c) Civil Engineering, (d) Dynamical Engineering, (e) Architecture, leading to B. S., and to technical degrees, P. C. (Practical Chemist), M. E., C. E., E. M., Architect.

III. WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY. Courses in Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Political Economy, Mercantile Law and Practice, Finance, Banking, Railroading. Degree Ph. B.

IV. COURSE IN PHILOSOPHY, four years. English, Latin, French, German, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, General Science, extended instruction in Biology with laboratory work. Degree Ph. B.

Liberal electives in and between these courses at close of Second Year.

V. COURSE IN MUSIC. Two-years' graded course. Degree Mus. Bac.

VI. MEDICAL SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course with optional fourth year. Degree M. D.

VII. DENTAL SCHOOL. Two-years' graded course. Degree D. D. S.

VIII. VETERINARY SCHOOL. Three-years' graded course similar to European schools. Degree V. S.

Clinical and laboratory advantages a prominent feature in these three schools.

IX. LAW SCHOOL. Two-years' course; diploma admits to Pennsylvania Bar. Degree LL. B.

X. BIOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Two years' course, with extended laboratory work. Certificate admits to Medical School without examination. Special courses.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Two-years' post-graduate course in numerous subjects leading to degree Ph. D.

In making inquiry please specify department.
Rev. JESSE Y. BURK, Secretary,
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia, Pa.

School Agencies.

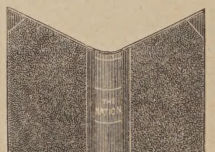
BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, *Times* Building, Chicago, will supply superintendents, grade teachers, specialists with positions in Central, Western, and Southern States for ensuing year.

Teachers.

CHARLES W. STONE, Tutor for Harvard, 68 Chestnut Street, Boston.

For convenience of subscribers wisbing to permanently and uniformly bind their volumes, we can now furnish

Covers for the Nation,



In regular book form, ready for use by any bookbinder. These have black cloth sides, roan back and corners, and are stamped in gold on back *The Nation* and the number of the volume. Price 60 cents each, post-paid.

These covers will fit all volumes from XXXIII. to XL., *i. e.* since the increase in size to 24 pages each issue. (For the earlier volumes we cannot furnish covers.) In ordering state the volume-number wanted.

Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York.

The Portable Bookcase manufactured solely by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., is the most perfect thing of the kind, it being easily moved, and adjustable for books of all sizes. Send for circular or call and see it.

CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

For fifteen years has been a standard remedy with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids in the bodily and wonderfully in the mental growth of children.

It restores the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over-exertion, refreshes weakened vital powers in old or young.

It is used by Bismarck, Gladstone, and all great brain workers.

F. CROSBY CO., 56 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.

STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

More Money Needed.

The Committee in charge of the construction of the pedestal and the erection of the Statue, **in order to raise funds for its completion,** have prepared, from model furnished by the artist, a *perfect fac-simile* Miniature Statuette, which they are delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at the following prices:

No. 1 Statuette, *six inches in height*,—the Statue bronzed; Pedestal, nickel-silvered,—at **One Dollar each,** delivered.

No. 2 Statuette, in same metal, *twelve inches high*, beautifully bronzed and nickeled, at **Five Dollars each,** delivered.

No. 3 Statuette, *twelve inches high*, finely chased, Statue bronzed, Pedestal, **Heavily Silver-Plated,** WITH PLUSH STAND, at **Ten Dollars each,** delivered.

Much time and money have been spent in perfecting the Statuettes, and they are much improved over the first sent out. The Committee have received from subscribers many letters of commendation.

The *New York World* Fund of $100.000 completes the Pedestal, but it is estimated that $40.000 is yet needed to pay for the iron fastenings and the erection of the Statue.

Liberal subscriptions for the Miniature Statuettes will produce the desired amount.

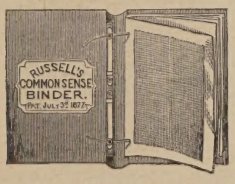
Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary,

American Committee of the Statue of Liberty,

33 Mercer Street, New York.

Reading Case for the Nation,



To receive the current numbers in a convenient (temporary) form. Substantially made, bound in cloth, with *The Nation* stamped on the side in gold. Holds about one volume. Papers easily and neatly adjusted. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

RECORD OF POLITICS and Politicians in the United States, 1865-1882: An analytical index to the *Nation* for that period (with occasional parallel references to McPherson's Political Handbooks and other sources). This index supplements the chiefly literary index to the *Nation* published in 1880. Valuable to all libraries, students, and editors. Price, in paper, $1.00. (Purchasers will please remit with order; accounts cannot be opened.) Address PUBLISHER of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York City.

THE NATION.—Sets, vols., and numbers bought, sold, and exchanged. The largest supply in the country. A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, New York City.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings and Engravings, costing, with suitable frames, from $6.00 *to* $70.00 *each. Eight separate important Etchings published November* 1*st.*

Catalogue free by mail.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 23 *East* 16*th St. (Union Sq.), New York.*

Open until 9 *P. M. until Christmas.*

Holiday Book for Ladies:

Art Recreations.

A Guide to Decorative Art.

EDITED BY

MARION KEMBLE.

$2.00. (Price Reduced from $4.00.) $2.00.

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO.,

Publishers.

W. IRVING ADAMS, Agent. 423 Broome St., New York.

*** *Scovill's Photo Series Catalogue of Amateur Photographic Goods sent free.*

Unmounted Photographs

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN WORKS OF ART.

Embracing reproductions of famous original paintings, sculpture, architecture, etc. Price, cabinet size, $1.50 per dozen. Send 10-cent stamp for catalogue and supplement of over 7,000 subjects.

SOULE PHOTOGRAPH CO.,

Publishers, 338 Washington Street, Boston, Mass

Please mention the *Nation*

The Winter Resort of the South.

Send for descriptive pamphlet. H. PHOEBUS, Prop'r.

NO. SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A Random Catalogue of CHEAP BOOKS in various departments of literature, all perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise described, and all offered at exceptionally low prices to effect a clearance. Sent free by

DAVID G. FRANCIS, 17 Astor Place, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1885.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31*st December*, 1884.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$3,958,039 44
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1884	1,447,756 70
Total Marine Premiums	$5,405,796 14
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1884, to 31st December, 1884	$4,066,271 04
Losses paid during the same period	$2,109,919 20
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$787,789 40

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$8,776,685 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,005,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	440,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,454,959 73
Cash in Bank	261,544 65
Amount	$12,938,289 38

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1880 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	William H. Macy,	Jas. G. De Forest,
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,	Chas. D. Leverich,
W. H. H. Moore,	John D. Hewlett,	T. B. Coddington,
James Low,	William H. Webb,	Horace K. Thurber,
David Lane,	Chas. P. Burdett,	William Degroot,
G. W. Burnham,	E. W. Corlies,	John L. Riker,
A. A. Raven,	Adolph Lemoyne	N. Denton Smith.
Wm. Sturgis,	Robt. B. Minturn,	George Bliss,
Benjamin H. Field,	Chas. H. Marshall.	Henry E. Hawley,
Josiah O. Low,	William Bryce,	William D. Morgan,
Horace Gray,	John Elliott,	Isaac Bell.
Wm. E. Dodge,		

JOHN D JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS For use in

THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HORATIO SEYMOUR, JR., LAND Agent of the Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Limited), Marquette, Michigan. Advice given as to the purchase of mineral and timber lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

FOR ADVANCED FRENCH STUDENTS.—An interesting French European Magazine: Tales, History, Poetry, Plays, Travels, Riddles, Exercises, etc. An invaluable aid for all desirous of retaining or extending their knowledge of French. 26 numbers a year, post paid, for $1.10. Specimen numbers mailed to any address. E. ROTH, 337 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

37 West Twenty-third Street, New York,

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes. Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALBERTH, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840

The Brinkley Collection

OF ANTIQUE CHINESE, JAPANESE, & KOREAN PORCELAIN, POTTERY, AND FAIENCE,

Will be on Private Exhibition and For Sale until Jan. 9 at the Art Gallery of

Edward Greey,

20 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

A description of this famous collection, 150 pp., revised by Captain Brinkley in October, with a brief account of each ware, sent to Collectors on receipt of 50 cents.

REDUCED IN PRICE TO $2 00 PER ANNUM.

A First-class Magazine in every respect.

LIPPINCOTT'S

Monthly Magazine.

A Popular Journal of General Literature.

THE JANUARY NUMBER, Now Ready,

CONTAINS:

TAKEN BY SIEGE. Chaps. I., II.
MODERATION. L. A. W.
CRITICISMS ON HER CONTEMPORARIES. George Eliot.
A BACHELOR'S BLUNDER. Chaps. I.-IV. W. E. Norris.
THE BELLS OF LONDON. P. Bourke Marston.
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Gail Hamilton.
MY CHILDREN. Marion Manville.
PALINGENESIS. Mary Agnes Tincker.
GRAY WETHERS. Grant Allen.
LOVE IS DEAD. Louise Chandler Moulton.
OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
The Future Literary Capital of the United States. Brander Matthews.
Mr. Howells's Women. E. F. W.
How our Railroads have become Luxurious.
Can College Graduates Succeed in Business? James Hunter, M.A.

The present number of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* commences a new volume, under new editorial management, and will make its appearance in an entirely new dress. The double column will be done away with, and the page will be printed in large, clear, bold-faced type, specially selected for the Magazine. A new cover of artistic design will add to its attractions.

The distinctive features of *Lippincott's* for the coming year will be as follows:

It will be published promptly on the first day of the month whose name it bears, instead of the 15th of the preceding month as hitherto.

It will be a live periodical, interesting itself in all the current topics of the day, literary, artistic, political, and social, and enlisting in their discussion the ablest pens in England and America. A fair hearing will be accorded to all sides of a controversy, though the Magazine will strictly preserve its own neutrality.

It will be especially strong in fiction. A new novel, entitled "A Bachelor's Blunder," by W. E. Norris, author of 'Matrimony,' 'No New Thing,' etc., who is perhaps the cleverest of the rising authors of England, will run through the year, accompanied by a brilliant serial, dealing with the literary and dramatic life of New York City, from the pen of a writer who prefers to keep his name a secret, but whose every touch reveals an intimate acquaintance with the scenes which he describes.

By special arrangement it will be the authorized medium through which the choicest stories, essays, and sketches by transatlantic authors will reach the American public simultaneously with their appearance abroad. Under this arrangement contributions may be expected from W. H. Mallock, Matthew Arnold, Edwin Arnold, "Ouida," F. Anstey, Wm. Black, Austin Dobson, Andrew Lang, E. Gosse, Swinburne, etc., etc.

It will number among its American contributors such writers as Gail Hamilton, Julian Hawthorne, Harriet Prescott Spofford, John Bach McMaster, J. S. of Dale, Brander Matthews, F. C. Baylor, Bret Harte, Mary Anderson, etc., etc.

It will be the cheapest first-class magazine issued in America. Recognizing the needs of the time for good literature at moderate prices, the publishers have decided to lower the subscription price, commencing with the new volume, to a sum that will place *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* within the reach of all.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Subscription Price, $2 per Annum, in Advance. Single Numbers, 25 cents. Liberal arrangements made with those desiring to get up clubs.

☞ A Specimen Number sent postpaid for 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS.

BEING PART VI. OF THE 'PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY.'

By HERBERT SPENCER.

12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

Volume II. of the 'Principles of Sociology' begins with Part IV., on "Ceremonial Institutions," the evolution of which is traced from early to advanced societies. Part V. takes up "Political Institutions," and these with their development by the same method. "Ecclesiastical Institutions" (Part VI.), now published, as the title imports, treats of the evolution of existing religious organizations from their lower forms in primitive society. Its necessary implication, of course, is that the religious, like all other social institutions, have a natural genesis, and can only be explained as derivat ons from preëxisting forms which carry us backward and downward to the religious notions, rites, and observances of the earliest men.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

McCLELLAN'S LAST SERVICE TO THE REPUBLIC.

TOGETHER WITH A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

WITH A MAP SHOWING POSITION OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE FORCES ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1862.

12mo, paper cover. Price, 30 cents.

*** *Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

I WILL AGAIN RECEIVE AND DISTRIBUTE reading matter for the South and Southwest. Books, magazines, reviews, the *Nation*, all Government reports and public documents, college reports, etc. Express charges must be paid to this point.
J. B. HARRISON, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire.

Macmillan & Co.'s NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Price, 15 Cents. Annual Subscription, $1.75.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

No. 28.....JANUARY.

Contents:

1. SIR HENRY THOMPSON. From a Portrait by Sir J. E. Millais, Bart.
2. THE POETRY DID IT. Wilkie Collins.
3. CHARLES LAMB IN HERTFORDSHIRE. Rev. Alfred Ainger. Illustrated.
4. WITNESSED BY TWO. Mrs. Molesworth.
5. A MONTH IN SICILY. Part I. H. D. Traill. With Illustrations.
6. AUNT RACHEL. Continued. D. Christie Murray.
7. A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Rev. W. Benham. Illustrated.
8. GRETNA GREEN REVISITED. J. M. Barrie.

Ornamental Friezes, Headpieces, Tailpieces, etc.

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.

TIRESIAS and Other Poems. By Alfred Lord Tennyson, D.C.L., P.L. F'cap 8vo, $1.50.

"The volume shows clearly that England's Laureate has lost none of his poetic art, and that advancing years may add fresh leaves to his laurel crown."—*New York Observer.*

"The publication of this volume is such a notable event in the literary world that thousands of readers will almost immediately share with the critics the enjoyment of a new volume from the hand of this master of the lyre."—*Boston Herald.*

"We have felt ourselves justified in calling attention to the real worth and beauty of these latest lines of his. The volume is one which all lovers of lyric verse will be glad to read and to own."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

BY MR. WALTER PATER.

MARIUS THE EPICUREAN. His Sensations and Ideas. By Walter Pater, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. Second Edition, globe 8vo, $2.25.

"It is a rare work, and not carelessly to be read. Some exquisiteness of taste, some delight in scholarship, some knowledge of what is best worth knowing in the historic expressions of man's aspiration, and, above all, that 'inward tactfulness of mind,' the reader must bring to its perusal."—*Nation.*

"As a study, deep and sincere, of the religious experiences of the human soul, the sketch of Marius is not limited to the heathen world in which the scene is placed, but contains the essence of struggles for belief in thoughtful minds of all ages."—*Boston Journal.*

"It will be remembered that it deals with the era of early Christianity, and incidentally with the struggle of the new religion against the prejudices of paganism. The polish of the style, the depth and refinement of the thought, the picturesque descriptions, and the lofty sentiment of the book as a whole make it a work far out of the ordinary current of fiction."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

BY WALTER CRANE.

THE SIRENS THREE. A Poem. Written and Illustrated by Walter Crane. 4to, $3.50.

BY PROFESSOR JOWETT.

THE POLITICS OF ARISTOTLE. Translated into English. With Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Essays, and Indices. By B. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford.

Vol. I. Containing the Introduction and Translation. 8vo, $3.

Vol. II. Part 1. Containing the Notes. 8vo, $2.25.

MACMILLAN & CO.,
New York, 112 Fourth Avenue.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

The Week.

A PROTEST is in course of preparation among the fishing people of Massachusetts against any renewal of the Washington Treaty, or any negotiation of any treaty with Great Britain respecting the fisheries, which shall authorize the admission of Canadian fish free of duty. It is stated by the memorialists that they represent a capital of $38,000,000 in the fishing industry, and that they employ 131,426 persons. These figures, it should be borne in mind, are taken from the census of 1880, at a time when the Washington Treaty was still in full force and had been in operation seven years, Canadian fish being admitted free of duty at all our ports. Now, according to the theories of "protection," our fisheries ought to have been ruined in 1880. Instead of 131,426 persons (including Canadians) employed by us in catching fish in competition with the other paupers of Canada, we ought to have had none at all. In fact, it ought to have been impossible for us to catch any fish in the past twelve years, under the régime of free trade, or during the previous twelve years (1854-1865) when the Reciprocity Treaty was in force. Fish ought not to bite under such degrading conditions.

But it appears that the growth of the business has been very remarkable during the free-trade era. According to the census of 1870, the whole number of persons employed in the fisheries, including oystermen and lake fishermen, was only 27,106. If the number increased to 131,426 in ten years, it looks like a gain of 400 per cent., which is more than most of the protected trades can show. If any argument is to be drawn from the statistics, it is one which speaks volumes for free trade. At all events, nothing can be proved from them in favor of the opposite policy. Most of the protected classes can say that they would be ruined by free trade, and we cannot positively prove the negative of their affirmations, because we have not tried them under free-trade conditions. But the fishermen say that they will be ruined if they are not protected, whereas they have thriven as well as any class or calling in the country, and much better than the average, without any protection whatever. The rights of the people who consume fish are, of course, not worth considering; else it might be shown that the proposed treaty would be a good thing for us even if we got nothing valuable from the Canucks in exchange for the free admission of fish. The free-trader would say that to get rid of a tax on the food of the poorer classes, like getting rid of the old corn laws of England, would be a boon and a blessing, even apart from the privileges accorded to us by the Washington Treaty. But such remarks would be irrelevant and confusing.

It is very encouraging to note that there is a very general unanimity of opinion in the Republican press in favor of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act. A few extreme partisan papers which still adhere to the notion that as a Democrat the President is bound, if he is given the power, to ruin the country and rob the Treasury by turning over the Government to rebel brigadiers, oppose the repeal, but they form an insignificant minority. The larger and weightier portion of the press take the position that the law gives to the Senate power which the Constitution intended to have exercised by the President, and that its only basis for existence was the accidental presence in the executive office of a man who could not be trusted with it.

Trustworthy reports from Washington represent that Speaker Carlisle is more troubled about the Chairmanship of the Coinage Committee than about any other feature of the whole committee business. But it is a very simple question, after all—only whether the Speaker will have the courage of his convictions. He realizes that he made a bad blunder two years ago in giving this important place to a financial lunatic like Bland, of Missouri; he knows that it would be worse than a blunder to vest him with such power over the coinage now, when the danger of a crisis is so much greater than it was two years ago. If he reappoints Bland, it will mean that he is afraid to do what he knows to be his duty, through his dread of the abuse of the silver men. Mr. Carlisle has come to the front by impressing the country with the conviction that he is a conscientious man, and we cannot believe that he will now prove himself unworthy of so enviable a reputation.

The Keiley affair has no end of surprises. Mr. John M. Francis, our late Minister to Austria, adds a fresh one in a *Tribune* interview. He says that it is not true that the Austrian Government rejected Mr. Keiley because his wife was a Jewess—that this was a suggestion dropped incidentally and confidentially by Count Kálnoky to Baron Schaeffer when the former was trying to "hint" Mr. Keiley out of the way in order to avoid the necessity of rejecting him outright. Mr. Francis adds that the Austrian press, which is almost wholly under the control of Hebrews, were unanimous in opposing the reception of Mr. Keiley. It is impossible that they could have taken such a stand if his wife's religion had been the real reason for his rejection, since no Jew of any standing was ever known voluntarily to put a stigma upon his own race and creed. The real reason for Keiley's rejection by Austria was the same as for his rejection by Italy, viz., the speech against King Victor Emmanuel in 1871. Austria had no objection to the speech, *per se*, but as a Power friendly to Italy, and a near neighbor, she saw her interest in not receiving an envoy who was objectionable to Italy. The compliment she thus paid to Italy overbalanced any possible loss of good-will in the United States; and as to the latter it is not known that she has lost any by rejecting Mr. Keiley.

We wonder what Count Kálnoky will think of the refusal of all the Troy hotels to lodge the thirteen colored Jubilee Singers, male and female. This is quite as bad, is it not, as the refusal of the Austrian Court to receive Mrs. Keiley? Do these hotel keepers not know that prejudices of this kind are not recognized by the American system of government; that provision for the protection of men and women against such inhuman discriminations is "embedded in the written charter and interwoven in the moral fabric of its laws, and that anything that tends to invade a right so essential and sacred must be carefully guarded against, and that Americans, ever mindful of the sufferings and sacrifices necessary to obtain it, will never consent to its impairment for any reason or under any pretext whatsoever; that in harmony with this essential law is the almost equally potential unwritten law of American society that awards respect and delicate consideration to the women of the United States, and exacts deference in the treatment at home and abroad of the mothers, wives, and daughters of the republic"?

There has been a sudden outburst of indignation against the exclusiveness of the Cabinet officers at Washington, who are held to be more "stuck up" than any Republican Cabinet officers that ever were. Mr. Henry Watterson has pitched the key in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. He finds a great departure from Jeffersonian simplicity. You must put on a very humble air if you want to see a Secretary. You must send in your card with many honeyed words to the pompous doorkeeper, but you really have no chance of getting in at all unless you are "backed by influence." It is comforting to know that "the case is hardly one of the beggar on horseback; it seems to spring from the lack of experience and judgment." On the other hand, it is distressing to learn that these rebuffs are mostly suffered by Democratic politicians and journalists, which may be due to the fact that more Democrats than Republicans expose themselves in this way. We have an explanation to make which may soften the growing asperities in the party. It is well remembered that one of the leading arguments for a change of administration was that the books needed overhauling. They had been kept by the Republicans more than twenty years: it was necessary to find out what was in them. Now it is fair to presume that when the Secretaries are not busy discharging their daily duties, they are employing their leisure in overhauling the books. Of course no such extra work was imposed upon Mr. Arthur's Cabinet, because the books, from their point of view, were all right. Not so with Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. They are bound to find out what the books contain, and it does not lie in the mouth of any Democratic journalist to find fault with them while they are pursuing the investigation.

The Bourbon Democrats in Congress who want to "rebuke" the President, get little sup-

port from their constituents. The Savannah *News*, one of the most influential Democratic papers in Georgia, tells Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, that his attempt practically to repeal the Civil-Service Law and "put the spoilsmen at the front again" will never come to anything, and that Senator Hampton's bill, making it unlawful for a Senator or Representative to solicit the appointment of an applicant for office or to recommend an applicant, "is more nearly in harmony with public sentiment" and stands a much better chance of becoming a law. In the same spirit the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the leading Democratic paper of Florida, tells Senator Beck and the other old fogies who resent the President's progressive course, that "they have demonstrated their incapacity for leadership, and that the people in the last Presidential campaign recognized that fact and set them aside, putting the so-called 'new men' in their places"; and it addresses to them a sufficiently explicit "word of warning."

The Rochester *Union*, a scurrilous Jeffersonian paper, is greatly taken with a bill introduced into the House by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, amending the Civil-Service Act, so that an appointing officer may designate a particular person for examination, and, on his being found capable, may appoint him to office. The germ idea of this bill, the *Union* says—and it is in great glee over the discovery—is to be found in the fact that examinations of this kind are already held for admission to West Point; that is to say, that Congressmen designate candidates for admission, and they are then examined to see if they are fit, and cadetships are places in the service of the Government. But this is mere word play. Cadets are not servants of the Government in the sense in which other officers are. They are Government pupils, and their pay and rations are simply a means of supporting them while they are learning a trade. They are examined in order to see whether they are fit to receive a certain kind of instruction, and not to see whether they are competent to render certain services. Moreover, the *Union* is in error as to the unconstitutionality of the Civil-Service Act, probably owing to the editor's never having read it. A scurrilous editor hardly ever reads anything carefully. The act does not impose any duty on the President or in any way control his appointing power. It simply "authorizes" him to appoint Commissioners to draft certain rules and to make appointments under these rules, if he sees fit. There is nothing mandatory about it. He need not appoint the Commissioners, and need not enforce the rules, unless he pleases.

Brooklyn was the first city in the country to apply the principles of civil-service reform to the administration of municipal affairs. As soon as the Legislature of 1883 passed the act permitting but not requiring the introduction of the merit system in the government of cities, Mayor Low appointed a Commission, prepared a set of rules, and bent his energies to the practical application of the reform theory. The Commission has just presented its report for the second full year of its operation, which, inasmuch as the first twelvemonth was necessarily a period of experiment, is really the first year of ordinary business administration of an established system. The report contains abundant evidence of the practicability and advantage of the reform. The heads of the various municipal departments, some of whom were at first doubtful as to the wisdom of the new system, agree that it works well; that while they themselves are entirely relieved from the harassing pressure for appointments, the average ability and official usefulness of those appointed from the eligible list formed upon competitive examinations have been much higher than under the spoils system, and the humiliating sense of personal favor and political obligation has given way to a knowledge that permanence depends solely upon ability.

The report effectually disposes of two or three of the old objections of the spoilsmen. One of these has been that the examinations were not "practical." The Commissioners show in detail that the examinations for entrance to various branches of the service differ as radically as the duties to be discharged, and that the inquiries in each case relate to those matters which will best test the relative capacity and fitness of applicants. Thus, in the case of firemen and policemen, physique has a grading of 40 out of 100, while in the case of chemists physique is left out of the account. On the other hand, technical questions as to familiarity with the science count for 90 out of 100 in an examination for chemists, while intelligence in writing, spelling, simple arithmetic, and Brooklyn data is rated at only 15 out of 100 in the case of a fireman. In other words, scholastic tests hold a very subordinate place in the examinations, except in the rare cases where they are the only tests which will determine fitness. As a natural result of this common-sense system, the favorite theory of the spoilsmen that nobody but college graduates could get into office under the competitive method has been utterly overthrown. Of 445 candidates who reached the eligible lists, only 23 had received a collegiate or scientific education, and only 31 an academic education, while 391 had had merely a common-school education. Moreover, of the 23 who had had the collegiate or scientific education, 7 were candidates for surgeons and 4 for chemists, positions plainly requiring a technical training.

Further evidence of the widespread ruin resulting from Mr. Cleveland's Administration is furnished by the leading Blaine organ of New England. The Boston *Journal* of Christmas morning thus summarized in its editorial columns the annual report regarding the savings banks of the State:

> "The abstract of the report of the Commissioners, which is published to-day, showing as it does an increase in the deposits of $12,278,265, and of 22,779 of open accounts, proves that the year 1885 has been a prosperous one for the people who make deposits in savings banks, by which we mean people who save small amounts annually from their earnings or their small incomes, and put them into a savings institution because they cannot use them themselves in business. The increase during the year in the number of deposits of 45,254 compared with the number in 1884, is a further evidence of the general prosperity of that portion of our people who may be assumed to be wage earners."

It would be amusing to print such extracts in parallel columns with extracts from the ante-election prophecies in 1884 of the distress which "wage-earners," above all others, would incur if Blaine should be defeated; but we refrain.

In the December number of the *North American Review* appeared an article by "the editor" which professed to describe the political situation in Delaware. This article declared that the Democrats abused their power in the imposition and collection of poll-taxes in such a way as to "disqualify Republicans in general," and that "a very large part of the citizens of Delaware, belonging to one of its great political parties, are as thoroughly disfranchised, by legal chicanery, as any community of negroes in Mississippi were ever disfranchised by physical intimidation." The wild absurdity of these statements was at once exposed by the *Evening Post*, which pointed out that the ratio of actual voters in Delaware, with its poll-tax (782 out of every 1,000 adult males), exceeded the ratio in Maine, which imposes no poll-tax (760 out of 1,000); and that, so far from Republicans being generally disfranchised, they cast more than 43 per cent. of all the votes cast in the last election. The average editor might be dismayed by the incontrovertible evidence of census reports and political almanacs that he had not known the most elementary facts about the subject of which he was treating. Not so the editor of a sensational sheet like the *North American Review*. He boldly meets the issue by procuring and publishing in his next number a "testimonial," in the true patent-medicine vein, from twenty-four citizens of Delaware that they have taken his nostrum and that it is "excellent." But Mr. Rice has still something to learn from the patent-medicine men. A "testimonial" is well enough in its way, but it does not carry the weight of pictorial argument. If he really wants the public to credit his claims, he should publish pictures of his Delaware vouchers "before taking" and "after taking." A stronger sense of the ridiculous would have kept him from trying to put down mathematics by a certificate of character.

"But a week remains in which the citizen who wishes to vote next year can register." Such was the leading paragraph in the editorial columns of the Providence *Journal* on December 24. Rhode Island will have two elections in 1886, one for State officers and members of the Legislature, on the first Wednesday in April, and the other for two Representatives in Congress, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The citizen who wishes to vote in the more remote of these elections in 1886—even unless he lives in a town of less than 7,000 inhabitants, where the rules enforced are not so rigorous—must be registered by the last day of 1885, and he must pay a registration tax of $1 at the time his name is entered on the roll of qualified voters. In other words, every man living in a city or large town (and a majority of Rhode Islanders live in the cities of the State) who wants to cast his ballot for either Governor or Congressman next year, must pay his tax and be registered before the end of this year—more than three months before

the earlier election and more than ten months before the later. He must do this, too, at just that season of the year when the poor man finds it hardest to spare a dollar for anything outside the necessities of his family.

Human ingenuity could not easily devise a plan better calculated to reduce the number of qualified voters, especially among those dependent for support upon their daily wages, than this Rhode Island system. It was framed by the Republican managers for the express purpose of weakening the Democracy, who were stronger than the other party among the poorer voters in the great manufacturing establishments of the little State. If voters were allowed to register until near election day, Democratic candidates might pay the taxes of poor men who would vote their ticket. In fact, they used to do so, and so forced the Republican managers to do the same thing. It was to break up this practice, and thus to insure their hold upon the State, that the Republicans passed this law, which of course practically disfranchises some of their own party, but not nearly so many as of the other. The injustice of requiring a man to register nearly a year before he will vote for Congressman or President, is so outrageous that, if a Democratic State in the South were to adopt such a system for the sake of keeping from the polls poor black men, who are expected generally to vote the Republican ticket, Republican organs at the North would never tire of preaching sermons about it. But as it is a Republican State in the North which follows the practice, for the sake of keeping from the polls poor white men, a majority of whom would vote the Democratic ticket, the Republican organs will have nothing to say about it.

When many good citizens of Boston appealed to the Massachusetts Legislature last spring for the passage of a bill taking the appointment of Police Commissioners from the Mayor and giving it to the Governor, we pointed out that it was an unmistakable sign of a decay of public spirit which was discouraging, if not alarming. Fresh evidence that this retrograde tendency is gaining force is now furnished by the movement toward taking the control of the street cars from the city authorities and giving it to State officers. There has been for some time past a great deal of trouble with the horse railroads, which need to be taken in hand by the Aldermen, but instead of going to work and electing men who could be trusted to protect the public interests, the citizens are talking about turning the job over to the State Railroad Commissioners. At this rate local self-government will before long be dead in the very spot where it had its birth.

The affairs of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., are having a pretty wide discussion in the press, consequent upon the recent levy of the town authorities upon two locomotives belonging to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and the closing of the company's works as a measure of retaliation. The facts have been notorious, and of almost world-wide celebrity, that the city borrowed a million dollars or more from the Singer Company some years ago, and afterward sought to repudiate the debt by the roundabout process of abandoning its own financial machinery and getting the State of New Jersey to set up a new one, so that it might collect its taxes without paying its debts. The Singer Company happens to be a large taxpayer as well as a large creditor of the city, and it resolved, as it had an undoubted right to do, to make the one offset the other. Whether the plan it adopted of boycotting the city by closing its works in order to secure its rights was justifiable or not, it is certain that the city of Elizabeth is not the one to complain of it upon any moral grounds. Nor has the State of New Jersey any right to complain. The trick by which the judgment of court obtained by the Singer Company against the city was frustrated was a particularly scurvy one, being much the same as the Coupon-Killer Act of the Virginia Legislature.

An advertisement of the "Sunday" *Tribune* in the Boston *Journal* contends that "though controlled by one mind, the *Tribune* is the product of a multitude of the brightest pens of the day." It is proper to explain, however, that there are very few persons besides the proprietors who consider the *Tribune* the product of mind. About no phenomenon has the spread of materialistic views been so marked as about that journal. It would be hard now to find anybody under fifty who considers the force which produces it anything but a form of matter, or believes that anything known as mind or "*mens*" moves the mass or stuff ("*moles*" or "*Stoff*") which it contains. In fact, it would be difficult to mention any one agency which has done so much to shake popular belief in the transcendental view of the origin of things as the *Tribune*. In the present state of the public mind of course the regular appearance of a complicated thing like a daily journal, without any sign of intelligence behind it, is a terrible promoter of Agnostic theories.

It is a somewhat curious fact that while the Life-Saving Service in this country is a department of the general Government and is supported by the National Treasury, the same service in Great Britain is in charge of a charitable organization, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. This organization is known as the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and it numbers among its patrons the Prince and Princess of Wales. It not only maintains "life-boat stations," but rewards fishing and other crews not in its employ when they save lives on the coast, presents medals and pecuniary rewards to its own corps, and grants pensions to the widows and children of lifeboatmen whose lives are lost while on duty. When the lifeboatmen are paid by vessel owners for salvage services, then the Institution does not reward them; in other cases it pays them, whether they save lives or not. A few comparative statistics of the service in the two countries are interesting. Taking the reports for 1884, we find that the British Institution maintained on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland 289 stations, while the American Life-Saving Service maintained 201 stations. The British Institution expended in its work £42,787 (say $213,935), while the cost of maintaining our service was $766,834 64. The British life-boat crews assisted 95 vessels; the American crews 337 (not including small craft). The total number of lives saved by the British lifeboatmen was 633, to which may be added 159 saved by other vessels whose crews the Institution rewarded. The lives saved by the American service numbered 4,412. In a recent speech the Prince of Wales said that this Institution in his country, in the sixty years of its existence, had saved nearly 31,000 lives. The statistics of our Life-Saving Service show that during the period from November 1, 1871, to June 30, 1884, it had saved 25,199 lives, and only in a part of that time has its territory embraced the whole of even our sea-coast, starting as it did with only Long Island and New Jersey in 1871–72, and taking in Texas only within the last four years. These statistics attest the efficiency of the American service, and are an argument in favor of continuing to keep it "out of politics."

The faint suggestion of the London *Times*, which is probably thrown out as a feeler, that the Parnellites should be excluded from the House of Commons and martial law proclaimed in Ireland, is a fair specimen of the perennial insanity which has made the Irish question the ugly thing it is to-day. Take up the biography or journal of any English statesman or public man who has flourished since 1800, and we find the Irish question coming up every year, with much lamentation over it, and much acknowledgment of the justice of Irish complaints. But we also find, almost invariably until Gladstone's day, that, partly owing to the pressure of other business, and partly to the indifference of English opinion, the only thing that could be agreed on and passed was a coercion bill of some kind. The very turbulence which the grievance was acknowledged to have caused was regularly produced as a reason why the redressal of the grievance should be postponed. The crisis of course kept steadily recurring with increasing gravity, but was dealt with in the same way, until Gladstone took up the Church question. It now presents itself in a graver form than ever, and there are doubtless thousands of madmen in England who, like the writer in the London *Times*, can think of no better solution than "troops."

The reëlection of M. Grévy, at his advanced age and with his indifference to office, as President of the French Republic, shows both that he is the easiest candidate for the Republicans to unite on, and that the place has fallen into comparative insignificance. Were it what M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon tried to make it, there would probably have been a little fight over the election of Grévy's successor between the two sections of Republicans. To the Royalists it is more important. What they would like would be to get into it somebody who would keep it warm for a monarch of some kind, and hence the fury at the discovery of their own impotence the other day in the Convention. There has been such a slaughter of reputations since Grévy was first elected that it is hard to say where his successor is to be found. There is nobody left who achieved any fame in or immediately after the war, and the ante-bellum Republicans of mark are all dead.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 23, to TUESDAY, December 29, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THERE seems to be no reason to expect that any very large number of nominations to office made by the President will be rejected. A prominent Democratic Senator remarked recently that the President had many grateful friends among the Republican Senators, and added: "I could name more than half-a-dozen Republican Senators who have more friends in good fat Federal offices than I have, and half-a-dozen more who have about as many as I. The President has had no difficulty whatever in securing himself Republican support in the Senate, and, from what has already occurred in executive session, it is very plain that those Senators whose relatives and personal friends have not been turned out of their places are willing and ready to confirm all nominations, or at least nearly all."

Contrary to expectation, Mr. John Bigelow has declined the nomination of Assistant United States Treasurer at New York. His letter has not been made public, but it is said that he is unwilling to assume the heavy responsibilities of the office. Other reports assert that Mr. Bigelow's refusal is an indication of Mr. Tilden's displeasure with the Administration. These are denied at the White House.

The animated contest now going on as to the confirmation of the Postmaster of Chicago, which has assumed almost a one-sided political aspect, by reason of the opposition developed against the Democratic nominee within the ranks of his own party, has incidentally brought out an interesting fact, namely, that important modifications of the civil-service rules, approved by the President as long ago as the 27th of last November, have only just reached the Civil-Service Commissioners, and are yet in the hands of the printers and not yet promulgated. The course of proceeding in these matters is for the President to notify the Secretary of State of the modifications which he has approved; then the Secretary of State prepares a copy of the modifications and forwards that list to the Civil-Service Commission, who, on receipt thereof, order its promulgation. Among the rules thus modified are the following: That the local boards of examiners shall in future only certify three names to the appointing officer, and no name can be certified to him more than three times, except on special request of the appointing officer. Under the old rules the names were to be certified four times, and the appointing officer was obliged to appoint four out of seven names certified to him, while now he will appoint three out of six. This makes it easier to get rid of persons thought not fit for appointment.

Friends of General Sparks, Commissioner of the Land Office, ridicule the statement that he desires to be relieved of his present position and to be appointed to some foreign mission. They say that he has the most exalted opinion of the importance of his present duties from a political and official standpoint, and is enthusiastic in his work. He is said to have the President's full confidence, and to be very anxious to carry on the work which he has begun.

In view of the very general comment as to his policy, he has felt constrained to issue a new series of regulations for registers, receivers, and special agents of the Land Office, which have just been promulgated. They modify in many important particulars his recent sweeping orders. They provide that homestead or preëmption claimants who have made bona-fide settlements upon public land, and who are living upon, cultivating, and improving the same in accordance with law, with the intention of acquiring title thereto, shall be permitted to cut and remove, from the portion thereof to be cleared for cultivation, so much timber as is actually necessary for that purpose or for buildings, fences, or other improvements on the land entered. In clearing for cultivation, should there be a surplus of timber over what is needed for the purposes above specified, the entry man may dispose of such surplus; but it is not allowable to denude the land of its timber for the purpose of sale or speculation before the title has been conveyed to him by patent. Where it is ascertained that timber is being cut upon a homestead or preemption claim for the purpose of sale or disposal, the special agent must report the facts. Squatters upon public lands have no right to cut timber therefrom for any purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Tuesday issued a call for $10,000,000 United States bonds.

In response to the urgent telegram from Senator Fair, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to send a search party after the missing whaler *Amethyst*, supposed to have been cast away in Behring Sea. She had a crew of forty men. It is probable that either the *Rush* or *Corwin* will be sent to her relief.

The Washington *Republican* has published, as the result of an exhaustive inquiry concerning the future votes in the House of Representatives in regard to the unlimited suspension of silver coinage, a table showing that 143 Democrats and 52 Republicans are against suspension, and 39 Democrats and 91 Republicans in favor of it. The noticeable feature in connection with the matter is the division of the members upon sectional lines. The West and South are practically a unit for coinage, while the East and Middle States appear to be almost as solidly in favor of suspension. There is good reason to doubt the accuracy of this compilation.

President Cleveland has written the following letter to Senator Voorhees: "I understand that a movement is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late Vice-President, and that it is to be a tribute to his worth and services on the part of his friends and associates. This project is so fitting and appropriate that it seems to me that it must meet with general approval. My relations with Mr. Hendricks, both personal and official, were such that it would be a source of much satisfaction to me to see this good work promptly begun, and at the proper time I hope I may be allowed to aid in the undertaking."

The Apache depredations in Arizona are said to be much worse than generally reported.

The proclamation issued by the Governor of Arizona, on December 23, warning the people of that Territory to desist from attempting retaliatory measures against the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation for the depredations committed by hostile Indians, has created surprise and indignation among the people of the Territory generally. The entire press of Arizona, irrespective of party, unite in condemning the act as entirely uncalled for.

Senator Manderson and Congressmen Springer and Laird on Tuesday discussed with the Secretary of War the situation in southern New Mexico in relation to the Apache troubles. They presented to him the defenceless condition of the people, and made known their purpose to introduce a bill in Congress soon after the recess providing for the raising of a body of troops for the special purpose of hunting and, if necessary, exterminating the murderous bands which have been making that region a desert. They propose that these troops shall consist exclusively of frontiersmen and be placed under the command of army officers; that they shall be temporarily enlisted for this special service, and equipped, mounted, and provided for in such a way as to be able to follow and fight the savages in their fastnesses. The Secretary entered heartily into their plans, and promised to do everything in his power to forward the purposes they have in view.

A force variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men are congregated at Juan Maldenado's ranch, four miles from Rome, Texas, arming and preparing for a raid on Mier, Mexico, which is about seven miles from the ranch. They are partisans of one of the defeated candidates for Mayor in the recent election at Mier, and on raising a riot were driven out by the Federal troops. The rioters retreated across the Rio Grande, and fired on the troops from the American bank. United States troops have started to disperse them.

The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden for the year 1885 is about 30,000 less than the number last year. With the exception of the months of May and August the arrivals each month have shown a decrease as compared with the corresponding months last year. The total number landed at this port since the 1st of January, including the arrivals of Tuesday, is 280,745. For the corresponding period last year the arrivals numbered 319,435. The class of immigrants landed is much better than in former years, and the Commissioners have been compelled to send back only a very few paupers.

Three hundred and fifty cigarmakers from New York and other points are bound for San Francisco. The delegation, it is said, is to take the place of Chinamen in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco.

The first cremation in Buffalo took place on Sunday at the new temple of the Cremation Company.

Governor Hill has designated Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, of the Superior Court of this city, and Judge Miles Beach, of the Court of Common Pleas, to serve in the Supreme Court of New York County for the year 1886.

John A. McCall, jr., has resigned the office of Superintendent of Insurance of this State, to accept the position of Comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Governor Hill has appointed as his successor State Treasurer Maxwell. Superintendent of Public Instruction William B. Ruggles will resign his office to become Mr. Maxwell's deputy.

A decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of the late ex-Senator Sharon against Althea Hill, brought to declare void the alleged marriage contract, was rendered by Judge Sawyer in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Noyes, who for more than thirty years was a professor in Dartmouth College, died at Chester, N. H., recently, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Professor Edwin David Sanborn, of Dartmouth College, died on Tuesday in this city, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a native of Gilmanton, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1832, which included a number of well-known men. He was identified with the College through the greater part of his life, filling several important professorships. His general knowledge was very extensive. Among his literary productions was a 'History of New Hampshire.' He married a daughter of Ezekiel Webster (brother of Daniel Webster), and one of his children is Miss Kate Sanborn, the writer and lecturer.

Benjamin Kaye Heaton, a graduate of Yale College in the class of '85 and a member of the Junior Class of the Yale Law School, died in his room in the old laboratory, on the College campus, on Monday, from overstudy. He was trying to do two years' work in the Law School in one.

FOREIGN.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday Premier Brisson insisted that the full amount of the Tonquin credits asked for be granted. He said that it would be dishonorable for France to break the treaties with China and Anam, and it was equally impossible for France to abandon her allies. It was necessary to strengthen the French garrison at Hué in order to foil Anamite intrigues. The Government desired not to annex Anam, but to exer-

cise a protectorate over it and to effect a reconciliation conducive to the honor and interests of France, as had been done in Madagascar. He appealed to the Chamber to uphold the national honor. The credit was adopted by the very small majority of 274 to 270, and it became rumored on Sunday that the Cabinet would probably resign.

M. François Jules P. Grévy was reëlected President of the French Republic at Versailles on Monday, on the joint vote of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies acting as a national assembly. The balloting was carried on amid great excitement. Only five members of the Right cast ballots. M. Grévy's total majority in the joint ballot was 135. The space reserved for visitors in the chamber in which the election took place was crowded long before the hour appointed for the election. The members of the Right became so turbulent that the President threatened to suspend the sitting. The members of the Right then asked for time to speak before the vote was taken, and, their request being refused, several of them tried to gain the tribune. A fight ensued between a member of the Left and one of the Right. Several blows were exchanged before the combatants could be separated by their friends. A lull in the demonstration then followed, and the balloting took place.

President Grévy received despatches from all the European Powers, and also one from the Prince of Wales, congratulating him on his reëlection. M. Grévy will not send a message to the Chamber of Deputies. M. Grévy and the Cabinet Ministers urged M. Brisson, the Prime Minister, to remain in office, assuring the latter that the Government suffered no Parliamentary defeat by the closeness of the recent vote on the Tonquin credit. On Tuesday, however, M. Brisson insisted on his resignation, and it was accepted. M. de Freycinet was summoned to form a Cabinet, and will probably accept.

M. Clémenceau's recent speech in the French Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the Tonquin credit, in the course of which he took occasion to charge M. Ferry with having sought the aid of Prince Bismarck in the settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty, has caused many indignant comments in Germany.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "By the treaty of peace between France and Madagascar the former virtually abandons her pretensions in Madagascar, and the ruler of the Hovas is recognized as the sovereign of the whole island. The statements about a French protectorate and a war indemnity are nonsense. The draft of the treaty does not mention a protectorate, while the so-called indemnity is intended to reimburse Europeans whose property has been damaged by the war, and not a penny of it will enter the French treasury."

Louis Prosper Gachard, the historical writer, is dead. He was born in Paris on October 12, 1800. He was trained as a practical printer, went to Belgium, and associated himself with the movement for independence in that country. He was naturalized and appointed Keeper of the Public Records. He was Secretarry of the Historical Commission, member of the Academy of Brussels, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Tuesday was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone. He received more than 400 letters of congratulation.

The London Press Association has published answers from sixty Liberal members of Parliament on the home-rule question. Nine give unconditional support to home rule. These include J. E. Thorold Rogers, Labouchere, and Bradlaugh. Nine give their support with the condition that it will not jeopardize the union. Fifteen may best be described as watching and waiting. Twelve members will support local boards, but nothing more. These include Goschen, Richard, and Chamberlain. Mr. Forster, of course, denounces home rule in any form. Eight members, strangely including several advanced Radicals, say that circumstances do not call for a serious consideration of the question. Mr. Herbert Gladstone is afraid the matter can only be settled by party warfare.

Mr. Michael Davitt in an interview respecting home rule for Ireland said: "The alleged proposals of Mr. Gladstone recently published are a good basis for a settlement of the Irish question. I advocate Daniel O'Connell's plan for a minority representation in the Irish Parliament. I would give 75 seats to the Loyalists and 225 to the Parnellites. The police should be disarmed. Irish landlords would be impossible under an Irish Parliament."

Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, on being questioned as to his views on the present phase of the agitation for home rule in Ireland, said: "I consider the principle of home rule as virtually settled, both English parties admitting the necessity for such a change. I am of opinion it will be accomplished by a junction of Parnell's forces with those of Gladstone when the critical time comes; not an alliance, as so frequently stated, as it would be contrary to the principles of the Irish party to ally themselves with either of the English parties, but by independent action in the same direction. Ireland does not look for anything from Gladstone or any other English leader from love, but from their fears. With eighty-six followers Parnell can simply make government in England impossible, unless whatever party may be in power comes to his terms. Then, in the event of failure on the part of Mr. Parnell and his party to obtain through constitutional methods a recognition of Ireland's legitimate rights, England would have to deal with the Irish revolutionary element, embracing the most daring, the most intrepid, the most devoted men of our race in Ireland, in England, and here in America. This section of our countrymen want to see the national question settled peacefully and constitutionally if possible; but if constitutional methods should fail, I believe there are no lengths to which they will not go to accomplish their purpose."

The London *Economist*, referring to the political situation, says: "The Tories and Liberals have drawn nearer together, and have resolved to reject the crude proposal for an independent Irish Parliament. The British Parliament is still master of itself."

Evidences of bad feeling among the local factions in Ireland have shown themselves recently. An example occurred on Saturday when the house of a man named Blake, in Creaghlane, Limerick, was besieged by his political opponents. Blake's friends rallied to his support and a desperate conflict ensued. It was fully two hours before the police succeeded in restoring order. Twenty persons, including several women, were seriously injured. A large number of arrests were made.

All the efforts to harmonize the differences between the Cork Steam Packet Company and the Cattle-Dealers' Association have failed.

The London *Times* in an editorial on Wednesday, without advocating such extreme measures, suggests that the Irish difficulty could be solved in three months by the exclusion of the Parnellites from the House of Commons and the proclamation of martial law in Ireland.

The Tory Government intend to introduce a large measure of local government in Parliament. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons; Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary; Mr. Edward Stanhope, Vice-President of the Council; and Mr. Arthur Balfour, President of the Local Government Board, have been appointed a committee of the Cabinet to draft such a scheme for the whole kingdom.

Mr. Richard Belt, the English sculptor, who some time ago recovered £5,000 damages in his suit for libel against Mr. Charles Bennett Lawes, the sculptor, has become bankrupt. It is alleged that he borrowed £12,000 from Sir William Neville Abdy upon jewelry which is almost worthless.

General Booth, in begging the Salvationists for the sum of £30,000 for current expenses of the army for the year 1886, states that he will not publish the accounts of past expenses.

Dr. Samuel Birch, the well-known Egyptologist, is dead. He was born in London November 3, 1813. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labors he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. His labors extend over most branches of antiquities. Besides his researches in hieroglyphics, he published memoirs and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. He was the author of a great number of books.

The British military authorities have decided to attack the Sudanese rebels at Koyeh.

It is reported that King John, of Abyssinia, is engaged in the occupation of Massowah, and is preparing to make war upon the Italians.

Belgrade advices on Wednesday indicated that there were signs of a revolt in the Servian army.

Servian troops on Sunday made an attack on a Bulgarian frontier village, and were twice repulsed. The Bulgarian Government will protest against the violation of the armistice. Prince Alexander entered Sofia on Saturday at the head of a body of troops. He was received with great enthusiasm.

The Czar is about to reinstate Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in his former rank in the Russian army. It is believed that the compact between the Czar and Prince Alexander, by which Russia recognizes the Bulgarian union, is the prelude to a Russian campaign in the spring and the final dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. The Balkan Conference will reopen at Constantinople on January 17. A motion in favor of the Bulgarian union will be supported by Russia and Italy.

It was asserted in London on Monday that Russia and Austria were secretly arming, and had sent orders to England for large quantities of stores for their respective armies.

The German Foreign Office has notified Mr. Pendleton, the American Minister, that it is intended to expel the German-Americans residing at Schleswig who emigrated to the United States just before becoming liable to military service, and returned after being naturalized. The recent order of expulsion of other German-Americans remains suspended.

The London *Chronicle* on Tuesday morning had a despatch from Berlin, according to which it appears that the recent allocution of Pope Leo XIII. has not been received with favor at the German capital. The tone of the allocution, it is thought, shows that the pretensions of the Vatican have been encouraged by the deference which was shown to it in asking the Pope to mediate between Spain and Germany in the Carolines affair.

German financiers are taking much interest in the development of railroads in China and it was publicly announced recently that the Deutsche Bank, the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, and the Krupp Iron Works Company, will, immediately after the new year, send delegates to China with a view of negotiating with that Government in the matter of establishing a railroad system throughout the empire.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a mandate prohibiting the clergy from taking part in Riel agitations, or celebrating masses for the repose of his soul, without his (the Bishop's) special permission and authorization.

WHEAT AND COTTON.

PERHAPS the greatest surprise of the commercial sort that has ever come over this country is the fact that, at the time of year when exports of breadstuffs are commonly most active, an absolute torpor has fallen upon the market, and this not in consequence of any shortness in the visible supply nor in consequence of any unusual abundance in the European harvests, but solely because other countries are underselling us in the English market Our visible supply is 15,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year at this time, 23,000,000 greater than in 1883, and 38,000,000 greater than in 1882. English requirements are even larger than last year, but we are not supplying them. India, Australia, and Russia are. This happens, too, at a time when the price of wheat is phenomenally low—31 shillings per quarter in Liverpool, 91¼ cents per bushel in New York, and 84¼ in Chicago. At 30 to 31 shillings per quarter Great Britain is getting all the wheat she wants. Her people are fed with Indian and Australian wheat as cheaply as we are supplied with that of Minnesota and Dakota. The only cereal that we are exporting in any considerable quantity is Indian corn, which at 48 cents per bushel in New York foreigners are willing to take from us in somewhat larger quantities than last year. We still have a virtual monopoly of this article, but in the supply of wheat we have distinctly fallen behind.

Formerly we commanded the markets of the world as producers of wheat, cotton, petroleum, and tobacco. These constituted three-fourths of our exports. Foreign countries could not do without them—could not do without the portion which we produced in excess of our own requirements. It appears that they can do without our wheat. It is feared that they may soon be able to do without our cotton; the potential supply from Egypt being limited only by the facilities for irrigation which can be furnished by capital, and which will certainly be furnished if England retains her hold upon that country—as there is every prospect of her doing. India also has great capabilities for cotton-growing, and has been deficient hitherto only in means of transportation. These are now being supplied, not rapidly, perhaps, but steadily. The Russian production of petroleum is increasing in spite of all the obstacles which a low stage of civilization puts in its way. The article being abundant in Russia, it is only a question of time when the facilities for producing and transporting it will be as perfect as they are in the United States. There will be pipe lines and refineries and whatever else is needed to make as good and as cheap an article as ours. Three of our four monopolies are therefore either doomed or threatened. A world-wide revolution of commerce is taking place, akin to that which followed the opening of the Suez Canal—a revolution not to our advantage. What are we going to do about it?

The first fact that strikes us is that our competitors in the production of wheat and cotton are really the only "pauper laborers" that we are ever brought into commercial contact with. The Indian ryot and the Egyptian fellah work for less pay than any other laborers in the world, except possibly the lowest classes of Chinese in their native land. No Chinaman in the United States ever works for such pitiful compensation. It follows that the American farmer and planter are competing with the cheapest labor in the world, and that there is no way to protect them. We can neither "tariff" nor mob the paupers of India and Egypt. We have got to face the fact that wheat sells in Liverpool at 31s. per quarter and cotton at 5d. per pound. There is no certainty that prices will be as high next year as they are now. The chances are that they will be lower ten years from now than they are to-day, since the facilities which have given us the advantage in the past are getting into the hands of our rivals. The gain which these countries have made by the mere introduction of law and order is very great. Nobody can compute the commercial value of justice when substituted for rapine in a semi-barbarous country, but everybody knows that it is immense. India has secured this advantage, and Egypt will secure it soon. Law and order pave the way for railroads and labor-saving machinery and capital in every form.

We have got to compete with these countries in the production of wheat and cotton. There is no getting around that fact. If they can furnish these staples cheaper than we can, they will take the market away from us. It is needless to speculate on the gold supply or to discuss the silver question as a factor in making prices. Whether the gold supply be more or less, whether silver be coined or not coined, the superiority of the Indian and Egyptian producers, if they have a superiority, remains the same. Whether wheat sells in Liverpool at $1 per bushel, or at $2, or at 50 cents, the relative positions of the rival producers are unchanged. There is no way under heaven to recover our superiority if we have lost it, or to retain it if we have not yet lost it, but to sell at lower prices. This, we are told, cannot be done because the farmers and planters are making no profit now, are hardly getting back the cost of production, and in many cases not even that. But there is one way to sell at lower prices, and that is to repeal the export duty of 30 per cent. on wheat and cotton. "But there are no export duties," says some startled farmer, or planter, or shipper; "the Constitution expressly forbids export duties." Yes; but what is the difference between paying 30 per cent. duty on what you send abroad and paying 30 per cent. on what you get in exchange? Suppose A and B are trading wheat for cloth. A gives B a bushel of wheat for a yard of cloth. Somebody intercepts the cloth and cuts off one-third of it, so that A gets only two-thirds of a yard. The result is the same to A as though one-third of a bushel of wheat had been taken from him, and his cloth had been let alone. The principle holds good as to all our exports, whether of agriculture or of manufactures, of forests or of mines. There is, as to the nation at large, an export duty averaging 30 per cent. This is the average rate of duty on all our imports, free and dutiable taken together. It is the third part taken off the pay we get for our exports, and is therefore the same thing as a third taken off the value of the exports. By abolishing the export tax we can at once add 30 per cent. to our power of competing with the foreign producers of wheat, cotton, petroleum, tobacco, and everything else.

Without meaning to alarm our high-tariff friends, we advise them to make up their minds to an early—comparatively early—repeal of all protective duties, for as soon as the American farmers and planters come to realize that the low prices of wheat and cotton that have crippled them lately are not accidental but permanent, they will demand the repeal of this 30 per cent. export duty and they will get it. When they come to understand the subject under the spur of necessity, they will not leave the smallest shred or scrap of a protective duty on any single thing in the whole tariff list. We commend the logic of events to those most interested in studying it. If the protected classes want time to prepare themselves for the change, their best chance of getting it is to take the initiative in reducing the tariff. The time is fast coming when they will not be consulted.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS AND THE CLERGY.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has written a letter to the London *Times* on the late elections in England, in which he devotes himself more particularly to a consideration of the result in the counties, which he describes as follows:

"In thirty-two counties of England and Wales the Liberal majority prevails. I need not say that in Scotland the Liberal majority is even more overwhelming. The remarkable feature of the last election has been the great extension of area of the Liberal majority into whole provinces of the rural districts where Toryism was formerly 'monarch of all it surveyed.' Since the conversion of the Franks there has never been seen such a moral transformation as that which has come over the party aspect of the eastern, the western, the south-western, and some of the midland counties. It is at once a social and a political revolution. The influence of the peer, the squire, and the parson has vanished. The revolt from the old Tory standard has been complete and crushing. In Suffolk, which I have recently visited, where an unbroken succession of Tory county members have sat for half a century, the Liberals have won every seat.

"The seats which the Parnellites have presented to the Tory party are a temporary windfall, but the loss of their hold on the counties is a permanent disaster."

What makes this state of things the more remarkable is, that the Anglican clergy, who were supposed by some to be likely to have great influence over the country voters, have as a rule thrown themselves with great bitterness on the side of the Tories. On this point Sir William Harcourt says: "As far as I have been able to learn from those who have taken a practical part in these contests, a main cause of the Liberal success has been the unpopularity of the clergy with the agricultural laborer. This sentiment has been greatly aggravated by the imprudent zeal, not to say violence, of these reverend agitators, and that which was formerly a social dislike has grown into a political animosity." The Bishop of Chichester, writing to the *Times* on the same subject, says: "I think the result of the county poll ought to teach a lesson that the agricultural laborer resents, and justly, his virtual degradation in the Church, which is his own. . . . I suppose when it is too late we shall learn and feel the truth." He illustrates this by pointing to the manner in which in the country churches the poor are stowed away in corners by them-

selves as an inferior class. Commenting on his letter, however, the London *Spectator* doubts whether these class distinctions in the parish church have had nearly as much to do with the alienation of the laborer as the general manner of the Anglican clergy toward him, forming such a marked contrast, in its patronage and hauteur and air of social superiority, with the kindly brotherly ways of the Baptist or the Methodist, or other dissenting ministers. The general result is that, as the Bishop of Chichester says, the agricultural laborer has learned to feel that the Anglican Church is the church of the rich and not the church of the poor.

In other words, the very qualities which have in the eyes of many of the defenders of the Church Establishment made the English country clergy so valuable as a civilizing and reforming influence in country parishes, namely, the fact that they were "gentlemen," have caused their failure as pastors. Being drawn largely from the same class as the squire, or from a class that admires and imitates the squire, they shared his feelings and opinions and manners, and have thus been involved in the same political overthrow. They taught a scheme of social duty which seemed to impose on the laborer the obligation of not trying to improve his condition, and made the cultivation of respect for his "betters" a far more important matter than the cultivation of his self-respect. Their efforts to promote his material comfort, too, nearly always took the form of almsgiving, such as gifts of fuel and warm clothing, and were very apt to indicate complete hopelessness about and indifference to his ever attaining a position of independence. Almsgiving is very difficult without a great deal of inquisitive meddling with the domestic affairs of the persons relieved, and that the English laborers have long chafed under this at the hands of the parson and his wife and daughters, is well known to all who have managed to acquire their real confidence.

None, or but little, of this is true of the Anglican clergy in the cities. There they are often either alone in the midst of vice, ignorance, and destitution, as many at the east end of London, or are in charge of churches maintained wholly or in part on the voluntary principle. At all events, they rarely are able to present themselves to their flocks in the attitude of social superiors. Their relation to them is, in fact, very much that of the dissenting ministers. It is hardly necessary to point out the way in which this contrast reinforces the opponents of the Establishment. It enables them to say that, in attacking the State Church, they are not really attacking the Church as a religious institution; that in seeking to separate it from the State, they are simply seeking something which would greatly increase its efficiency, and bring it into closer relations with the mass of the people, and, above all, prevent the unseemly spectacle of a close alliance between the clergy and one political party, and their appearance on the stump as furious electioneering orators. There has been a great deal that is shocking in all this, even to devoted friends of the Church. Sir William Harcourt is the son of an Archbishop of York, and in fact may be said to belong to a very clerical family, and naturally has a great deal of affection for the Church just as it is and has been; but he sees the utter impossibility of maintaining it as a State Church, in the present state of popular feeling, if at every election the clergy are all found on the unpopular side, and outdo the Squires in the coarseness and violence of their political harangues.

The effect of the success of the Liberals in the counties on the disestablishment question will probably be considerable. The formidable proportions assumed by the Irish question have for the moment put the whole subject into the background, but when this is settled, the attack on the Establishment will be renewed with increased vigor, and the newly discovered weakness of the clergy in the counties will greatly encourage its promoters. The crisis has, however, had a sobering effect on a large number, and has produced a movement, originating in Oxford and Cambridge, for a reform in church government by the admission of laymen to a share in it, on the American plan. Hitherto they have not had the least share in the religious branch of it.

REALISM AND IDEALISM.

LONDON, December 4, 1885.

I NOTICE in the *Nation* (Nos. 1068 and 1064) a discussion on the distinction between the ideal and the real which tempts me to enter the lists, having for some time past been engaged on work the point and value of which depend on this distinction and its possible value in education; and as I am accustomed to regard the question from the plastic point of view, and your correspondents from the literary, there may be a sort of stereoscopic image obtainable from the combined vision.

Of course the first question to settle is if there be a valid distinction to base our study on. If the position of Professor Sill, that "it is unfortunate that the term 'idealism' is set over against 'realism'"—*i. e.*, that there is no antithetic relation between the real and the ideal—be well taken, we waste our ink as completely as we should in debating why a fish weighs more out of the water than in it. If the ideal is only more real than the real, it is nonsense to go further in the study of the problems of their relations.

If, however, as I believe, realism, whether in art or in literature, be radically opposed to idealism—not as degrees of truth or as truth and falsehood, but as that which becomes known to us by distinct and, in a certain way, opposed mental faculties—the distinction is not only a valid one, but one which must be recognized in any scheme of superior education. It is true, as Professor Sill says, that "the terms of criticism are used so confusedly that one needs to devote every other sentence to definition in order to discuss these matters"; and he thereupon proceeds to add to the confusion by confounding the real and the ideal. What we need is not "to devote every other sentence to definition"; rather to define first and then discuss. But as we must establish terms and facts to work from, we may say that we must have a scientific basis; and in order that this basis may be experimentally determined, we must go to that province of perception in which some approach to demonstration can be made—*i. e.*, to plastic art. And we must first define our quest. As a contribution to this end I beg to offer my own definition, which is based on the (I think) unquestionable and, so far as I know, undisputed fact that we are gifted, beyond the bodily or optical vision which takes cognizance of "real" things, and which is the basis, therefore, of all realism, with a power of mental imagery which is variously known as imagination, conception, subjective vision, invention, delusion, etc., etc., according to the way people look at it, and which is the basis of what is known as idealism. I suppose we apply the terms in this way because the impressions we receive from objects recognized by optical vision, or realistic, are considered to be demonstrably of a permanent nature, renewable from the same objects, and recognizable by all who have sound optical vision, so that they are said to be of things which really exist; while those due to the mental vision are called idealistic because the ideal is understood to be incapable of demonstration or recognition by the optics.

I will allude, only to eliminate it from the discussion, to the distinction between real and actual of the metaphysician, in the sense of permanent and transitory, because it is not in the range of art, literary or plastic, and gives to realism the entire world of things which have actually existed or exist, and of which ocular proof can be afforded, direct or indirect, or of which the authentic portraiture by pen or pencil can be obtained or given. Of things ideal we may neglect (not eliminate) those which are so called in the sense of Plato—the eternal types of things created, and therefore hypothetically the perfect spiritual forms of things, to be seen more or less approximatively in the material world, from which conception we derive our notion of the ideal of form and beauty, because to be idealistic (in the sense of antagonism to realistic) it is not necessary that an image should be perfect in its kind. The deduction of the accurate definitions of realistic and idealistic I should take to be readily made from these premises, as that which is drawn from what has been or is actually seen, and which correctly describes or depicts it; or that which is drawn from the mental vision, imagination, or conception evolved in the mind of the writer or painter. We exclude delusions, because, so far as the subject of them is concerned, they are as real as a physical fact; visions; the appearances of delirium tremens, which, whatever they may be from the physical point of view, are not of those subjective creations which can be considered to be formed or evoked voluntarily to a greater or less extent, and made the subjects of art. Certainly if an hallucination were vivid enough in the mind of a painter to be reproduced as if it were a physical reality, and, independently of the will of the painter, were to pose as a model and insist on being drawn, like some of Blake's visions, we must consider them for all art distinctions as real.

The radical difference, then, so far as the plastic arts are concerned, is that the idealist works directly from a mental image, while realistic art is that which is drawn from nature, and which, with artists who are gifted with correct and equally well-trained vision, would be always represented in the same way, any trace of distinctive individuality or qualities which are not seen by other people equally being attributable to a vein of idealism, or subjective quality. This, of course, does not apply to fantastic and artificial variations or pure conventionalisms, such as working in black and white or outline. The realistic painter has simply to study nature, and, at his very best, can simply represent her to us. The idealistic, on the contrary, works from a conception which may be more or less like nature, but is not necessarily so except from the fact that, as all our cognitions relate to things seen and experienced, it is very doubtful if we can conceive anything which is unlike, in its essential traits, something which has been known by us, in the whole or in parts. Nevertheless, this mental image is to the artist a distinct exist-

ence; he designs his picture in accordance with it, and the quality of this image is that it displays only the characteristics which are necessary to the unity of the conception—the mass of unimportant traits and non-essential details which nature study intrudes on the student being here left behind, while the important and essential qualities are emphasized, and characterize the conception. In the best art, individuality is merged with type. In Greek sculpture, the slightest tendency to individuality is avoided by purely conventional treatment of the head, and in the better epoch of Italian ideal painting and sculpture alike we do not find any study of the special individual head, although there was a certain insistance on the quality of expression which is absent in the Greek sculpture of the best epoch. Giotto, for instance, is as free from any tendency to expression of transitory emotion as was a Greek sculptor of 450 B. C. Expression as a quality of art came in with the use of portraiture, and when art had become naturalistic to a certain extent, though not yet realistic. This will serve to explain why all painters of the ideal are obliged to avoid contemporary themes, as those in which the want of realism will revolt the general sense, and why the attempt to reproduce modern history in antique costume became ridiculous: there was no liberty of treatment in purely historical themes, which contemporary events always are.

The application of the analogy to literature is easy. The writer who in his delineation does but note and record the external behavior and appearance of the dramatis personæ, who studies character from nature, must work with contemporary subjects and must follow realistic methods; and such the modern form of fiction is, almost without exception, like the modern form of the plastic arts—and the more complete the realization and in a certain sense the more deceptive, the better is the art. But the ideal treatment is marred by too much detail, or by any detail which is not vital to the type. Shakspere, though hampered with the conditions of the stage, which make a certain kind of illusion necessary, gives us no details of his noblest types except significant acts; but Shakspere himself would not have treated John Brown as he has treated *Hamlet*, because we should know how John Brown looked and what he wore; but *Hamlet*, being his own creation, he presents in his own terms.

I am obliged again to turn to painting for the most complete illustration of the broad and trenchant distinction between the real and the ideal, not because literature will not give one, but because the terms of any comparison are, in the plastic arts, definitely and visibly stated, while those in literature are not so unmistakably to be referred to their place. The pictures of our eminent landscape painter, F. E. Church, are among the most remarkable examples of a realism dependent on a vivid memory, and enabled by this memory to reproduce scenes actually seen with a completeness very nearly approaching photographic accuracy—so that one may say that it might claim to fall under my definition of the ideal; but it is purely realistic, in spite of an eminently graceful sense of composition, as is shown by the unvarying reference of all the detail to the naturalistic standard. When most perfect it is most like an actual bit of nature, and, in his celebrated "Niagara," almost illusive. Turner's work is the crowning example of the pure idealism fed by constant study of nature, but projecting its images after fusion and recombination in a form which permits no mistaking it for a reproduction of nature. Detail there is, in a minuteness as elaborate as that of Church's, but never for illusive or for naturalistic purposes, but from love of modulation and composition.

I suppose that in the production of the two classes of work, the close observation needed for knowledge of art material being a constant quantity, the essential difference is that realism depends on memory, and idealism on imagination; one is substantially record and the other creation. But nothing is further from the truth than what Professor Sill says, that "all the best fiction and the best art of any sort is realistic." It is not true of any form of art, and though in literature it is not so easy to distinguish, I believe there are few cases in which the difference is not easily seen by any one who has intelligently studied the ideal. There are undoubtedly cases in which the two are mixed; but these are imperfect examples of either, and I think I can sustain by the most authoritative examples the counter proposition to that of Professor Sill, viz., that the more purely ideal a work of art is, the less it resembles Nature. Music is a pure form of art. What relation has the real to it? Yet no definition of art is admissible which does not apply to all its forms. W. J. Stillman.

ENGLAND: CAUSES THAT DETERMINED THE LATE ELECTIONS.

London, December 14.

The general election is now over, except as regards two Scotch seats, one likely to fall to a Liberal, the other to a Tory; and it has resulted, as you know already, in leaving the Liberals much stronger than the Tories (majority of eighty-two), but scarcely equal to Tories and Parnellites combined, who have a majority of four over the Liberals. This is a strange, a difficult, an unprecedented state of things, because the existence of a third party, equally hostile to the two great old British parties, is itself a new fact in our politics. But before inquiring how it will determine the future, it is worth while to examine the causes that have produced it, giving neither of those British parties the victory it had expected.

The broad feature of the election is, as regards England, that the strength of the Tory party has been transferred from the counties to the boroughs, that of the Liberal party from the boroughs to the counties. The Liberal party expected, when the contest began, to hold its own in the boroughs, where it had a substantial majority, and to improve its position in the counties; the Tory party (which, however, was much less sanguine) to retain the counties, or most of them, and to capture many seats in the boroughs. Each has succeeded in attack, each has failed in defence. How are these phenomena to be explained? Every one here is trying to explain them, and of course many erroneous and even absurd reasons are put forward.

The Liberals account for their borough losses (which leave them in a minority not alarming in itself, but serious when compared with the majority they previously enjoyed), mainly by pointing to the Irish vote cast against them everywhere in Great Britain, under the orders of Mr. Parnell. One of his lieutenants, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, claims that this vote turned the scale in forty-six constituencies—an estimate which the Liberals do not wholly reject, because it excuses their defeat, but which appears ridiculous to any one who knows either London or Lancashire, the districts where Irishmen do not abound. Twenty-five seats is the greatest number (including Scotch as well as English boroughs and counties) in which the Parnellite vote was a decisive factor. That is a considerable allowance, for it means fifty votes on a division; but it does not explain the defeat of Liberal candidates in many places which the Liberals held in the last Parliament, though it has shown how formidable is the power which the Irish population wields when it is thoroughly united, the priests working, as on this occasion they did, side by side with the Nationalist leaders. Next to this adverse influence, the Liberals place that of the clergy of the Established Church, who certainly exerted themselves heartily, being alarmed not only by the talk about disestablishment, but by the nearer prospect of an attack on denominational schools. Their action, however, has been usually on the Tory side, and was as strongly so in 1868, when Mr. Gladstone carried the boroughs by a great majority, as it has been now. It is further alleged that the doctrine of what is called fair trade—*i.e.*, the suggestion that hostile tariffs ought to be imposed by England against imports from those countries which have high protective duties against her exports—affected the manufacturing towns, disposing them to believe that a Tory Government might find therein a remedy for the depression from which our industries have been suffering. The liquor interest is also declared to have worked hard against the Liberals, but it has always done so of late years, and when the energetic canvassing of Tory organizations, and especially of the Church of England district visitors (ladies) and of the ladies of the Primrose League, is credited with a further share in the result, it must be remembered that this is only another way of admitting that the Tories had been roused to unusual exertions, and had drawn into their service a feminine contingent which would not have labored for them had not some novel excitement stirred it up.

He who considers the facts dispassionately will hold that, while the Irish vote contributed largely to the transference of boroughs from Liberals to Tories, there were other causes at work, which the Liberals are less willing to admit. One of these was the widespread disgust at the management of some of our great departments, especially the colonies and the Foreign Office. Misfortunes in South Africa, endless vexations in Egypt, disasters in the Sudan, the idea that even in Australia questions had not been promptly or skilfully handled, had told on the mind of the mercantile community. In Manchester, for instance, which returned two Liberals and one Tory in the last Parliament, and now returns five Tories to one Liberal, this sentiment had much power, and spread from the merchants and manufacturers down into the citizen class. There was a general sense of disappointment with the non-fulfilment of the expectations formed in 1880, when Liberals had looked for a sort of millennium to begin after Lord Beaconsfield's expulsion from power; and however unjust it may be to charge the depression of trade and manufactures on a Ministry, considering the world-embracing causes which now determine the commercial prosperity of a nation, the mere fact that business had been bad under a Liberal Government disposed many people to vote against them, as bad harvests had injured the Tory Ministry in 1880. How far indignation at the fate of General Gordon operated, it is hard to determine; probably it told much less than the Tories expected. More effect must be ascribed to the alarm produced among sound but cautious Liberals by the language which some of the Radical leaders had used in recommending their programme. Even those who found little to condemn in the programme itself—those who approved of making elementary education everywhere gratuitous, and who thought the laborers' allotment scheme deserved a trial—seem to have been disquieted or disgruntled by the tone in which, the arguments by which, these proposals were advocated. They thought things were going altogether too fast, and that the time when 2,000,000 of new and inexperienced voters were being admitted to the suffrage was just the time when they ought to put on the drag by refusing their support to Radical candidates. Even

among the working classes this feeling, to which I remember to have called your attention two months ago, appears to have exerted some influence. Anything approaching to Socialism has its terrors for the smallest property-owner, and this contest was the first during which Socialist candidates came forward, the first in which semi-Socialistic doctrines were supposed, however erroneously, to have received some kind of encouragement from responsible statesmen.

While these causes operated to detach many timid Liberals, and to make others comparatively indifferent, there was also a want of a sufficiently exciting positive programme to rouse all sorts of Liberals into zealous energy. The creation of a system of popular and representative local government in the counties is one of our most pressing problems. But the Tories did not oppose it; in fact, they accepted it, and it has no vivid interest for the borough voter. It was the same with the reform of Parliamentary procedure; while even land-law reform was not rejected by the Tories, and therefore did not seem to become a party issue. To supply the defects in their authorized programme, some Liberals dwelt on gratuitous education, but they seem to have lost as much by rousing the hostility of the clergy and those whom these influence, as they gained with the masses, who complain of the hardships of the present system. Others fell back on the name of Mr. Gladstone. It is still the best name to conjure with, although Mr. Chamberlain's had become no less attractive to the Radicals. But the feeling that Mr. Gladstone's political career cannot last much longer has made people expect less from him, though they honor him no less than before, while the accentuated differences between his lieutenants, Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen on the one side, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke on the other, destroyed that sense of pride in the strength and unity of the party which so greatly contributed to its victory in 1880. There had been in that year what you call a tidal wave, there was nothing now to create a similar wave, so the permanent forces of conservatism, always strong in England, developed themselves in a normal way among the borough voters.

Now to come to the counties. Here the constituencies had been enormously enlarged by the franchise act, and the new voters swamped the old ones. It is not hard to see why the new voters went so largely for the Liberals. The Tories account for it by complaining of the wild and delusive promises made by Liberal orators to agricultural laborers. They insist on the ignorance and stupidity of this class, and the phrase "three acres and a cow" has become proverbial to express the sort of inducement which the Radical demagogue addresses to a gaping crowd, and which it accepts in simple faith.

There is much misconception and some misrepresentation in this account of the matter. In the first place, the Liberal triumphs in the counties have been largely won in the mining and manufacturing districts, among a population fully as intelligent as that of the towns. Durham and Northumberland, the coal and woollen districts of Yorkshire, the iron districts of Staffordshire, Cornwall, have all gone for the Liberals; even in Lancashire the county divisions were more favorable to them than were the boroughs, partly, no doubt, because the Irish population is chiefly congregated in the latter. Then, further, the agricultural laborer himself is by no means the stupid and gullible creature supposed by this explanation. Ignorant of general politics he certainly is, for he is only beginning to read the newspapers, but he is shrewd enough in his slow stolid way, and quite as capable of seeing through a mere demagogue as his brother in the towns. In the present instance he seems to have been governed firstly by the notion that as the Liberals had been the means of giving him the franchise, they were more likely than the Tories to help him to use it for his own benefit; secondly, by resentment against the farmer, his employer, and a disposition to vote against the farmer's party, which is, of course, the Tory party. He has doubtless expected to get something for himself as the result of his new political power, but when the "three acres and a cow" were referred to, as they often were, he received the phrase with laughter, so that latterly it was the Liberals who found it worth while to produce it for the sake of making the rustic see what a fool, as they put it, the Tories deemed him. The laborers would probably have gone Liberal nearly everywhere but for the timidity which in many districts kept them from going to the poll against the candidates favored by the squires, the farmers, and the clergy. They turned out most numerously and voted most heartily in those parts where the Agricultural Laborers' Union had given them some organization and emboldened them to face the farmers; as, for instance, in the eastern counties, or where the dissenting churches abound, as in parts of the West, because the rural dissenter is generally, and the dissenting clergyman almost always, a Liberal. Thus the successes of the Liberals in the counties are easily explicable, but by reasons which do not show that they can expect the like at another election.

Two motives from which both parties expected much seem to have told very little on the minds of the voters. One was the desire to have a strong government, that is to say, a large Parliamentary majority one way or the other, in order to cope with the Parnellite party. Perhaps the country has not yet realized the gravity of the situation as respects Ireland—little was certainly said to the electors on the subject. Anyhow it was plain to one who attended meetings at which this argument was trotted out, that it did not impress the audience. Men voted either according to their general political tendencies or according to their predilections for a particular candidate, not in order to strengthen, for the general good of the country, a party which they disapproved of. The other was the disposition to be on the winning side, which is often so strong in large communities, and is said to count for as much in your elections as it did in those of Rome. When the first two days' contests in the boroughs went in favor of the Tories, it was supposed that Liberals in the subsequently voting constituencies would be discouraged, and that doubtful men would desert them. This does not seem to have happened. The Tories were no doubt stimulated to further efforts by their successes, but the counties, according to all accounts, voted nearly as well for the Liberals as they would have done had victory smiled on the Liberals from the first. This may be partly due to the fact that the rustics did not fully realize what had happened in the boroughs; but it is remarkable anyhow.

On the whole, the results of the election are not discouraging to those who, looking to the future welfare of England, endeavor to overcome their party disappointments. The county voters have shown much interest in their newly acquired civic rights. They have come largely to meetings, have listened intelligently, have voted with as much independence as could be expected. The country as a whole is for progress, but it fears a too rapid pace. It is unwilling to be hurried, and its preference for the party which was in power from 1880 till 1885 does not prevent it from recognizing the mistakes which that party has made. The old conditions of our political life have not been substantially changed by the franchise and redistribution. It is nevertheless true, and this must never be forgotten, that the effects of such large measures are seldom seen at first, and may be more strongly marked in subsequent elections.

Y.

Correspondence.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Events crowd upon each other so rapidly that I desire now to touch briefly upon two topics:

1. The House Rules. Probably most persons who are looking forward to the treatment by Congress of great questions like the tariff, silver, etc., regard its action as to the rules as a mere question of the modes of doing business. Yet it may well be said that no vote this winter will have more important effects upon the future of the Government, or turn upon deeper principles of political science. The rules have grown up from a necessary struggle to bring some order out of complete chaos. Their effect has been to give almost despotic control over the course of business to the Committee on Appropriations and through them to their Chairman—a curious instance, like that of the Speaker, of the way in which, with all our desperate efforts to avoid one-man power, we slide into it. But the principal remedy adopted is worse than the disease. For any good management of finance, whether private or public, the first requisite is that it should be treated as a whole—that is, expenditure and revenue being taken together. It was a fatal departure from this principle that the Ways and Means was separated from the Appropriations Committee, the result being that, with such items as pensions and rivers and harbors, expenditure is rapidly overtaking even our enormous revenue, and destroying the hope of reform in the method of raising the latter. A number of committees, each claiming a separate appropriation, will be bitterly jealous of each other, and each aim to secure the largest possible share; while to avoid internecine war, they will at once begin trading for mutual support. All proportion to revenue will soon disappear, and the control of our finances be completely lost. Some speakers in the debate expressed indignation at distrust of the discretion and economy of the committees, but the system will certainly produce the result, no matter how the committees are made up.

This is bad enough, but there is another consequence at which the civil-service reformers should cry out as one man. If each committee can at pleasure raise or lower the appropriation for its department (and they will get this power by combining together), the department will soon become a mere tool for the political purposes of the committee. It happens that we are not left to theory on this point, as experience has abundantly justified it. The finances of the city of Boston have been conducted precisely on this plan, and, not to speak of the resultant extravagance, one effect has been that tickets for employment have been distributed among members of the Council, and by them actually *sold* to laborers, who upon presenting them were entitled to employment, no matter what the quality of their labor. How would civil-service reformers like a state of things like that?

Certainly the despotism of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should be put an end to, but the true remedy lies in exactly the opposite direction. Both revenue and expenditure of the national finances should be placed in the hands of one authority directly responsible to the nation, and that authority can only be the Secretary of the Treasury. The chairman of a committee is the representative of a local district, and responsible directly only to his constituents, though indirectly he is under strict re-

sponsibility to the private interests which, through the Speaker, have placed him where he is. But the Secretary of the Treasury is, through the President, the direct agent of the whole nation. If at the outset he had only an advisory share in debate, his criticisms would have a weight beyond that of any member or committee; and however reluctant he might be, he would be forced to make them by the prodding of independent members, and even of his party opponents. But, sooner or later, through him would be worked out some method of relief from deadlock other than that which has been adopted and promises to entail still worse evils.

2. The fierce attack by Senator Beck upon the Secretary of the Treasury comes like a bolt out of the blue. The country may well be astounded that a leading Senator should make such an assault upon an Administration nominally at least of his own party, and that not a single Democratic voice should be raised in its defence, while the Republicans manifested only contemptuous indifference. Yet this is the perfectly natural outcome of the events of the last six months. Those who, with the strongest sympathy with civil-service reform, have distrusted the methods adopted, have argued that in the absence of any real dividing line between the two great parties, the spoils of office form their only reason of existence, and that if the President should disappoint the Democrats after their long term of exclusion, they would turn against him even more violently than the Republicans. This first gun shows plainly enough that the President has no support of any kind to expect from Congress. The glove has been fairly thrown down, and it remains for the Executive either to take it up or to submit in silence to every kind of bullying and hostile intrigue. The contest has passed beyond the stage of Republicans and Democrats, and has reached that of the Executive and the Legislature. The only means of defence, according to existing methods, open to the Secretary of the Treasury against a charge which may be briefly and forcibly summed up in the word "thief," are either a resort to the newspapers, or to plead his excuses, like a school-boy, before a committee in a back room. They are equally beneath the dignity and independence of the executive branch of the Government, and he should categorically decline both. The manly way would be to demand that his reply should be heard in the same public arena in which the charge was made. Certainly it requires courage, but the safest way is to take the bull by the horns, and if it is done in a proper spirit it will be surprising if it does not meet a burst of applause from the country which will cow even Senatorial arrogance. In the history of our politics no finer opportunity has been offered to a public man to make a name for himself, and do a lasting service to the country. G. B.

Boston, December 25, 1885.

THE PRICE OF A PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I was pleased to see you call attention (in No. 1068) to the recent advance in the price of steel rails of $8 a ton. The tribute levied by the steel-rail monopoly is the heaviest burden which the protective tariff has saddled upon a long-suffering public. It is difficult to account for the apparent indifference of the public to the extortion practised by these men under our laws. The only reason which presents itself to my mind why the people should meekly allow one of the largest interests we have (railroads) to be systematically plundered in the matter of one of the most important items in railroad construction, viz., steel rails, without vigorous protest, is, that the general public are grossly ignorant of the extent to which our railroads have been mulcted by the Bessemer steel manufacturers.

The following table will show in round numbers the effect of the protective tax on the price of steel rails. In computing the extra cost to our people by reason of the tariff, I have deducted from the difference in price $4 a ton, which would certainly cover the cost of transportation from England to the United States—that is, it would have cost us $4 a ton above the English price for freight if we had bought all our rails in England, if there were no tariff. The amounts of production and price in this country and the price in England are taken from Taussig's 'History of the Present Tariff,' except that I have taken the product in net tons of 2,000 pounds and reduced it to gross tons of 2,240 pounds, so that the basis of each computation may be the same. Taussig says, "The figures of production are from the reports of the American Iron and Steel Association, as are also the prices in this country; the prices in England have been compiled from the files of the London *Economist*, checked by occasional tables in the Iron and Steel Association's reports." So it will be seen they are reliable.

Year.	Product in United States, Gross Tons.	Average Price in United States, Gross Tons.	Average Price in England, Gross Tons.	Average Difference in Price.	What Protection has Cost us in Thousands of Dollars.
1871	34,150	$91.70	$57.70	$34.00	$924
1872	83,900	99.70	67.30	32.40	1,892
1873	115,260	95.90	74.40	21.50	2,016
1874	129,400	84.70	57.50	27.20	3,002
1875	259,800	59.70	44.10	15.60	3,014
1876	367,400	53.10	37.70	15.40	4,188
1877	385,500	43.50	31.90	11.60	2,029
1878	491,000	41.70	27.20	14.50	5,155
1879	610,700	48.20	24.70	23.50	11,908
1880	851,700	67.50	36.00	31.50	23,321
1881	1,187,000	61.10	31.20	29 90	30,743
1882	1,281,000	48.50	30.00	18.50	18,574
1883	1,148,000	37.75	25.40	12.35	9,605
Total cost to people of protection to steel rails in thirteen years					$117,271,000

The above table is a statement of facts. It does not represent any imaginary figures drawn from the realms of speculation by a "college professor, theorist, or doctrinaire." There is no escaping the result. One hundred and seventeen million dollars the people of this country have paid for protection in the matter of steel rails alone in thirteen years. This is entirely outside of the amount paid the Government for duties on imported steel rails.

It would seem as if the Bessemer steel manufacturers were amply protected by their patent process and the thousands of miles of distance which separates them from their foreign competitors. I believe they are, and that, if left to their own energy and resources, they can take care of themselves, without the legal license of the tax-gatherer to compel their fellow-citizens to pay them an average tribute of nine millions a year. Perhaps the steel industry is not now so profitable as it has been. If that is true, the reason is plain: such enormous profits as they were allowed to make during the era of activity in railroad construction, could not but induce overproduction and consequent depression. I care not how that is; it is sufficient for me that we should have been $117,000,000 better off if not a steel rail had ever been manufactured here, and that the establishment of the industry, instead of being a great benefit, should be regarded as a public calamity and a curse.

M. H. Ford.

Grand Rapids, Mich., December 19, 1885.

THE TAXATION OF RAILROAD LANDS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Does not the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the validity of taxing Northern Pacific lands point strongly to the very questionable wisdom of subsidizing railroads by land grants? The grounds on which the decision rests are so evident that the wonder is that the question has so long been allowed to remain undecided, affecting as it does so largely the prosperity of the counties along the Northern Pacific Railroad. Of the evils of the land-grant system we who live within what is known as the "forty-mile limit" are far more sensitive than mere observers East. They seem to meet us at every turn.

This decision raises no end of complications. Those counties that have levied taxes on railroad lands for the last six or eight years will be obliged to refund the same, together with interest from date of purchase, to parties holding tax-bills. If title to railroad lands still vests in the Government where no patent has been taken out by the railroad, then purchasers from the railroad hold no title, and are entitled to have taxes paid refunded; nor are they obliged to pay taxes in future on such lands until they hold title to the same. In other words, the counties will have to repay three-quarters of all taxes that have been raised, while the amount of assessable property will be reduced more than two-thirds, if Congress fails to take action in the matter. The holders of railroad land, the speculators, will be benefited; and those few of the actual settlers who have taken out title on Government land will be most oppressed. That very class that has been the greatest drawback to the development of the region will benefit at the expense of bona-fide settlers.

Further, in refunding these taxes the counties would be obliged to incur a heavy bonded debt that would militate much against the immigration of settlers and capital.

We may thank the land-grant system that much of our most desirable land is as yet altogether unimproved. We trust that the land-grant system, seconded by the short-sighted policy of the railroad, may not give the development of one of the finest sections of the territory a setback from which it will take years to recover.

G. M.

Jamestown, Dak., December 18, 1885.

WILD FLOWERS OF COLORADO.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you allow me room in your columns to make a few statements relative to Mrs. Thayer's 'Wild Flowers of Colorado,' and the letter of her publishers, Cassell & Co., Limited, which appeared in your issue of December 17?

I have in my collection of Colorado wild flowers a study of the anemone or wind flower, almost exactly like the study in Mrs. Thayer's book, which she claims as original, and which Kate Ball McClure claims to have seen her paint from nature. Mrs. Thayer has an additional blossom placed in the upper part of her study; cover that, and the study is practically exactly like mine, line for line and curve for curve. I painted mine in Colorado Springs, Col., in 1882, from a study I borrowed of Miss Alice A. Stewart. This has always been a favorite study with Miss Stewart's pupils and friends, and has been copied so many times that there must be a great many in existence. I know of two besides my own within twenty miles of Boston. I also have a study of the prickly poppy, painted from Miss Stewart's, and Mrs. Thayer's certainly bears unmistakable evidence of having been painted from Miss Stewart's design. I have, too, a study of the

evening primrose, copied from Miss Stewart's, which differs only a little in arrangement from Mrs. Thayer's.

It is very remarkable that I should have three of these studies, painted in 1882 and 1883 from Miss Stewart's original studies, so very like Mrs. Thayer's, painted some time later, *if hers are original*. Mrs. Thayer, Kate Ball McClure, and others go too far when they claim *all* the studies as original and from nature. There are three other studies—tree cactus, mariposa lily, and man-of-the-earth—which I recognized as Miss Stewart's designs.

I also have painted the flowers of Colorado "for years," from nature as well as from Miss Stewart's studies, and have given special attention to their botany; and I must decidedly differ from Kate Ball McClure's opinion that Mrs. Thayer's flowers are faithful representations, "correctly drawn," and "perfect pictures of the wild flowers of the State." Many of the flowers in the book are out of drawing and poorly painted, and some are botanically incorrect. Any fairly good and unprejudiced artist will bear witness to the former, and "Gray" and "Coulter" and the natural flowers are my authorities for the latter, statement.

Mrs. Thayer says the trip was taken "in the autumn of 1884." How could Kate Ball McClure and another companion, mentioned in your note, have seen Mrs. Thayer paint the anemone, an early spring flower, from *nature on this trip*? They seem to assert as much, although Mrs. Thayer implies that the anemones and others were not painted at that time. They do not all agree in their statements.

The claims of Miss Stewart and those who know her work are not false, for there is indisputable evidence that some of the studies in this book are not original, but copies from hers.

Yours respectfully,

SUSAN T. DUNBAR.

72 WALTHAM ST., BOSTON, MASS., December 22, 1885.

DEATH-RATE OF FOREIGN AND NATIVE-BORN FROM CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I think it is important to learn, if possible, whether the Irish in this country are more subject to death from consumption than are the native-born citizens. The statistics given by Doctor Shattuck in No. 1068 of the *Nation* seem at first sight to show conclusively that they are; yet his statistics are not conclusive, because the foreign-born inhabitants of this country are, on the average, considerably older than the native-born inhabitants, and the death-rate from consumption increases rapidly with age after the age of fifty. If Doctor Shattuck can give us, for the native and foreign-born inhabitants, statistics of the proportion of deaths from consumption to inhabitants at ages definitely stated, he will enable us to judge correctly whether one race is, in this country, more subject than the other to death from consumption. That consumption is most fatal at the older ages is, I think, now well established. One of the earliest, if not the earliest, demonstrations of this truth may be found on pages 314, 315 and the intervening diagram in 'Vital Statistics of Michigan for 1870,' a copy of which I send you by this mail. The differences between the death rates, native and foreign, stated by Doctor Shattuck, seem to be no greater than would be expected between two classes of persons the average age of one of which is much greater than that of the other. The average age of the foreign-born inhabitants is much greater than that of the native-born, partly because, as Doctor Shattuck correctly states, the children of the foreign-born are included with those of the native-born inhabitants.—Very respectfully, HENRY B. BAKER.

LANSING, MICH., December 21, 1885.

PROHIBITION AND HIGH LICENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Apropos of your editorial in the *Nation* of the 24th inst. concerning the failure of prohibition in Iowa, permit me to refer to a statement copied in the New York *Times* of the 26th from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, to the effect that high license has decreased the number of saloons in Chicago from 13,000 to 9,000, and added nearly $1,300,000 to the revenues of that city. As the violent opponents of high license appear to be more and more confined to domestic cranks and foreign rumsellers, would it not be a good plan to let the moderate men try their way for a while—at least in the large cities?

I am not well informed on the state of the law here, but I am told that the Pennsylvania Legislature, while restraining our City Councils from making use of the high-license tax, steadily refuses to do so itself, preferring noisy talk about prohibition, local option, and so forth, to any really beneficial action.

Clearly there remains for the "Mugwumps" much to be done on many subjects.

Very respectfully, I. J. W.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1885.

Notes.

AN 'Historical Biography of Prince Bismarck,' by Charles Lowe, with a preface by Prof. Munroe Smith, of Columbia College, will be published immediately by Cassell & Co.

Holt's "Leisure Hour Series" is about to be enlarged by a romantic and dramatic novel of English rural life, with an American hero, and the title, 'After His Kind.' The author is supposed to be "John Coventry."

The Appletons have given us 'Charles Darwin,' by Grant Allen, a volume of the English Worthies Series. We are not admirers of this author's very popular quasi-scientific writings; but this little book makes a favorable impression. The subject would naturally invite to accuracy and sobriety of statement, while it falls in very well with picturesque narrative. The only slip we notice is one in which, while referring to anticipations of Darwinian ideas, the author assigns Haldeman to a professorial chair at Boston.

What the American Unitarian Association has done for Channing in popularizing his life and writings by cheap editions, it has now begun to do for Theodore Parker, offering a selection from his ethical and theological discourses, under the title 'Views of Religion.' Those who remember or have read of Parker's treatment at the hands of his own denomination, need not be told how significant this is. As Dr. James Freeman Clarke, who furnishes an introduction, points out, the progress of religious thought among the Unitarians has left Parker among the conservatives—among the "defenders," as he himself rated Dr. Channing, in that discriminating obituary sermon on him which, on account of its rarity, gives especial value to the present volume. Pending a complete American edition of Parker's works, these nineteen examples will find favor with many. Nothing has been borrowed from his sermons on slavery.

Our Paris correspondent some weeks ago gave an interesting account in these columns of Count Leo Tolstoi's remarkable profession of faith, 'My Religion.' This work has now been translated from the French by Huntington Smith, and published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. Mr. Smith also furnishes a preface and a brief appendix. It is unnecessary to review this work afresh, but it is a singular coincidence that it is made accessible in English in the same year with the appearance of the life of the founder of the Non-Resistant sect in this country.

A pleasant book comes from Portland, 'The Triangular Society' (Hoyt, Fogg & Donham). It is mainly of local interest as to scenes and allusions, but all the world might be the better for such sketches of quiet people, cheerily, bravely making the most and the happiest of an every-day life. Some verses already in print, but likely to be lost in the big volumes of periodicals, find fitting niches. Best of all is "Fessenden's Garden," a pathetic remembrance of the private life of Maine's ablest Senator.

Some record of the early stages of infancy, even if it be but sentimental, has its value. Darwin has shown us what it may teach psychologically. In Professor Fonssagrives's scientific tabulations, we have the physical and medical possibilities. A little of both is contemplated in 'Baby's Record' (Robert Clarke & Co.). Nearly half the blank leaves are assigned to "Baby Wit and Wisdom."

For the thirty-fifth time P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, issue their convenient 'Physician's Visiting List.'

There should be no question of the utility of the practical little work, 'Three Hundred Decorative and Fancy Articles for Presents, Fairs, etc.,' by Lucretia P. Hale and Margaret E. White (Boston: S. W. Tilton & Co.). It not only shows, with the aid of illustrations, how to make the articles in question, but gives directions about getting up fairs and about various kinds of social festivities. Though timely for the holidays, it will be found suggestive and serviceable at all seasons.

"The Sleeping Car," "The Register," "The Elevator," and now "The Garroters" (Harper & Bros.) attest the growth of what the French would call Mr. W. D. Howells's "Théâtre."

We are glad to learn from the Messrs. Harper that Mr. Charles Nordhoff's little work, 'Politics for Young Americans,' which is now used (in Spanish) as a school manual in Mexico, is being adapted also for Venezuela.

When Mr. Frederick Saunders's amusing little books were originally published anonymously, 'Salad for the Solitary,' in 1853, and 'Salad for the Social,' in 1860, it was asserted in England that they were written by Dr. Doran; but now that they have been revised and republished with the author's name, it is a little odd to find them figuring in an alleged "complete series of Dr. Doran's works, as published," in a recent second-hand catalogue of the Messrs. Putnam.

M. Hetzel has followed his 'Quatres filles du Dr. Marsch' and 'Jack et Jane' by a French adaptation of another of Miss Alcott's stories, 'La Petite Rose, ses six tantes et ses sept cousins': it is announced as by "P. J. Stahl" (*i. e.*, M. Hetzel himself and a M. Lermont). In the same series appear nearly a score of Mayne Reid's tales, Mrs. Dodge's 'Patins d'Argent,' Mme. Th. Bentzon's version of Mr. Aldrich's 'Un Écolier Américam' and Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Île au Trésor.' In the *Magasin Illustré d'Éducation et de Récréation* which M. "Stahl," M. Jules Verne, and M. Jean Macé edit together, M. Jules Verne has begun a new serial, "Un Billet de Loterie."

President Cleveland forms one of the four regulation portrait plates in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1886 (B. Westermann & Co.), and the incoming of his Administration is justly remarked in the preface as one of the most significant political changes of the past year. Another plate shows in one frame the three founders of the Congo State, viz., King Leopold, Bismarck, and

Stanley; and this artificial creation, like unto nothing else in modern history, enters for the first time the family of nations recognized by the *Almanach*. It does not requ re much room—little more than a single page; yet it has a central government at Brussels, with three departments, including one of foreign affairs, and a government on the Congo, with a "public force" of 2,000 blacks, and a "marine" of nine steamboats and launches. It even has a diplomatic corps, but the United States is alone represented by an agent, Mr Tisdel, whose forthcoming work on the Congo State we announced last week. Germany for the first time has its bantling colonies displayed as a part of its possessions in Africa—Cameroon, Togo, Angra Pequena; the first requiring a governor and a chancellor, the last two a simple commissary. Its protectorate covers also Emperor William's Land on the northeast coast of New Guinea, and the adjacent Bismarck Archipelago. The genealogical division of this punctilious work has undergone a change by which families in the line of royal and princely succession are set apart from those derived from unequal marriages.

The antiquarian feature of the *Magazine of American History* for January, 1886, is a paper by E. H. Goss on Paul Revere; the historical paper of most moment is that by General Baldy Smith on the operations before Fort Donelson, with special reference to the part taken by Gen. C. F. Smith, which is the same as saying, however, that a new view is offered of the causes of the success of those operations.

The bound volume of this magazine for the current year has an unwonted civil-war complexion, which would have been better brought out by an analytic table of contents. Two reflections occur to us on turning over its pages—that we have here rather a receptacle than an organ of historical studies; and that the book-notices proper to the magazine derive no value from appearing in it.

The first of a series of historical maps to be edited by Edward Channing, Instructor in History at Harvard College, will be an outline map of the United States in four sections, drawn under the direction of Mr. Albert B. Hart, Instructor in American History at the same institution. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

One need not be a librarian to read with profit and occasionally with zest the double number of the *Library Journal*, which reports at length the Lake George conference of librarians in the fall. Among the regular yearly reports we remark as of general interest one on the reading of the young.

A conference has recently been held in Aarau to take measures for establishing a uniform German orthography for Switzerland. Ten Cantons were represented, as well as the associations of printers and booksellers. A proposition to adopt the Prussian-Bavarian orthography was voted down by a large majority, and it was finally determined to petition the Federal Council to call a conference of delegates from all the German States for the purpose of obtaining a uniform and simplified orthography. In this connection the discussion as to the changes in the use of the French and German languages in Switzerland is interesting. According to the census of 1860, the French numbered 23.6 in every 100 inhabitants, the Germans 69 in the 100. In 1880 this proportion had changed to 21 for the French against 71.4 in the 100 for the Germans. M. Knapp, of Neufchâtel, however, protests that this diminution is more apparent than real. He asserts that in Freiburg, for instance, where at the beginning of the century German was the official language, it is now proposed to close the German schools for want of scholars, and that the German emigrants into the French Cantons, as Neufchâtel, gradually lose the use of their mother tongue. He adds that the census returns are not entirely trustworthy from the different methods employed in the various Cantons, and that in place of the question "Mother tongue" in the tables, there should have been "Language habitually used."

The bi-centennial anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., in October, 1685, was here and there observed as a day of pious recollection by descendants of the victims of that King's blind intolerance. What a blow that reversal of Henry IV.'s great act of statesmanship inflicted on the prosperity and political development of France, is now as well understood by the French—excepting some ultra-Catholics, blinded both by religious and political fanaticism—as it is, for instance, in Germany, to whose wealth, industry, and love of freedom, the banished Huguenots added so largely. In the château where the "grand monarque" decreed the expulsions which drove so much French ability and energy into the dominions of the Great Elector of Brandenburg, a descendant of the latter was proclaimed, in 1871, Emperor of reunited Germany. German writers have not missed the opportunity to treat the subject in journals and reviews, and a serious historical monograph on it, 'Die Aufhebung des Edicts von Nantes, im October, 1685' (Halle, 1885), from the pen of Prof. Dr. Th. Schott, has been issued by the Verein für Reformationsgeschichte.

Wilhelm Heine, the traveller, who was born in 1827, died in Dresden, his native city, in the early part of October. He learned landscape and architectural painting in Paris, and was active as a painter at the Dresden Court Theatre, but after the revolutionary movement in Saxony in 1849 he came to this country. In 1851 he travelled in Central America, which he described in 'Wanderbilder aus Centralamerika' (Leipzig, 1853). He subsequently joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, and, in 1860, the Prussian expedition to the same country, to the description of which he devoted a number of books, including the superb pictorial work, 'Japan; Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Landes und seiner Bewohner' (Dresden, 1870 *et seq*). After the outbreak of the American civil war he entered the Union army as captain of engineers, advanced to the rank of brigadier (March, 1865), and was afterward employed in the United States consular service, returning to his native country in 1871.

Eduard von Hartmann has in preparation a new work on æsthetics, which is to form a part of the complete edition of his works now being issued by Karl Duncker in Berlin. Some admirable short papers on æsthetic subjects, published years ago, show that Hartmann is specially qualified to write on this branch of philosophy. The new edition of Hartmann's works is to be in fine style, while the price will be reduced to about one-third of the earlier editions. His work on ethics, for instance, will cost $1 50 instead of $4. It is to be hoped that other publishers will follow Duncker's example, for scientific books in Germany are unreasonably expensive.

Under the editorship of Mr. F. G. Dumas, there is about to appear a new bi-monthly *Revue Illustrée* (Paris: Ludovic Baschet; New York: F. W. Christern), which will contain thirty-two pages of text, plus an illustrative supplement. The French school of short-story writers is to be represented abundantly in early numbers, as contributions are announced from MM. François Coppée, Alphonse Daudet, Ludovic Halévy, Henri Meilhac, Georges Ohnet, and André Theuriet. A specialty will be made of new music by MM. Massenet, Saint-Saëns, Paladilhe, Délibes, and others.

"D. B.'s" Dublin letter, which appeared last week, compared the Parliamentary returns with an ordinary map of Ireland. The nomenclature of the Parliamentary divisions is so far misleading as to show (on comparison with a Parliamentary division map such as that which appeared in the London *Times* of Saturday, Dec. 12) that the line sketched by "D. B." does not so exactly divide National from Conservative Ireland. A Conservative division lies partly outside it; and a National division runs north, wedge-shaped, along the west shore of Lough Neagh.

—Catlin's Indian portraits are well known, and have been deservedly reproduced in various forms. There is, however, another series in the same line which is worthy of more attention than it has received, and which is very rare. This collection was the work of J. O. Lewis, an artist who accompanied General Cass and other Indian Commissioners to treaty convocations which they held with the aborigines of the Northwest. The sketches of Lewis, largely in regions never visited by Catlin, were also drawn at least a decade earlier, and so show the Indian more nearly in his first and best estate. At the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1825, which first opened Wisconsin to settlement, and the breaking of which brought on the Black Hawk war, nine tribes were represented and twenty portraits were taken. On this occasion a dozen kegs of whiskey placed in the midst of the council were staved, and their contents spilled on the ground, by way of an object lesson on temperance. The expression on Indian faces as they witnessed this waste seems to have been caught by the artist. Another council supplementary to this on the Mississippi was held the following year at Fond du Lac, or the head of Lake Superior. In order to attend this solemn talk the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, T. L. McKenney, made a journey from Washington, and filled an octavo with details of his expedition into what he considered "the utmost corner of the West." Its pages abound in notices of Lewis and his labors. The artist here took many sketches, but secured only nine portraits. Indeed, in taking the first one he nearly lost his life. He chanced to draw it in profile, which the sitter observing drew his knife, crying: "You have left out half of my face. Put it in or I'll scalp you on the spot!" All subsequent likenesses were full-faced. Many were outlined soon afterward at Green Bay, Fort Wayne, and Missinnewa. In some cases views were painted of the congregated braves and chiefs, soldiers and civilians, as at Butte des Morts in 1827, Fond du Lac, etc. The latest portrait was of Black Hawk at Detroit in 1833. The costumes, badges, and ornaments of the red men as shown by the pencil of Lewis are less adulterated by civilized admixtures than in all works less ancient. Some of his paintings were ordered for the Indian Bureau in Washington. But the painter, like many of his craft, could manage a palette better than a publisher. His productions were never fully brought before the world. A selection of them—'The Aboriginal Port-Folio'—appeared in Philadelphia in 1835, with sixty-four colored plates. Some others came out in New York and in London. It is probable, however, that the author died feeling that his arduous and enthusiastic endeavors to show forth and perpetuate the most picturesque of Indian characteristics had not been appreciated. Yet several of his pictures were thought worth stealing by McKenney and Hall, for we find them copied without acknowledgment in their three pretentious folios on Indian Tribes. The portraits of Lewis are not mentioned in the catalogues of ten principal libraries in New England and New York, but 126 of them may be seen in the Wisconsin Historical Society's collections.

—The world moves although Doctor Dix stands still. In a volume of random verses by a Rector of Houghton Conquest and late Fellow of St

John's, the girls of Girton play an important rôle, and, in spite of the gloomy prognostications of Doctor Dix, it is not the rôle of the virago or the shrew, or any other proverbially to be dreaded character. An English reviewer of the book says, "Nothing can be more pathetic than the 'Tragedy of the XIXth Century,' which tells of a luckless examiner condemned in his public capacity to pluck for her Little-go the girl graduate whom he privately adores. Girton seems to be having an important influence on the Cambridge school of poetry. We are not surprised. The Graces are the Graces always, even when they wear spectacles." But has not Doctor Dix assured us that learning and grace are incompatible qualities? It must be that those English fellows are very poor judges of what constitutes true feminine charm.

—In the time of the French Revolution a member of the Convention went to the National Library to get the laws of Minos. Of course he did not succeed. But an Italian, Signor Federigo Halbherr, a pupil of Comparetti, found them a little over a year ago engraved on the stones which made the flume of a mill at Gortyna. At least he found some Cretan laws, though, as the preamble and the date are missing, and the only magistrates mentioned are otherwise unknown, the learned do not venture as yet to assign them to any author or period. All that can be said is, that they were less ancient than some other laws to which they refer as abrogated. Some other parts are also wanting, but there are still twelve columns left, evidently the most important find of Greek epigraphy for many years. Several editions have been published—by D. Comparetti at Florence, with an Italian translation and commentary; by Fabricius at Athens; by H. Lewy at Berlin, with a translation and notes; by F. Bücheler at Frankfort on the Main, with a German translation and a philological commentary, to which E. Zitelmann had added a legal commentary. R. Dareste has published a French version in the *Bulletin de correspondance archéologique d'Athènes*, which has been separately printed, and J. and T. Baunack have published at Leipzig a philological study, for which the curious dialectic forms give abundant occasion. No doubt these are only the first shoots of a whole crop of illustrative works. The laws will be discussed from every point of view, and the Gortynian inscriptions will fill an important section in classical bibliographies. We had written Gortynian tables, but Gortynian walls would be more correct. The stones appear to have formed part of the walls of a circular court-room, estimated to have been 33 metres in diameter. It must have been very convenient for the judge always to have his Revised Statutes before his eyes.

—There is a very agreeable mixture of fine though unadorned description, of fresh ethnographical information, and of historic Hellenic lore in the "Lettres à un ami" by Demetrius Bikélas, on his rapid tour through western Greece. The letters were addressed to the Marquis de Queux de Saint-Hilaire, a French Hellenic scholar, but have been at his suggestion laid before the public under the title 'De Nicopolis à Olympie' (2d ed., Paris, 1885). The first letter is dated on board the *Thessaly*—a Greek steamer which carried the writer through the Gulf of Patras, westward—on the 19th of April, 1884; the last on May 2 of the same year, at Athens, whither he returned. The day of departure was (though the traveller did not think of it) the sixtieth anniversary of the death of Lord Byron at Messolonghi. These two names are often mentioned in the letters with patriotic emotion, and the pages devoted to reminiscences of the heroic defence of that city and its tragic fall in the war of independence form a charming chapter of history, plainly but feelingly told. Every page of the collection breathes Greek patriotism, but the author is free from that Hellenic chauvinism which dreams of Byzantine greatness. Give his fatherland its natural northern boundaries—to embrace the rest of Thessaly and Epirus, and a part of Macedonia — and all the isles of the Ægean, with Crete, and his national aspirations will have their fill. But all this he not only prays, but hopes for. The book is redolent with patriotic optimism; and indeed the author furnishes abundant evidence in statistical facts of the rapid strides which the young kingdom has been making in the last two decades—that is, since the cession to it of the Ionian Isles—in material prosperity, improvements, industry, education, order, and security. Foreign travellers tell us the same agreeable tale. Greece talks war incessantly, but her territorial acquisitions since she recovered her freedom—the Ionian Isles, most of Thessaly, and part of Epirus—have been achieved without fighting, and the people have made a rather creditable use of half a century of peace. The formerly waste towns and lands are regaining life and population, roads are being built—here and there the smoke of locomotives tarnishes classical landscapes — the Isthmus teems with canal-diggers; the vine culture enriches Elis; Acarnania and Ætolia can be traversed by unarmed wayfarers; Zante flourishes; provincial towns boast of theatres. But much of the former simplicity and of what was national and semi-Oriental in dress and manners has been swept away by the inroads of Western civilization. The picturesque yields to the practical. The antique lives only in ruins.

—The curiosities of Mithriac worship at ancient Rome leads Orazio Marucchi, in the October (1885) *Nuova Antologia*, to a discussion of the prevalence in the Eternal City of this singular Oriental faith, so spiritual in its tenets, so remote from the gross polytheism of the all-too-hospitable Roman pantheon. This was a form of Mazdeism founded by Zoroaster, with the Zendavesta as its sacred book. The religion of Zoroaster revolved about two supreme incarnations, Ormuzd (Light) and Ahriman (Darkness), between which as mediator intervened Mithras, the θεὸς ἐκ πέτρας, who was believed to be generated as a flash of light from the contact of colliding bits of stone. He it was who offered the propitiatory sacrifice, and in his honor Zoroaster established a symbolic cavern, as image of the world, within which this expiatory offering was to take place. From this arose the custom of celebrating the mysteries of Mithras in grottoes, and of representing Mithras himself within the symbolic cavern. This Eastern superstition soon penetrated to the West, and its rapid spread was especially due to such favorers of the Orient as Helagabalus and Aurelian; whence, long before, Horace had said, "jamdudum in Tiberim defluxit Orontes." *Mithræa*, or temples of Mithras, soon abounded not only in Rome but in Hungary, Transylvania, the Tyrol, France, and even Germany. A remarkable *Mithræum* was discovered at Ostia in 1860. The worship was accompanied by curious developments. The great Christian doctor, St. Jerome, records that successive stages of the Mithriac initiation went by the name of *crows, mysteries, soldiers, lions, Persians, runners of the sun*, and *fathers*, every one of which was accompanied by special and mysterious ceremonies. Soon these rites associated with themselves, or rather assimilated, certain symbols and elements of the Christian religion; imitations of the Christian rites of baptism and the Communion were attested by Tertullian to exist; and finally Mithracism became the great rival of Christianity among the enlightened Romans, now ripe for a new religion. The superstition flourished luxuriantly till the year 392, after which it was proscribed by Theodosius. Just the other day a complete *Mithræum* was discovered in all its integrity near the Church of S. Martino ai Monti at Rome—sacrarium, symbolic figures, and all—witnessing the singular spread and extension of this most penetrating of Eastern creeds.

DICEY'S LAW OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—II.

Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution. By A. V. Dicey. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

For American readers the fourth lecture will probably have the greatest interest; it is this which deals with "Parliamentary Sovereignty and Federalism," illustrating the latter mainly by the case of our general Government. The author shows in the main a strikingly good understanding of our system, and he points out with keen perception certain characteristics of federal government which we are apt to pass by. And yet, from an American point of view, this chapter has the defect of appearing to find in the necessities of a federal system the cause of much which really existed in our States before the Federal Government had an existence. Historically it seems to be true that the doctrine of "the supremacy of the Constitution"—*i. e.*, its supremacy as *law* and all that this necessarily involves—had been bred in the bone on this side of the water. Relatively to our colonies their charters had always been unchangeable law—law for the legislatures as well as the courts and private citizens. Just as Riel's case has within a month or two been before the Privy Council in England to determine whether certain legislation in Canada was *ultra vires*, and just as Indian legislation is now submitted to English judicial supervision, so it was with our colonial legislation. Accordingly, when our Revolution came, consisting as it did simply in cutting loose from Great Britain and substituting the sovereignty of "the people," the colonies turned immediately, as the General Congress recommended, to the adoption of a written charter of government in which the new sovereign should declare his will. More than a dozen of these constitutions (seventeen, we believe) had been adopted before the Federal instrument was framed, several of the States having tried their hand at them repeatedly. Historically, therefore, it was not in any necessity of federalism that our written constitutions originated; it was because among the English people on this side of the water this was and always had been their fashion of government. Professor Dicey has not overlooked the class of facts to which reference is now made, or the inferences to be drawn from them; but it would seem that he has hardly allowed them their due weight. When he remarks of certain written Continental constitutions that they do not "contain a hint as to the mode in which a law is to be treated which violates the Constitution," it might have been added that this is true also of the Constitution of Massachusetts, framed in 1779 and still in force; and as well, we doubt not, of every other State constitution preceding the Federal one, and of nearly every one since. So far as the language of these documents goes (we are not speaking of the Federal instrument), there is probably (allowing for a few exceptions) nothing in them which *requires* a different result from that reached in France and Belgium, where no court "has ever pronounced judgment upon the constitutionality of an Act of Parliament."

Why is it that on one side of the water the provisions of the Constitution are construed as law, to be enforced in the courts, and on the

other as precepts of political duty, of "constitutional morality," not enforceable as law? It is not because "State Government throughout the Union is formed upon the Federal model." The existence of State constitutions and of decisions in State courts declaring laws unconstitutional before the framing of the Federal model, is noticed by Professor Dicey himself. The reason is, as we have intimated before, because our people, in Dicey's words, "had inhabited a colony governed under a charter, the effect of which on the validity of a colonial law was certainly liable to be considered by the Privy Council," as well as by other tribunals in England and here which were more justly entitled to be designated as judicial courts than the Privy Council was at that period. It was because we had always been familiar with the conception of delegated and limited legislative power, and never with any other—with the doctrine which Yorke and Talbot expressed in 1730 when they said, as to certain laws of Maryland, "If any laws have been there made repugnant to the laws of England, they are absolutely null and void"; which Murray, as Attorney-General, expressed in May, 1775, when he said of a law of Maryland putting a duty on imported convicts, "No colony can make such a law, because . . . it is in direct opposition to the authority of the Parliament of Great Britain. . . . There always is a restriction that they shall not be contrary to the laws of England." Accordingly, when we adopted written constitutions, it seemed a natural thing to interpret them as we did, and to say here also that laws repugnant to the requirements of the new sovereign should be "absolutely null and void."

There is another matter; but one hesitates to approach it, lest he get entangled in that "prolific crop of . . . controversial disquisitions on sovereignty" of which Sir Henry Maine has spoken as a product of our soil. Professor Dicey says: "One may say with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose that the legal sovereignty of the United States resides in the majority of a body constituted by the joint action of three-fourths of the several States at any time belonging to the Union"; and a note refers us here to Article 5 of the National Constitution. It is to be remarked that Dicey refers to legal sovereignty, as discriminated from the political sovereignty, and also that he does not here speak absolutely—his "present purpose" being that of pointing out that the national sovereign here is hard to find and hard to wake up; and that is true enough. But it would be difficult to assent in any sense to this indication of our "legal sovereignty."

Observe what "legal sovereignty" means; this valuable discrimination is emphasized by Dicey:

> "It should . . . be carefully noted that the term 'sovereignty,' as long as it is accurately employed in the sense in which Austin sometimes uses it, is a merely legal conception, and means simply the power of law-making unrestricted by any legal limit. If the term 'sovereignty' be thus used, the sovereign power under the English Constitution is clearly Parliament. But the word 'sovereignty' is sometimes employed in a political rather than a strictly legal sense. That body is 'politically' sovereign or supreme in a State the will of which is ultimately obeyed by the citizens of the State. In this sense of the word the electors of Great Britain may be said to be, together with the Crown and the Lords, or, perhaps, in strict accuracy, independently of the King and the Peers, the body in which sovereign power is vested."

The will of the electors really does assert itself by the present constitutional arrangements. "But this is a political, not a legal fact." It will be noticed, then, that there was no "legal sovereignty" among the English colonies before the Revolution.

Now the fifth article of our Constitution provides for the manner of making amendments to the Constitution, viz.: by proposals from Congress on a two-thirds vote of both houses, or from a national convention called by Congress on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States; the amendments thus proposed to be, in either case, ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as Congress may propose. The Constitution itself was framed by a national convention and was submitted to State conventions; but all of the fifteen amendments heretofore made to it have been proposed by Congress to the separate legislatures of the States (not to State conventions, as they might have been), and have been approved at different, convenient times, as it might happen in different States—languishing along sometimes for months, and even for several years before the requisite three-fourths of the legislatures had acted. Now, what and where, under such circumstances, is "*the body* constituted by the joint action of three-fourths of the several States"? The Constitution, as regards the adoption of proposed amendments, in no case contemplates any meeting in one of the people or the legislatures of the States. And then can that be the "legal sovereign" which may legally only pass upon what is proposed to it by Congress or a convention, and has no legal initiative?

Shall we then say that there is no "legal sovereign" in the United States? Perhaps so. Our ancestors were afraid of recognizing any such *legal* thing as uncontrollable power anywhere; the political sovereignty of "the people" of course they recognized. The possibility of such a state of things is recognized by Professor Dicey: "In spite," he says, "of the doctrine enunciated by some jurists that in every country there must be found some person or body legally capable of changing every institution thereof, it is hard to see why it should be held inconceivable that the founders of a polity should have deliberately omitted to provide any means for lawfully changing its bases . . . The question, however," he goes on to say, "whether a federal constitution necessarily involves the existence of some ultimate sovereign power authorized to amend or alter its terms is of merely speculative interest, for under existing federal governments the constitution will be found to provide the means for its own improvement." But is it true that the power to pass upon amendments proposed by Congress or a convention is the same thing as legal sovereignty, *i. e.*, "the power of law-making unrestricted by any legal limit"? May "three-quarters of the States" legally, *i. e.*, by any permission of the Constitution, legislate as they please? No. All that can justly be said is, that *one* very high act of sovereign power, that of amending the Constitution, is committed, not to three-fourths of the States, but to the checked and balanced alternative combination of agencies which is designated in the fifth article. All that is provided for is "amending." Would anybody say that there is any *legal* power to abolish the Constitution, leaving us nothing in its place? If not, how does Article 5 designate a legal sovereign?

This is, to be sure, an old discussion. Calhoun, not to mention others, spoke of "the voice of three-fourths of the States as the highest power known under the system." Sir Henry Maine also has touched the question—not in his well-known discussions on sovereignty in the 'Early History of Institutions' and in the 'Ancient Law,' but in a paper read before the English "Juridical Society" in 1855. After referring to the difficulty on the subject of sovereignty at that time existing in our country as "likely to grow to prodigious dimensions before this generation has passed away," he goes on to say: "If any part of the American people should be desirous of detaching more of their prerogatives from the several States, and of committing the powers so detached to the Federal authority, must the consent of each separate State be obtained to the innovation, or is there any other *body*, distinct from the central Government and from the several States, which can effect the desired change without infringing on positive law?" He proceeds to discuss and to discredit the doctrine of "State rights," and to declare that the fifth article gives "plenary powers of amending the Constitution . . . to three-fourths of the legislatures of the subordinate States. Now, whatever body," it is added, "has an unlimited authority to introduce amendments into the Constitution, is of course empowered to detach as great a measure of sovereignty as it pleases from the separate members of the confederation, and to annex it to the central Government—from which it seems to follow that by this fifth article the sovereignty over each separate State, and over the larger State arising from the Federal Union, is made, in Mr. Austin's words, 'to reside in the *States' governments as forming one aggregate body.*'" The italics are Maine's. These and all like statements appear to be open to criticism as not taking sufficiently into account the considerations above named. In no sense, as we venture to think, is it true that the entire sovereignty, in the sense of the legal sovereignty, "the power of law-making unrestricted by any legal limit," is committed here to any body or combination of bodies. On the other hand, that appears to be true which was said by Mr. Webster in his argument in the Rhode Island case (Luther vs. Borden): "Though this Government [that of the Union] possesses sovereign power, it does not possess all sovereign power; and so the State governments, though sovereign in some respects, are not so in all. Nor could it be shown that the power of both, as delegated, embraces the whole range of what might be called sovereign power."

But we must end this consideration of Professor Dicey's book and the questions which it raises. One would like to comment on his solid and sound utterances on the relation of courts to morality; *e. g.*, this: "There is no legal basis for the theory that judges, as exponents of morality, may overrule acts of Parliament." Is it otherwise here? Judges now and then, especially in heated dissenting opinions, as in the "sinking-fund cases," express themselves as if it were—as if some things which Parliament might do our legislatures could not do, as being contrary to morality and justice, because they hold only a delegation of strictly legislative power. It would be a good thing if some judge, while he has his hand in, would show us how he works this out.

Another extremely interesting thing we have only time to touch. Dicey refers to the fact that what he calls "conventions"—*i.e.*, understandings, usages, not having the force of law—exist in the working of our constitutions as well as the English. That is no doubt true, and it is a highly interesting fact he cites, too, viz.: the conspicuous instance of the Presidential Electors, who, by force of usage and public opinion merely, are held bound to vote with their party. If in 1876 a Republican Elector had voted for Tilden, it would have been, in the English sense, unconstitutional, and yet not illegal; it would have been in our sense both constitutional and legal; and yet in a sense common to both countries it would have been contrary to the "conventions of the Constitution." Dicey mentions as another "convention" that a President shall not be reëlected more than once. That is quite overstated. We have re-elected our governors many times; and when we get a good enough President it is probable

that no talk of a "third term" will be any serious obstacle to reëlecting him repeatedly. There is, however, one very interesting "convention," touching the manner of changing our State constitutions, to which we must allude. It has lately been made the subject of a valuable pamphlet by Mr. C. S. Bradley, of Rhode Island, formerly Chief Justice of that State. In controverting the doctrine of a recent advisory opinion (14 R. I., 649), given by the judges of the Supreme Court of that State to the Legislature, Judge Bradley shows that there has grown up in this country what has been called a common-law doctrine as to the method of summoning the political sovereignty of the several States into action. This doctrine, it must be noticed, does not necessarily touch the case of the Federal Government. But in the States it appears to have become the accepted and regular mode of proceeding, that the Legislature should propose to the electors to send delegates to a Constitutional Convention. This is the general practice equally where there are clauses, like that in the Federal Constitution, providing for amendments in other ways, and in cases where there are none; it is irrespective of anything but a prohibitory provision in the Constitution. Thus, it will be seen, we are bringing that wild creature, the political sovereign, into orderly conduct by convention and usage. So that, in the case of this hitherto untamable subject, we may begin to hope for results like those which Emerson celebrates in recording the triumphs of civilization over "the aboriginal man": "They combed his mane," he says, "they pared his nails, cut off his tail, set him on end, sent him to school, and made him pay taxes."

Political students in England are remarking of late years upon the alarming facility with which any Ministry may change the Constitution, and they are turning with curious interest to an inspection of the highly conservative arrangements of our constitutions. More and more attention is likely to be paid to this subject. If it results in the production of more books of the quality of Sir Henry Maine's essays on 'Popular Government' and of these lectures by Professor Dicey, we shall have great reason to rejoice. Thus far, as regards the legal aspect of his subject, Dicey's book is of unique interest. We heartily commend it to the attention of students of our constitutional law. "One reason," he well says, and it is as true for us as others, "why the law of the Constitution is imperfectly understood is, that we too rarely put it side by side with the constitutional provisions of other countries. Here, as elsewhere, comparison is essential to recognition."

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST.

The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles. By George S. Merriam. 2 vols. The Century Co. 1885.

Samuel Bowles was a great man in a little village. The son of a newspaper proprietor, he carried the Springfield *Republican* to a very high pitch of perfection as a news organ, and put himself on a par with the editors of the metropolitan dailies. He was a great gossip, and not a safe confidant, and his indiscreet revelations or suggestions of what was going on in politics behind the scenes insured the attention of the editorial fraternity, and gratified his love of power and sense of importance. "The theory and idea of journalism which he exemplified," and which Mr. Merriam has undertaken to celebrate at great length, was not the same at all stages of his career, yet was pretty constant in some particulars. To write over and condense the news of the day, as opposed to mere scissoring; to be as inclusive as possible; to be enterprising in the collection of news, and not too squeamish in reporting it; to multiply short editorial paragraphs, and to have these "biting," as he advised Mr. Sanborn in the case of the *Commonwealth;* to make no retractions or confessions of error; to insist upon the distinction between the man and the editor—such was the mechanics of Mr. Bowles's "art of newspaper-making," to quote Mr. Merriam's phrase. His fundamental aim was ever to give his public their fill of what they were supposed to crave beyond measure—facts and news. This justified, in 1872, the *Republican's* "general rule . . . of publishing everything, for and against our friends, that has a peculiar interest for our readers"; while from a much earlier period the editor freely permitted his regular correspondents to wreak their personal spite on his friends—a license entirely disconnected from the theory of "independent journalism," or the sense of duty, superior to personal considerations, that an editor owes to his conscience and the public.

The sort of independent journalism which Mr. Bowles gradually achieved consisted, in effect, in making a fetish of his journal. "The *Republican*," he wrote to Mr. Dawes, in 1872, against whom, under the rule above mentioned, he had just given currency to charges of implication in the Crédit-Mobilier bribery, because he knew his readers would take an interest in them—"The *Republican*, I trust, is an institution. It is of vastly more consequence than myself, my feelings, or my fate. I don't mean to stand in its way." This reminds one of Coleridge's Jew who always lifted his hat on mentioning himself. Such language, from the lips of an editor who looked upon his journal primarily as a means of giving currency and potency to his own cherished convictions, would be unintelligible and indeed meaningless. In the case of Mr. Bowles it is seen on analysis to be nothing more than an evasion of personal responsibility, under the guise of a highly virtuous independence. Or shall we say that he deceived himself with phrases? Fifty years ago a notorious daily "institution" was founded in this city, and the following extract from its salutatory fits at all points the ideal of the Springfield *Republican* in the later years of Mr. Bowles's life:

"We shall support no party, be the organ of no faction or coterie, and care nothing for any election or any candidate, from President down to constable. We shall endeavor to record facts on every public and proper subject, stripped of verbiage and coloring, with comments, when suitable, just, independent, fearless, and good-tempered. If the *Herald* wants the mere expansion which many journals possess, we shall try to make it up in industry, good taste, brevity, variety, point, piquancy, and cheapness."

This unobjectionable manifesto of James Gordon Bennett's, in the first number of his independent "Satanic press," shows the necessity of defining the term which was Mr. Bowles's boast and is Mr. Merriam's admiration. Bennett, to do him justice, prefaced the foregoing with its proper interpretation: "In *débuts* of this kind, many talk of principle—political principle, party principle—as a sort of steel-trap to catch the public. We mean to be perfectly understood on this point, and therefore openly disclaim all steel-traps—all principle, as it is called—all party, all politics." Far be it from us to place the Springfield and the New York editor in the same category of "independence," though we must deny to both the right to assume this title in the highest sense. Mr. Bowles could never have made so unblushing a disclaimer as that just quoted; and yet, after having perused these volumes, we feel constrained to say of him what Rousseau said of the Neuchâtelese, that he was a man "not without morals, but without principles." This distinction is worth an illustration or two.

While Mr. Bowles was in his swaddling-clothes—or, to be more precise, when he was six weeks old—a budding editor in Newburyport, Mass., issued a paper with the following announcement:

"As to the political course of the *Free Press*, it shall be, in the widest extent of the term, *independent*. The publisher [*videlicet*, the editor] does not mean, by this, to rank one amongst those who are of everybody's and of nobody's opinion; who forge their own fetters and cannot move beyond the length of their chains. . . . Its principles shall be open, magnanimous, and free. It shall be subservient to no party or body of men; and neither the craven fear of loss, nor the threats of the disappointed, nor the influence of power, shall ever awe one single opinion into silence. Honest and fair discussion it will court; and its columns will be open to all temperate and intelligent communications, emanating from whatever political source. In fine, he will say with Cicero: 'Reason shall prevail with him more than popular opinion.'"

The sincerity of this profession needs no other test than that afforded by the subsequent career of the writer as editor of the *Liberator*—a journal whose independence both antedated the Springfield *Republican's* by more than a third of a century, and proceeded from moral beliefs, purposes, and initiative quite foreign to Samuel Bowles's temperament or journalistic conception. "A great newspaper," he writes to Mr. Sanborn in 1863, "is not a reformer, not a radicalist, but may be and should be a leader—a go-between for the head men and the masses." A queer notion of leadership, truly, but a sufficient statement of the doctrine of expediency and of compromise, which is incompatible with genuine independence; and as a matter of record in this biography, Mr. Bowles, however outspoken as an editor, was essentially timid and time-serving as a politician. Now in 1851 "the head men" (viz., of the Webster Whig party, of which Mr. Bowles was a devoted adherent, notwithstanding the 7th of March speech) were disposed to crush out the independent utterances in print and in speech of the Abolitionists and other advocates of a higher law than the Fugitive Slave Law. "The masses," on their part, were more than willing to assist in this suppression. The *Republican's* mediation consisted in inciting a mob against Garrison, Phillips, and Thompson, on their attempting to speak in Springfield. As Mr. Merriam candidly relates: "The whole stress [of a certain article after the event] was directed not against the mob that forbade Thompson to speak and hanged and burned him in effigy, nor against the respectable classes that had encouraged and tolerated this violence, but against those who had declared that they would disobey or resist the law for the return of fugitives."

Mr. Bowles's biographer necessarily dates his graduation as an independent editor after the time when he was thus engaged in putting down free speech. It was still further postponed. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Bowles, without relinquishing the *Republican*, went to Boston to edit, as part proprietor, the reorganized *Traveller*. For Boston he had long entertained a mixed feeling of provincial and sectional jealousy, and of professional superiority, the result of his success in limiting the western circulation of the metropolitan press. He therefore approached his difficult task of rivalling his Bostonian competitors in their own domain, not in a spirit informed with lofty aims and a simple earnestness, but with a bumptiousness which at once made him the laughing-stock of his esteemed contemporaries. Success might have caused this to be forgotten, but the experiment quickly proved a failure. Meantime the Abolitionists held their customary May anniversary meetings, and the *Traveller's* reporters enjoyed the courtesy always extended to their craft, in spite of frequent abuse of it with misrepresentation and ridicule, especially in the Democratic press. Judge of the

surprise of the Abolitionists on encountering this treatment from a paper professing to be "Republican, independent, progressive." The *Traveller's* account of the first session was a highly seasoned travesty, and one of the most eminent and respectable of the anti-slavery leaders took it upon himself to visit the office and protest against it. Being referred to the editor-in-chief, and not doubting that the case was one of disciplining a subordinate, he was dumbfounded on being frankly told by Mr. Bowles that he had doctored the report himself.

This incident has escaped Mr. Merriam's attention, for he is too conscientious to have omitted it deliberately, and he would be the first to see its bearing on the quality of Mr. Bowles's independence. Again and again, however, we are reminded that this was an acquired virtue with the editor of the *Republican*, whose growth toward it is held up as a singularly gratifying study. The summit was evidently never reached, in Mr. Merriam's estimation, until Mr. Bowles came to an open breach with the Republican party over the question of a second term for President Grant. It is well known that he was a conspicuous figure in the group of editors who promoted the Cincinnati Convention of 1872; that he went there as a strong Adams man; that his passion for newsmongering overcame his prudence, and led him to give to the world that honorable but disastrous private letter of his candidate to Mr. Wells which as effectually destroyed Mr. Adams's chances as

> "that dishonest victory
> At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
> *Killed with report* that old man eloquent";

and that he accepted, though reluctantly, the nomination of Greeley as answering the ends of the reform movement, and gave it his support in his paper. He had an opportunity to withdraw as other disgusted journalists did, but he would not, and his steadfastness cost him friends and profits without causing him to flinch. Nevertheless, without questioning his zeal as a reformer (in this particular instance), it must appear on reflection that there was more of partisanship and less of independence in abiding by the decision of the Convention than in revolting against it. Our melancholy experience of conventions and caucuses has taught us that for one man who adheres to "the cause," a thousand succumb to the rules of "the game" by which the successful nominee is imposed upon the party. And in the case of the formation of a new party, the inducements to submit to the result of a representative conference are almost overwhelming. Constitutionally and professionally, too, Mr. Bowles was not given to retraction, and he was able to save his pride by sacrificing his judgment.

There is no trace, in this episode, of the perspicacity on which Mr. Bowles prided himself. In the latter part of February, 1861, he wrote, "My instincts rarely fail me in politics." As a fact they were constantly misleading him, and in the very same letter in which he made this avowal to Mr. Dawes, he wrote of the new Governor of Massachusetts, best-prepared of all for the civil war about to break forth: "What was apprehension about Andrew is now conviction. He *wobbles* like an old cart—is conceited, dogmatic, and lacks breadth and tact for government. . . . We were right at Worcester last August [in opposing Andrew's nomination for Governor]; and people will yet see it and perhaps acknowledge it." So his favorite candidate for President in 1860 had been (Heaven save the mark!) N. P. Banks, whose charlatanry completely imposed upon him. Thus, he wrote in November or December, 1859, to Charles Allen:

> "I think my opinion of Banks is quite as likely to be correct as your Mr. ——'s. I knew him as well as ever he did, and that in his riper years and character; I think my capacity for judgment is quite as great as ——'s and I should be sorry if I had so narrow and prejudiced a soul as he; and yet you rather take his estimate of Banks—and simply, I suppose, because I have taken no pains to instil mine into you, while he has his. Isn't it so? . . . Banks stands the best chance to-day. There are many obstacles to his nomination, which, if powerfully combined, may prevent it; but I think that he will succeed both at the convention and before the people. None of our politicians more thoroughly appreciate 'the epoch' than he, and no man in the country will make a more powerful and brilliant administration."

We have said all that we deem necessary in order to convey a just idea of Mr. Bowles's special claim to this disinterested tribute of a thousand pages of fair print and paper. Other claims as a journalist to so much distinction it would be hard to enumerate. He was an extremely fluent writer, but his style was not remarkable, his thoughts were neither original nor weighty, and his lack of early training was never compensated by self-culture or wise reflection. His comments on passing events were purely ephemeral, and his influence on larger national politics inconsiderable, if we except his part in bringing about the Greeley fiasco. Mr. Merriam's history of his "times" is interspersed with the *Republican's* (not always Mr. Bowles's) utterances on the successive political occurrences, but they have hardly any value. Mr. Bowles's private letters afford a very good insight into his character, yet it is questionable if the revelation is likely to help his fame. As literature they never would have called for preservation. What was most attractive about him—his social charm—cannot be reproduced in a biography. Doubtless it will long be a pleasurable tradition among his friends and acquaintances, tempered by recollections of moods for which his disordered digestion was responsible.

Mr. Bowles's life was conspicuously uneventful, and the history of his times was a necessary crutch to any biographer who adopted the scale which has seemed to Mr. Merriam not disproportionate to his subject. The political narrative alternates with the letters, and will, we dare say, have an interest for the generation now on the stage, and a certain convenience for their elders (particularly in Massachusetts) as a summary review of their own experience. Throughout, Mr. Merriam evinces a laudable freedom from bias, so far as Mr. Bowles is concerned, and the composition has evidently been with him a labor of love.

MORSE'S JAPANESE HOMES.

Japanese Homes and their Surroundings. By Edward S. Morse. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

THE felicitous title which Professor Morse has chosen for his long-awaited book is both a lure and a target. It fascinates and provokes criticism before we open the lids or peer through the bamboo window stamped on the cover. Those who get the book expecting to find in it a study of what we usually mean by "homes" will be disappointed. It does not treat of the people and their thoughts, associations, social life, and sentiments, etiquette, or dietetics, but of the house Japanese, even of carpentry, materials, floors, ceilings, roofs, furnishings, gateways, wells, gardens, and whatever belongs to the dwellings of the Mikado's subjects. One may fairly wonder how there can be homes, in the sense impressed upon the English language, in a country where polygamy prevails. Indeed, the Japanese language itself witnesses to houses, dwellings, native places, but not to the home-idea in which are briefly expressed the conceptions of personality, family unity, privacy, and sacred defence against intruders. The adjective in the title does not rightly qualify the noun, and the association of ideas is incongruous. To take a word which is itself the mint-mark of Germanic civilization, and use it as a title of a book descriptive of the constructive art of Japan, is a mistake, discoverable as soon as the book is opened.

The work is in reality an encyclopædia of the Japanese house, treated with the loving hand of a master who admires while he writes and draws. The subject has long awaited conscientious treatment, and this it has found in one who is as accurate as he is painstaking. All the more need of thorough treatment exists because the Japanese, in coming in contact with an alien and aggressive westernism, have already lost many of their peculiarities of art and civilization. Already some of the details of the typical dwelling are obsolete among the native carpenters in the large cities, and Professor Morse has done a thankworthy service in preserving in types and woodcuts these exponents of the Japanese taste. He quotes approvingly the example of one Miyada, a scholarly physician, whose self-imposed vocation it was "to learn any art or accomplishment that might be going out of the world, and then describe it so fully that it might be preserved to posterity." For the study of the sociology and ethnology of these islanders of northeastern Asia the work will possess a permanent interest. It is manifest that we cannot well understand the unique decorative art, the etiquette, literature, or civilization of Nippon without knowing something of its domestic architecture. Indeed, it would be well for those who crowd their houses with bric-à-brac from the Archipelago, or who aspire to have a Japanese "boudoir," to read well Professor Morse's book. To our own architects and builders of country seats, sea-side cottages; to landscape gardeners and decorators, as well as to the general reader, the book has a distinct practical value. The 300 or more illustrations are not in the native perspectiveless style, but are drawn from the original subjects by the professor himself, and are reproduced with scrupulous fidelity. Even the stay-at-home and "fireside traveller" can understand clearly the beautiful sketches and finished pictures. All native words are translated, and a glossary and general index complete the handsomely printed and well-bound book. While thus a timely work, it is not an ephemeral but a standard treatise of enduring interest.

In his chapter on "The House," the author treats of the general appearance, framework, and foundation, and the tools and materials used in construction. The Japanese carpenter, as his name implies, is *the* mechanic, and in nicety of general work, delicacy of finish, artistic sense, and fertility of resource, is the superior of the average man of saw and plane among us. The name for a dentist—"tooth-carpenter"—conveys more flattery of the *dai-ku's* skill than derogation of the tooth-setter's profession. There is in Japan next to no architecture, as we understand it, but there is marvellous carpentry. Wood is the typical substance for building, and nearly all forms of their stone work are adaptations from wooden originals. In treating of "Types of Houses," the city, country, and fisherman's dwellings are illustrated. Special studies are given of the famous mud-built storehouses, which are, even in minute details, but fire-proof safes enlarged. The window and door cracks of these are plastered shut with clay kept ready to be mixed at a moment's notice of fire—after candles have been set burning in the interior so as to convert the air into carbonic-acid gas. These storehouses are usually as faithful to their trust as our iron safes. The now vanishing *yashiki* (spread-out houses), once the glory of Yedo, are but slightly treated of, but their old-time glory and populousness are suggested. No study of Japan would be complete without a reference to the picturesque roofs, which not only at once attract the Western eye, but figure in the poetry

and art of the country. On this subject there are properly given thirty-one pages of text with thirty-six illustrations. We prophesy, in our villa and rural architecture of the future, much borrowing in this regard from the Japanese by our people

In the matter of interiors, the author is not embarrassed by the evident richness of his note-books and journals, and in the two chapters devoted to them we have a pen-picture of the "still life" of Japanese housekeeping. Its severe simplicity is the very reverse of our crowded and cluttered-up rooms. The ease of housekeeping in Nippon will surely be admired by our cumbered matrons. A careful native has calculated that the average rental of houses in Japan is six dollars per annum, and the cost of furnishing an artisan's house (exclusive of mats and luxuries) is five dollars and thirty-six cents. A chapter on "Entrances and Approaches," one on "Gardens," and another on "Miscellaneous Matters," completes this unique study.

No such work as this has been done for Japan, and the catholic sympathies of the author enable him to present the merits of the Japanese house from the view of a native. Thus seen, it is not the bare and cheerless hut, the cellarless and garretless box devoid of comforts, or the toy-cottage for children, which alien tourists so often picture to us. It is rather the healthful, comfortable dwelling of a people who love simplicity, refinement, and art, whose heart is near to nature, and whose eyes have been educated by her repose and beauty. It is as thoroughly the balanced product of the conditions of the earth, air, and climate as modified by man in the Japanese Archipelago, as is the *keya* tree or the wistaria flower. The notes and comments of the author on the native art, decoration, flower-grouping, and on things beautiful or repellant to the Japanese taste, add greatly to the interest of his special theme. His criticisms upon our Western shortcomings are exceedingly piquant, albeit well flavored with exaggeration. It is delightfully refreshing thus to see ourselves in the Japanese mirror. At the same time it begets in our minds a horrible fear lest the Japanese may not only lose their own high ideals, but mar the best of those borrowed from Christendom.

RUMANIAN FAIRY TALES.

Roumanian Fairy Tales. Collected by Mite Kremnitz. Adapted and arranged by J. M. Percival. Henry Holt & Co. 1885. Sq. 16mo, pp. 243.

In reading fairy tales that are so much more tinged with local color, and so much fuller of the play of poetic imagination, than those of the rest of Europe, which repeat the same stories in other forms, we naturally inquire whether they are not sophisticated—whether the form and the little touches which so charm us are not due to the poetic feeling of the collector and transcriber. Fortunately, in this case, the answer is easy. The Rumanian peasants of the mountains and uplands are among the most unsophisticated inhabitants of Europe, and have been brought little into contact with modern civilization. They are a mixture of three races, the old Dacian, the Latin, and the Slavic, and have the peculiarities and the qualities of all three. In costume and appearance they still resemble the Dacians pictured on Trajan's Column; the Latin influence is plainly visible in the language, and in the constant recurrence of proper names like Trajan and Titus; the Slavic element is seen in the poetic temperament, and in a hundred little ways and usages.

The collection of Mrs. Kremnitz, from which the present is taken, was translated by her into German from a number of tales taken down by different persons from the mouth of the people, only a portion of which have been printed in the original Rumanian. The few slight changes made by her were not additions, but merely suppressions and abbreviations, generally in the characteristic but somewhat prolix introductions. Of the Rumanian transcribers, the best known is Mr. Slavici, an original writer of great power, whose tales of peasant and village life (some of them have been translated into German by Mrs. Kremnitz) have great popularity, and whose book, 'Die Rumänen,' is the recognized authority for the history and condition of the Rumanian subjects of Hungary. Mr. Slavici was born in Transylvania, and is now the editor of the chief Rumanian journal at Hermannstadt. Although himself a writer, he is too conscientious, and admires the poetic gifts of the Rumanian peasant too much, to allow himself to change or dress up what he hears. The conscientiousness of Mr. Ispirescu, on the contrary, is due to his prosaic character, to his being merely a collector and transcriber, with a great love of accuracy and detail, which are the qualities of his profession, that of a practical printer. In his collection ('Legende saŭ Basmele Românilorŭ adunate din gura poporului,' Bucarest, 1882), the largest which has yet appeared, containing thirty-eight stories, he is careful to note by whom and when each tale was recited. Thus we learn that, of the stories in the translation before us, the second was told in 1868 by a soldier of the village of Bulbucata, in the district of Vlasca; the fourth was heard from his father, in Bucarest, between 1838 and 1844; the thirteenth was taken down in 1874 from the lips of Leonida Tănăsescu, of Bucarest.

The American translator, Miss Percival, has done her work so well that many of the tales seem translated directly from the Rumanian originals; but occasional slips, such as using *Herr* instead of *Mr.* to translate the Rumanian *Domnul*, and retaining the German word *Tellerchen* as the title of one of the stories, make one query whether she did not suppose German to be the language of the country. The adaptation and arrangement mentioned on the title-page consist in occasional attempts to please conventional religious feeling, such as the substitution of two angels for Christ and St. Peter in "Stan Bolovan," and in the omission of two tales, "Ivan with the Knapsack," a very characteristic story, but one in which St. Peter plays too important a part to be conventionalized; and "The Enchanted Pig," which we regret, for it has nothing disagreeable about it but the name, and is really only another and a very pathetic version of the familiar "Beauty and the Beast."

The substance of all these tales, even the incidents, are much the same as of those with which we are already familiar. There is only one, "The Voice of Death," whose like we have never happened to meet elsewhere. But, as we said at the start, there is a wealth of local color and allusion, and a completeness of poetic form, which mark them out from others and give them a higher place as literature. Who that has come down from the Carpathians to the broad valley of the Danube will not recognize the following picture? "When he had thus arrived nearly at the end of the world, where what is mixes with what is not, he saw in the distance, in the middle of a field which lay spread out as flat as a cake, a sheep-fold. By it stood seven shepherds, and in the shadow within lay a flock of sheep." Or this: "They would fain have gone to the end of the world to see the sky close by, or at least far enough to reach the spot where the earth grows marshy before it comes to an end." Or this: "How many days and nights he journeyed over this moor Heaven only knows; but one morning when he awoke he saw in the distance, as far off as if it were in the other world, a streak of light like the fire which shepherds build at the entrance of the fold."

One can scarcely read a page without meeting some phrase, usage, or incident recalling south-eastern Europe. Now it is the use of basil for sprinkling holy-water, now the belief of the need of some human sacrifice to keep a church belfry from falling down, now a mention of buffalo hide, now the three crosses made to the east and the three prostrations also to the east, when the old man comes to a forest as thick as a wall. The goddesses Friday and Sunday, introduced into some of the stories, are survivals of a mythology which has left its imprint on the whole Eastern Church. No tale is without pithy sentences and moral reflections to be matched only in the similar Russian peasant stories. "That is the way with emperors [they are always emperors, never kings]. No matter how much they wish to guard their wives, if they hear of war their hearts fairly leap from their bodies, their brains swell almost to bursting, their eyes grow dim, and, leaving wife and children in God's care, they dash like the wind to battle." "The road of the hungry is always a long one." "There is no spur more powerful for a man than to see his children starving." "Where there are three grown daughters in a house, beware of putting your head in."

These examples will suffice; but we cannot refrain from mentioning the characteristic introductions and conclusions to each tale, such as: "There happened once what happened once; but if it had not happened it would n't be told"; or "Once upon a time something happened whose like never occurred before—if it had not happened it would not be told—since the flea had one foot shod with ninety-nine pounds of iron and jumped into the skies to get us fairy tales, and the fly wrote on the wall, 'Let him be a liar who does n't believe them.'" As endings they have

> "Into the saddle then I'd sprung
> To tell this tale to old and young."

Or this, which is more in the Italian style, as shown by Professor Crane: "I was there, too; but as I am lame in one foot, I did not arrive until the wedding was over, and had great trouble in finding some clear broth, which I searched in vain for a crumb of meat and then sipped from a sieve, so you can imagine how much I had and how I spent the time." The original is in verse.

Apart from all scientific considerations, and from all mythological and ethnological interest, this latest book is one of the best collections since that of Grimm, or, to go further back to the earliest appearances of the fairy tale in European literature, since the delightful 'Pentamerone' of Giambattista Basile (published first at Naples in 1637), of which there is an excellent translation (worthy of reproduction) by John Edward Taylor, with illustrations by Cruikshank.

Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774—March 4, 1881. Compiled by order of Congress by Ben. Perley Poore. Washington: 1885. 4to, pp. 1,392.

The preface to this huge yet not unwieldy volume exposes clearly enough the mistakes made by Congress in ordering its compilation—neglecting the nucleus begun by the Boston Public Library, and failing to enlist the trained skill of the national corps of librarians in an enterprise of the most difficult kind. We shall not dwell on the fundamental shortcomings which had their root in legislative ignorance. The Catalogue proper ends on p. 1241. Its arrangement is strictly chronological, the first entry being an 'Abridgment of Laws in the American Plantations' published in London in 1704; the second, Sparks's 'Writings of Washington'; the third,

fourth, and fifth, the Works of Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams'; the sixth, 'The Madison Papers'; the seventh, 'Post-office Statutes'; the eighth, 'Force's Archives'; and finally we reach the 'Journals of the Continental Congress' from 1774 on. The public documents of the first fifty years fill 170 pages; of the next fifty-seven, 1,071 pages. Each document is described in the briefest manner, three and four-line entries being most numerous. An enormous number of private "claims" make the personal feature of the index very striking; and probably, as the number of claimants, original and hereditary, is endless, this may be considered the most popular feature of the Catalogue. Of how much use the Catalogue will be to those who wish to use the information contained in the multitudinous reports on scientific and historical subjects, it is too early to say. Its serviceableness to them will, of course, depend upon the fulness of the index, which appears to omit a great deal. Thus, on page 1089 is chronicled, in the order of its date, a report on the Geology of the Henry Mountains, but we can find no reference to it in the index except as a mere number under "Geological and Geographical Surveys." On the same page is a study of Indian Languages, which is likewise unfindable in the index, except in the same manner under "J. W. Powell"; and this is true also of the reports on Locusts, on Palæontology, on the California Indians, on Chronometer rates, on Tables for finding latitude by altitudes of Polaris (though other reports on finding latitude are indexed), on Public Instruction in Europe, on Medical Education (though another report on the same subject is indexed), on Native Trees (though other reports on tree-culture are indexed, under Forestry, without a cross-reference from Trees), on the Navigation of the Caribbean Sea (a volume of 598 pages), etc. All these omissions we find in one column (one-half page), and the list illustrates the variety of topics treated in "Public Documents," as well as the imperfections of the index. The lack of any system of double entries, we must also observe, makes a typographical error sometimes fatal to research. Thus, under "Slavery," is entered the memorial of a Boston Emancipation League, said to be found on p. 84, where it will be sought in vain, and the entry is not repeated under "Boston." In fact, it may some day be thought worth while to make a new index by the coöperation of experts.

Since we appear to have misinterpreted the law under which this Catalogue was ordered to be printed, we will make amends by restating the matter somewhat fully. The first section of the Joint Resolution of February 9, 1885, which enacts the printing and distributing of the work, provides for the printing of 6,600 copies, 1,000 of which are to be bound in full leather so as to be uniform with the usual set of Congressional documents, and the remaining 5,600 to be bound in half-leather, these last resembling, in size and binding, the *Congressional Record*. The provisions as to distribution are as follows: 2 copies each to the Executive Mansion, Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, and Government Printing Office; 4 copies to the Senate Library; 10 copies each to the Post-office Department and Department of Justice; 12 copies to the Library of the House of Representatives; 20 copies each to the War and Navy Departments; 25 copies each to the Treasury and Interior Departments; 40 copies to the Department of State, mainly for distribution to the foreign legations; 50 copies for the use of the committee under whose auspices the work was compiled; 60 copies to the Library of Congress, 50 of these to be for foreign exchanges; 1,500 copies for the use of the Senate; 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives; 1,000 copies for what are technically called the "Reserved" documents, but more generally known as the "Congressional" documents; 818 copies "to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution to such libraries, not depositories of public documents, as shall be named for this purpose by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress." As some of the provisions regarding distribution contained in the first section duplicate sections of the Revised Statutes, the third section of the resolution enacts that all provisions of law under which any additional copies might be printed are, so far as they apply to this work, repealed. The second section provides that 500 copies be printed and half-bound in leather for sale at ten per centum advance on cost price. Of these about 400 are yet unsold, and copies may be had by sending a money-order for $1.90 (payable to Mr. Cadet Taylor, Chief Clerk) to the Public Printer, Washington, upon which the book will be sent to any post-office in the United States, by registered mail, without extra charge. When this edition of 500 copies is exhausted, Congress may order a second issue to be printed from the stereotype plates.

As regards the distribution of the work to libraries, instead of limiting the supply in this direction, the law provides more than three times the usual number of copies to be sent to libraries and other literary institutions. Out of the 1,000 copies which the law enacts shall form part of the regular sets of Congressional documents, one copy is delivered to each State and Territorial library, and to other institutions (libraries, colleges, literary and historical societies) designated as depositories according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, one copy each, as follows: New York 30, Pennsylvania 24, Ohio 19, Illinois 17, Massachusetts and Missouri each 15, Indiana 14, Michigan, Tennessee, and Texas each 11, Georgia and Wisconsin each 10, Iowa, Kentucky, and Mississippi each 9, Alabama and New Jersey each 8, South Carolina and Virginia each 7, California, Kansas, Maine, and Minnesota each 6, Connecticut, Maryland, and North Carolina each 5, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia each 4, Colorado, Delaware, Nebraska, and Oregon each 3, Florida 2, and Idaho, Montana, and Nevada each 1—or about 365 copies of the work in all. In addition to this, the 818 copies especially provided for libraries will be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents of the Department of the Interior to two additional libraries in each Congressional district, and to two at large in each State, as designated by Senators and Representatives. It is not unreasonable, moreover, to suppose, in view of the fact that members of Congress have at their unrestricted disposal the large number of 4,500 copies, that not a few of these also will find their way into libraries.

The joint resolution referred to above might be cited as an example of the careless way in which Congressional laws are framed and printed. The first section orders the distribution of two more copies of the work than the printer is authorized to print for the purpose of such distribution. And the direction, "forty copies for the Department of State; a copy to be sent to each legation of the United States abroad," causes confusion, because elsewhere throughout the section the various distinct items of distribution are separated by semicolons; but the intention here is that the foreign legation copies are to be furnished out of the forty sent to the Department of State, and this intention would have been properly expressed had a comma been used after the word "State."

Fishing. By H. Cholmondeley-Pennell; with Contributions from other Authors. [The Badminton Library.] Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 2 vols.

Hunting. By His Grace the Duke of Beaufort and Mowbray Morris; with Contributions by the Earls of Suffolk and Berkshire, Rev. E. W. L. Davies, Digby Collins, and Alfred E. T. Watson. [The Badminton Library.] Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 373.

These volumes are of the new Badminton Series of Sports and Pastimes (so named from the home of their editor, the Duke of Beaufort), which is to comprise books on hunting, racing, and other amusements of Anglo-Saxons. The Duke, a good representative of the hereditary English sportsman, has for the first two volumes under notice gathered his materials from the best attainable authorities, Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell being assisted by articles from Mr. Francis, Major Traherne, William Senior, G. Christopher Davies, Mr. Marston, of the *Fishing Gazette*, and other less-known writers. The editorial part is limited to a few notes on salmon fishing and flies, good enough in their way, gathered from experience on the Canadian rivers in 1879 and '80, and the "Dedication to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," in which his Grace seems so overpowered by the condescension of the noble personage in granting the privilege, that he gives loose rein to his loyal adulation, and easily makes out the Prince to be the admirable Crichton of the sporting world. Mr. Pennell (we will for convenience now and hereafter omit the long prefix) begins with a chapter on tackle and fishing gear, in which the old as well as new inventions in these articles are mentioned and criticised from the point of personal experience. Regarding salmon and trout hooks, Mr. Pennell says: "What promises to be the most important by far of these novelties (I use the word in its relative sense, for the idea is not new, but old) is the attaching of the fly to the casting line by means of a metal loop or eye." This loop or eye is slightly turned up at the head of the hook shank, and of course does away with the necessity of whipping the gut loop on the hook. The loops are nearly always the first part of a salmon fly to give out, and, unlike a tattered wing or chewed-up body, when frayed or broken cannot be repaired, and render the most beautiful fly utterly useless. Mr. Pennell prefers the hooks with the eye turned down toward the point rather than away from it. These are now being made after his patterns at Redditch, with the additional improvement of being rust-proof.

Casting lines, lines, rods, and reels in their turn receive intelligent and skilful treatment, some recent inventions in the last-named articles being commended; and on the subject of anglers' clothing there are some excellent ideas for ladies, who more and more are coming to the use of the rod. We quote the hints for dress given Mr. Pennell by "a lady of large practical experience":

"Short skirts of linsy woolsey made as simply as possible, Norfolk jacket made of all wool material, a comfortable, close-fitting toque which does not catch the wind—the costume to be of one color, say a nice heather mixture or whitish gray. Boots should be made of porpoise hide, with honest broad soles with plenty of room for the toes, and flat heels. They should lace, as men's boots do, and come well up the leg. Length of skirt an inch or so above the ankle. All wool undergarments should be worn, from stockings upwards."

The chapter on "Natural History of British Salmonidæ" gives the latest discoveries in that interesting department of ichthyology, and the "Proved Facts in the History of Salmon" (pp. 112 to 115) set forth in an admirably condensed form the present state of positive knowledge on the subject. Among these is stated the fact of

the irregular migration of these fish, which explains many apparent anomalies in their existence, and should, and undoubtedly will, greatly influence future fishery legislation. We consider this chapter of Mr. Pennell's to be the best offering of late years to the knowledge of the history and habits of the salmon, from the economic view as well as from that of the angler.

Following it is the paper of Major Traherne on "Salmon Fishing with the Fly," and no more able or experienced hand could have been chosen to treat this alluring topic. We know from other sources than Mr. Pennell that "a safer pilot through the shoals and quicksands of the art, or a more experienced and practical exponent of its mysteries, cannot be found within the three seas that girth Britain." Incidentally (for the true angler must be something of a naturalist), and before getting to the sport itself, Major Traherne supplements the previous chapter of Mr. Pennell. He disagrees with the commonly accepted theory that salmon do not feed in fresh water, believing that their stomachs being always empty when caught comes from the habit of ejecting their food when in trouble. The various reasons for this view we have not space to give, but to our mind they are ample to sustain it. We will not begin quoting from Major Traherne's charming dissertation, but simply advise every one who has ever cast a fly, or has it in his mind to do so, to read it, and also the chapter following, by Mr. Francis, on "Thames Trout Fishing." The Thames trout being a fish of huge growth, surpassing intelligence, and great rarity, the skill and patience required to catch him are only gained by years of experience. This volume ends with Mr. Andrews's article on "Trout and Salmon Culture," making with its companions a full and well-rounded treatise on salmon and trout, their history, habits, and the most scientific methods of propagating and taking them, nearly all of which is as well adapted to the wants of the American as the British angler.

The second volume, being devoted to "Pike and Other Coarse Fish," is less interesting to the reader in this country. Nearly half of it is occupied with Mr. Pennell's exhaustive chapters on the pike, which in England takes a much more prominent place in the angler's mind than here. Spinning for pike has, largely owing to Mr. Pennell's enthusiasm, assumed in Great Britain a scientific interest hardly second to fly fishing, and the author gives us a résumé of his various preceding books on the subject, with much new material, and many tales of personal adventure. Mr. Davies, the author of "Norfolk Broads and Rivers," contributes an article on the fishing thereof, and the Marquis of Exeter tapers off the volume with his notes on "Fish Acclimatization," especially that of black bass, which his pisciculturist, Mr. Silk, has been twice or more to this country to procure, and not always by commendable methods. The American black bass seems to be thriving well in the various British waters where he has been introduced, although our trout has thus far absolutely refused to make himself at home in the streams across the Atlantic.

Few Americans know or care much about the chase, except it may be from a literary point of view, and for the reason that it has a large place in the minds of our kindred over the sea. To these the Duke of Beaufort's account of the ways in which the British manage to extract pleasure from the labor of slowly killing several kinds of beasts will prove entertaining. The solemn manner in which this amusement is undertaken is well shown by the list of contributors who have shared in the preparation of this little book. With all this collaboration the work is only moderately well done. Thirty-five pages suffice to give a good outline of the history of the chase in England; but there is nothing about the art in other countries, though much light on English customs could be found elsewhere than in the British Isles. Virginia customs, for instance, especially in hunting the fox, show to this day a survival of some curious habits which have been extinguished by the modern and costly methods adopted in the mother country. The sections of the book which treat of the chase of the stag, the hare, the fox, and the otter, give about all that can be set forth concerning arts whose practice is everything. Only about one-quarter of the book is taken up by the description of that part of the art which is practised in the field. The remainder is devoted to the discussion of matters connected with the stable, the kennel, the duties of hunt servants, the training of horse and rider, and the description of the famous hunting shires of England. An appendix of forty pages contains a full list of hounds, their masters, huntsmen, whips, etc. Six pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of the approved names of dogs and bitches. There is also a tolerable bibliography, limited to English books, and a glossary of hunting terms which is not complete. The singular phrase "to take soil," which means, oddly enough, 'to take to water,' is not given. So, too, the term "stifled," as applied to a hound, which will not be clear to the non-sporting reader, is wanting in the glossary.

The chapters on the horse and the rider are the poorest parts of the book. The beginner will not find much in them that he can use, and the old hand will not profit by their discussion and treatment of difficult subjects. The style of the writers is not pleasing. There seem to be too many cooks for the broth: parts of the book are soberly and tersely written; others abound in weak rhapsody. The considerate reader will find use for this "Badminton" series of sporting books. They will give him a measure of that arduous play which is absorbing so much of the energy of the upper class in the richest and most cultivated state the world has ever known. This age of many things is above all an age of organized out-door sport. So far the systematic playing of the English peoples has been helpful to them, cruel though it may be; but it is a question whether the limits of profitable growth in this direction have not been reached.

We will say for the benefit of collectors that there is a limited English large-paper edition of the Badminton Series—beautiful in paper, print, and illustration.

The Land and the Book; or, Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery, of the Holy Land. *Lebanon, Damascus, and Beyond Jordan.* By William M. Thomson, D.D. 147 illustrations and maps. Harper & Brothers.

A WRITER who combines a lively sense for the striking and picturesque in nature and uncultured life with great familiarity with the Bible, will easily delight his readers if he cultivates a plain style and chooses Eastern subjects for description. Doctor Thomson, who possesses that combination in an eminent degree, and has, moreover, spent his life in Bible lands, cannot fail to charm us with his easy talk and light sketches of things seen and learned in "the Land and the Book." This is his "last" volume under that title, and it is fresh, quickening to feeling and fancy, and redolent of simplicity and the fragrance of the field. There may be some flagging in the descriptive powers of the veteran missionary, but he is still wide-awake in observing the grand and the minute, and his wonted plainness and directness of diction, modelled on the Scriptures, in which the naïve so often borders on the sublime, and his inexhaustible stock of Biblical and other Oriental reminiscence, prevent his pages from declining to the level of descriptions devoid of tints and of poetry. Nothing is more artless than the following, but how attractive it is to every reader, and how full of meaning to him who remembers the words of the Psalms, the Song, Isaiah, etc., to which it alludes:

"Lebanon is . . . mentioned by David, Solomon, Isaiah, and other sacred poets and prophets, who refer to its most striking features and characteristics. They speak of the head, the countenance, the sides, the roots of Lebanon; and of the snow, and the streams that run amongst the valleys. They sing of the glory of Lebanon, and the smell of its forests—the cedar, the fir, the pine, and the box together; and of the birds that sing amongst the branches. To the ancient seer, poet, and prophet Lebanon was a goodly mountain, which they delighted to praise; and goodly is still its most appropriate title of distinction. The Arabs say that Lebanon bears winter on his head, spring on his shoulders, and autumn in his lap, while summer lies at his feet."

Or can there be a pleasanter way of presenting botanical information, garnished with Biblico-homiletical remarks, than in the following observations on the olive-tree?

"The olive-tree is of slow growth, and the husbandman must have long patience. Except under circumstances peculiarly favorable, it bears no berries until the seventh year, nor is the crop worth much until the tree is ten or fifteen years old; but then 'the labor of the olive' is very profitable, although it sometimes 'fails,' as implied in the prayer of Habakkuk, and it will continue to yield its fruit to extreme old age, like the excellent of the earth. So long as there is a mere fragment remaining, . . . for twenty generations the owners gather fruit from the faithful old patriarch. . . . Vineyards forsaken die out almost immediately, and mulberry orchards neglected run rapidly to ruin, but not so the olive. I saw the desolate hills of Jebel el A'alah, above Antioch, covered with such groves, although no one had paid attention to them for half a century.

"It is upon this tenacity of life in the olive that Job bases his affecting comparison in regard to the frailty of man: 'There is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. . . .'

"That tree will . . . revive 'through the scent of water,' after the root has waxed old in the earth, and the stock, to all appearances, become entirely dead . . ."

The volume before us is less properly descriptive of "the Land" than its predecessors, which treated of Southern Palestine, and Central Palestine and Phœnicia. The contents of this embrace undated tours from Sidon to Beirut and through its surroundings; through Southern Lebanon and "the Cedars"; to Baalbek, Damascus, Kunawat, Bozrah, Dera, Jerash, Ajlun, Es-Salt, Amman, and Ayun Musa. There is less Biblical illustration, but much greater variety, and more matter of classical and modern interest. The illustrations—designed from photographs of living subjects, or composed from photographs taken by the author and by the British and American exploration societies—are uncommonly attractive and characteristic. Doctor Thomson's critical sense, as to Biblical matters, has not grown more acute than its former productions showed it to be, and his memory may occasionally play him a trick, as when he speaks of Beirut being mentioned "under its Greek name of Berytus, by Strabo," in "the second century of our era" (p. 45)—Strabo died in the early part of the first; but he continues to gather fresh information even from sources but very recently accessible, and now and then conflicting with the Scriptural authorities, like the cuneiform monumental inscriptions. A slight vein of sceptical humor, even, is discernible in his remarks, as when he says that "the progress of civilization, and the general spread of education in this country, have robbed the prophet of much of his prestige and patronage"—of course a Moslem prophet is meant; or, which is worse, that "Jacob vowed a vow at Bethel, as you remember, which reads very like one of those carefully

conditioned contracts in the drawing up of which his descendants have always been so celebrated." The "you" in the sentence reminds us of the frequent and rather strange use by the author of the same pronoun in application to himself or to an imaginary interlocutor—introduced abruptly and without quotation marks—who asks questions and is answered thus:

"Moses speaks of 'oil out of the flint'; and I had supposed that the tree delighted in hard, rocky soil; but this vast grove spreads over a soft and sandy plain.

"You were not mistaken—only misled by appearances. . . .

"St. Paul has an extended reference to grafting. . . . The olive, says the apostle—and so you say—is wild by nature. . . .

"True; but observe, . . . " etc.

The volume deserves a more extensive notice, but it is not long since we devoted a review to the preceding part of 'The Land and the Book' (No. 916 of the *Nation*), and to that we refer our readers for further characteristics of the now complete work.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbot, F. E. Scientific Theism. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Allgemeine Naturkunde. Parts 2-10. New York: Westermann.
Allgemeine Weltgeschichte. Parts 23-28. Berlin: G. Grote: New York: Westermann.
Ashton, J. The Dawn of the XIXth Century in England. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols. $10.
Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon. Parts 172-177. New York: L. W. Schmidt.
Brockhaus' Kleines Conversations-Lexikon. Parts 26-30. New York: L. W. Schmidt.
Baby's Record. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. $1.25.
Carpenter, H. S. Sunrise on the Soul. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.25.
De Bary, A. Vorlesungen über Bacterien. Leipzig: W. Engelmann; New York: Westermann.
Droysen, Prof. G. Allgemeiner Historischer Handatlas. Parts 4-7. Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: Westermann.
Fortescue, Sir J. The Governance of England: Otherwise called the Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy. Revised text with introduction and notes by Charles Plummer. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.
Gosse, E. Firdausi in Exile, and Other Poems. Scribner & Welford.
Grande Encyclopédie: Inventaire raisonné des sciences, des lettres, et des arts. Part I. Paris: A. Lévy & Cie.; New York: Westermann.
Grant, R. The Knave of Hearts: A Fairy Story. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.25.
Hartmann, R. Anthropoid Apes. [International Scientific Series]. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Havergal, Frances R. Sunbeams from the Golden Land. Boston: H. H. Carter & Karrick. 75 cents.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO.

Have Published During 1885:

AUBERT'S (E.) LITTERATURE FRANÇAISE. Première Année, 16mo.....$1 25
BACOURT'S (CHEVALIER DE) SOUVENIRS OF A DIPLOMAT IN 1840..... 1 50
BANNISTER'S (H. C.) MUSIC (Handbooks for Students and General Readers). 16mo... 1 00
CHOIX DE CONTES CONTEMPORAINS, by B. F. O'Conner, of Columbia. 12mo.. 1 25
CLASSIC FRENCH PLAYS (Vol. III. Students' Collection). Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, by Molière; Horace, by Corneille; and Les Plaideurs, by Racine. $1.50; separate in paper covers, 50 cents each.
COMSTOCK'S (J. M.) THE CIVIL SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES. 12mo... 2 00
DOBSON'S (AUSTIN) AT THE SIGN OF THE LYRE. Sq. 16mo..... 2 00
FALKE'S (J. VON) GREECE AND ROME, Their Life and Art. 400 Illus. New and Cheaper Edition 4to.....10 00
FARRER'S (J. A.) MILITARY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. 12mo..... 1 50
FEVAL'S (PAUL) CHOUANS ET BLEUS, edited by C. SANKEY, M. A. (Bibliothèque, &c.) 12mo..... 1 00
SELECTED FRENCH COMEDIES. French and English on opposite pages. Edited by B. Meras. No. 1. En Wagon; No. 2 C'était Gertrude. Both by Eugene Vercousin. 35 cents each.
HEINE'S (H.) BOOK OF SONGS. New and cheaper edition. 18mo..... 75
HILLERN'S (VON) HÖHER ALS DIE KIRCHE. 12mo..... 25
HOLLAND'S (F. M.) The Rise of Intellectual Liberty from Thales to Copernicus. 8vo.. 3 50
JOHNSON'S (H. K.) OUR FAMILIAR SONGS. New and cheaper edition..... 3 00
JOHNSTON'S (ALEX.) HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Illustrated, 12mo. 1 40
JULIEN'S (F.) PETITES LEÇONS DE CONVERSATION ET DE GRAMMAIRE. Square 12mo..... 1 00
JULIEN'S (F.) PRACTICAL AND CONVERSATIONAL READER (in French and English) 12mo..... 90
MACLELLAN'S (M. G.) OBLIVION, 16mo (Leisure Hour Series)..... 1 00
ROUMANIAN FAIRY TALES. Square 12mo..... 1 25
SHAKESPEARE. THE LEISURE HOUR SHAKESPEARE. With Glossary. 7 vols., 16mo..... 7 00
SUMNER'S (W. G.) PROTECTIONISM, the Ism that Teaches that Waste makes Wealth. 16mo..... 1 00
SUMNER'S (W. G.) COLLECTED ESSAYS IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. 8vo..... 1 50
SYMONDS' (J. A.) THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY. New and cheaper edition. 5 vols., 8vo. $2 per vol.....10 00
TAINE'S (A. H.) THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, Vol. III., completing the Work. Large 12mo..... 2 50
TIERNAN'S (M. S.) SUZETTE. An American Novel. 16mo..... 1 25
WARING'S (COL. GEO. E., JR.) HOW TO DRAIN A HOUSE. Illust..... 1 25
WHITNEY'S (WM. D.) A BRIEF GERMAN GRAMMAR. 16mo..... 75
WILLIAMS' (ALONZO) GERMAN CONVERSATIONS..... 1 00
YOUNG'S (WILLIAM) WISHMAKER'S TOWN. A Poem. 16mo, vellum..... 1 25

LEISURE HOUR AND LEISURE MOMENT SERIES.

ALEXANDER'S (MRS.) AT BAY. $1.00, or 30 cents.
A SECOND LIFE. $1.00, or 35 cents.
CONWAY'S (HUGH) SLINGS AND ARROWS. ETC., $1.00, or 30 cents.
A FAMILY AFFAIR. $1.00, or 30 cents.
CARRISTON'S GIFT, ETC., with a portrait of the author, and illustrations. $1.00, or 30 cents.
FOTHERGILL'S (JESSIE) HEALEY. $1 00 or 35 cents.
LAWLESS' (EMILY) A MILLIONAIRE'S COUSIN. $1.00, or 25 cents
POYNTER'S (E. F.) MADAME DE PRESNEL. $1.00, or 30 cents
SIME'S (WM.) THE RED ROUTE. $1.00, or 35 cents.
STEVENSON'S (R. L.) THE DYNAMITER. $1.00, or 30 cents.
WYLDE'S (K.) AN ILL-REGULATED MIND. $1.00, or 25 cents.

1841. S. DAVIS, JR.'S 1841.
CINCINNATI

Diamond Hams.

A Limited Supply upon Market.

After 17th January it is expected that all orders will be met.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A BUNDLE OF SONNETS,

AND OTHER POEMS.

BY HENRY HARTSHORNE.

PORTER & COATES, PHILADELPHIA.

18 *mo, pp.* 221. *Price*, $1.25.

HOMŒOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS giving plain directions for their use, are a necessity for every family removing to the country or sea shore. Descriptive catalogues of all the sizes with prices, furnished free on application to

BOERICKE & TAFEL'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
145 Grand St., New York.

BOERICKE & TAFEL received *the only Centennial* Prize Medal at Philadelphia, and *only medal* of the *first class* at New Orleans, 1885, awarded for Homœopathic medicines. Business Established in 1835.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal's celebrated Meisterschaft System. Terms, $5.00 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Herald Building, Boston, Mass.

The Harvard University Catalogue for 1885-6.

Is for sale by CHAS. W. SEVER, Cambridge, CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO., 283 Washington St., Boston: and F. W. CHRISTERN, 37 West 23d St., New York. Price, post-paid, 60 cents.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM at the private residence of a retired physician in the Adirondack region.
Address A,
Box 1135,
New York City.

Massage and Swedish Movements
Given by MISS ANNIE TOWNSEND
(Pupil of Dr. Douglas Graham)
70 Dennis St. Roxbury, Mass.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston

GERMAN-ENGLISH PUZZLE PRIMER. Intended as a help in the study of German. Price 25 cts. Published and for sale by Mrs. MARY J. TABER, New Bedford, Mass.

A General Index to the Nation.

From July, 1865, to September, 1880.

Net price (no trade discount), $2 50. Purchasers will please remit with order. Address Publisher of the *Nation*, Box 794, New York, or Q. P. INDEX, Bangor, Maine.

INDEX TO VOLUME XLI.,

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1885.

Summary of the Week's News.

4, 24, 44, 64, 84, 104, 126, 146, 164, 186, 208, 230, 250, 270, 292, 314, 334, 352, 372, 392, 416, 436, 458, 478, 500, 522, 542.

The Week.

AT HOME.

Allison, Senator, on stopping the silver coinage, 413—Gibson, Atherton, promises judgments in favor of his workers, 161—Amherst College physical culture experience, 125—Augusta (Me.) Postmastership, 205—Alaska as a grazing country, 144—Atlanta, duel averted, 184—American Medical Association and the Washington meeting of 1887, 144—*Alabama* Claims Commission's incidental expenses, 433—Anti-cure remedy for negro problem, 228.

Burt, Silas W., reappointed Naval Officer of N. Y., 1—H. C. Burchard suspended from Mint, 1—Capt. G. B. Bacon dismissed from weighership, 247, 289—J. G. Blaine slighted in Boston, 21—Secretary Bayard and the consular appointments, 205—Baltimore and Ohio R. R. gains a terminus at Staten Island, 435—Boston Mayor's civil service struggle with Aldermen, 124, women school voters recruited from Irish Catholics, 248, Fish Bureau on reciprocity with Canada, 333, municipal election decided by Mugwumps, 521, savings increase since Cleveland's election, 540, police and horse-car commission experiments, 541—Brooklyn, police improved by civil-service reform, 184, second report of working of the reform, 540, crime on the decrease, 185, Independents endorse Davenport's candidacy, 290, Young Men's Democratic Club opposes the Machine, 549—Bell Telephone suit brought by Attorney-General Garland, 290, 311—Boycotting the cigar manufacturers, 414.

California fruit growing, 434—W. E. Chandler talks two ways about the *Dolphin*, 2—J. J. Creswell's salary from *Alabama* Claims Commission, 227—General Carr's foolish campaign talk, 332—President Cleveland removes B. Platt Carpenter, 21, as to preference to soldiers and sailors, 82, will not appoint Morton Postmaster of Augusta, 205, letter to D. B. Eaton, 268, makes weighers and gaugers amenable to examination, 289, checks the Attorney-General in the Bell Telephone suit, 311, unconcerned at Ohio defeat, 331, suspends Judge Vincent, 332, alleged contribution to N. Y. Democratic campaign fund, 349, new appointments to Civil-Service Commission, 390, proclamation against Chinese persecution, 390, nominations not to be opposed by Senate, 520—Roscoe Conkling not a fit eulogist of Grant, 101—D. H. Chamberlain to G. F. Hoar, 312—Judge Cardozo deceased, 391—Chairman Cooper begs campaign funds in the Land Office, 205—Chas. E. Coon resigns, 369—Comptroller of the Currency on a safety fund for national bank notes, 455—Consular frauds in the customs department, 102—Chicago car-drivers' strike, 22, election frauds, 434, Public Library touches Newberry bequest, 498—Cincinnati politics in the hands of gamblers, 414—Cotuit change of postmaster, 228—Chinese sailors may come and go, 22, miners massacred in Wyoming, 248, 269, 313, in Washington Territory, 269, 332, 414, Federal interposition, 390, deportation demanded in San Francisco, 414—Caroline Islands, American missionaries in, 207—Champagne gauge of American prosperity, 499—Civil-Service Law and heads of divisions, 124, Hinckley test case of constitutionality, 205, 227, 268, resolutions of Tammany, 224, Commission reconstituted, 390—Centenarians, increase of, 162—Color line in Ohio election, 331—Church Congress discusses the ethics of the tariff, 349—College expenses, 371—*Christian Union* on Sunday amusements, 477.

Congress, XLIXth, 1st Session: Logan offered Presidency pro tem. (Senate), 455, 475; Republican caucus resolution in favor of more pension looseness (House), 475 — Hoar's bill to repeal Tenure of Office Act, and Presidential Succession bill; Edmunds's bill to establish Government telegraph (Senate); Beach's rule to have eulogies delivered on Sunday (House), 497—Presidential Succession Bill passed (Senate); appropriations distributed among several committees; legislation forbidden to be added to appropriation bills (House), 519— Edmunds's bill to confiscate Mormon Church property; Vest's resolution on Kelley matter; Hampton's bill against Congressional recommendations to office (Senate), 520—Speaker Carlisle and the Coinage Committee (House), 539—Wheeler's amendment to Civil-Service Act (House), 540.

Dakota, convention to form a State, 291—Delaware, alleged intimidation of voters, 540—Yscult Dudley's trial, 23—Ira Davenport's letter of acceptance, 311—Pastor Downs expelled from his church, 435, and from Baptist Conference, 456—*Dolphin* case, 2, Attorney-General's decision, 41, 82.

Endicott, Secretary, stops army favoritism, 123, holds white officers to colored regiments, 144—Senator Edmunds on the treatment of ex-Presidents, 456—Dorman B. Eaton resigns, 248, letter from President, 268, dined in Boston, 498—Ezra Evans, Postmaster, will not be an offensive partisan, 144—Elections in November, 369—Erie Canal, question of enlarging, 162—Exports of the year, 185—Elizabeth, N. J., and the creditor Singer Co., 541.

Foraker's, Judge, bloody-shirt wavings in N. Y. canvass, 349—Finlayson & Co.'s protest against tariff-lowering, 475—Jas. D. Fish sent to jail, 3—Cyrus Field and Russell Sage's bid for N. Y. and N. E. bonds rejected, 456—Fisheries Treaty and opposition to reciprocity, 333, 539—Flax production at the West, 391.

Georgia, prohibition agitation, 289, cause of strength, 476, breaks down color line, 433, vote in Fulton Co., 455, 477, acts of R. R. Commissioners contested, 312, railroad-pass, effect on legislators, 350, firing of a school for colored girls, 434—General Grant dies, 81, excessive eulogy and lamentation, 101, Southern feeling, N. Y. monument, 123, posthumous view of Fitz-John Porter's case, 520—Attorney-General Garland rules out Indian postmasters, 3, decides against *Dolphin*, 41, 82, suit against Bell Telephone Co., 290, withdrawn, 311—Gas wells precarious, 391.

Hedden, Edward L., appointed Collector of N. Y., 1, makes no removals, 42, 124, slighted by Secretary Manning, 268, deserves to be removed, 333—Senator G. F. Hoar outdoes Logan, 2, inconsistencies, 21, on Meade of Copiah, 42, on Pillsbury and Mullen, 205, speech at Mass. Republican Convention, 289, 290, misstatement retracted, 312, conversion to non-partisan ways, 520—Senator Hawley on suffrage at the South, 369—Mr. Hendee a Republican spoils-doctrinaire, 21—Rowland Hazard on the wool tariff, 102—Gov. Hoadly's dinner to Judge Stallo, 41, renominated, 161, defeated, 311—Gen. Hazen on book-reviewing, 350—Hinckley suit against Civil-Service Act, 205, 227, dismissed, 268—Marcus Haulon an unfit appointee, 268—W. H. Hurlbert on Mugwumps, 311—Hungarian emigrants to Canada, 62—Vice-President Hendricks's sympathy with Parnell, 229, decease, 455, dies "poor," 476—S. Dana Horton on the silver dispute, 476—Gov. Hill's complicity with Tweed, 290, election, 369.

Iowa, prohibitory law inoperative, 42, 103, 521, party convention resolves about it, 183, issue transferred to Federal courts, 205, Democrats endorse Cleveland, 161, Republicans would extend pensions, 183—Indiana pension grab, 390— Indianapolis Postmaster evades Civil-Service Law, 61, 82, investigated, 123—Importers' appeal to the President, 2 — Independents, Nat. Committee report, 81— Indian agents swindling in case of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 83— *Independent* (N. Y.) on the Stead case, 456— *Irish World* fund not helped by Parnell's speech, 206.

Jordan, Treasurer, on New York banks and gold, 61—Rossiter Johnson on Dorman B. Eaton, 61, Aquilla Jones's violation of the Civil-Service Law, 61, 82, 123—Admiral Jouett's lunch party, 228—Jubilee Singers excluded from hotels, 539.

Kentucky, Bowan Co. feud, 43, 44, Bell Co. terrorism, 62, approval of Cleveland, 81—Antony Keiley's diplomatic usefulness ended, 143, 185, rejection explained by J. M. Francis, 539.

Louisiana, colored clergyman takes part in a public meeting, 350—John A. Logan's speech in Boston, 2, Presidential boom, 21, on Gen. Lee's saddle, 311, consultation with Mahone, 332, proposed stump-speaking in New York, 349, in Virginia, 350, nominated for President of Senate, 455, declines, 475, will not resist Cleveland's nominations, 520—J. R. Lowell and the Mass. Republican Convention, 81—Lynchburg, Va., negro convention, 289—Liquor dealers should not be office-holders, 413—Lumber wages at Bay City, Mich., 124—Life-saving service compared with the English, 541.

Mississippi, Democrats breaking down the color line, 2, endorse Cleveland, 161, colored exhibition, 350—Massachusetts Republican Committee prefer Hoar to Lowell, 81, Republican Convention and platform, 289, Democratic, 312, hill towns losing population, 102, Civil-Service Law works well, 143, 369, Mugwumps satisfied, 228—Maryland, Democratic revolt against Gorman, 350—Minnesota restores capital punishment, 206—Milwaukee adopts civil-service rules for firemen and police, 163—Mexican financial despatches untrustworthy, 144—Meade, of Copiah, on his removal, 41, 42—Cardinal McCloskey deceased, 313—Gen. G. B. McClellan deceased, 370—Manton Marble's silver mission to Europe, 390—J. H. Mitchell elected U. S. Senator from Oregon, 434—Secretary Manning's civil-service rectitude, 21, abolishes Barge-office, 22, reinstates a superintendent of construction, 41, on bribes to inspectors of baggage, 268, annual report, 475, tariff circular, 475, report on collection of duties, 497, 498, proposal to revive Moiety Law, 498—Comptroller Maynard disallows Confederate war claims, 144—Mahone's Northern allies on the Virginia stump, 350, defeat, 369 Jo. Mackin jailed for election frauds, 434—*Mikado* copyright decision, 249—Mormon manifesto in favor of celestial marriage, 312.

New York (State); attitude of both parties to Mugwumps, 124, post-offices no longer useful to Republicans, 162, Republicans declining nomination for Governor, 184, Mugwumps invited back, 184, Republican Convention, platform and nominations, 267, 268, Democratic, 267, judges renominated, 290, Ohio stump speakers imported, 332, Democrats elect the Governor, 369, no Federal interference in canvass, 389, official figures, 433, blame for unequal apportionment, 434; (City): Custom-house employees, number of, 1; banks offer to loan gold to Treasury, 41; Surveyor Beattie obstructing civil-service law at Custom house, 185, examination for Weighership, 390, Sterling ousted, O'Brien appointed, 413, crime on the decrease, 185—N. Y. *Tribune* on Judge Stallo's welcome at the Vatican, 1, on renedication to Republican party, 81, on Roach's failure, 82, 83, London correspondent on Cleveland's civil-service reform, 62, terrible promoter of Agnostic theories, 541—N. Y. *Sun* makes money off *Pall Mall* indecency, 62—N. Y. *World* on the representation of parties in the civil service, 434—N. Y. *Herald's* efforts to save Riel, 415—Nebraska's growth and new census, 102—New Hampshire Democrats endorse Cleveland, 161, longevity of inhabitants, 162 attack on fire-insurance, 206, 416, 477—New England farm lands, declining value, 83, diminishing marriages, 163—Nashville colored grand-juryman, 477—Newberry endowment of Chicago Public Library, 498—Negro and his descendants in the census, 163.

Ohio, stupid conduct of Republican campaign, 22, Democratic convention and platform, 161, Sherman's and Foraker's speeches, 205, 227, election prospects, 289, Democrats defeated, 311, causes, 331—F. L. Olmsted on the Grant monument, 123—Hugh O'Brien, reform Mayor of Boston, 143.

Pennsylvania, Republicans make Miss Cleveland's book a campaign document, 161, Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, and endorsement of Cleveland, 183, Republican opposition to Matt Quay, 248, 269—Pennsylvania R.R.'s standard for brakemen, 370—Panama Canal, J. C. Rodrigues's exposure of, 370—A. M. Powell on Stead's disclosures, 435—Postmasters, appointments by Republican and Cleveland's administrations, 123, partisan abuse exemplified in N. Y., 163, defaulters reappointed under Republican régime, 162—Postal unit enlarged to one ounce, 3, "special delivery" not taking, 350—Pension raid and financial irrigation, 83, Pension Office abuses exposed by General Black, 455—People's Party formed, 143—Presidential succession, status of a Cabinet officer made acting President, 519—*Puritan* and *Genesta* race, interest of Newport cottagers, 206, *Puritan* wins, 248.

Rhode Island, new census, 163, registration law and its working, 540, 541—Rochester *Democrat* approves Cleveland, 290, *Union* approves Wheeler amendment to Civil-Service Act, 540—Rossa at Mrs. Dudley's trial, 23—John Roach's failure, 82, 83, characterized by John Sherman, 183—John E. Russell sets a civil-service reform example, 184—S. J. Randall's tariff views

compiled by *Dixie*, 247—J. C. Rodrigues on the Panama Canal, 370—Railroad grain rate of trunk lines, 291.

South Carolina, convict system to be abolished, 43—John Sherman speaks at Mansfield, 183, harping on sectional issue, 227, Virginia speeches for Mahone, 369, reëlection to Senate in doubt, 433—Solon Thatcher on subsidies, 101, 102—Leverett Saltonstall appointed Collector of Boston, 413—J. B. Stallo appointed Minister to Italy, 1, unfortunate dinner, 41—Rollin Squire's verses on the City Hall, 101—E.W. Seymour on the non-disturbance of Conn. officers, 227—Ada Sweet resigns pension agency, 228—Gen. A. Shaler arrested for bribery, 456—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* rejects *Pall Mall* nastiness, 43—South American Commission snubbed by Chili, 22—Screw manufacturers subsidizing Mr. Chamberlain, 476, 521—Slaveholders and non-slaveholders in Confederate army, 3—Senate of U. S., probable composition in 1887, 389, 390—Seals and the fish supply of San Francisco, 185—Statistics Bureau, attempt to evade Civil-Service Law, 61—Sugar drawback not a bounty, 125—Steel rails increase in price, 498—Silver coinage opposed by Nat. Cotton Exchange, 61, by W. R. Trenholm, 184, silver drops to 47d., 247, silver dispute reviewed by S. D. Horton, 476—Southern press sound on civil-service reform, 539.

Texas colored emancipation celebration, 2—Tennessee negroes assert party independence, 269—Judge Thurman on Mugwumps, 311—S. J. Tilden's message to Congress, 475—Robert Toombs deceased, 550—W. L. Trenholm on South's duty as to silver, 184—Morris Thomas an unfit Indian agent, 289—Tammany resolves against Civil-Service Act, 228—Treasury clerks examined for promotion, 42, comptrollers' method of interpreting statutes, 248—Trades-unions' activity in N. Y. campaign, 349—Testimonials to character, worthlessness exemplified, 143—Thanksgiving Day, proposed change of date, 350—Tea and coffee consumption in U. S. and England, 125—Tenure-of-Office Act repeal favored by Republican press, 539.

Union Pacific R.R.'s bond debt and the Administration, 414.

Virginia, Republican Convention captured by Mahone, 61, promises to pension Confederates, 81, Democratic Convention, 101, colored convention, 289, Mahone defeated, 369, negro vote divided, 389, 477, official count of vote, 455, Richmond *Whig* put in hands of a receiver, 389—Postmaster-General Vilas extends civil-service tests to inspectors, 1, withholds $400,000 from steamship companies, 433—Wm. H. Vanderbilt, deceased, 498.

West Virginia, new Prohibition party, 3—Wisconsin, Germans divided as to high license, 163, liquor dealers' convention, 312—Wyoming stock raising, 42, Chinese massacre, 248, 269, 313—Washington Territory raid on Chinese, 269—Secretary Whitney revokes Chandler's family order, 22, letter to Roach's assignees, 82, 83, will finish the cruisers, 123, letter to appraisers of the cruisers, 268, orders competitive examinations in Brooklyn Navy-yard, 143, reforms the Department book-keeping, 333—A. D. White on Cleveland's Administration, 143—Francis Wharton on incidental expenses of *Alabama* Claims Commission, 433—W. F. Warren on the negro increase in the census, 163—Warner Silver bill, 205, 268—Ferdinand Ward's relations with Warner, 206, disclosures menaced, 291, statement in *Herald*, 313, trial forwarded by Judge Barrett, 350, sent to prison, 370—H. C. Watterson on the stuck-up Cabinet, 539—West Shore R. R. settlement, 83, receivers' exorbitant claims, 414.

ABROAD.

Great Britain and Ireland:—(Parliament) Gladstone to lead the Liberal campaign, 3, 23, Salisbury's programme, 23; Lord Randolph Churchill scored by the *Standard*, 103; Samuel Smith favors bi-metallism, 125; Memorial of sugar refiners, 125; Royal commission on the depression of business, 144, 145; Settlement of Afghan boundary with Russia, 207—(Ireland) Mr. Trevelyan on the misgovernment of Ireland, 103, Parnell speaks for Irish independence, 185, 206 — Naval manœuvres in Bantry Bay, 63—Chamberlain on the economic issues of the campaign, 145, subsidized by American screw manufacturers, 435, 475, Lying recommended to the farm laborer against intimidation at polls, 229, Gladstone's manifesto, 249, Home Secretary puts down Socialist meetings, 249, Lord R. Churchill's manifesto, 313, Newman and Manning against disestablishment, 351, why Dissenters favor it, 371, Electioneering amenities, 371, 415, Temperance people dissatisfied with Liberals and Tories, 371, Gladstone tries to put aside disestablishment question, anger of the parsons, 415, Ardor of the elections—without spoils, 457, 477, Tory reaction, 457, Parnell's triumph, 477, Educated classes thrown out of Irish membership, 499, Election of Professor J. Bryce, 499—Gladstone's plan of home-rule; Orangemen demonstrating, 521 — Temperance devices in Manchester 300 years ago, 351 — *Spectator* on horse-stealing in Texas, 291 — *Pall Mall* exposes traffic in young girls, 23, 62, committee of inquiry, 62, report, 103, chief director deprecates sudden raising of age of protection, 125, 144, general encouragement of scandal, 144, proceedings against Mr. Stead, 206, 269, 351, conviction, 391, Mrs. Josephine Butler's part, 371, American sympathizers, 435, 456—Churches closed to inspection on Sunday, 391—*Economist* on Chamberlain's economic doctrine, 145—*Times* would exclude Parnellites from Parliament, 541.

France:—Radical manifesto, illegitimate children, 63—seventh child to be supported by State, 83—Clémenceau denounces the colonial policy, 103, contest with Ferry for leadership, 145—Tonquin question lost sight of in electoral campaign, 145—Strength of parties at the elections, 371—Reëlection of President Grévy, 541.

Belgium:—New electoral law, 163.

Italy:—Pope not yet ready to accept Government support, 63, arbitrator in the Carolines dispute, 351.

Spain:—Value of Dr. Ferran's cholera inoculation, 145—Anger at Germany's seizure of the Carolines, 207, reference to the Pope, 351.

Germany:—Quarrel with Spain over the Caroline Islands, 207, reference to the Pope, 351—Effect of tariff on railroad profits, 207.

Austria-Hungary:—New members of Hungarian House of Lords, 63, Hungary favorable to a Zollverein with Germany, 207, meeting of Francis Joseph and Alexander III. at Kremsier, 229, split among German Liberals in Reichsrath, 313, Tisza's declarations as to Kremsier meeting and Balkan troubles, 333,

Russia:—Small loss in yielding Zulfikar Pass, 207.

Iceland:—Contest for larger self-government, 457.

Turkey:—Revolt of Eastern Rumelia, 249, warlike attitude of Servia and Greece, 313, 333, 351, situation after Servian defeat at Slivnitza, 435, conference at Constantinople, 491.

Egypt:—The Mahdi to edit a religious newspaper at Cairo, 23.

Canada:—Indians enfranchised, 23, public debt, 43, smallpox and comparative cleanliness of French and English, 229, hanging of Riel, 415.

Mexico:—Law for consolidation of floating debt, 43, financial despatches untrustworthy, 144, President's message, 291, Mexican report on trade with U. S., 499, revolt in Nuevo Leon, 499.

Chili:—Reply to South American Commission, 22,

Notes.

Announcements, 13, 32, 51, 71, 92, 116, 135, 154, 174, 196, 217, 239, 257, 279, 301, 321, 342, 361, 378, 402, 424, 445, 465, 487, 510, 533, 549—Alden's Cyclopædia of Universal Literature, 323—America, First Three English Books on, 281—American Library Association Convention, 240, Oriental Society's Proceedings, 363, poets described by E. Nencioni, 380—Australia, subsidence of East Coast tested, and lake movements, 136—Africa's invasion of Europe and counter-invasion, 197—Aryan race, cradle of, 467.

Bredero, 300th anniversary celebration, 15 — Bataille's Causes Criminelles, 93—Balzac in a Boston translation, 281, in Brittany, 281—M. Brunetière on French concert songs, 363—Béranger attacked by M. Brunetière, 363—Paul Bert's Lettres de Kabylie, 405—A. F. Bandelier's success with the Tehua Indians, 241—E. C. Bissel's Pentateuch, 384—Ben Nevis meteorological station, 94—Berlin as a Medical Centre, Bigelow's, 117—Bayeux tapestry interpreted by J. Steenstrup, 241—Basque language, K. Hannemann on origin of, 137—Burma described by A. R. Colquhoun, 466—Boy Company, story of, 33—"Bloody shirt," early use of the phrase, 404, 445.

Chapman, Maria Weston, deceased, 53—Columbus, portraits in the Bibliothèque Nationale, 33, Columbus's landing on the American continent, 94—Colbert's plan for Paris exposition, 94—Cesare Cantù maligns Juarez, 404—F. M. Crawford's feats in zoölogy and mathematics, 197—Prof. J. H. C. Coffin's eclipse report, 324—Col. J. L. Chester's MS. collections to be published, 380—A. R. Colquhoun on Burma, 466—Canada, status of the French language, 303—Canterbury, Eng., old road to, 259—Caroline Islands, authorities as to ownership, 197—Cretan laws found at Gortyna, 551 — Censuses of States untrustworthy, 156—Century as an entity, 54—Clipper-ship race proposed, 197—Cholera vaccination in Spain, 14, American works on cholera, 379—Cold-wave predictions, 535.

Duprat, Pascal, deceased, 241—Michael Dragomanoff's History, 73—V. Duruy's reception at French Academy, 73.

Ersch and Gruber's Allgemeine Encyklopädie, 34—English Dialect Society's publications, 175, shilling books experiment, 218, list of sheriffs pricked by the Queen, 512, historical instruction at the Universities, 512—Elsass-Lothringen, movement of population, 303—Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. xix., 136.

Fredericq, Paul, on English and Scotch historical instruction, and the Netherlands under Emperor Charles, 512, 513—Archdeacon Farrar's rank, 512—French criminal cases analyzed, 93, provincial intellectual activity, 156, National Library under the Revolution, 175, language in Canada, 303, concert songs and the *esprit gaulois*, 363.

Gorringe, Henry H., deceased, 33—Jules de Goncourt's letters, 14—Charles Gross on the affiliation of mediæval boroughs, 240, 241—Francis Galton on types and their inheritance, 363—George Elliot's works, J. C. Brown on the ethics of, 466—Capt. W. Glazier and his source of the Mississippi, 535—Giunti dwarf book, 117—Goshen identified by M. Naville, 34—Germanic Philology, *Jahresbericht*, 197, E. African Co., 219, tobacco reaction, 405, Germans in Paris, 426, histories of German literature, 513—Greek prepositions, F. A. Adams on, 344—Grecian tour of D. Bikélas, 551—Geographical instruction, 344—Girton girls subject of a novel, 550.

Hillebrand, Karl, municipal tablet to, 94—E. von Hartmann on professorial pay, 176—Franz Hirsch's history of German literature, 513—Vincent M. Holt on insect eating, 54—Sir Joseph Hooker resigns Directorship of Kew Gardens, 513—Victor Hugo's will and literary remains, 156—Herod whitewashed by J. Vickers, 344—C. R. Hildeburn's early issues of press in Pennsylvania, 447, 448—G. Stanley and H. H. Donaldson on skin sensations, 512—Harvard stroke in University boat-race, 33—Health books, 379.

Ingram, John H., on Poe's Raven, 363—Italian library progress, 53, maladministration, 219—India, architectural carved work, 175—Index, Reuch's catalogue of the, 405—Insects, edibility of, 54.

Juarez, maligned by Cesare Cantù, 404—Johnson's Encyclopedia, errors in, 93—Jeshurun, derivation of, 54—Japanese Roman Alphabet Association, 535.

Keltie, J. Scott, on geographical instruction, 344—Khetshua, language, J. J. von Tschudi, on the, 426.

Leopardi's translation of Plotinus, 363—Lotze's lecture courses, 380—J. O. Lewis's Indian portraits, 550—Lord! not a Southern expletive, 259—Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Society, 323.

Modderman, A. E. J., deceased, 303—Chas. Molinier on the sepulture of the Count of Toulouse, 156—Édouard Montet's literary history of the Waldenses of Piedmont, 513—Mormons described by Emma Pesche, 219—Mediæval boroughs, affiliation of, 240, 241—Medical publications, 343 — Mithriac worship at Rome, 551 — Magazines for July, 32, 33, August, 72, 73, 93, 135, 136, September, 175, 218, 281, October, 259, 302, November, 362, 363, 404, December, 447, 489, January, 534, 535.

Music: Oratorio Society (Berlioz's Requiem), 448.

Naville, M., identifies Goshen, 34—E. Nencioni on American poets, 380—E. D. Neill's 'Virginia Vetusta,' 466—*Nord und Süd* jubilee, 74—*Nation*, first number in request, 489.

Oriental Society's (American) proceedings, 363.

Petrarch's laureate discourse at the Capitol, 281—Poe's Raven, Ingram's monograph on, 363—Paris Exposition of 1889, Colbert's plan of, 94—Pennsylvania, Hildeburn's Century of Printing in, 447, 448—Pitch, standard musical, 405—Public Documents, and the Interior Department as a clearing-house, 404—Pasilingus, 345.

Rogier, Charles, deceased, 15—Fritz Reuter's prison life, 15—Reusch's Index der verbotenen Bücher, 405—Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Collections, 93—Railroad Conference at Brussels, 74—Roman Treasury, 15—Rumanian origin, Prof. Xenopol on, 117.

Stöcker, Chaplain, mendacity, 136, 137, exposed by Pastor Schwab, 260—Dr. Schweinfurth on the German E. African Co., 219—Benj. Suite on the French Language in Canada, 303—Shakspere portraits given to University of Wisconsin, 33, finds of Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, 426—L. Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. 3, 73, Vol. 4, 380—H. Sweet's alimentary handbook of spoken English, 467—B. F. Stevens's scheme of transcribing American historic MSS., 489—Stepniak revealed, 73—J. Steenstrup on the Bayeux tapestry, 241—Surgeon-General's Office Library, Index-Catalogue, Vol. 6, 240—Standard Natural History, 33—Stellar Photography, 53—Stage law, books about, 219—Skin, various senses of the, 512—Subscription agents, directions to, 323—*St, Nicholas* Songs, 323.

Trautman, Moritz, on the sounds of speech, 241—J. J. von Tschudi on the Khetshua language, 426—Tcheng-ki-Tong's articles on the Chinese theatre, 324—Theatre, French and English books on the law of, 197—Council of Trent's relation to literature and the fine arts, 241—Tobacco reaction in Germany, 405.

Upton's, George B., 'Standard Operas,' 448—United States Government Publications Catalogue, 404.

Virginia Vetusta, E. D. Neill's, 466—Vogt, Carl, on Hartmann's scheme of professorial pay, 176—Samuel Vetch's career, 281—John Vickers's History of Herod, 344—Volapük, 345—Venice in Summer, 489.

Worsaae, J. J. A., deceased, 198—W. B. Woodbury, deceased, 259—Elizur Wright deceased, 448—Wurzbach's Austrian Biographical Dictionary interrupted, 219—Baron Waltershausen's picture of American life and manners, 260—Wallenstein's treachery demonstrated, 426—Charles Waldstein on the conditions of national art, 489—H. F. Waters's Genealogical Gleanings, 323—Wisconsin Library catalogue, 218—Waldensian literary history, 513—Women writers, married and single, nomenclature of, 466

Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles.

Administration and the Custom-house. 252
Alabama Claims Commission and its Expenses. 233
"American" School of History. 374
Appointment and Removal, Power of.. 129
Balkans, War in the. 418
Boarder, Last Retreat of the. 149
Boycotting. 526
Burgoyne's Hanau Artillery. 318
Capital, Useful Opening for. 355
Children's Collections, Study of. 190
Church Influence on Southern Sentiment. 211
Cleveland, Democratic Support of.... 128
Cleveland's Administration, First Six Months of. 210
College Presidents. 47
College, Transformation of the. 418
Congressmen and the Offices. 438
Danish Conflict. 355
Democratic Support of Cleveland. 128
Dirty Reform. 48
Disestablishment Panic in England.... 395
Educated Unemployed. 317
Educational Association, National..... 131
Election Seasons, Uniformity in..... 316
England, Disestablishment Panic in... 395
England, Tory Programme in. 317
English Elections. 440
English Elections and the Clergy..... 544
English Land Question. 188
English Radicalism, Socialistic Tendencies of. 26
English Radicals and Irish Nationalists. 6
English Sensational Journalism. 419
Fisheries, The. 26
Foreign Legations. 524
German Tax on Speculation. 354
German Universities, Pauperism in the. 420
Goethe Archives at Weimar, Opening of. 108
Gold, Appreciation of. 337
Grant, General. 87
Harvard, John. 8
Hoar, George F., Speech at Mass. Republican Convention. 204
Hunters and Trotters. 396
Immigration, Ebbing Tide of. 86
Indiana and Vermont. 316
Insanity and Civilization. 356
Invalids, Literary Work of. 212, 233
Ireland, Radical Programme concerning. 67
Jackson, Helen. 150
Kelley Correspondence. 502
Law Reports, Revolution in. 167
Lawyers and the Law's Delays. 166
Marriage Statistics. 107
Mexico, City of, Sanitary Condition.... 7
Mexico's Debts. 129
Mexico, The New Opposition in. 394
Ministerial "Publicity". 189
Montaigne as a Traveller. 27, 48
National Banking System. 272
National Government and Science..... 525
Naturalization and Expatriation..... 503
Naval Politics. 354
Navy, Cost of Our Political. 450
Navy Problem. 502
Negro in Southern Politics. 67
New England's Transformation. 148
New Political Generation. 210
New York Democratic Nomination..... 272
Overpressure in Schools. 338
Panbulgarian Revolution. 253
Party Disintegration. 106
Pauperism in the German Universities. 420
Pennsylvania Republicans. 46
Philadelphia, Lesson of. 439
Philadelphia Post-office. 460
Platform Forestry. 438
Political Break-Up. 294
"Political Scientists". 148
Pope and the State. 481
Population, Movements of. 46
Practical Statesman, A Really. 294
President Cleveland's Message. 480
Prices, Course of. 273
Prohibition Does Not Prohibit, Why.... 336
Prolonging Human Life. 461
Public Works, Management of Our..... 130
Randall, S. J., on the Tariff Question... 232
Republican Lesson. 394
Research, Private Endowment of. 357
Roach Failure. 66
Rock Springs Massacre. 252
Salisbury, Gladstone, and Parnell..... 505
Schools, Overpressure in. 338
Senate, Presidency of the. 460
Shakspere's Judgment of Joys and Sorrows. 461
Sherman, Senator, and Governor Hoadly. 232
Shipbuilding, Political. 106
Silver, Warner's Notions Concerning... 374
Sincerity in Politics. 336
Some Startling Announcements. 6
Southern Sentiment, Church Influence on. 211
Stages for Fifth Avenue. 355
States, Two Typical. 316
Succession Question Historically..... 524
Telepathic News of Battles. 375
Theosophy, Purpose of. 68
Tories and the Irish. 86
Turgeneff in his Letters. 190
Vermont and Indiana. 316
Voting Habits, Past and Present..... 504
Warner's Notions Concerning Silver... 374
Warner's Silver Compromise. 188
Wheat and Cotton. 544
Women, American, Health of. 295
Wool Growers and the Manufacturers. 166

Special Correspondence.

Domestic—Apache Outbreak. 8
Extension of the Civil-Service System. 108
England—London Water-Colors. 9
The Ministerial Crisis. 28
The New Ministry. 69
Pall Mall Gazette and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. 89, 110
A Bull in a China Shop. 111
The Tory Policy. 112
The Two Parties and their Troubles. 151
End of the Session. 168
The Parliament of 1880. 213
South-Coast Living. 109
The Doctor Johnson Club. 214
Parnell's Demands and the English Answers to Them. 254
Political Situation in Ireland. 255
United States and the Swiss Confederation. 297
A Phase of English Opinion. 319
Why Englishmen Are Not Alarmed at the Political Crisis. 340
The Party Programmes. 339
The Troubles in Southeastern Europe. 357
Statesmen on the Stump. 397
Church Affairs: The Late Bishop of Manchester. 421
English Parties on the Eve of the Elections. 441
Election Forecasts. 482
Tenses and Moods of the General Election. 527
Causes that Determined the Elections. 546
The Irish Elections. 528
Realism and Idealism. 545
France—French Nibelung Opera. 11
Madame de Beaumont. 29, 49
Tolstoi's New Novel. 112
Tolstoi's 'My Religion'. 298
D'Haussonville's Souvenirs. 152
Recent Finds at Besançon. 170
Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel. 192
Louise of Lorraine. 234
Diderot and the Encyclopædia. 276
Rehabilitation of Francis I. 358, 442
Revolt of the Constable of Bourbon. 442
Prince Waldemar's Marriage. 398
Art Notes. 399
Parchment-Hunting in French Country Towns. 422
Renan's "Prêtre de Némi". 483
Bulgarian Revolution Reviewed. 529
Germany—Local Color in Munich. 132
Austria-Hungary—Dalmatia. 375
Switzerland—Swiss Sights and Sounds. 274
United States and the Swiss Confederation. 297
Italy—Italian Politics. 274
New Rome. 462

Occasional Correspondence.

Alcohol, Drinking of. 12
Appointment, One More Good. 423
Architects' Tools, Duty on. 215, 300, 342
Astor Decision. 300
Attorney-General and the Bell Patent. 342
Bank Deposits, Insurance of. 300
Bell Patent and the Attorney-General.. 342
Bishop of Manchester, The Late. 444
Bloody Shirt. 445
Boston Collectorship. 444
Burlington Appointments, Some. 133
Cabinet Responsibility. 13, 90, 114, 115, 154, 171, 215, 547
Canon of Criticism for "Books" and "Literature". 401, 423, 545
Cattle Business. 50, 113, 172, 237, 360
Cattle Ranges, Leasing. 360
Churches, Asking Too Much of the. 278
Civil-Service Reform, One View of. 31
Cleveland, Political Economy in. 115
Coast Survey Investigation. 194, 235, 257
Colorado Wild Flowers. 361, 508, 548
Confederate Brigadiers in National Legislation. 154
Consumption among the Foreign-born. 507, 508, 549
Consumption in Massachusetts. 486, 507, 508
Cornell Congress. 508
Correction, A. 12, 342
Country Postmasters and the Administration. 70
"Criminal Immorality in High Places." 530
Curtius, Georg. 194
Dakota, Division of. 256
Delaware Bay, Delimitation of. 300
Dragomanoff and Stepniak. 91
Endicott's, Secretary, Order. 214
English Elections, "Mystery" of the.. 508
English Water-Color Collection. 321
Entail in Virginia. 423
Fine Art, The Tax on. 215, 300, 342
Finland, Language of. 378
French Method of Elementary Drawing. 487
Gambling on Steamships. 445
German Universities, Favoritism and Persecution at. 321
Gladstone and the Confederate Loan... 360
Government Clerks, Efficiency of the.. 91
Greek and Latin, Preparatory. 134
Greek, Modern, Aids to. 171
Greek, Rapid Teaching of. 170
Gum-Chewing at the West. 31, 71
Harvard, Cause and Effect at. 377, 402
Harvard, Religious Instruction at. 402
Hoadly, Governor, on Ohio November Elections. 359
Ideal and Realism. 401, 423, 545
Indian Problem. 533
Insurance of Bank Deposits. 300
Iowa, Prohibition in. 153, 256
Irrepressible Conflict, The New. 171, 547
Jackson, Andrew, Unpublished Letter of. 193
Jews in American Society. 532
Johns Hopkins House of Commons. 445, 464, 487
Johns Hopkins, Religious Courses at.. 424
Kelley's Accomplishments. 12, 50
Land System, Government. 237
Lawyers and the Law's Delays. 216
Legislative and Executive Departments. 443
Leopardi and Plotinus. 194
Liberty and Property Defence League. 71
License and Prohibition. 377
Lowell, J. R., Card from. 31
Maurice, F. D., Life of. 193
Methodism in the South. 114, 153
'Misérables, Les,' in English. 533
Moravian Missions, Ignoring of the.... 507
Mugwumps, Trifling with the. 214
Munich, Women Art Students in. 533
National University. 531
Nation and its Friends. 30, 51, 71
New Hampshire Fire Insurance. 486
Objectionable Candidate, An. 133
Offensive Partisans in Ancient Rome.. 92
Ohio Democracy. 215
Ohio, November Elections in. 359
Ohio, Outlook in. 171, 215
Orthoepy among the Philologists. 90
Overpressure in Schools. 377
Pall Mall Gazette and the "Revelations". 194
Parliamentary Government. 115, 154
"Pennsylvania Dutch". 532
Pension Office, Politics in the. 510
Personal Leadership. 341
Philadelphia and Protection. 464, 484, 509
Philadelphia Postmastership. 464
Philologists, Orthoepy among the. 90
Photography, Local. 216
Plurals, Double. 134, 171
Postal Savings Banks. 193, 257
Postal Savings Banks in the South. 300
Postal System, Our, Not Yet Complete. 193, 257
Post-office Sinecures. 321
Primer of Revenge. 91
Prohibition and the Constitution. 301
Prohibition and High License. 549
Protected Industry, Price of a. 548
Psychical Research. 194
Railroad Lands, Taxation of. 548
Republican Independents in Cincinnati. 341
Rhode Island Slighted. 12
Saxe Holme Nom de Plume. 279
Science and Bread and Butter. 531
"Scientific Theism". 342
Seals and Fish on the Pacific Coast. 216
Secret Societies and College Government. 12
Sherman, Senator, Grounds of Reflection for. 278
Sherman's, Senator, Proscriptiveness.. 256
Short O and Short A. 508
Silver Bill, Warner's. 277
Silver Question. 257
Silver Question and the South. 277
Solecism, An Absurd. 464, 487
Sophocles's Modern Greek Lexicon.... 134
South and the Silver Question. 277
South Carolina and Massachusetts..... 377
Southern Federal Appointments. 70
Strikes, Tyranny of. 279
Students' House of Commons. 445, 464, 487
Sugar, Refined, Bounty on. 236
Swiss Constitution. 321
Tea and Coffee Drinking. 171
Telepathic News of Battles. 424
Telepathy, More. 402, 424, 445
Theosophy? What is. 113
Three Public Measures. 70
Tobacco and Chewing-Gum. 31, 71
University at Home. 444, 486
'Upon a Cast'. 170
Venice in Summer. 509
Vestiges of Creation, Authorship of.... 486
Virginia, Entail in. 423
Wagner in Berlin. 51
Warner Silver Bill. 277
Whiskey and the Color Line. 531
White Cross Society. 196
Why Not a Great University at Home? 444, 486
Yale, Cause and Effect at. 377, 402
Yale, Unbelief at. 402, 424
Yosemite Region, Vandalism in the. 299, 401

Leading Reviews.

Æstheticism, Ideal. 219
Asia, Central. 74
Autocratic Democracy. 222
Bancroft's History of Mexico. 283
Cattle Business. 15
Cavour, Last Months of. 35
Challenger, Narrative of the. 97
Children's Books. 407, 450, 491, 514
Congo Free State. 260
Denominational Histories, More. 57
Devotee of Learning, A. 222
Dicey's Law of the English Constitution. 537, 551
Economic Works, Recent. 200
Ecstasy of Woe. 328
Educational Works. 138
Fairfaxes, The. 346
French Literature, Recent, 75, 178, 262, 406
Garrison. 303
Gordon at Khartum. 117
Gosse's Classical English Poetry. 409
Harvard and Yale Biographies. 221
Hazen's, General, Military Memoirs.... 381
Holst's History of the United States... 198
Independent Journalist. 553
India, Northeast Frontier of. 243
Inductive Science, A New. 201
Law Books, Recent. 263, 470
Malthus. 345
McMaster's History of the American People. 54
Martineau's Types of Ethical Theory... 304
Mommsen's Roman History. 408
Morse's Japanese Homes. 554
Novels, Recent 17, 139, 157, 382, 325, 428, 469, 538
Old Testament Revised. 77
Ormsby's Don Quixote. 513, 535
Parker's Nature of the Fine Arts. 94
Pattison's Memoirs. 176
Poetry, Recent. 539
Ropes's Napoleon I. 467
Rumanian Fairy Tales. 555
Sanborn's John Brown. 324
Sandwith, Humphry. 156
Schouler's History of the United States. 137
Scribner's Statistical Atlas.

Sikhs, Early Religion of the 120
Stage, Books About the 56
Stedman's Poets of America 490
Superstitions 119
Thomas's Biographical Dictionary Revised 427
Tilden's Writings and Speeches 406
Tulloch's Movements of Religious Thought 448
Tyler's Administration 364
Voice, Two Books on the 306
Witchcraft in Massachusetts 470
Year-Books, The Latest 96
York Mysteries 242
Zelsberger 34

Titles of Books Reviewed.

[The asterisk denotes the Minor Notices, for which consult also the Notes.]

Académie sous le Directoire (Simon's).. 407
Across the Chasm (Magruder's)..... 17
Adrian Vidal (Norris's)..... 282
After London (Jefferies's)..... 139
Afternoon Songs (Dorr's)..... 539
* Agassiz, Louis (Agassiz's)..... 367
* Akins, Thomas B. (Force's)..... 387
* America, (Arnold's) Discourses in..... 98
America (Hamilton's)..... 539
* American Caucus System (Lawton's). 430
* American Constitutions (Davis's)..... 493
* American Journal on Archæology..... 159
American Poets (Stedman's)..... 490
* Anciennes Villes du Nouveau Monde (Charnay's)..... 38
Anderson, Mary (Farrar's)..... 56
Andromeda (Fletcher's)..... 428
Angleterre, (Montégut's) Écrivains modernes de l'..... 77
* Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, (Harrison and Baskervill's) Handy..... 515
Annie's Story (Selous's)..... 540
* Applied Mechanics (Cottrell's)..... 151
Arabian Poetry, Ancient, (Lyall's) Translations of..... 541
Arbitration between Capital and Labor (Ryan's)..... 200
Arnould, Sophie (E. and J. de Goncourt's)..... 178
Ashes for Flame (Howe's)..... 539
Asia, Russian Central (Lansdell's)..... 74
As It Was Written (Luska's)..... 469
* Astronomy, Popular (Newcomb's)..... 38
At Love's Extremes (Thompson's)..... 157
Au Cercle (De la Brière's)..... 262
* Auerbach, B., and an scinen Freund J. Auerbach..... 179
Autiny Tower (Howard's)..... 282
Bar-Sinister..... 325
Bel-Ami (Maupassant's)..... 407
* Berkeley, Bishop, (Porter's) 200th Birthday of..... 308
Bernard, Charles de (Pépape's)..... 76
Biography and Mythology, (Thomas's) Dictionary of..... 427
* Birds in the Bush (Torrey's)..... 39
* Birds in their Haunts, Our (Langille's). 19
* Black, Jeremiah S., Essays and Speeches..... 98
Botany, (Bower and Vines's) Practical Instruction in..... 138
Bowles, Samuel, (Merriam's) Life of..... 553
Boys' Book of Lyrics (English's)..... 541
Brown, John, (Sanborn's) Life of..... 324
* Bryant and His Friends (Wilson's)..... 431
* Buckland, Frank, (Bompas's) Life of. 471
By Shore and Sedge (Harte's)..... 157
By Solent and Danube (Martin's)..... 541
California Code of Civil Procedure (Deering's)..... 470
Camp Fire (Sherwood's)..... 539
Captain Brand of the *Centipede* (Wise's)..... 139
Captive of Love (Greey's)..... 538
* Carlyle (Masson's)..... 59
Cattle Business in United States (Nimmo's)..... 15
* Cattle-Raising on the Plains of North America (Richthofen's)..... 203
* Caucus System, American (Lawton's). 430
Cavour, (Chiala's) Lettere di..... 35
Challenger, Narrative of the..... 97
Chine Contemporaine (Daryl's)..... 263
* Christianity, (Storrs's) Divine Origin of..... 37
* Ciceronis Academica (Reid's)..... 430
City Lyrics (Carleton's)..... 541
* College Latin Course in English (Wilkinson's)..... 310
Colonel Enderby's Wife..... 282
* Colorado Wild Flowers (Thayer's)..... 430
Color Studies (Janvier's)..... 538
* Columbus, An Inglorious (Vining's)... 202
Comédiens et Comédiennes (Sarcey's).. 56
Comédie Satirique au 18e Siècle (Desnoiresterres's)..... 56
* Common Sense of the Exact Sciences (Clifford's)..... 203
Compiègne, (Leveaux's) Théâtre de la Cour à..... 56
* Comte, (Caird's) Social Philosophy and Religion of..... 39
Congo, and the Founding of its Free State (Stanley's)..... 260
Constitution of U. S., (Flanders's) Exposition of..... 264
Contract, (Pollock's) Principles of..... 470
Contracts, (Smith's) Law of..... 264
Contre-Révolution Religieuse (Philippson's)..... 262
* Coptic Churches of Egypt (Butler's).. 37
Courting of Mary Smith (Robinson's)... 538
Cousin, Victor (Janet's)..... 406
Criss-Cross (Litchfield's)..... 538
Csoma de Körös, (Duka's) Life of..... 222
Cut by the County (Braddon's)..... 538
Dark House (Fenn's)..... 538
Démocratie Autoritaire aux Etats-Unis (Gigot's)..... 222
* Detroit and Michigan, (Farmer's) History of..... 79
* De Veaux Family, (De Voe's) Genealogy of..... 245
Diana of the Crossways (Meredith's)... 17
* Dinamarca..... 267
Don Quixote (Ormsby's)..... 513, 535
* Doré, Gustave, (Roosevelt's) Life of.. 492
Down the Ravine (Craddock's)..... 157
Dramatic and Later Poems (M. Arnold's)..... 541
* Due South (Ballou's)..... 367
Dynamiter (Stevenson's)..... 157
Easements and Servitudes (Washburn's)..... 470
Economics, (Marshall's) Present Position..... 200
Écrivains modernes de l'Angleterre (Montégut's)..... 77
Education of Man (Froebel's)..... 138
Elijah the Reformer (Taylor's)..... 539
* Encantique, Le (Gros and Henry's)... 472
* England, (Stoughton's) Religion in.... 38
* English and Scottish Popular Ballads (Child's)..... 329
English Constitution, (Dicey's) Lectures on the Law of the..... 537, 551
* English Prose, (McElroy's) Structure of..... 18
* Europe in Storm and Calm (King's).. 366
Fairfax, Robert, (Markham's) Life of... 246
Family Affair (Fargus B.)..... 428
* Farrow's Military Encyclopædia..... 36
* Farthest North (Lanman's)..... 472
Femme de Jadis (Bridel's)..... 264
Fine Arts, (Parker's) Nature of the..... 94
* Fishing (Pennell's)..... 556
* Fauhrt, Gustave, Théâtre..... 388
Fleurs, Fruits et Légumes (Cherville's).. 77
Fly on the Wheel (Lewin's)..... 242
Fo'k'sle Head, (Russell's) On the..... 139
For a Woman Forgiven..... 538
Forensic Facts and Fallacies (Williams's)..... 264
* Frea's Fields (Burroughs)..... 36
* Gamelyn, (Skeat's) Tale of..... 410
Garrison, William Lloyd..... 303
Gentleman's Magazine Library, Vol. 3.. 183
* George Eliot's Poetry (Cleveland's).. 121
Gewöhnung, Die (Radestock's)..... 138
Gonzague, Jules de, Pesquidoux de.. 178
Gordon, C. G., Journals at Kartoum..... 117
Great Porter Square (Farjeon's)..... 17
* Greville Memoirs 429
* Grimk, Sarah and Angelina (Birney's)..... 243
* Hampton Court Palace, (Law's) Historical Guide to..... 383
* Harbors and Docks (Harcourt's)..... 431
Harvard Graduates, (Sibley's) Biographical Sketches of..... 221
* Haunted Adjutant (Quincy's)..... 309
* Hazen Court-martial (Mackey's)..... 308
Heart of Fotheringill..... 428
Hesperus (Edmonds's)..... 541
Hidden Sweetness (Bradley's)..... 539
* Home Letters (Beaconsfield's)..... 169
* Home Studies in Nature (Treat's)..... 223
Home Studies 138
* How We are Governed (Dawes's)..... 141
Hugo, Victor, Œuvre Complète 263
* Hunting (Beaufort's)..... 556
Hymns (Newman's)..... 541
Imbroglio (Allen's)..... 540
In Peril and Privation (Payn's)..... 538
* In Sunny Lands (Drysdale's)..... 309
* Intellectual Liberty, (Holland's) Rise of..... 99
In the Hospital (Litchfield's)..... 540
* Isis and Thanesis (Arnold's)..... 494
* Italian Popular Tales (Crane's)..... 451
Jacques Bonhomme chez John Bull.... 263
Jan Vedder's Wife (Barr's)..... 157
Japanese Homes (Morse's)..... 554
* Journal in 1840 (Doyle's)..... 541
* Justice and Police (Maitland's)..... 99
Juvenile Publications..... 407, 450, 491
* Kansas (Spring's)..... 384
Knight of the Black Forest (Litchfield's) 17
* Lalla Rookh (Moore's)..... 472
* Lamia (Keats's)..... 451
* Land and the Book (Thomson's)..... 557
Lazarus in London (Robinson's)..... 17
* Lenapé and their Legends (Brinton's). 453
* Lenapé Stone (Mercer's)..... 78
Leonard and Gertrude (Pestalozzi's).... 139
Lester's Secret (Hay)..... 17
* Letters to Guy (Barker's)..... 224
* Light of Asia and the Light of the World (Kellogg's)..... 309
Lilith (Collier's)..... 540
Liquor Laws of the United States (Thomas's)..... 264
Little Upstart (Rideing's)..... 282
Livre de mon ami (France's)..... 75
London, After (Jefferies's)..... 139
* London, Society in..... 39
Love—or a Name (Hawthorne's)..... 428
Luck of the Darrells (Payn's)..... 538
Lyrics and Other Poems (Gilder's)..... 78
Madame de Fresnel (Poynter's)..... 282
* Mahdi, Past and Present (Darmesteter)..... 78
Malthus and His Work (Bonar's)..... 345
* Manon Lescaut Prévost's)..... 516
* Manu, the State (Spencer's)..... 39
Marius the Epicurean (Pater's)..... 219
Marsh Island (Jewett's)..... 157
Martin, Henri (Hanotaux's)..... 263
Maruja (Harte's)..... 469
Master Thaddeus (Biggs's Mickiewicz's) 541
* Matrimony by Advertisement (Payne's) 307
Memoirs (Fattfson's)..... 176
* Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society..... 386
* Menschen- und Völkernamen (Kleinpaul's)..... 310
Methodism, (McTyeire's) History of.... 57
Mexico, (Bancroft's) History of..... 283
* Michigan (Cooley's)..... 384
* Milford, (Ballou's) History of..... 224
* Military Manners and Customs (Farrer's)..... 98
* Millet, J. F. (Yriarte's)..... 430
Millionaire's Cousin (Lawless's)..... 282
Minutes et gravaurs littéraires (Uhlbach's)..... 76
Mission Flower (Picard's)..... 469
Monroe Doctrine (Tucker's)..... 203
Montezuma (Richmond's)..... 540
* Morchen's, Raphael, Engraved Works, (Halsey's)..... 140
* Mormonism, (Dickinson's) New Light on..... 180
* Mortal Antipathy (Holmes's)..... 542
Mr. Butler's Ward (Robinson's..... 157
Mr. Oldmixon (Hammond's)..... 157
Mrs. Keith's Crime (Clifford's)..... 538
* Musical History (Macfarren's)..... 284
Napoleon I. (Ropes's)..... 467
Narrative of Military Service (Hazen's). 381
* Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago (Forbes's)..... 120
Nemesis (Cobban's)..... 325
New England Conscience (Greene's)..... 325
New King Arthur..... 541
* New York and the Conscription of 1863 (Fry's)..... 78
* Nimrod in the North (Schwatka's)..... 265
* Norwegian Pictures (Lovett's)..... 425
* Nuncomar, (Stephens's) Story of..... 366
* Observations, (Wright's) Adjustment of..... 329
* Old English Grammar (Sievers's)..... 385
* Oldest School in America..... 515
Old Newbury (Riddle's)..... 540
Old Testament, Revised..... 77
* Old Testament Revised, (Chambers's) Companion to the..... 99
* Old Times (Ashton's)..... 180
Our Father in Heaven (Richards's)..... 539
* Oxford, University of, (Boase's) Register of the..... 245
* Palermo (Field's)..... 494
* Paris in Old and Present Times (Hamerton's)..... 410
* Parliaments, Two, (Lucy's) Diary of.. 244
Parnasse Contemporain, (Mendès's) Legende du..... 407
Parson o' Dunford (Fenn's)..... 538
Passasse Contemporain, (Mendès's) Legende du..... 407
Parson o' Dunford (Fenn's)..... 538
Patmore Correspondence, Vol. 3..... 183
* Pattison's Milton..... 494
Paul and the Science of Plants, (Bailey's) Talks Afield About..... 138
Poems (Abbey's)..... 539
Poems (Dickens's)..... 541
Poems (Stevenson's)..... 541
Poems (Willsbro's)..... 539
Poems of the Prairies (Allerton's)..... 541
Poems of Two Worlds (Lewis's)..... 539
* Poetics, (Gummere's) Handbook of... 431
Poets of America (Stedman's)..... 490
Political Economy, (Laughlin's) Study of..... 138
* Political Economy, (Steele's) Outline of..... 307
Presbyterianism, American, (Briggs's). 57
Presumptive Evidence, (Lawson's) Law of..... 264
Prince of Darkness (Warden's)..... 538
Pronounce ? (Phyfe's) How Should I... 138
Pronunciation, (Sherman's) Handbook of..... 138
* Properties of Matter (Tait's)..... 385
Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains 282
Queen Titania's Escape..... 428
* Protectionism (Sumner's)..... 452
* Prytaneum Bostoniense (Moore's)..... 494
Quest of the Hid Isle (Douglas's)..... 540
Railroads and the Courts (Gilbert's)... 264
* Ranchman, (Roosevelt's) Hunting Trips of a..... 77
Red Glove, At the..... 139
* Religion of Philosophy (Perrin's)..... 431
Religious Thought in Britain during the 19th Century (Storrs's)..... 448
* Rome, Ancient (Middleton's)..... 493
Römische Geschichte, Vol. 5 (Mommsen's)..... 468
Rumanian Fairy Tales..... 555
Russian Central Asia (Lansdell's)..... 74
* Rusticus's Rambles (Dernburg's)..... 79
Sale, (Ralston's) Principles of..... 470
Sandwith, Humphrey (Ward's)..... 156
* Sandringhame, (Stone's) Summer in... 59
School Officers, Power and Authority.. 263
Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the United States (Hewes and Gantt's)..... 327
* Sculpture, (Clement's) Outline History of..... 542
Second Life, A (Alexander's)..... 157
Shadow of a Crime (Caine's)..... 17
Shakspere as a Dramatic Artist (Moulton's)..... 201
* Shakspere Notes (Leo's)..... 284
* Shakspere's Female Characters (Faucit's)..... 386
Shakspere to Pope (Gosse's)..... 409
* Shakspere, (White's) Studies in..... 430
She's All the World to Me (Caine's)..... 325
Sikhism in its Relation to Muhammadanism (Pincott's)..... 120
* Silas Lapham, (Howells's) Rise of..... 347
Silken Threads (Afterem's)..... 325
Socialism of To-day (Laveleye's)..... 200
Song Celestial (Arnold's)..... 541
Songs and Sonnets (Egan's)..... 540
Souvenirs (Haussonville's)..... 179
Souvenirs de Jeunesse (Sarcey's)..... 76
Souvenirs d'Enfance (Turgenef's)..... 179
Souvenirs d'un Hugoâtre (Challamel's)..... 407
Souvenirs d'un Jeune Premier (Laferrière's)..... 56
Souvenirs d'un Préfet de police (Andrieux's)..... 76
Souvenirs d'un vieux Critique (Pontmartin's)..... 407
* Souvenirs of Some Continents (Forbes's)..... 385
* Spiritualism, Modern, (Underhill's) Missing Link in..... 223
* Sportsman, (Turgenef's) Annals of a.. 346
Strange Voyage (Russell's)..... 538
Stray Thoughts and Poems (Parker's).. 539
Struck Down (Smart's)..... 538
Superior Woman..... 17
* Surplus Revenue of 1837, (Bourne's) History of the..... 58
Sweet Mace (Fenn's)..... 325
* Swift, Jonathan, (Lane-Poole's) Selections from..... 79
Teaching, On (Calderwood's)..... 138
Thisbe's Lament (Heinsohn's)..... 540
* Thoughts on Science, Theology, and Ethics (Wilson's)..... 309
Tilden, Samuel J., (Bigelow's) Writings and Speeches of..... 406
Tinted Venus (Anstey's)..... 325
* Town Geology (Hellprin's)..... 142
Trade Marks, (Browne's) Law of..... 470
* Tuscan Cities (Howells's)..... 410
Two Voices (Chadwick's)..... 541
* Two Years in the Jungle (Hornaday's)..... 308
Tylers, (Tyler's) Letters and Times of the..... 364
Types of Ethical Theory (Martineau's). 304
Unitas Fratrum, (De Schweinitz's) History of the..... 473
* United States, (Higginson's) Larger History of the..... 453
United States, (McMaster's) History of the..... 54
United States, (Schouler's) History of the..... 137
United States, (von Holst's) Constitutional and Political History..... 198
* United States Government Publications, Catalogue of..... 555
Upon a Cast (Dunning's)..... 157
* Upton, Emery, (Michie's) Life of..... 202
Utopian Dreams (Warder's)..... 540
Vagrant Wife (Warden's)..... 538
Verbrechens, (Krauss's) Psychologie des..... 138
Verses (Willard's)..... 540
Voice, The Child's (Behnke and Browne's)..... 306
Voice Use, (Emmanuel's) Book on..... 306
Voltaire, (Perey and Maugras's) Vie Intimede..... 178
Voyages aux Iles Fortunates (Platt's). 540
* Washington Artillery of New Orleans, (Owen's) In Camp and Battle with..... 365
Waters of Hercules (Gerrard's)..... 425
Wheel of Fire (Bates's)..... 428
Wills, (Hawkins's) Construction of..... 264
* Wilson, Woodrow (Lewis's)..... 494
Wisemaker's Town (Young's)..... 540
Witchcraft in Massachusetts (Moore's). 470
Witch's Head (Braddon's)..... 139
Without a Compass (Van Vorst's)..... 469
Wonne des Leids (Zimmermann's)..... 325
Working People and Their Employers (Gladden's)..... 200
* World's Lumber-Room (Gaye's)..... 348
Wrecker (Stevenson & Braddon's)..... 17
* Yachts, Small (Kunhardt's)..... 348
Yale Graduates, (Dexter's) Biographical Sketches of..... 221
Year-Book of Edward III. (Pike's)..... 96
York, Plays Performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of (Smith's)..... 242
Zelsberger, Jos. H., (Ellis's) Diary of.. 34
Zoroaster (Crawford's)..... 157

Books of the Week,

19, 40, 59, 80, 100, 121, 160, 181, 203, 224, 245, 265, 285, 310, 330, 348, 367, 387, 410, 431, 454, 474, 495, 516, 542, 558.

Fine Arts.

Asiatic Terracottas in the Louvre Museum..... 265, 286
Art Notes from Paris..... 369
Autumn Academy..... 516

ERRATA.

Page 5, col. i, line 42. For "John Morley" read "Samuel Morley."
Page 33, col. i, line 30 from bottom. For "McCord" read "McCall."
Page 35, col. iii, line 2. For "Karl" read "Konrad."
Page 85, col. iii. Dele the second paragraph, "Prof. John Veitch," etc.
Page 111, col. ii, lines 10, 11. For "indestructive" read "indistinctive."
Page 120, col. ii, line 20. For "Avhatship" read "Aratship." Line 34: For "theocracy" read "theocracy."
Page 152, col. ii, line 24. For "Haraucourts" read "Haraucourts."
Page 427, col. iii, last line. Transpose 1819 and 1820.
Page 506, col. iii, line 8. For "magnis" read "ventis."
Page 509, col. ii, line 8. For "Lagoon" read "Lido."

B. P. L. Bindery.
APR 28 1911